Keep Enforced School Attendance As Long as Segregation, GEA Asks

Constitution Sat. 1-12-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

A proposal to junk Georgia's compulsory school attendance laws ran into opposition Friday from school teachers who want them to remain in force so long as the public schools remain segregated.

Repeal of mandatory attendance laws is one of a series of new anti-integration proposals drafted by the Georgia Education Commission for submission to the General Assembly.

Frank Hughes, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Assn., said his group feels amendment—not repeal—of present laws would accomplish the commission's aim.

The GEA-suggested amendment would continue to require compulsory school attendance as long as the schools remain public and segregated. Under the plan, compulsory attendance would not be required in integrated schools.

"This amendment would accomplish the same thing the commission wants to do and at the same time preserve the good features of the law," Hughes said.

State School Supt. M. D. Collins said the GEA proposal "sounds like a good, common sense idea."

And a key member of the Education Commission, who asked not to be identified, said he personally would "not oppose an amendment of that kind."

Both Hughes and Collins warned that the end of mandatory attendance laws—and with them the state's corps of "visiting teachers"—would result in lowered enrollment and average daily attendance.

This, in turn, would reduce state money for teachers and other school operations which is geared to school attendance under the Minimum Foundation Program.

Collins estimated that 10 per cent of the school children "would drop out entirely" if attendance laws were abolished. Average daily attendance last school year in Georgia was 747,012.

"It would take less to operate the public schools but it would cost more to operate the courts because juvenile delinquency would increase," the veteran school leader said.

Both Collins and Hughes emphasized that they were talking about public segregated schools.

State law now requires school attendance for all children between seven and 16. Compulsory attendance was enforced in earnest starting in 1945 with the initiation of visiting teachers—new style truant officers.

Hughes said a group of GEA leaders met earlier this week to discuss the proposal to repeal compulsory attendance. He said the group has received "sympathetic" consideration for their proposed amendment from some legislators.

Daily World P. 1 Tues. 1-29-57 Atlanta, Ga.

RELATIVES OF MRS. HARPER — Daughter and son, Mrs. Florence Holt and Mrs. Lewis Harper; great great grandsons, George Harper and Willie Harper, view portrait unveiled at dedication. — (Perry's Photo)

Caroline Harper School Dedicated

Daily World Tues. 1-29-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY HARMON G. PERRY

A large gathering of Atlanta School Board officials, parents, teachers, and friends, Sunday attended the formal dedication of the new Caroline Ferguson Harper Elementary School.

The beautiful and modern $117,000 educational edifice, located at 180 Poole Creek Road S. W., in the Atlanta-Hapeville area, replaces an old four room shack known as the Hapeville School of that community.

The new school will function as an Atlanta school under the Plan Of provement which was voted into effect in 1952, with classes operating from the kindergarten level through the seventh grade According to the Principal, Mrs. Rubye Goss Bennett, the present enrollment is 212 students

Located on a five and a half track of land originally owned by the former slave after whom it was named, the Caroline Harper School has eight rooms, Cafetorium kitchen, and clinic all well cipal, eight Teachers, Clerk, Janitor, Maid, cafeteria manager, and helper.

Opening the dedication ceremonies Devereaux F. McClatchey, President of the Atlanta Board of Education, noted that in most area schools are given numbers, but in Atlanta schools are named after individuals who have lived the high ideals of the community.

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Teresa McBride a student at the school, and Norman W. Coffee, a relative of Mrs. Harper, followed Mr. McClatchey with responses, and Mrs. Bennett read a life history of D. W. Heidecker, area Supt., traced the history of the school from 1910 to the present. He also praised the citizens of the community. Mrs. T. R. Miles, President of the Parent-Teachers Association gave thanks to the Board, and emphasized that the task was ahead; that the parents and teachers would work together for the good of the children.

Dr. Ira Jarrell, Supt., of the Atlanta Public Schools, told the audience that the Board was proud of the building, but was doubly proud of "what goes on in this building". She praised the Principal and Teachers saying that "there is evidence here today of what a fine job they are doing.

"We must stress character", she said, "we hope to give boys and girls a good opportunity". I'm proud of this school, its name, and its faculty.

Integration Bill Is Introduced

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

ATLANTA, Jan. 29 (AP)—A bill to authorize the state to subsidize migration to other states of persons who desire to attend integrated schools has been introduced in the Georgia house.

The proposal, by Rep. David C. Jones of Worth county, would create a Georgia integration commission and appropriate an initial sum of $5 million to finance its operations.

It would authorize grants to persons who have been residents of Georgia for 10 years or more who so desire to send their children to integrated schools provided they agree that the children will attend integrated schools outside the state of Georgia.

The commission would be composed of the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the House, the attorney general, state school superintendent, "and three upright, intelligent citizens of Georgia of the Negro race."

U.S. Rejected On School Aid By Georgia

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 2-26-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Georgia sent word to Congress today the state wants no help from the federal government with school construction because it fears federal control of education.

Four officials connected with a 288 million dollar Georgia school construction program appeared today before a House education subcommittee considering legislation for federal aid to meet the country's need for an estimated 159,000 new classrooms.

George Whitman, Atlanta businessman, was asked by Rep Bailey (D W. Va), chairman of the committee, whether Georgia would accept school funds from the federal government if the law omitted integration restrictions.

Whitman replied:

"We would like all the money we can get to educate our children whether it be for teachers' salaries, school buildings, transportation to and from school, textbooks or any other part of their education.

"The majority of the people in Georgia are not willing to take federal money if it means federal control of our schools.

"We feel if we took federal money it would mean federal control."

He also said he'd been advised the Georgia members of Congress would not give much, if any, support to federal aid school construction legislation even if integration is left out of it.

"Who controls the pocketbook, controls the operation" is the Georgia attitude, he added.

He said even if Congress wrote legislation Georgians could accept because of assurance it would not control schools there, the Georgians still would fear control by administrative act

He said the state has not forgotten "that federal highway funds were cut off because you didn't like the governor down there."

Whitman invited the committee "to come look at" new Georgia schools, which he described as "totally inadequate."

Whitman, chairman of the Georgia School Building Authority and of the State Board of Education, said 54 per cent of a 200 million dollar school construction program now underway in Georgia or under contract is for Negroes who make up one third of the Georgia population.

Asked by Bailey whether teachers trained in Georgia go to Florida and North Carolina because of higher salaries, he said the state does lose some teachers that way and does need more teachers.

Whitman said Georgia needs 19,801 classrooms of which 14,461 are underway.

Dr. Claude Purcell, assistant school superintendent; John Sims, director of the State School Building Authority; and Arthur Howell, authority counsel, also testified.

"A Fitting Memorial"

New Clara Pitts School Dedicated

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

BY HARMON G. PERRY

The formal dedication services for the modern Clara Maxwell Pitts Elementary School were witnessed Sunday afternoon by a large audience of city officials, educators, parents, and friends in the school auditorium.

THREE GENERATIONS OF THE FAMILY OF MRS. CLARA M. PITTS view her portrait. Mrs. M. M. Yates (R) daughter, Mrs. Clara Hayley, Mrs. Olevette Allison, granddaughters, Clara and James R. Hayley, great grandchildren look at picture at school dedication. — (Perry's Photo)

Located on a ten acres of land at 2210 Perry Boulevard, N. W. the school has been occupied by its present 1277 student population since the beginning of the present term in September.

Tues 3-26-57

Numerous school officials, clergymen and laymen participated in the dedicatory program which in part paid homage and honor to the late Georgia Educator for whom the beautiful edifice was named.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, board member in whose ward the Pitts school is located, expressed happiness in the day of dedication and the completion of the school in his welcoming remarks.

Devereaux F. McClatchey, board president, followed explaining the real meaning behind the board's policy of naming schools after outstanding citizens. "Names must inspire," he said, "in naming this school, we hope it will be like a beacon of light to the children and the people of this community."

The Rev. Homer C. McEwen, in reviewing the life of Mrs. Pitts, said that she was of that generation who passed through the bloody fiery period of reconstruction undaunted. This period did not destroy her, he said, but purified her character and made her strong. "This school is a fitting memorial but is inadequate to honor her."

Mrs. Mae Maxwell Yates, daughter of Mrs Pitts formally presented the school. She told the audience that naming the school after her mother placed a task on the benefactors of living up to the principles she laid down, namely, honesty and integrity. "We hope that you who are the instructors and pupils will receive inspiration," she said.

Daily World

Billie Simon, president of the student council, followed with the response by saying...."we pledge our loyalty, service and cooperation at all times." Dr. A. J. Odom rendered a prayer of dedication.

George B. Hollingsworth, school principal said, that the aim was to graduate pupils who had been thoroughly taught the fundamentals of elementary education, and to develop a socially adjusted child who could live in the school and community.

Tues. 3-26-57

Dr. Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, had high praise for the new school but said her interest was more in the pupil than the building. "What goes on in the building is the important thing," she said.

Edward Davis, president of the PTA pledged total cooperation from his organization in keeping the school beautiful.

The school has 35 teachers, two clerks, two cafeteria workers, an auditorium, and 19 clers rooms. Plans for the addition of 15 room await the outcome of the Bond Issue.

Commission Votes Money To Advertise Segregation In Ga.

Daily World p. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Sat. Feb. 23

ATLANTA, GEORGIA (SNS) — In a move to further promote segregation, the Georgia Education Commission has agreed to spend approximately $376,000 to maintain bias, it was disclosed Tuesday.

The Commission, headed by Governor Marvin Griffin took steps to set up an advertiising plan in-order to promote "The Georgia Way Of Life."

In an executive session at the Capital City Club, the group met with advertising representatives and approved the idea of spending about $126,000 this year and $250,000 next year.

Roy Harris, subcommittee member denied that this amount would be spent on the program. He said the figures of the above amount were discussed but denied this amount would be spent.

14d(1) 1957 GEORGIA

CLARA M. PITTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEDICATION MARCH 24

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Sun. 3-17-57

BY JOEL W. SMITH

Plans have been completed for the dedication of the Clara Maxwell Pitts Elementary School 2210 Perry Boulevard, N. W., which will be held on Sunday, March 24, 3:30 P. M., with J. Austin Dilbeck, chairman, Building and Grounds Committee, Atlanta Board of Education, presiding.

14d(1)

Also representing the Board of Education on the dedication program will be President Devereaux F. McClatchey and Dr. Rufus Clement, of Atlanta's Third Ward. Making the presentation will be Mrs. Mae Maxwell Yates, daughter of the late Mrs. Clara Maxwell Pitts.

Pitts Elementary and the Samuel Howard Archer High School, dedicated on February 24, were built by the Board of Education under the 1954 bond issue, to accommodate children living in the Perry Homes Housing Project and nearby areas Erected by the Atlanta Housing Authority in the Old Sweat Road area Perry Homes was opened for occupancy on January 26, 1955, with 1,000 family dwelling units.

Other new schools built under the 1954 bond issue include Anderson Park Elementary School, to be dedicated on April 14, and the Caroline Ferguson Harper Elementary School dedicated on Jan. 27. Funds from the 1954 bond issue were also used for additions at the Lena Jean Campbell and Alonzo F. Herndon elementary schools.

HONORS EDUCATOR

Pitts Elementary School is named in honor of the late Mrs. Clara Maxwell Pitts, a pioneer educator. A native of Athens, Ga., she was reared and educated in Atlanta. A graduate of the Old Atlanta University, the late Mrs. Pitts taught in the Atlanta Public Schools, both day and evening school and for more than 30 years served as head of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Home for Children, on Roy Street, SW.

Constructed at a cost of approximately $450,000, Pitts Elementary School is located on a site of approximately ten acres on Perry Boulevard, NW. It was opened for occupancy last fall and the current enrollment is 1 277 with a faculty of 36.

UNIQUE LAYOUT

The architectural design gives an outward appearance of a separate roof enclosure for each classroom of the building. On entering from the front, the building is divided into wings, and the open space betwee them forms a patio or semi outside lawn.

All of the 9 classrooms are centrally located within one wing, while the office teacher's lounge, auditorium and cafeteria are located within the other wing with the library serving as a connecting unit.

The principal, George B. Hollingsworth, is a graduate of Morris Brown College and received his masters degree from Atlanta University. After serving as coach and instructor in Social Science, in the Rome City School System, he joined the Fulton County School System as a teacher of Social Studies at East Point Junior High School, now South Fulton High.

Mr. Hollingsworth later served as principal of the Palmetto Elementary School and became a principal in the Atlanta Public School System during the transition under the Plan of Improvement. Before taking over his present position at Pitts, he served as principal of the South Atlanta Elementary School, now Lena Jean Campbell, for six years.

ARCHER OPENED LAST FALL

Archer High, with a current enrolment of 842 and a faculty of 42, including the principal, was also opened last fall. Construction began in October 1955 and was completed in January, 1957. The cost of construction for $787,00 and cost of equipment, $77,536.98.

One of the most modern equipped high schools in Atlanta, Archer has 38 classrooms a clinic, cafeteria, library, office suite and gymnasium. It serves pupils from Perry Homes, Herndon Homes, Rockdale Park, Scott's Crossing, Blantown, Howell Station, Carey Park, Marietta Road and Riverside.

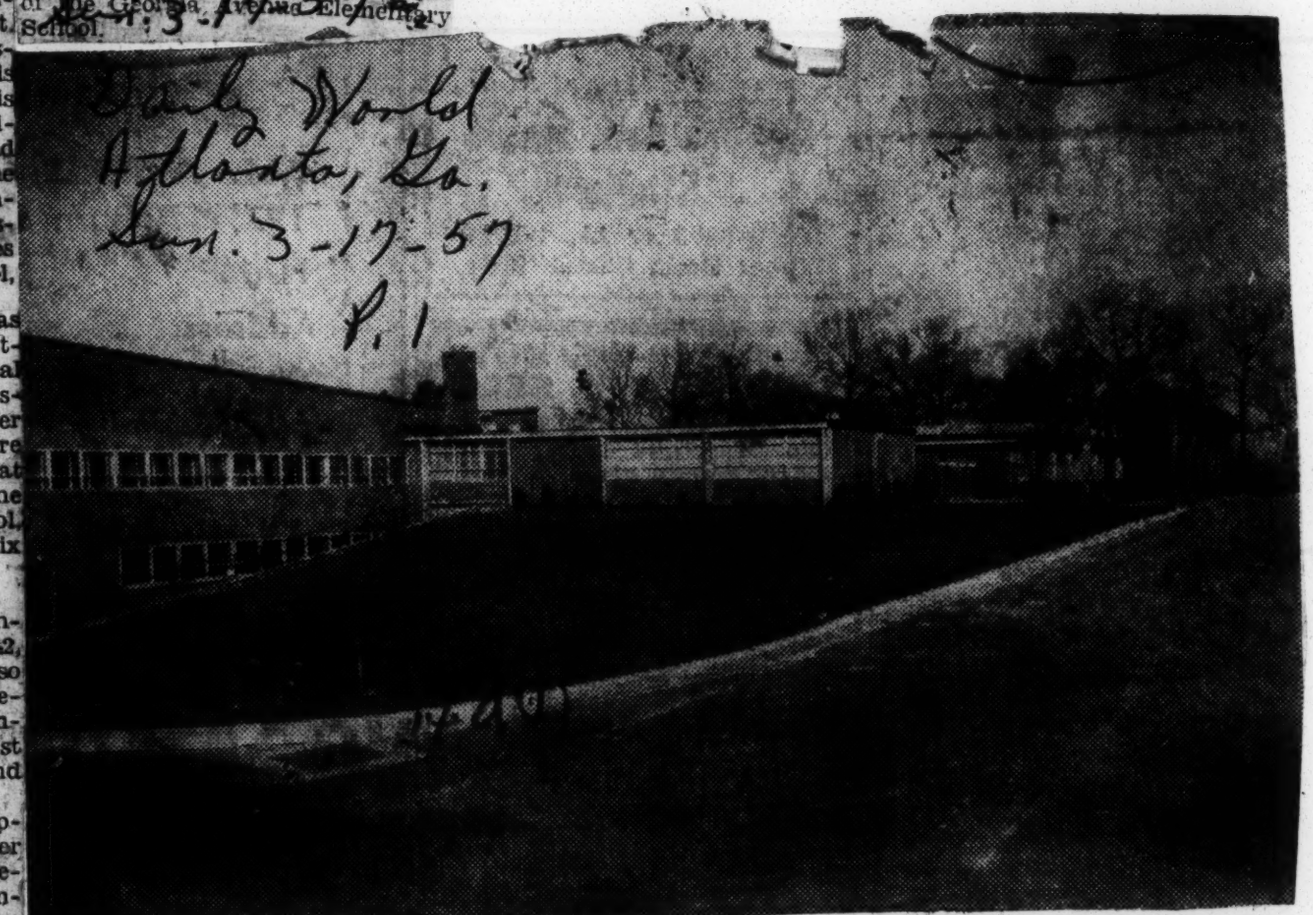
ALSO HONORS EDUCATOR

Archer is named in honor of the late Dr. Samuel Howard Archer also a distinguished educator and former president of Morehouse College. Making the presentation at the dedication program was one of his three sons, Samuel Howard Archer, Jr., administrative assistant at Washington High School.

The principal, Arthur H. Richardson attended the Atlanta Public Schools and is a graduate of Georgia State College, now Savannah State. He received his masters degree from Atlanta University.

After serving as principal of the Winder Junior High School, Mr. Richardson joined the faculty at Washington as an instructor of Mathematics. He later taught Mathematics at Turner High and before taking over his present position at Archer served as principal of the Georgia Avenue Elementary School.

Daily World 14d(1) Sun. 3-17-57



CLARA MAXWELL PITTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL — Shown above is the modern Clara Maxwell Pitts elementary school, 2210 Perry Boulevard, N. W., which will be dedicated on Sunday, March 24, at 3:30 P. M. Built by the Atlanta Board of Education under the 1954 Bond Issue, Pitts serves 1,277 pupils from the Perry Homes Housing Project.

State School Board Decides Today Whether To Fight or Favor U.S. Aid

Constitution Thurs. 3-21-57 P.4

Atlanta, Ga.

Two resolutions, one favoring federal aid to education and one [illegible] opposed, will be thrashed out Thursday by the State Board of Education.

A majority of the board apparently was ready to adopt the favorable resolution Wednesday morning. Action was deferred at the request of William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty.

Bodenhamer, also executive secretary of the States Rights Council of Georgia, later passed out copies of a "substitute" resolution which he will offer Thursday.

Mrs. Bruce Schaefer of Toccoa read the resolution which urged Georgia congressmen to work for passage of a federal aid bill.

Her proposal specifically asked that the congressmen fight any bill with "strings," such as a requirement for integration or federal supervision of curriculum.

It noted that an "unprecedented birth rate" has caused the state to be short 5,000 classrooms in 1957. Minimum for constructing the rooms, she said, is $88 million.

Bodenhamer's resolution took a completely different point of view. It alleges that a federal aid plan would: 1. Force Georgians to pay for schools in other states, 2. weaken state sovereignty, 3. threaten integration, and 4. break down the separation of church and state.

Much of the board's activity Wednesday was taken up by a lengthy and heavily attended debate on a proposal by Sen. James S. Peters of Manchester that school district limitations be removed and that state-aid money "follow the child."

The plan was praised as "a bill of rights for the school children" on the one hand and condemned as an invitation to "chaos" on the other.

Nearly a score of county school superintendents and board attorneys testified, mostly in opposition.

Peters apparently will not push for a vote on his plan. He said he mainly wanted an open debate so the problem would be brought to light.

School Aid Is Dodged By Griffin

Constitution Mon. 3-29-57

Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Griffin wasn't saying much for the record Monday on the federal aid to education issue.

He declined to comment directly on an accusation by former Georgia Education Assn. President Kankakee (Buck) Anderson that the state's Congressmen are "trading" school-aid votes to help kill civil rights legislation.

He said nothing about the GEA resolution strongly endorsing federal aid. P.15

CONFIDENCE IN WISDOM

All Griffin would say on the subject was that he had confidence in Georgia's congressmen to act wisely on the federal aid bill. 14d (1)

But the governor did express appreciation for two resolutions of commendation, one adopted by the GEA and one by the Georgia Assn. of School Administrators. Both groups lauded Griffin's handling of the education program.

MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

In one other matter at his morning press conference, Griffin said he doubted the old Piedmont Hospital building would make a good state mental health center.

A legislative committee including Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta is studying possible conversion of the building.

Griffin said he has studied the idea. "They've got a lot of obsolete equipment down there," he declared. "I don't think the fire marshal would approve it," he added.

Albert Riley

Constitution

South's Politicians Vie With Educators

Thurs. 4-4-57 P.4

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—Georgia congressmen are convinced that the GEA and other school folks back home are being unrealistic in their support of federal aid to education. It is the height of naivete, the congressmen say, to believe that federal aid will not inevitably bring federal controls.

If there is one thing the Georgia lawmakers up here are certain about, it is that the overwhelming majority of their constituents want to maintain racially segregated schools.

They are equally firm in their belief that the federal government would use an aid-to-education law to force integration on any state that accepts the money. Any contrary belief, they contend, is merely wishful thinking. Like trying to have your cake and eat it too.

The Powell amendment to the school aid bill to ban such assistance to segregated schools would not be necessary, the congressmen point out. All that would be needed to impose such conditions on the money would be a simple executive order from the White House or the administrative agency handling the funds.

And despite President Eisenhower's insistence that he doesn't want the racial issue to get mixed up with school aid, his administration already has shown its determination to break down segregation in all walks of life.

Georgia educators have argued that no integration strings have been attached to federal aid for lunchrooms and vocational education and to federally impacted areas.

However, Rep. Phil Landrum of Jasper points out that these are small programs compared to the proposed school construction bill he says goes to the very heart of the educational system.

Federal school construction inevitably would be followed by federal maintenance and operation controls, Landrum declares.

Georgia congressmen look upon themselves as being on the firing line in a fight to preserve Southern customs against federal decrees. They feel this may seem far away to people in Atlanta or Macon. But it seems very real to them.

The congressmen point out there is a vast difference in the climate of opinion in Georgia and the atmosphere in the racially integrated national capital. Southerners on Capitol Hill point out that they day after day have to maneuver against powerful demands from Northerners for civil rights legislation and compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.

They further note that here the voice of the NAACP is influential, and the newspapers, preoccupied with the racial issue, belabor the South day in and day out editorially and in much of the handling of news concerning racial disputes.

Georgia congressmen believe the folks back home don't feel this pressure but that Southern congressmen and their attaches feel it strongly every day.

Youngsters Leave For Washington

Daily World Fri. 5-3-57 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

A multitude of happy, excited youngsters left for Washington, D. C. Thursday afternoon aboard the Safety Patrol Special which pulled out of the Atlanta Terminal Station at approximately 3 p. m. after many goodbyes were exchanged with anxious parents and well wishing friends.

14d (1)

There were 2,100 Safety Patrol youths who will represent Atlanta Saturday in a mammoth parade when youths from all over the United States will be showing off the best they have to offer.

Two hundred of the youths were Negro patrol members, and they boarded three coaches under the watchful eyes of a team of officers and nurses headed by A. J. Lewis, Principal of Thomas H. Slatter School.

The Terminal Station, always crowded when the annual trip is being staged was no less so yesterday. Hundreds of parents were busy giving last minute instructions to children, many who had never been out of the city before, and others who were travelling alone for the first time.

There was the usual and expected noise of excitement, and confusion as happy youngsters pranced about the station, a few of them getting into light mischief despite close observations.

Daily World

The Negro unit, headed by Mr. Lewis was formed of the following people: Patrolmen Claude Dixon and J. E. McKinney; Mrs. Leola McKinney, registered nurse; and Policewoman Rosa Allison, Geraldine Arnold and Gladys Smith.

P.6

The group arrives in Washington this morning, where they will immediately be taken on a sight seeing tour. The remainder of Friday will be spent in settling in housing quarters and more sight seeing during the afternoon and evening.

14d (1)

The parade will be staged Saturday morning, and the patrollers will board a train for Atlanta Saturday at approximately 6:15 p. m. DST, arriving home about 9:40 a. m. Sunday.

The trip is attended also by officials of the Atlanta Police Department, who will take part in the parade. Atlanta often has the first spot in the long parade, and has often walked off with first honors.

Chicago committee set to work for integration

Pro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-5-57

CHICAGO—A city-wide committee will be organized to bring about racial integration in Chicago's public schools, it was announced here this week by Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP branch.

Mr. Abner disclosed that such action was decided upon on Dec. 15 at a meeting attended by representatives of civic community, church, labor, fraternal, and other organizations.

The group voted to organize a Citizens Committee for Integration in the Chicago Public Schools.

* * *

SOME OF THE organizations represented at the meeting, in addition to the NAACP, were: The Chicago Urban League, the Chicago Teachers Union, PTA groups, the United Automobile Workers AFL-CIO, the United Packinghouse Workers AFL-CIO, the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Masons.

Mr. Abner explained that the conference was "spurred by the conditions revealed in a survey by the education committee of the Chicago NAACP, which concluded that there are not equal educational opportunities for colored children in the public school system of Chicago."

The NAACP branch, Mr. Abner noted, earlier had called upon the Chicago Board of Education formally to adopt and implement a policy of racial integration within the city's public schools.

Our Opinions

Are Chicago Schools Integrated?

Defender Sat. 3-16-57

The New York Board of Education has adopted two highly significant reports by its subcommissions on integration. The first report recommended the re-zoning of school districts to encourage desegregation. The second called for the re-assignment of experienced teachers.

Chicago, Ill.

The re-assignment was thought necessary in view of the practice of dumping an abnormally large number of inexperienced teachers in schools that are in underprivileged areas.

Sat. 3-16-57

The re-zoning envisioned by the first report would mean that school district lines would be drawn "in such a way as to encourage integrated instead of segregated schools." This would apply especially to "fringe" areas, neighborhoods made up of several racial groups.

Included in the two reports, was a recommendation for "permissive zoning." By "permissive zoning" is meant that a child attending a segregated or non-integrated school, could, if his parents so desired, be transferred to an integrated school elsewhere.

We commented on these developments some weeks ago when the New York Board of Education first took under advisement the suggestions made to it by the National Urban League and other similarly interested organizations.

We pointed out in this column the urgent need for an immediate program of integration of our Chicago schools. We thought surely that our school board would have taken the hint and that by now the machinery for such a program would have been well established. Up to this moment, there is no evidence that the Board of Education here is giving any serious consideration to this important matter. Perhaps the Superintendent of schools is not interested in such a program and has, therefore, no plans for integration? Despite the NAACP's bitter criticism of the Board's unpardonable indifference to the agitation for desegregation, our school officials have been conspiciously silent.

Maybe a commission on integration composed of interested parents and civic leaders should be set up by the City Council. The function and purpose of this commission would be, of course, to formulate plans by which integration of our schools might proceed without the hampering negativism of segregated-minded school officials.

Work Begins On Dr. Bethune School

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-23-57

CHICAGO (ANP) — Construction has started here on a new $900,000 elementary school to be named after the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted civic leader and educator.

$900,000 Chicago school to be named after Dr. Bethune

Pro-American Sat. 3-30- Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Construction began last week here on a new $900,000 elementary school to be named after the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educator.

The new school, an addition to the Bethune elementary school at 44th and St. Lawrence Avenue, will accommodate 2,000 students of the 7th and 8th grade levels.

Excavation on the new school began following ground breaking ceremonies attended by several prominent personages.

AMONG DIGNITARIES attending ground-breaking ceremonies were Alderman Ralph Metcalfe, 3rd ward Democratic committeeman, Illinois Assemblyman Corneal Davis, Forrestville school principal, A. John Brinkman, Mrs. Evelyn F. Carlson, district superintendent, Mrs. Mame M Higgins, former Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., official, and Mrs. Clare McIntyre, 1957 chairman of the Alumni United College Fund.

The new addition to Bethune Elementary School, will feature a modern educational program providing for varying abilities and the needs of adolescent pupils, according to principal Brinkman.

The school is being erected on the site of the portables, now dismantled, of the old Dunbar Vocational High School.

Chicago School Named In Honor Of Dr. Bethune

Call p. 13 Fri. 3-29-57 Kansas City, Mo.

By Baker E. Morten

CHICAGO.— (ANP) Construction began last week here on a new $900,000 elementary school to be named after the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted Negro civic leader and educator.

The new school, an addition to the Bethune elementary school at 44th and St. Lawrence Avenue, will accommodate 2,000 students of the 7th and 8th grade levels.

Excavation on the new school began following ground breaking ceremonies attended by several prominent personages.

Among dignitaries attending ground-breaking ceremonies were Alderman Ralph Metcalfe, 3rd ward Democratic committeeman, Illinois Assemblyman Corneal Davis, Forrestville school principal, A. John Brinkman, Mrs. Evelyn F. Carlson, district superintendent, Mrs. Mame M. Higgins, former Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., official, and Mrs. Clare McIntyre, 1957 chairman of the Alumni United Negro College Fund.

Illinois Town To Integrate Grade Schools

Call p. 18 Fri. 6-28-57 Kansas City, Mo.

CARBONDALE, Ill. — (ANP) — School integration has finally reached another southern Illinois community. Two grade schools at Colp, one for Negroes and the other for whites, will be consolidated under one roof for the next school year.

The move was recently approved by the Colp grade school board, which operates both the Attucks and Standard grade schools. Four Negroes and three whites are on the school board.

It is proposed that there be complete integration of both pupils and teachers, with all teachers in both schools to be retained.

Colp students of high school age all attend the Herrin high school.

The Jackson County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented citations of merit to the members of the Colp grade school board for the integration action. The awards were presented by Rev. Lewis Dawley on behalf of the NAACP.

SOLONS WITNESS SIGNATURE — Chicago members of the state legislature watch as Lt. Gov. John W. Chapman signs joint resolution passed by legislature endorsing the US Supreme Court decision outlawing jim crow schools and denouncing the theory of 'interposition" currently advocated by some southern states. The resolution was sponsored by Sen. Fred Smith, Marshall Korshak, William J. Lynch and Roland V. Libonati all Chicago Democrats. Left to right are Sen. Smith, and Reps. Charles F. Armstrong, William H. Robinson, Horace J. Gardner, Corneal A. Davis, house sponsor of the resolution; James Y. Carter, Cecil Partee, Richard A. Harewood, Kenneth E. Wison and Elwood Graham.

Chicagoans Find Race Discrimination In Their Schools

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 4-5-57

CHICAGO.—The campaign of the Chicago NAACP branch for racial integration of the city's public schools has been carried to the Illinois General Assembly.

Willoughby Abner, branch president, announced this week that the NAACP unit will give "all our support" to a measure affecting school integration in Chicago, which has been introduced in the state legislature.

Provisions of the measure include the following:

---Amendment of a section of the State School Code to require that the Chicago board of education "change or revise existing sub-districts or create new sub-districts in a manner to most effectively eliminate the segregation of children in public schools because of color, race or nationality."

---Requirement that in "erecting, purchasing or otherwise acquiring buildings for school purposes, the (Chicago) board shall do so in a manner which will most effectively eliminate the separation of children in public schools because of color, race or nationality."

--Requirement that all (Chicago) board records pertaining to school zones and to construction of school buildings be open to the public.

Mr. Abner said bills probably will be introduced in the state legislature to amend sections of the School Code which apply to school districts outside Chicago, requiring district and county school boards throughout Illionis to follow a policy of racial integration.

He estimated that approximately 100,000 Negro children in Illiinois attend all-Negro or predominantly Negro schools, pointing out that outside Chicago there still are seven high schools and 73 elementary schools in 16 counties which have all Negro student bodies.

Mr. Abner said no racial figures are available on Chicago schools, but he estimated that more than half of Chicago Negro children attend all-Negro or predominantly Negro schools.

Two girls in the booth next to mine in a Washington restaurant were talking so loudly that their neighbors had no choice but to overhear.

Said one: "We aren't allowed to say 'phone' where I work. We're always supposed to say 'telephone.'

Asked the other: "Where do you work?"

The answer: "At the phone company."

That the decision has precipitated a boycott is but further proof that many Americans who pledge allegiance to democracy, sadly flunk out when put to its test. P. 4

In a democracy, the majority is supposed to rule. It makes no difference whether that majority is colored or white.

The only overriding principle is that the majority's decision must always be in compliance with the Constitution.

When an issue has been thoroughly debated, a vote is taken and the decision made; in a democracy, the losers have no alternative but to obey.

Boycott Continues In Illinois School

Call & Post
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 9-13-57

MARION, Ill.—(INS)—The boycott of the integrated grade school in Colp (Ill.) by white students continues.

Russell Emery, Williamson county superintendent of schools, said that none of the estimated 40-50 white students were in attendance at the school Friday, Aug. 30.

The boycott, which began at the opening of the fall term, Aug. 26, is the result of the Colp school board's July 8 decision to integrate the pupils in the town's two grade schools.

Approximately 100 students from the first to the eighth grade were expected to attend the opening of the fall semester at the Colp school last Monday. Three Negroes comprise the teaching staff there.

Parents of the white pupils have petitioned to be taken into the nearby Carterville district following the integration vote by the Negro-dominated school board in Colp.

The Williamson county board of school trustees approved the petition, but the move has been challenged in a court suit by the Colp school board, with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People backing.

Superintendent Emery said Friday that his main aim is to "keep the kids in school, no matter where they attend." He added that all the boycotting white students are "apparently" complying with the law by attendance at grade schools outside Colp.

The petition for consolidating into the neighborhood Carterville school district may be placed on the circuit court's September docket, reported Emery, and he indicated that no action will be taken until a court decision is handed down.

New segregation twist charged

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. Aug. 24, 1957

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—The Illinois Conference of the NAACP has charged that efforts to maintain segregation at Centerville School in District 187 have taken a new twist.

Protesting parents have sought the support of the NAACP because a double shift system is in operation at the school— white children attending classes in the morning and colored pupils in the afternoon.

The present arrangement, according to school authorities was necessary because of construction on the Canot School has been delayed.

Colored pupils use the same class rooms as the white pupils, but parents complain the colored children have to pile their books etc. on the floor

Integration Of Two Grade Schools At Colp, Ill. Set

Wash'ton Afro Am
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. Aug. 24-57

CARBONDALE, Ill. — (ANP) — School integration has finally reached another southern Illinois community. Two grade schools at Colp, one for Negroes and the other for colored whites, will be consolidated under one roof for the next school year.

The move was recently approved by the Colp grade school board, which operates both the Attucks and Standard grade schools. Four Negroes and three whites are on the school board.

It is proposed that there be complete integration of both pupils and teachers, with all teachers in both schools to be retained.

Colp students of high school age all attend the Herrin high school.

The Jackson County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented citations of merit to the members of the Colp grade school board for the integration action. The awards were presented by Rev. Lewis Dawley on behalf of the NAACP.

They Flunk The Test

A 4 to 3 decision of the Colp, Ill., school board to integrate resulted last week in a boycott of the schools by 45 white pupils.

Colp, a coal mining town 100 miles southeast of St. Louis, has a population of 250, more than half of whom are colored.

The school board is comprised of four colored members and three white. And the majority supported the move to abolish segregation.

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
8-24-57

New Integration Dodge In Southern Illinois

By ROBERT L. BIRCHMAN

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — Efforts to maintain school segregation has taken a new form at the Centerville School in District 187 located a few miles from here.

While the school is supposed to be integrated a double shift system is in operation with white children attending classes in the morning and Negro pupils in the afternoon.

Protesting parents in the area have sought the advice and support of the NAACP and have engaged Atty. Billy Jones, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the NAACP, to represent them in negotiations with the school authorities.

Many of the children are transported to the school by bus, with the same bus picking up the white children in the morning, returning them at home at noon and then picking up the Negro children for the afternoon classes.

At least, in part, the bus travels the same route for both trips and passes Negro children in the morning and homes of white children in the afternoon.

The present double shift arrangement, according to school authorities, was made necessary because construction on the Canot school has been delayed.

It is claimed that school facilities are being used until the new building is completed.

Negro pupils attending the afternoon shift use the same class rooms as the white students in the morning, but have to pile their books and other materials beside the desk on the floor.

Residents of the area protesting the Home Improvement Associa- the segregation have organized as H. W. Hoover, principal of the Centerville school, denies that there is any discrimination.

The NAACP claims that it is segregation.

There are also grounds for believing that the boundaries for the Canot school now under construction were drawn so as to make the school a predominantly Negro school.

tion with Mrs. Thelma Whitfield as president and Mrs. Ruby Griffin as secretary.

A committee composed of Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Louis McNeese, Mrs Walter Wade, Mrs. Charles Dickerson, Rev. Smith and Atty. Jones have been meeting with the school authorities on the problem.

School Boycott by White Parents Bars Integration in Illinois Town

Special to The New York Times.

COLP, Ill., Sept. 1—An attempt to effect integration of the grade-school pupils in this southern Illinois community has been met by stubborn resistance on the part of the parents of white children.

The move to end segregation was ordered by the local school board, of which Negro members are in a majority.

The order has been met by a refusal of white children to register in their own school district.

Colp has a population of about 250, about half of whom are Negroes. It is 100 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo.

When school opened last week, not one of the forty-five white pupils registered.

Instead, many of them enrolled on a tuition basis at near-by Carterville, several moved in with relatives in Carterville and several others enrolled in a Roman Catholic parochial school at Herrin, Ill.

The Colp School Board voted last May to close a grade school attended by white children and consolidate classes in the Attucks School, previously attended by about sixty Negroes.

Four Negro members of the school board voted for the consolidation and three white members opposed the move.

In an attempt to override the action, parents of white pupils petitioned the Williamson County Board of School Trustees, asking that the school district lines of Carterville be revised to include the area of Colp in which they lived.

The petition was granted, but a court action by the Colp School Board, supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has delayed the proposed annexation to the Carterville district and left in effect the Colp Board's decision.

The Colp School District does not maintain a high school, but sends its pupils to the Consolidated High School at Herrin, which is integrated.

William Hatchett, president of the Colp School Board, said he had no plans to call a board meeting.

SCHOOL RACIAL DISPUTE

Integration Link Sought in Blast

COLP, Ill., Oct. 1 (AP)—Investigators turned up no evidence today linking the bombing of a night club operated by the Negro president of the Colp School Board with a school integration dispute here.

Motive of the unknown dynamiters was a mystery.

The explosion last night knocked out part of a rear wall of the New Orleans Room, heavily damaged the interior and shattered windows in the neighborhood. Six patrons in an adjoining bar escaped injury.

The blasted room, frequented by both Negroes and whites, normally is used only on weekends. No one was in the room at the time.

"There is nothing at this time to point to the blast stemming from the integration dispute," said Lt. Earl Pogue of the Illinois state police.

William Hatchett, operator of the club and one of four Negroes on the school board, merely shrugged when asked by newsmen whether he had any idea as to the identity of the bombers.

He expressed doubt it resulted from the integration dispute, which has resulted in the resignation of the three white members of the board. "Tempers got pretty hot sometimes, but I don't think it was that serious," Hatchett said.

The school board voted last summer 4-3, along racial lines, to consolidate the two Colp grade schools formerly operated on a segregated basis.

Suit Already Filed

An estimated 40 white pupils have boycotted the school here, having enrolled in nearby all-white schools. The 53 children attending the Colp school all are Negroes.

A group of Negroes has filed suit in Circuit Court challenging a ruling by the Williamson County School Board permitting white pupils to attend an all-white grade school at nearby Carterville. Colp High School children of both races attend an integrated school at Herrin.

Local authorities asked the state crime laboratory to send a bomb expert to help out in the investigation.

Hatchett indicated he does not plan to continue the night club in operation.

About half of Colp's 450 residents are Negroes. The town 125 miles southeast of St. Louis once was a coal mining center. The mine was abandoned years ago and Colp now is a night life center for communities in the southern Illinois area. It has eight night clubs and taverns.

Southsider Gets Post At Hayes

Miss E. Josephine Fulton, 4740 S. Greenwood ave., recently was appointed assistant principal of Hayes school, 258 N. Leavitt.

Miss Fulton has been in the Chicago school system for seven years, having been assigned as a school teacher in 1950. Since that time, she has served as a master teacher and as an adjustment teacher.

In commenting on the appointment, Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of schools, observed that Miss Fulton had "demonstrated qualities of leadership in school and community affairs."

Dr. Willis commented that these qualities gave assurance that she would continue, what he termed, the "high standards" she had established at the Hayes school.

Besides a bachelor of science degree from the University of Illinois, Miss Fulton holds a master of Arts degree from DePaul university. In addition, she studied at the Lafayette college (Pa.) seminar held in Africa, Asia and Europe in 1952.

She has also been a participant in an international living experiment sponsored in Europe by the World Council of Churches. Active in civic affairs, Miss Fulton is a member o fthe Urban League — the National Council of Negro Women and is a past Board Member of the NAACP's Chicago branch. She is also a member of Good Shepherd Congregational church.

JOSEPHINE FULTON

White Pupils Boycott School In Illinois Racial Protest

Home P.I. Talladega Ala.

COLP, Ill. (AP) — School officials are waiting to see if white pupils will continue their boycott against integration in Colp's grade school.

Not a single white pupil showed up yesterday, although 40 to 45 had been expected for the first day of classes. There were about 80 Negroes.

Colp is a town of about 250 in the southern tip of Illinois 80 miles southeast of St. Louis and 40 miles from the Kentucky line. About half the residents are Negroes.

"It is not my intention to make anyone do anything he doesn't want to do," said William Hatchett, the Negro who heads the school board. He said he had no intention of calling a special meeting.

"I don't believe the boycott was organized," said Archie Moseley, the school's principal and also a Negro. "I didn't expect a 100 per cent turnout, but I did think there would be a few who wouldn't be so prejudiced."

There are four Negroes on the seven-man school board and it voted 4-3 about two months ago to integrate the town's two grade schools. Classes were scheduled in the building used for the Negro school.

Parents of the white pupils petitioned for annexation of their school by the nearby Carterville School District. The board of school trustees for Williamson County approved the petition. The Colp school board challenged it a month ago in a suit backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Filing of the suit delayed the annexation by Carterville and put into effect the consolidation of the two Colp schools.

High school pupils in Colp, both Negro and white, attend the consolidated high school at nearby Herrin.

3 School Board Posts Open

Defender, Chicago, Ill. P.20

Sat. 11-2-57

COLP, Ill. — This small southern Illinois town spilt over problems of integration, will have to select by write-in ballots three members of the school board to replace those who resigned from the seven-member board.

No candidates filed before the deadline last Friday according to Williamson County Schools Superintendent Russell Emery.

WHITES QUIT

The special election on Nov. 6 was made necessary by the resignation of the three white members of the board. The four remaining members are Negro. The three white members resigned over what they termed "outside interference" in Colp school affairs.

Last spring the seven members of the school board split with the four Negroes voting in favor and the three whites against consolidating the two schools in the district. One, Attucks, was attended only by Negro children. The other, the Standard, only by white children.

CHANGE DISTRICT

More than 200 whites then filed a petition with the Williamson County School Board requesting a division of the district and the annexation of a part of it to the all-white neighboring Carterville district. The proposed division was such as would continue segregation. The Williamson County school trustees granted the petition.

The majority members of the Colp District School board appealed this decision to the Williamson County Circuit Court. A hearing and decision are not expected until early in 198. The action of the four Negro members of the Colp School Board is being supposted by the Illinois State Conference of Branches of the N. A. C. P.

Meanwhile since the beginning of this year's school term, the town's white students are attending schools at nearby Carterville, where no Negro students are enrolled. High school students, both white and Negro attend the nearby Herrin high school.

Say Chicago Schools Most Segregated Outside Of South

NAACP Says Public Schools Practice Race Discrimination

By ROBERT CRAM
United Press Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (UP) — Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged today that Chicago public schools are the most segregated of any major city outside the Deep South.

Robert L. Birchman, Illinois NAACP director, said in many ways the Chicago public school system practices racial discrimination "more than they do in Little Rock."

Jackson, Miss.

He and other NAACP officials served notice they will start a campaign, probably this December, to force the Chicago Board of Education to declare itself on the segregation issue.

Spokesmen for both the NAACP and the school board agreed that Chicago's "Black belt"—the teaming Negro area on the city's South Side — results in schools attended only by Negroes. Schools tend to be completely white in other parts of the city, they said.

OTHER CHARGES

The NAACP added other charges, however. In Chicago, officials said:

Dec. 12-1-57

New schools are built in white neighborhoods, while Negro area schools merely get "additions."

Negro schools are so packed children have to attend classes in shifts, although class rooms stand vacant in white schools.

White children get the city's best teachers, Negro students the second-raters.

A spokesman for the board of education denied the charges and insisted the Chicago school system is entirely free of racial bias.

He said the proportion of new school buildings to additions in 1956 and 1957 is higher in the "black belt" than in any other area. The school system's "master teachers" are concentrated in Negro neighborhoods and on the West Side, he said, and most special service teachers are also sent to the two areas.

The spokesman did not deny Negro neighborhood schools are jammed. But so are the neighborhoods themselves, he said. Negroes are migrating to Chicago by the thousands, the spokesman said, and in one elementary school the enrollment tripled in just a few years.

Birchman retorted that "segregation is flourishing more than it ever did before and shows signs of snow-balling in the future."

The NAACP does not charge that the Board of Education practices segregation intentionally, Birchman said. But he added "we want to know whether they are pro or con segregation and what they plan to do about it in either case."

An NAACP expert on Chicago schools, a white teacher who preferred anonymity "for the safety of my very job," said the Board of Education has "developed the strange habit" of building a new school if one in a white neighborhood gets overcrowded but merely making an addition if the same thing happens in a Negro area.

"The results," she said, "is that Negro schools — and that phrase shouldn't even exist — have become monstrously overcrowded. Even to the point where 40 per cent of the children have to attend classes in shifts — like an assembly line."

WORST OUTSIDE DIXIE

NAACP Says Whites Get New Buildings And Best Teachers

By The United Press

CHICAGO, Nov. 30. — Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Saturday that Chicago public schools are the most segregated of any major city outside the Deep South.

Robert L. Birchman, Illinois NAACP director, said in many ways the Chicago public school system practices racial discrimination "more than they do in Little Rock."

Commercial Appeal

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NAACP Charges

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Negroes Migrating

The spokesman did not deny Negro neighborhood schools are jammed. But so are the neighborhoods themselves, he said. Negroes are migrating to Chicago by the thousands, the spokesman said, and in one elementary school the enrollment tripled in just a few years.

Birchman retorted that "segregation is flourishing more than it ever did before and shows signs of snow-balling in the future."

Birchman said a recent NAACP survey showed there were 297 empty classrooms in white area schools, but that those in Negro schools were "jammed tight."

Asks Check On State Aid To Segregated Schools

Defender, Chicago, Ill. p. 5
Sat. 12-7-57

JOLIET — The Illinois Conference of NAACP Branches called upon Vernon L. Nickwell superintendent of public instruction for Illinois, "to investigate the validity" of all claims for state aid to schools coming from districts in Illinois where there are still all-Negro schools," to determine if the laws banning segregation are being adhered to in every respect and to the fullest possible extent."

14d(1)

The demand was made in a letter to Nickell from Dr. L. H. Holman, president of the Illinois NAACP who asked that claims by each school district as certified by the county superintendent of schools be investigated.

Reports of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations state that there are still 70 elementary and seven high schools in 14 counties in Illinois outside the city of Chicago with all-Negro student bodies.

The NAACP submitted a list by name and number of students involved for 60 of these schools and said, "each of these schools must be investigated to insure that public funds are not being misappropriated to districts violating the state law banning segregation in public schools."

These schools are located in 35 different Illinois communities in the following counties, Alexander, Champaign, Cook, Jackson, Jefferson, Kankakee, Madison, Marion, Massac, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Clair, Vermillion and Williamson. A total of 15,629 students attend the 60 schools listed.

The NAACP noted that by November 30 county school superin- office the claims for state aid tendents must certify to Nickell's from school districts in their counties and that Nickell has until January 25, to certify to the Auditor of Public Accounts, that these claims for state aid should be paid.

...ifications of claims for state aid include an affidavit by the county superintendent of schools that districts within his county are abiding by Illinois laws banning segregation in p u bli c schools.

The legal staff of the Illinois NAACP is investigating the possibility of filing perjury charges and other actions against district and county superintendents in cases where school segregation is still practiced.

CHICAGO ACCUSED OF SCHOOLS BIAS

Times, p. 18
New York
Dec. 1-57

N.A.A.C.P. Likens Conditions to Little Rock—Plans a Campaign on Integration

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (UP)—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged today that in many ways public schools in Chicago practiced discrimination "more than they do in Little Rock."

Robert L. Birchman, Illinois director and other N. A. A. C. P. officials served notice that they would start a campaign, probably in December, to force the Chicago Board of Education to declare itself on the segregation issue.

14d(1)

They said that Chicago's public schools were the most segregated of any major city outside the deep South.

All-Negro Schools

Spokesmen for both the N. A. A. C. P. and the school board agreed that Chicago's teeming Negro area on the city's South Side led to schools attended only by Negroes. Schools tend to be completely white in other parts of the city, they said.

The N. A. A. C. P. added other charges, however. They included these:

¶New schools are built in white neighborhoods while Negro area schools merely get "additions."

¶Negro schools are so crowded that children have to attend classes in shifts, although classrooms are vacant in whit schools.

¶White children get the city' best teachers, Negro student the second-raters.

Charges Are Denied

A spokesman for the Board of Education denied the charges He insisted that the Chicago school system was free of racial bias.

He said the proportion of new school buildings to additions in 1956 and 1957 was higher in the Negro section than in any other area. The school system's "master teachers" are concentrated in Negro neighborhoods and on the West Side, he said, and most special service teachers are also sent to the two areas.

The spokesman did not deny that Negro neighborhood schools were crowded. But so are the neighborhoods themselves, he said. Negroes are migrating to Chicago by the thousands, the spokesman said, and in one elementary school the enrollment tripled in just a few years.

But Mr. Birchman retorted that "segregation is flourishing more than it ever did before and shows signs of snowballing in the future."

The N. A. A. C. P. does not charge that the Board of Education practices segregation intentionally, Mr. Birchman said. But, he added, "we want to know whether they are pro or con segregation and what they plan to do about it in either case."

'Strange Habit' Cited

An N. A. A. C. P. expert on Chicago schools, a white teacher who preferred anonymity "for the safety of my very job," said the Board of Education had "developed the strange habit" of building a new school if one in a white neighborhood got overcroweded but merely made an addition if the same thing happened in a Negro area.

"The results," she said, "is that Negro schools—and that phrase shouldn't even exist—have become monstrously overcrowded, even to the point where 40 per cent of the children have to attend classes in shifts, like an assembly line."

Mr. Birchman said that a recent N. A. A. C. P. survey showed there were 297 empty classrooms in white area schools, but that those in Negro schools were "jammed tight."

He said teachers in Negro schools were inferior to those in others because they were not so well educated and because "nobody wants the job."

"In Chicago's earlier years," Mr. Birchman said, "the different European nationality strains more or less kept to themselves. But today they have intermingled.

"There is a new kind of grouping now, however. Call it de facto segregation—which means that city expansion policies, whether by intent or not, have resulted in segregation."

"Negro tolerance of de facto segregation has worn thin," Mr. Birchman warned.

"The old oh-well-it's-better-than-the-South feeling is no good anymore," he said. "Segregation exists in Chicago's public schools—just as it does in Mississippi."

Institute Opens Thursday

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30—An Institute on Dynamics of Emotional Problems in Childhood will open Thursday for three days at Western Reserve University. The conference was arranged by the university's School of Applied Social Sciences. Among the speakers will be Dr. Adelaide M. Johnson, Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn.

Illinois governor asked to desegregate schools

Afro-American - p. 19
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-7-57

CHICAGO—Gov. William G. Stratton last week was called upon to "meet with concerned leaders, colored and white," to discuss and develop plans to end actual segregation in Illinois public schools.

The request was made to the governor by Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Mr. Bullock pointed specifically to "segregation practices in Colp, Phoenix and Centerville." He charged that these cases "are typical of an all too general condition."

* * *

WHILE FIGURES are incomplete, the NAACP spokesman estimated that over 100,000 colored children are attending all-colored schools in some 16 Illinois counties.

It was further stated that there are seven all-colored high schools and more than 70 all-colored elementary schools outside of Chicago, noting that 15,000 children are enrolled in these schools.

There are an additional 3,200 pupils in all-colored schools in seven suburban communities in Cook County, the NAACP spokesman claimed.

* * *

THE LETTER to the governor also pointed out that a recent survey reveals that an approximately 6,500 pupils attend four all-colored high schools in Chicago, plus 2,200 at Dunbar Vocational School.

"Negotiation with local authorities has been futile," Bullock said, adding that the people now have only two courses toward redress and relief — the governor and the courts.

School Bias Bill Passes Committee

Defender P.6
Sat. 4-27-57
Chicago, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Education committee of the house of the Illinois General Assembly voted a "do pass" recommendation for HB 474 at a hearing last Wednesday. By a vote of 22 to 2, the committee advanced the bill for consideration in the near future on the floor of the House.

The bill would require the Chicago Board of Education to change, revise or create new school districts "in a manner to most effectively eliminate the segregation of children in public schools because of color, race or nationality," and to adopt the same policy in the erecting, purchasing or otherwise acquiring buildings for school purposes.

The measure also provides that all board records relative to school districting and the acquisition of or building new schools be open to the public.

Testimony in support of the bill was presented by Mrs. Rita Phillips and Mrs. Jean Washington, members of the Education Committee of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP.

They pointed out graphically with the use of maps how numerous Chicago school districts could be altered to secure a larger measure of integration of students if such a policy were followed by the Board of Education.

They noted that as a whole the school districts on the South Side of the city followed a north to south pattern resulting in a maximum of all-Negro schools whereas if the districts followed an east to west pattern a greater measure of integration would result.

On the west side districts now generally follow an east to west line but a north to south pattern would result in more integrated schools.

The bill was introduced by State Representatives Charles F. Armstrong, Joseph L. De La Cour, Corneal A. Davis, Richard A. Harewood, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson, and Paul Simon.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-6-57
P. 19

GROUND IS BROKEN for the new $900,000 addition to the Bethune school, at 44th street and St. Lawrence ave. Named for the noted Negro civic leader and the educator, the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the school will accommodate 2,000 students of the 7th and 8th grade levels. Participating were (front) A. John Brinkman, principal of neighboring Forestville school; Mrs. Cleo Surry Higgins, and Mrs. Mayme Mason Higgins, who were associated with Dr. Bethune at Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; and Mrs. Evelyn F. Carlson, district 13 superintendent. Rear: Golden B. Darby, director, Southside Community Committee; Rep. Corneal A. Davis, and Ald. Ralph Metcalf. Defender staff photo

Boycott Continues At Colp

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-3-57

MARION, Ill. — (INS) — The boycott of the integrated grade school in Colp (Ill.) by white students continues.

Russell Emery, Williamson County superintendent of schools, said that none of the estimated 40-50 white students were in attendance at the school last Friday.

The boycott, which began at the opening of the Fall term, Aug. 26, is the result of the Colp school board's July 8 decision to integrate the pupils in the town's two grade schools.

Approximately 100 students from the first to the eighth grade were expected to attend the opening of the fall semester at the Colp school last Monday. Three Negroes comprise the teaching staff there.

Parents of the white pupils have petitioned to be taken into the nearby Carterville district following the integration vote by the Negro - dominated school board in Colp.

The Williamson county board of school trustees approved the petition, but the move has been challenged in a court suit by the Colp school board, with NAACP backing.

Superintendent Emery said that his main aim is to "keep the kids in school, no matter where they attend." He added that all the boycotting white students are "apparently" complying with the law by attendance at grade schools outside Colp.

Science Fair Scheduled For City Students

Defender P.6
Sat. 5-11-57
Chicago, Ill.

The sixth annual science fair for Chicago students will be held in Stanley Field Hall of the Chicago Natural History museum from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, May 18. The fair is sponsored by the Chicago Teachers Science association.

Contestants may come from the sixth through the 12th grades and may be representatives of any public, private or parochial school or youth organization.

Projects must be the work of the contestants, and although group science projects are accepted, individual projects are recommended.

First prize in each category will consist of certificates from science supply houses, so that winner may secure additional science materials and equipment.

A copy of the information bulletin and application blanks may be obtained by writing to: Secretary, Chicago Teachers Science Association, 4527 N. Tripp.

Miss Alice Bauer, association president, stated:

'We hope we may be of some help in locating and encouraging young people with science and technical talent."

White Students Boycott School In Illinois

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
8-30-57

COLP, Ill. — (INS) — White students at the Colp, Ill., grade school have boycotted opening day classes because of racial integration.

The fall semester began Monday, Aug. 26, with 60 Negro pupils on hand, but the white students, between 40 and 45, stayed away. Classes were held for the Negroes.

The Colp school board, composed of four Negroes and three whites, voted four to three last June 26 to integrate the town's two elementary schools, with classes to be held in the building previously used by Negroes.

William Hatchett, Negro presi-

dent of the board, said:

"I don't believe the boycott was organized.' I didn't expect a 100 per cent turnout, but I did thin there would be a few who wouldn't be so prejudiced. The next move is up to the school board."

Colp high school students, both white and colored, attend a consolidated school at nearby Herrin. Colp is a coal mining town of around 250 residents located in southern Illinois. About half the population is Negro.

Oppose Mixed School in Colp

COLP, Ill.—White pupils numbering about 45 boycotted the previously all-Negro grade school at the scheduled start of desegregation here. Sixty Negro youngsters are attending. The action resulted from a School Board meeting last June 26 when the four Negro members of the board voted to integrate the all-Negro school and the three white board members opposed the move.

Negro School Boycotted In Illinois

White Pupils Balk At Integration

COLP, Ill. — (AP) — White pupils boycotted the previously all-Negro grade school in this southern Illinois town of 250 Monday at the scheduled start of integration.

Both the principal of the school and the president of the Colp school board are Negroes. Colp is 100 miles southeast of St. Louis.

Not one of an expected 40 to 45 white pupils showed up for the start of the fall semester. Classes proceeded for the school's 60 Negro pupils.

The board voted, 4 to 3, last June 26 to integrate the pupils in the town's two schools, with the classes to be held in the building operated last spring as an all-Negro school.

Claim Jim Crow Schools Here Outstrip Arkansas

Defender, Chicago, Ill. P. 5 Sat. 10-5-57

Gov. William G. Stratton was called upon this week "to meet with concerned leaders, Negro and white," for a thorough discussion and development of plans to end de facto (actual) segregation in the public schools of Illinois.

The request was made in a letter from Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

Bullock called to the governor's attention "deplorable conditions involving deliberate segregation of colored and white children and teachers in the schools of the State of Illinois."

He added, "we believe we express the opinion of millions of Illinois citizens when we say these conditions have become intolerable in the light of our long established State laws and in the context of recent events in other States which have claimed national and unfortunate international attention."

The governor was called upon to use the perogative of his executive authority "to see that justice is done and orderly progress encouraged."

Gov. Stratton's attention was specifically called "to segregation practices in Colp, Phoenix and Centerville, which have been receiving attention, statewide, from the press lately, but only to emphasize that these particular cases are typical of an all too general condition."

NAACP spokesmen noted that there are more Negro children attending what are in fact segregated schools in Illinois than in Arkansas.

While complete figures are not available, the NAACP estimates that well over 100,000 Negro children are attending all-Negro schools in Illinois.

These schools are located in 16 different Illinois counties. Outside of Chicago there are seven all-Negro high schools and more than 70 all-Negro elementary schools attended by more than 15,000 pupils. More than 3,000 children attend all-Negro schools in seven suburban communities in Cook county.

RECENT STUDY

A recent study on the extent of segregation in the Chicago public schools compiled by the Education committee of the Chicago NAACP estimated that approximately 6,500 students attend four all-Negro academic high schools in Chicago, bar Vocational school.

The NAACP estimated that 73 of An additionl 2,200 attend Dun the elementary schools in Chicago were predominantly Negro (90 per-cent or more Negro pupils). It is estimated that 87 percent of the over 117,000 Negro elementary pupils attend these predominantly Negro schools.

Bullock noted that "Negotiation with local school authorities has been futile.

Higher state officials concerned with the administration of our schools have taken no positive action in these situations, the law being so phased that it is questionable whether they have the power to act."

Bullock said the "Commission on Human Relations, which has noted and deplored these same conditions in report after report, has not the authority or the financial wherewithal to effect a positive change of local attitude and practise."

In callng upon the governor to call a conference on the ssue, Bullock said "only two courses toward redress and relief lie open to the people; to ask for executive intervention from your office or go into the courts.

"We should consider the latter course only as a last resort because of the unpleasant and indeed, international derogatory publicity entailed thereby."

Slate All Day School Bias Probe

Defender P. 5

P. 5 Chicago, Sat.

The extent and effect of racial segregation and discrimination in the Chicago public schools will be revealed and studied at a workshop conference called by the Chicago NAACP branch Saturday, Aug. 24 at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 Indiana ave. The sessions begin at 10 a.m.

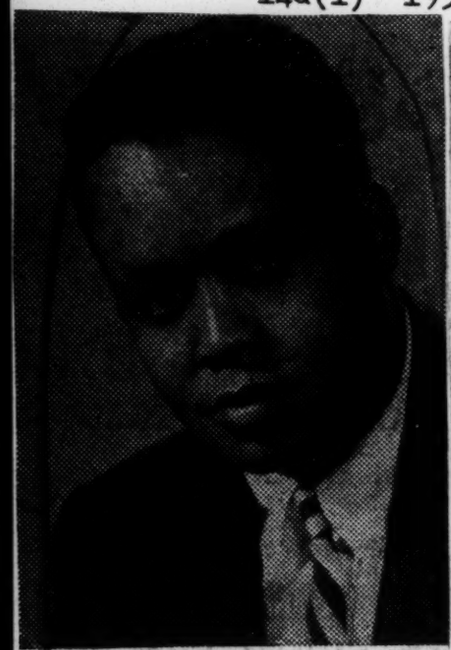
The results of a recently completed survey of the degree of segregation in the elementary and high schools of the city will be presented. Sat. 8-24-57

Panel discussions will portray the effects of wide spread racial segregation in the public schools of the city and the resulting inequalities of educational opportunity for minority group children.

There will be consideration of the formation of an intergroup committee to secure the adoption and the implementation of a policy of racial integration by the Board of Education.

The conference will also consider questions of teacher assignment policies, pupil transfer policies, and discrimination in vocational and apprenticeship training.

Educators and members of the Illinois General Assembly will participate in the panel discussions.



Mr. Whiteside

Hamiltonians well remember one of their own — James Whiteside — who several years ago was a Golden Glove and State AAU champ. Today he has just been appointed a teacher in Gary, Ind., public schools.

Mr. Whiteside is a June, 1957 graduate of Central State College, Wilberforce. He received a BS degree in education.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Whiteside, 906 S. Front st. He spent three years in the armed services, 30 months overseas.

Starts New Career In Education At Age 60

First grade opened this month in Indianapolis for a 60year old former World War II WAC.

She's Mrs. Ruth C. Quinn and she's a first grade teacher.

It's been a long educational road from 1948 to her present teaching position. Her quest for a college degree was interrupted several times because of ill health resulting from service-connected disabilities suffered by Mrs. Quinn during her two years of World War II service in the Army Air Force.

Last year, she finally received a Bachelor of Science degree in education from Indiana university. Her studies had been financed under Public Law 16 — the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for disabled veterans.

QUIT AT 14

The elementary school teacher had an unusual educational background before her college training. She was compelled to quit school at the age of 14 when she had completed about two years of high school work.

14d(1) 1957 IOWA

Mrs. Spencer Gets Degree From Drake; To Teach in Des Moines School System

MRS. MABEL SPENCER

Mrs. Mabel Spencer, wife of John I. Spencer, and mother of a 19-year-old son, Jerry, received her Bachelor of Science in Education Degree Monday, June 3, in the Drake University Commencement exercises. She has signed, already, a contract to teach elementary education in the Des Moines public school system, beginning this fall.

Reared in West Des Moines, Mrs. Spencer attended the elementary schools there and was the first Negro girl graduating from Valley High School in 1936.

Dyptonder P.1
Thurs. 6-13-57
Des Moines

Realizes Desire

From her early childhood, she has held a desire to become a public school teacher. She was married and began to rear her family.

When World War II broke, Mrs. Spencer's husband had begun his four-year military services in the army. Mrs. Spencer joined him in 1942 at Fort Sill, Okla., where she spent two years, working in the U. S. O.

The American Institute of Business began its War Secretaries and Typists classes for the government and Mrs. Spencer become a student, made the honor roll, and, was sent to Dayton, Ohio, where she worked as a clerk-typist and bookkeeper at Wright and Patterson Air Fields. She returned to Des Moines in 1946 when she secured a position at the State Employment Service as a claims' taker, receptionist and PBX operator.

It was during her service at the employment office that she decided to begin her college work in 1950, attending the Drake Community College in the evenings, and Saturday classes, for two years.

'Not Happy'

"I was not happy at this arrangement. It seemed that getting a degree was so far off," Mrs. Spencer recalled.

"My husband kept asking me—'why don't you quit your job?' I finally got around to it and began as a full-time student at Drake during the summer of 1955."

Work on Masters

Mrs. Spencer began summer classes this week at Drake. She already has completed some hours on her Master's Degree.

Her son, Jerry, who was graduated from high school in 1956, attended Simpson College at Indianola last fall. Her husband is employed at Marquette Cement Co.; and, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Potter, resides with them.

"To all of them, I am grateful," Mrs. Spencer said.

She is a member of Corinthian Baptist Church, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Mary Church Terrell Club No. 2, and is a former member of the entertainment committee of the NAACP.

Integration Rises A Bit In Kentucky Classes

25 Pct. of School-Age Negroes Attend Mixed Insitutions In 94 Districts

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 6.—Racial integration in the public school system of Kentucky registered a moderate gain in the 1957-58 term.

According to information released Wednesday by the State Department of Education, here is the three-year showing since the Supreme Court ordered a stop to compulsory segregation in the public schools of 17 Southern states:

This term, 10,897 Negro pupils and 133,182 white pupils are attending mixed classes in 262 schools in 94 districts.

Last term, 8,017 Negroes and 120,307 white pupils attended mixed classes in 233 schools in 91 districts.

In 1955-56, the starting term of compliance, 313 Negroes and 16,688 white pupils attended mixed classes in 41 schools in 30 districts.

In summary: About a fourth of school-age Negroes are attending mixed classes. They, together with their white classmates, comprise about a third the enrollment of Kentucky.

Forty-four school districts have no Negro children of school age. Hence the 94 districts with mixed classes this term represent 55.3 per cent of the districts with biracial population. Last term it was 50.8 per cent, and in 1955-56 it was 16 per cent.

More Negroes Teach

Negro teachers employed in schools where classes are mixed total 172 this term, as compared with 113 last term, and two the term before.

The detailed report of progress was prepared by Sam B. Taylor, State supervisor of secondary education. It was assembled from questionnaires filled out by the 216 local superintendents after their 1957-58 term opened.

Dr. Robert R. Martin, superintendent of public instruction, released the report without comment. Dr. Martin explained he feels the report speaks for itself.

The report shows that this state has made infinitely better progress toward integration than can be found anywhere in the deep South where, after three years, noncompliance is still the rule.

It shows that Kentucky has made as good, if not a better record than any of the other so-called border states.

From the outset, the basic premise in Kentucky has been that the Supreme Court decision was a mandate to be obeyed, not evaded. But this policy has been tempered with the Supreme Court's own recognition that, due to local conditions, integration can proceed faster in some places than in others.

Massed behind this basic policy have been such segments of public and private power as:

1. Dr. Martin and his State Department of Education.
2. Governor Chandler and his Administration as a whole, dramatized by the Governor's use of the National Guard last year to preserve order during integration at Clay and Sturgis.
3. The State Board of Education, Kentucky Education Association, Parent-Teacher Association, leadership at the State institutions of higher learning, and scores of local school boards and civic organizations.

Louisville Makes Impact

Integration figures for the city of Louisville make a massive impact on the state-wide totals. Louisville shows 7,647 Negro pupils and 28,147 white pupils attending mixed classes.

But Louisville is the only place in Kentucky where the figures work in reverse. That is because 96 white pupils attend seven large Negro schools where the combined enrollment is 4,424 Negro pupils.

Excluding these seven schools, the record for the rest of the state shows 6,473 Negroes and 133,086 white pupils attending mixed classes in 255 schools in 94 districts.

These seven Negro schools in Louisville also account for 153 of the 172 Negro teachers in mixed-class schools this term. There is no white teacher on any of these seven Negro faculties.

There are four major classifications of school districts:

1. Those with no school-age Negroes.
2. Those with a plan of integration adopted, but without mixed classes thus far.
3. Those without either a plan or mixed classes.
4. Those with mixed classes.

Here are the districts without

The county districts of Boyd, Campbell, Carter, Crittenden, Elliott, Estill, Grayson, Jackson, Johnson, Leslie, Lewis, Magoffin, Marshal, Martin, McCreary, Menifee, Morgan, Owsley, Rockcastle, Rowan, Trimble, and Whitley.

Fairview Is Included

The independent districts of Fairview, Bellevue, Cold Sprigns, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Silver Grove, Southgate, Ravenna, Raceland, Russell, South Portsmouth, Anchorage, Paintsville, Van Lear, Beechwood, Ludlow, Vanceburg, Benton, Stearns, Science Hill, Mount Vernon, and Corbin.

In the second group, these have adopted plans of integration, but none has occurred yet:

The county districts of Anderson, Barren, Boyle, Calloway, Edmonson, Garrard, Harlan, McCracken, Nelson, and Warren.

The independent districts of Bardstown, Carrollton, Central City, Dawson Springs, East Bernstadt, Harlan, Jenkins, Liberty, Providence, and Stanford.

In the third group are these which have neither a plan nor integration:

The county districts of Allen, Ballard, Bath, Bourbon, Butler, Caldwell, Carlisle, Carroll, Casey, Christian, Clay, Cumberland, Fulton, Grant, Graves, Greenup, Hickman, Jessamine, Knox, Laurel, Lee, Letcher, Lincoln, Livingston, Lyon, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Ohio, Owen, Shelby, Simpson, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Washington, Webster, and Wolfe.

Scottsville Is On List

The independent districts of Scottsville, Glasgow, Middlesboro, Paris, Catlettsburg, Cloverport, Hopkinsville, Pembroke, Fulton, Lancaster, Lynch, Earlington, Harrodsburg, Mount Sterling, Greenville, Ferguson, Campbellsville, Bowling Green, and Springfield.

Here are the districts in the fourth grouping, and the extent to which classes are mixed in the 1957-58 term.

HERE'S WHAT SUPREME COURT WANTS—The above picture shows results of successful integration in an elementary school in Louisville, Ky. Negroes and white pupils intermingle peacefully in one of the Border States that quickly desegregated schools following the U. S. Supreme Court decision. (See story on page three.)—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Louisville Remains Calmly Integrated

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11—While the battle to maintain segregation rages in cities south of here, this week Louisville quietly entered its second year of school integration.

Integration so far has been accomplished only part way. It falls short of what some Negroes would like and goes beyond what segregationists want. However, it has been carried through without major difficulties from either side.

Before integration was started the city had fifty-eight white schools and fifteen Negro schools. Today in all but twelve white schols and nine Negro schools there are pupils of both races.

The city, however, has one less intetgrated school than it had last year. This indicates a trend among some Negro students who entered white schools to go back to segregated schools. Their reasons have been both academic and social.

Under Louisville's integration plan all schools have assigned residential districts. But in practice the school authorities permit students to transfer outside their district to schools predominantly of their own race.

Because there has not yet been any integration of faculties there is still a clear line between schools that are considered Negro and those considered white. It seems clear that most students prefer to attend schools with teachers of their own race.

This year two white schools that had three Negro students each last year no longer have any. One Negro school has lost the few white students it had last year.

On the other hand, one white junior high school has Negro students for the first time this year. And one Negro elementary school has its first white students.

Louisville had 54,821 white students last year and 12,720 Negro students. This year's enrollment figures are not complete, but so far there has been no indication of any mass movement by Negroes into the white schools.

In only one formerly white school, the California Elementary School, are there more Negroes than white students registered. And in only one other, the F. T. Salisbury School, is the number of Negroes almost equal to the whites.

There are three major reasons for the comparative slowness with which Negro students have moved into the white schools now open to them.

In the first place, there has been no organized effort by the Negro community to encourage such a move. In fact, there has been considerable pressure to discourage it.

Negro teachers, for instance, fear loss of jobs if the enrollment of Negro schools declines substantially. Moreover, often the students shifting to white schools have been the best ones in the Negro schools. The teachers and administrators of those schools have not been eager to lose their best students, while retaining the poorest ones.

Another factor has been the higher academic demands of the white schools. This was established by achievement tests given before the schools were integrated.

This has created a situation in which only the best Negro students with a strong desire to achieve higher standards have wanted to remain in the white schools. The others have asked to return to all-Negro schools.

The reverse, some of the poorer white students have been attracted to the Negro schools, because they did not find the work so difficult.

The third factor deterring Negroes from moving into white schools has been the lack of social opportunities. Requests from Negroes to return to all-Negro schools often have listed this as the reason.

In schools with a fairly high proportion of Negroes this factor does not operate so strongly.

Central High School, the city's only Negro high school, has had eleven of its students transfer to white schools this year. Some of these were seeking special courses available at white high schools such as Reserve Officers Training Corps, technical courses and trade training.

There were nineteen Negro students, however, who transferred back to Central High School after a year in integrated schools. Some came seeking the special courses offered at Central. But most returned because they wanted greater social opportunities.

Morganfield Shows the Way

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE SUGGEST that those white parents who do not want Negroes to attend school with their children consider what has been done in Morganfield, Ky., and do likewise.

Sat. 10-5-57

In Morganfield, the Union County Citizens Council leader announces the opening of a privately owned all-white school at nearby Grove Center with "more than 150" pupils.

14d(1) p. 8

Sponsored by segregationists, the seven-room school serves pupils from the area served by the Sturgis High School which now has 18 Negro pupils in attendance.

We think this is the honorable, sensible thing for white segregationists to do if they want their children kept separate from Negroes, instead of chiseling on the other taxpayers while insisting upon dictating the manner of administering publicly supported education.

The segregationists have been robbing the other taxpayers for so many years that most of them honestly believe that they have some right to say who shall and who shall not get public education paid for by all of the taxpayers.

Exclusive instruction is not a civil right, so those who want it should be willing to pay the price of prejudice and build their own schools just as the Morganfield Negrophobes have done.

Desegregation Increases In City, County

Defender Louisville, Ky.

Accordinfi to the latest reports from the Louisville and Jefferson County Boards of Education, a greater percentage of city and county students are attending integrated schools as the second year of desegregation begins.

The city schools showed an increase of 4.6 percent integrated over last school term. The figures last year was 33,753 pupils attending mixed schools out of 45,841 in comparison to 35,974 out of 46,022 at the beginning of this term.

11 Per Cent Increase In County

The breakdown of the county schools showed that there has been an increase of 11 per cent over last term. There are 19,006 students in integrated situations out of a total of 40,386. Last year there were 13,276 out of 36,308.

Superintendent Carmichael's report revealed that there are 10 all-white schools, eight all-Negro schools, and 57 mixed schools in the city, compared to last year's 11 all-white, 9 all-Negro and 55 mixed. Defender 10-10-57

There are 28,302 white students and 7,672 Negroes in mixed schools, 4,930 in all-white schools and 5,118 in all-Negro schools.

Schools with the most evenly divided student bodies are california with 182 Negroes and 111 whites, and F. T. Salisbury with 288 Negroes and 213 whites. Both of these schools were formerly all-white schools. Defender

The county has mixed 20 schools out of 54 this year compared to 12 mixed last year.

Out of the 19,006 county pupils in mixed schools, 389 are Negroes. Twenty-nine county schools are all-white and five are all-Negro.

In closing his report, Superintendent Carmichael said: P. 2

Appreciation

"In reporting that the program of desegregation continues to go well, I record again with appreciation the very fine work of princi

pals, teachers and other workers.

"Their alertness in discovering incidents and their wisdom in handling them keep group problems from developing. Their respect for the individual, their concern for human values and good human relations and their loyalty and cooperation keep the program going smoothly.

Citizens Council sets up white school near Sturgis

MORGANFIELD, Ky., Sept. 18 —(AP)—An all-white elementary school sponsored by the Union County Citizens Council began classes on a limited basis today.

W. W. Waller Sr., whose son heads the council, said no enrollment figures were available yet but that the school expects at least 150 pupils. Waller said the school was opened to meet the demands of parents who did not want their youngsters to attend the newly-integrated Sturgis High School.

Eighteen Negroes have been attending classes at the Sturgis High with some 258 white pupils since Sept. 3.

"We have a few teachers now and expect to add more daily," Waller said. "We plan to file for accreditation by the state before Oct 10."

Mrs. Mary Baxter Starts 2nd Year

By Clarence L. Matthews

In September of 1956, without fanfare or publicity and in the midst of school integration flare-ups across the South, Mrs. Mary Baxter, a Louisville resident, began teaching the 3rd grade at a former all-white West Point, Ky., elementary school.

Thus, Mrs. Baxter became one of the few Negro teachers in the South teaching in an integrated situation and sharing the same teaching privileges as her white co-workers.

Worked Out Fine

Reflecting back to last year, she remarked, "I didn't know what to expect prior to my teaching at the school, but things have worked out fine." The school is the West Point Independent Elementary School. Enrollment is 200 pupils with 30 of them being Negro children. W. B. Ray is principal.

When pupil integration took place last September, Mrs. Baxter was integrated into the former all-white teaching staff. Said Mrs. Baxter, "There is no difference at the school. We (the teachers) use the same facilities and they are wonderful to me."

A teacher for over 33 years

Mrs. Mary Baxter

Mrs. Baxter confessed that she had wanted to be a teacher from early childhood. She was born in maced Ky., in a family with 11 children. Her secondary education was completed at Maceo and Owensboro before she attended Kentucky State College. She has done further study at Louisville Municipal College and Indiana University.

Teaching For 25 Years

Most of her teaching career has been in Hardin County. Her first placement was at the Nolin Elementary School, in Glendale, Ky. She had been instructing Negro children at West Point for 25 years prior to 1956.

At the West Point school, Mrs. Baxter is employed as a home-room instructor. Her class includes 21 white and 3 Negro students. Some of the children at the school are sent over from nearby Fort Knox.

Mrs. Baxter said that all her experiences at the school have been wonderful. She revealed how a group of parents went to the principal when it seemed that she might be transferred to another class in the school. The parents told the principal they wanted Mrs. Baxter to remain instructing their children in the third grade.

Summing up her past year of working, Mrs. Baxter said, "It has been a very pleasant experience for me. I think if other districts tried to integrate teachers it would be just as fine. We are not teaching colored or white children, but just teaching children."

Mrs. Baxter and her husband, Forrest, are both regular church goers.

Integrate Grade Schools In Fall, Scott Ordered

Courier-Journal P.1
Fri. 1-18-57
Louisville, Ky.

Webster County Planning To Open All Classrooms To Negroes In September

14d(1) Ky.

By The Associated Press

Scott County elementary schools will be integrated next September, completing integration in the County system.

The date was set in an order on file yesterday in United States District Court in Lexington. A suit had asked immediate integration in the elementary schools.

At Georgetown, Superintendent M. L. Archer said about 140 Negro pupils would be affected. They now attend Ed Davis School in Georgetown, operated jointly by the City and the County.

Integration of high schools began this year, with about 45 Negro students enrolled in Scott County High.

Six Negro children in the second, third, and fourth grades and their parents brought suit in November, charging the children had been denied admission to a white school and the board refused to integrate elementary schools.

Ask Dismissal of Suit

The Scott School Board, its members, and superintendent, in their answer, asked that the suit be dismissed. The answer explained that an advisory committee recommended that Grades 9-12 be integrated this year and elementary schools be integrated "as soon as the board felt it was feasible."

The court order provided that the request for immediate integration in Scott County be denied and that the case remain on the docket until orders of the court are complied with.

A plan for the integration of Webster County schools has been prepared and is expected to be filed with the clerk of the United States District Court at Owensboro within a few days.

The board's plan was served on James A. Crumlin, state attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Louisville.

The plan says all Webster County schools will integrate next fall and will accept all students, regardless of color or race.

The plan says integration will be on a "voluntary basis."

Crumlin said he did not know what the board meant by "voluntary basis."

He added that he would adopt a "wait-and-see policy" on what the board actually means.

It was learned that students in Webster County will be able to attend the school of their choice in that county, regardless of what section of the county they live in.

Webster County became a hotbed of racial turmoil last September when Negro students enrolled briefly at Clay. The National Guard had to be called out to restore order in the community.

Negroes Withdraw

The troops departed after the Negro students had left Clay and returned to the all-Negro school at Providence.

After the disturbance, Crumlin brought suit to force the Webster Board of Education to make plans to enroll Negro students.

The plan, prepared by the Webster County Board of Education and its attorney, was requested by Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks several weeks ago. Brooks asked that the plan be ready when the February term of court opens at Owensboro February 4.

Schools Told To Integrate In McCracken

Courier-Journal
Wed. 1-16-57
Louisville Ky.

Judge Orders County To Have Plan March 25

P.1

By H[illegible]Y BOLSER
Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 15.—Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne has ordered racial segregation abolished in McCracken County schools.

14 d(1)

The Paducah chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been awarded a default judgment in its suit against the McCracken County Board of Education.

The N.A.A.C.P. sought an injunction to prohibit the County School Board from maintaining segregated schools.

Federal Court has directed the School Board to file by March 25 a comprehensive plan for abolition of segregated schools.

City Schools Desegregate

A week ago the School Board filed a motion to dismiss the suit, but made no further defense after Judge Shelbourne overruled the motion.

The N.A.A.C.P., through attorney Joseph Freeland, then asked for a default judgment. The suit was brought last September in the name of Garfield Green.

Paducah City schools were completely desegregated in September.

The County School Board, noting there was only a small number of Negro children of school age outside the Paducah city limits, made no move to desegregate the system. The N.A.A.C.P. suit came a short time after the fall term opened.

Casteless Classroom

Courier-Journal
Wed. 1-16-57 P.6
Louisville Ky.

Integration In U. S., India Is Gaining, Visitor Says

As he sat in a Louisville classroom yesterday and watched white and Negro children work together, Hans Raj Vohra's mind traveled thousands of miles and dwelled on millions of Indian "untouchables."

"I went to watch the integration," said the senior economic reporter for The New Delhi Statesman, "because we have a similar problem in my land." He was interviewed as he visited The Courier-Journal building.

Vohra compared the withdrawal of segregation's barriers to India's efforts to erase the status of the untouchable, low man in his country's caste system. For generations, a member of a higher caste was considered unclean if touched by an untouchable.

"We have passed legislation that makes untouchability illegal," Vohra said. "Like your Supreme Court decision on segregation, this does not solve the problem by itself. It must be solved in due course. Legislation only points the way."

Vohra said integration of the untouchables is "as far along" as integration of the Negro in America. He said the Indian legislation and our Supreme Court decision came about the same time.

"Certainly there is no visible resistance in India," he said. "But in practice the old thing continues—although at a diminishing rate."

In F. T. Salisbury School, 2204 Magazine, Vohra also found no "visible resistance."

"It impressed me very greatly," he said. "Integration here was beautifully planned and it lays the basis for the complete solution. Children brought up together cannot conceivably part company again."

Courier-Journal Photo
HANS RAJ VOHRA
Puts hope in children

The 46-year-old, British-educated journalist is touring the country under auspices of the International Educational Exchange program of the State Department. He will leave today for Knoxville.

Vohra predicted that India's integration may come faster and smoother than America's.

Turned Away From Restaurant Here

"The contrast is greater in the South," he explained. "Your Negro started from slavery just a few generations ago.

"Many untouchables are great lawyers, doctors, administrators. Some helped draft our young nation's constitution. Acceptance comes as a less drastic thing."

Vohra watched the school children with special personal interest yesterday. "Your color problem was brought home to me when I arrived on Sunday," he said.

That night, Vohra entered a downtown cafeteria, but he was turned away near the door.

"We do not want mixed races here," a cafeteria official told him.

"I cannot let that incident outweigh the hospitality I have been shown in Louisville and elsewhere in your country," he said. "What I will remember is what I saw in your schools. What I know is that there will be no color bar in a generation. I have seen your children."

Vohra smiled a happy smile and said: "I have seen too much that is good to ever make a song out of my brief visit to the cafeteria."

Ky. mother prefers jail to integration

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Feb. 9, 1957

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) — "They can take me to court and send me to jaill, but I'm not going to send my children to school with any colored children," declared a white woman here last week afer a colored pupil was enrolled in the junior high school attended by her two teenage children.

Mrs. Roy Dupin kept her children homefrom school because a colored youth had entered Southern Junior High school, the last all-white junior high school to be integrated in this city. Assistant School Superintendent W. F. Coslow said he would refer the matter to Juvenile Court.

112 Negro Teachers Accepted In Schools With White Students

Daily World Sun. 1-27-57 Atlanta, Ga.

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky students, parents, and other teachers have accepted 112 Negro teachers who are now in schools with white students, but Kentucky lost 27 qualified Negro teachers as a result of desegregation. That is the report of consultants and officers of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, who gathered information from Kentucky school districts.

Indicative of the progress noted by the Council was the statement from one principal who said "..... the two (Negro) teacners are highly competent and have no difficulties with pupils or parents."

Of the 27 qualified teachers whose dismissal was traced to desegregation, 17 have left Kentucky, and 10 are still in the state, but are unemployed or working at a job which does not utilize their training.

A total of 46 qualified Negro teachers received dismissal notices last Spring as a result of desegregation plans in 19 Kentucky school districts, but 16 of these teachers were later rehired in their same district. Seven of the teachers were hired in other Kentucky districts. Present employment of two former teachers was not reported.

In June the State Board of Education called for the retention of qualified Negro teachers when it urged all local boards to "... give due consideration to all qualified persons;;;" as professional personnel. That action came after reports that part of a group of 60 Negro teachers faced dismissal because of pupil desegregation plans.

Ten Negro teachers were transferred to previously white schools in four districts as a part of complete local plans for desegregation which will lead to integration. Most of these teachers are temporarily assigned to non-teaching duties. The other 102 Negro teachers in two districts are teaching in previously all Negro schools which are now attended by whites pupils.

The Council report concluded, "The desegregated pupil will not be integrated until he has an equal chance for employment. He will not be inspired to be a better pupil if he witnesses the dismissal of his qualified teachers just because of their race or color... Most encouraging of all s the knowledge that several other districts plan to begin teacher desegregation at an early date."

The goal of the Kentucky Council is "....to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in Kentucky."

Two Counties Get Integration Order

Star

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 9 (AP) —Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks yesterday ordered the integration of all Hopkins County schools and high schools in Union County at the start of the September term.

He also approved Webster County's plan for desegregating all its schools next fall.

Both Hopkins and Union Counties had proposed that integration be on a gradual basis, but Judge Brooks said this was not in compliance with the recent Supreme Court decision.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit against Webster and Union school boards after Negroes were refused admittance to white schools last year. Gov. A. B. Chandler sent National Guardsmen into both areas to quell racial disturbances.

The NAACP filed suit against Hopkins County when its school board announced a program that would require 12 years to complete integration of its schools. The board later revised the 12-year plan to four, but the NAACP held this still was unsatisfactory.

Integration ordered In Kentucky County

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-2-57

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A United States District Court ruling was issued Thursday ordering the integration of Scott County elementary schools in September, completing desegregation of the county school system.

The order was issued in answer to a suit requesting immediate integration in the county's elementary schools filed by the parents of six grade school pupils in November.

The Scott County High School is already integrated, with about 45 colored pupils enrolled. School Superintendent M. L. Archer said that about 140 pupils will be affected by the elementary school ruling.

* * *

A PLAN FOR the integration of Webster County Schools, the scene of violent racial clashes in September requiring the calling of the National Guard to halt disturbances at Clay, has been prepared in keeping with a court order issued by Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks several weeks ago.

The plan is expected to be submitted when the court reconvenes for the February term at Owenboro on Feb. 4.

James A. Crumlin, state attorney for the NAACP, which filed the Webster County suit, says that the plan calls for integration of all Webster County schools in September also.

All students will be accepted under the plan without regard to race or color, and integration is slated to be on a "voluntary basis."

Mr. Crumlin said that the plaintiffs would wait to see just what is meant by "voluntary basis."

* * *

MCCRACKEN COUNTY schools were also ordered to desegregate in a default judgment handed down against the McCracken County Board of Education by Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne sitting at Paducah.

The suit was filed by the Paducah branch of the NAACP and sought an injunction to ban operation of segregated schools by the county.

The Paducah city schools were integrated last September, but county officials, claiming that there were only a few colored children living in the county, failed to move toward integration.

The suit was filed in September in behalf of Garfield Green by Joseph Freeland, attorney for the NAACP.

* * *

A WHITE LOUISVILLE couple who took tw oof their children out of Southern Junior High School last month because the school was integrated, have been summoned to appear in Juvenile Court.

A warrant was taken out against the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dupin, by Lewis P. Morris, assistant director of pupil personnel.

School and court officials said that the case will be treated "like any other case involving refusal of a parent to send a child to school."

James E. Thornberry, assistant county attorney, said:

"It's not a question of integration. It's a question of these people not having their children in school."

Mrs. Dupin declared:

"Whenever a court tells you what to do, it's not a free country. They're bringing those Hungarians over here to the very thing they left behind.

"I'll go to jail, but I won't let them force me to send my children to school with colored children."

Classrooms In Kentucky 40% Unfit

Herald Tribune New York Thurs 2-14-57

House Inquiry Hears of Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Kentucky school officials told a House Educaton subcommittee today that nearly 40 per cent of the state's 18,700 classrooms are not fit for students to use.

They also testified that 80 per cent of the schools lack central heating and that 38 per cent of Kentucky children attend schools withoutdoor toilets.

The subcommittee is studying various proposals under which the Federal government would help the states finance school construction. They include President Eisenhower's plan to spend $1,300,000,000 over four years on school construction, and a Democratic program to spend $3,600,000,000 over six years.

Ask No Integration Tie

Robert P. Martin, Kentucky's Superintendent of Public Instruction, appealed to Congress not to inject the integration controversy in the school building bill. He said he referred specifically to the proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, L.-D., N. Y., to bar funds to school districts that defy the supreme court's integration order. Mr. Martin said Kentuckians have accepted the court's order and the state is moving to carry it out.

Also testifying were J. Marvin Dodson, executive secretary of the Kentucky Education Association, and Adron Doran president of Morehead State College, Ky.

Kentucky Integration Ordered

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 9 Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks yesterday ordered the integration of all Hopkins County schools and high schools in Union County at the start of the September term.

Brooks also approved Webster County's plan for desegregating all its schools next fall.

Sun, 2-10-57

Both Hopkins and Union counties had proposed that integration be on a gradual basis, but Judge Brooks said this was not in compliance with the recent Supreme Court decision.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit against Webster and Union school boards after Negroes were refused admittance to white schools last year. Gov. A. B. Chandler sent National Guardsmen into both areas to quell racial disturbances.

The NAACP; filed suit against Hopkins county when its school board announced a program that would require 12 years to complete integration of its schools. The board later revised the 12-year plan to four but the NAACP held this still was unsatisfactory. Judge Brooks agreed.

Court Rules Against 5-Yr Desegregation

Louisville Courier-Journal Sat. 1-26-57

LOUISVILLE, KY. — Although the United States of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, recently ruled against an attempt of the Tennessee Board of Education to delay complete desegregation of a school for five years, Judge Shackelford Miller Jr. of Louisville, dessented against the ruling and called the five-year plan a good-faith solution.

The court, by a 2-1 decision, reversed a decision by U S District Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, Tenn, in which he refused to enjoin the officials of Memphis State College from refusing admission to five Negro students.

Judge Boyd had approved a plan in 1955 by which the college would achieve total desegregation in five years.

The appeals-court majority opinion granted the Board of Education the right to limit admission but stated that it has no authority to do so on the basis of color.

In his dissent, Judge Miller asserted that there had been no abuse of discretion on the part of Judge Boyd and that "the district judge expressly found that the time is absolutely necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner.'

Most Pupils Favor Mixed Schools

Pro-American

Say they'll work it out if let alone

Baltimore Md. Sat. 2-9-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — "Community programs for classroom desegregation could be enhanced by a clear policy of let youth alone so that they can have a chance to work it out."

That was the conclusion of a panel of six high school pupils — six teenagers from Louisville schools — here last week, a city that began a large scale desegregation program last September.

The panel also agreed that in local schools that had carried out some classroom integration there had been many opportunities to understand each other's problems and to help remove barriers to harmonious race relations.

The panel expressed its views in discussing the topic, "How Does Youth Meet Desegregation?" on the New York Times Youth Forum, televised in Louisville over WHAS-TV.

* * *

DOROTHY GORDON was moderator of the show which originated here because of widespread interest in this city's efforts as a major one in the South to comply with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

A kinescope of the program will be shown in NYC over Station WABD-TV Feb. 17 for the opening of National Brotherhood Week, network officials said.

Similar kinescopes of the program will be distributed throughout the country to local chapters of the National Conference of Christians and Jews for telecasts in other cities, it was said.

Pupils on the panel were Gordon Gibson, 17, Atherton High School: Mary K. Wong, 17, Du Pont Manual High; Susan Sprous, 17, Eastern High; Carl Frey, 17, Trinity High; Carol Smith, 15, Shawnee High, and Ursula Parrish, 17, Male High School.

All of the pupil panelists are seniors except Carol Smith, who is a sophomore. Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of city schools, was adult guest on the program.

DR. CARMICHAEL has directed the Louisville desegregation program in which various patterns of racially mixed and separate schools have resulted in accordance with previous planning that permitted a defined range of voluntary selection.

In describing the procedure followed in Louisville's program for compliance, Dr. Carmichael emphasized the value of broad based community preparation and clearcut support by public leadership groups.

Carl Frey reported that 80 per cent of the pupils at his school had voted in favor of classroom desegregation. He added that he personally felt "it is a very good movement."

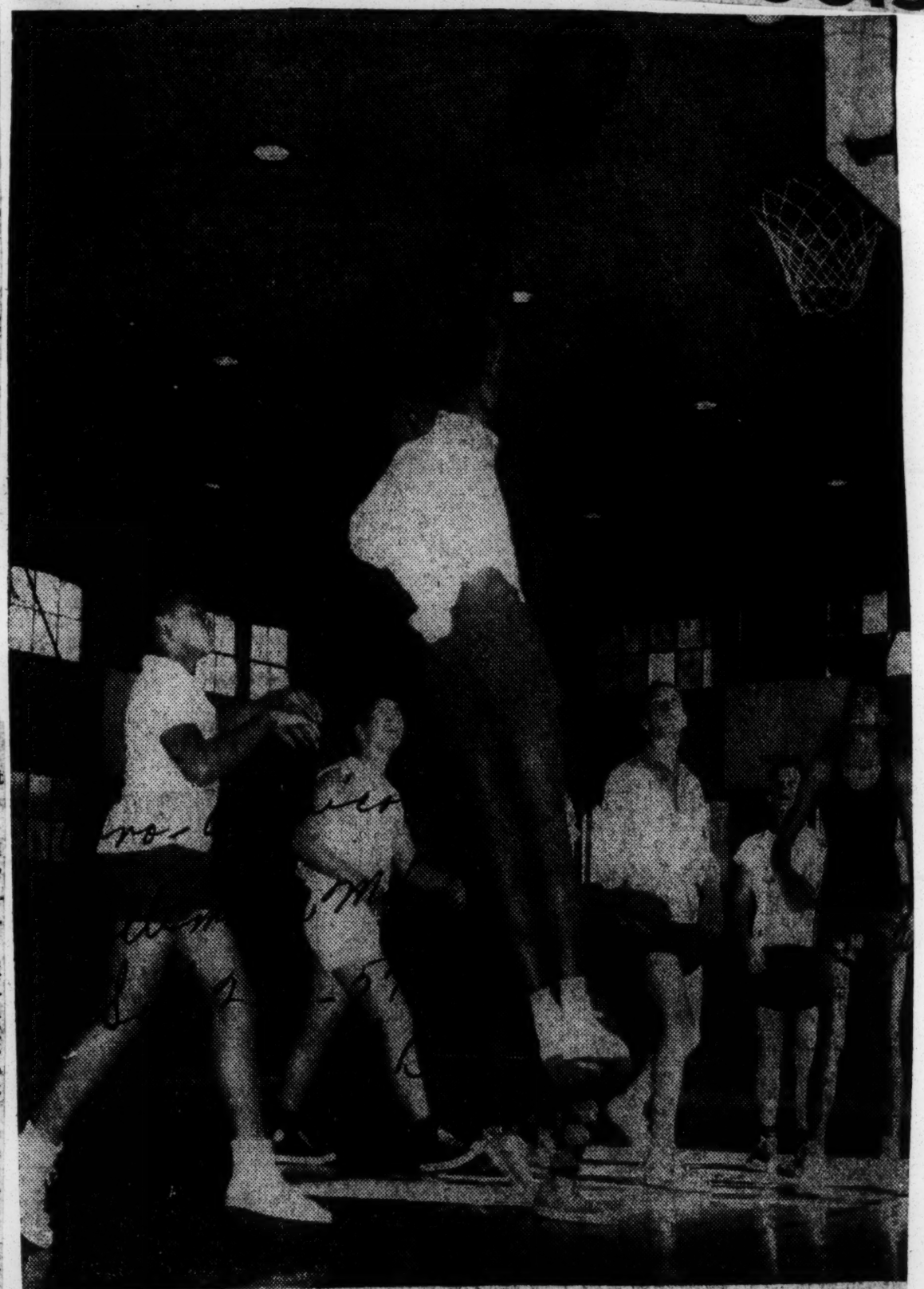
Gordon Gibson, who pointed out that three colored pupils had enrolled at his school, one later moving from the city and the other two transferring to an all-colored school, said he felt the transfers were due to "family pressure."

The moderator noted that in a full sociological sense, neither Gibson nor Frey had truly experienced an integrated situation.

URSULA PARRISH and Carol Smith, both colored pupils with good sociological grades, agreed that they had made the "adjustment" to integrated schools without too much difficulty and that "things are going well now."

Both Dr. Carmichael and the pupil panel were in complete agreement in the view that the colored students' capacity to learn is no different than that of the white student.

The completely integrated studio crowd, composed largely of school pupils, evidenced enthusiastic support for the several points stressing the need for "good will and mutual respect" in making desegregation work.



MIXED CLASSES in gym sessions at Manly Junior High School in Louisville find a highly competitive basketball game in session and everybody having loads of fun.

IN THE CAFETERIA at the Nicholas Finzer Primary School in Louisville, children eat and drink (milk the big favorite) and enjoy their lunches.

IN LOUISVILLE, Kentucky where integration has been under way since last September, pupils and teachers are taking desegregation in stride and the education program is making good progress. Here Mrs. Annie Ballew is at a third and fourth grade reading session at the Frederick Douglass School, formerly an all-colored school.

Women threaten to sue Henderson School Board

Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.
6/19
14 dch
Sat 6-22-57

HENDERSON, Ky. (ANP)—A four-woman delegation last week told the city school board here to "speed up" integration or be faced with court action.

The action by the women came after they decided that public school integration here was going too slow. The delegation was composed of Mesdames Martha Swann, spokesman; Willie Brown, Frank O. Johnson and Allen Glass.

The group told the city school board that the present plan is a handicap to colored children scholastically. They insisted that the board make a speed-up decision by its next meeting or face court action. The next meeting is June 26.

LAST YEAR, the city decided to integrate the first grades and then move upward as rapidly as possible. Since then, however, the program has not been furthered.

This city last year was the scene of a boycott of schools by white students in protest of colored pupils who were admitted to Weaverton School.

The women's delegation told the city school board that the colored high school lacked adequate courses in geometry, music, physical education and shop.

New Chapter Is Starting In Story Of School Integration In Kentucky

Status Varies Over State

Continued from First Page

H'Earl Evans, the principal of the high school, refused Sunday night to say anything about the situation—even the time the schools open, whether they would open, or the name of the County superintendent of schools.

(But Sturgis Mayor J. B. Holman said, "It is all right so far. I think everything will go along all right.")

In the nearby community of Clay, in adjoining Webster County, the National Guard also had to intervene last year when disorders developed over the attempt of two Negro children to go to the consolidated school.

Ruling Obeys U. S. Order

This year the County is under an order from Federal District Court at Owensboro to integrate all its schools. And the County School Board has passed a ruling, complying with the order, permitting any Negro students who wish to do so to attend white school.

But it promises to be an integration on paper only. The County will continue to pay the tuition for Negro students to attend the Providence school.

Mrs. Irene Powell, principal of the Clay consolidated school, knows of no Negro students who are considering trying to enter the school this year.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, who tried last year to enter their son and daughter at the Clay school, moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., in March.

Loses Job In Sturgis

Gordon, an automobile mechanic, lost his job in Sturgis at the time of the incident. Mrs. Gordon said yesterday that he had been unable to find a job within a radius of 75 miles of their former home. Finally he found work in a Fort Wayne steel mill, 310 miles away, and this fall their children will attend integrated schools in that city.

The pattern of permissive registration of Negro students in white schools, accompanied by little or no exercise of the privilege, is something that emerged in 1955 in Lexington and is finding wide application this fall among schools claiming to comply with the Supreme Court's decision.

Of the 2,800 Negro students in the Lexington schools, only 25 chose to enter white schools in 1955 and only 35 did so last year.

Same Situation Likely

Dr. John M. Ridgway, the Lexington superintendent of schools, said he expected the situation to be about the same this year.

The presence of the few Negro students in the white schools has caused no difficulties, he said, although he admitted that a mass attempt to enter white schools could cause trouble.

The Lexington pattern is being applied this year for the first time in Anderson, Hopkins, McCracken, and Marion counties, as well as the City schools of Lebanon, the Marion County seat, which is a separate district.

Mrs. Emma B. Word, superintendent of Anderson County, said the board had opened grades 10, 11, and 12 in the white high school to Negroes who wish to attend.

Now Attend Lincoln

But she said none of the 22 Negro high-school students, who now attend Lincoln Institute in adjoining Shelby County, had indicated they would try to register.

Hopkin County High School held registration last week and no Negroes applied, according to the office of Superintendent Compton Crowe. The grade schools register today.

Leon Smith, superintendent of McCracken County schools, said Negroes were free to register at white schools if they choose—but none had appeared during registration last week and none are expected when schools open today.

Hugh Spalding, superintendent of Marion County schools, said the board had decided to accept Negroes in the white high school.

'Problem' Is Doubted

He said he had been told two or three of the 25 students who go to the Negro high school in Lebanon were planning to enter the white school, but he said, "I don't think it will create any problem."

Mrs. Lillian B. Johnston, superintendent of the Lebanon City schools, said the white high school would be opened this year to Negroes who wish to attend and that this had been publicized in the local newspaper.

She said she understood one or two Negro students were interested, but most would continue to attend the Negro school.

Ky. integration gains expected for fall term

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Continued steady, "but not spectacular," gains in Kentucky public school integration during the 1957-58 school term were predicted last week by school officials.

Dr. Robert R. Martin, state superintendent of public instruction, said that it will be October before his department will be able to give any figures on how much new integration has been brought about this year.

At that time, he said, a district-by-district check will be made.

OF THE 21 school districts in existence last October, 44 had no colored population and 93 were integrated to some degree. Integration in 233 schools resulted in mixed classes of 120,307 white pupils and 8,01[illegible] colored.

Districts in which lived 75 per cent of the state's colored pupils either had started integration or had adopted legal plans to do so.

gration or had adopted legal

Since two additional districts, Caverna Independent District, serving part of Barren and Hart Counties, and the City of Frankfort, have announced plans for further integration this fall.

CAVERNA PLANS full integration of its Horse Cave and Cave City schools. Frankfort plans full integration at the high school level.

Pilot integration at Frankfort worked so well last year that the school board decided to close Underwood High School and enroll its pupils in the previously all white school.

Five counties are also under court orders to integrate this fall. They are Adair McCracken, Union, Webster, Scott, and Hopkins.

500 FROSH AT NCC

DURHAM, N.C. — Mrs. Frances M. Eagleson, registrar, last week said that some 500 freshmen are expected to enroll at North Carolina College this fall, adding that NCC expects a combined enrollment of 1,600 by Sept. 30.

New Chapter Starting In School Integration

Status Varies Over Kentucky; Atmosphere In Areas Ranges From Indifference to Fear

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

© New York Times News Service

Another chapter in Kentucky's story of school integration begins today in an atmosphere ranging from indifference to fear.

This is the fourth school year since the United States Supreme Court decided separate schools for whites and Negroes could not be equal.

And in Kentucky, where the traditions of the South merge with the customs of the North, the progress of implementing that decision has been marked by both harmony and riot.

No Negroes In 44 Areas

Of the state's 221 school districts, 44 have no Negroes. In the remaining 177 districts, 92 have already achieved some sort of integration of white and Negro students.

The degree of this integration varies widely, however—from that in Louisville, where students may attend the school in the area where they live, to that in Lexington, where only a handful of Negro students attend white schools.

No Sign of Trouble

There are 63 districts where there has been no step toward integration and 14 where desegregation is but a plan for the future.

In eight districts with a total of 23,876 white students and 1,819 Negro students there will be this year for the first time some form of integration, varying from the complete merger of segregated schools to a paper decision apparently signifying nothing in reality.

(Kentucky has 605,488 students, approximately 7 per cent of them Negroes. Most of them live in the Louisville area.)

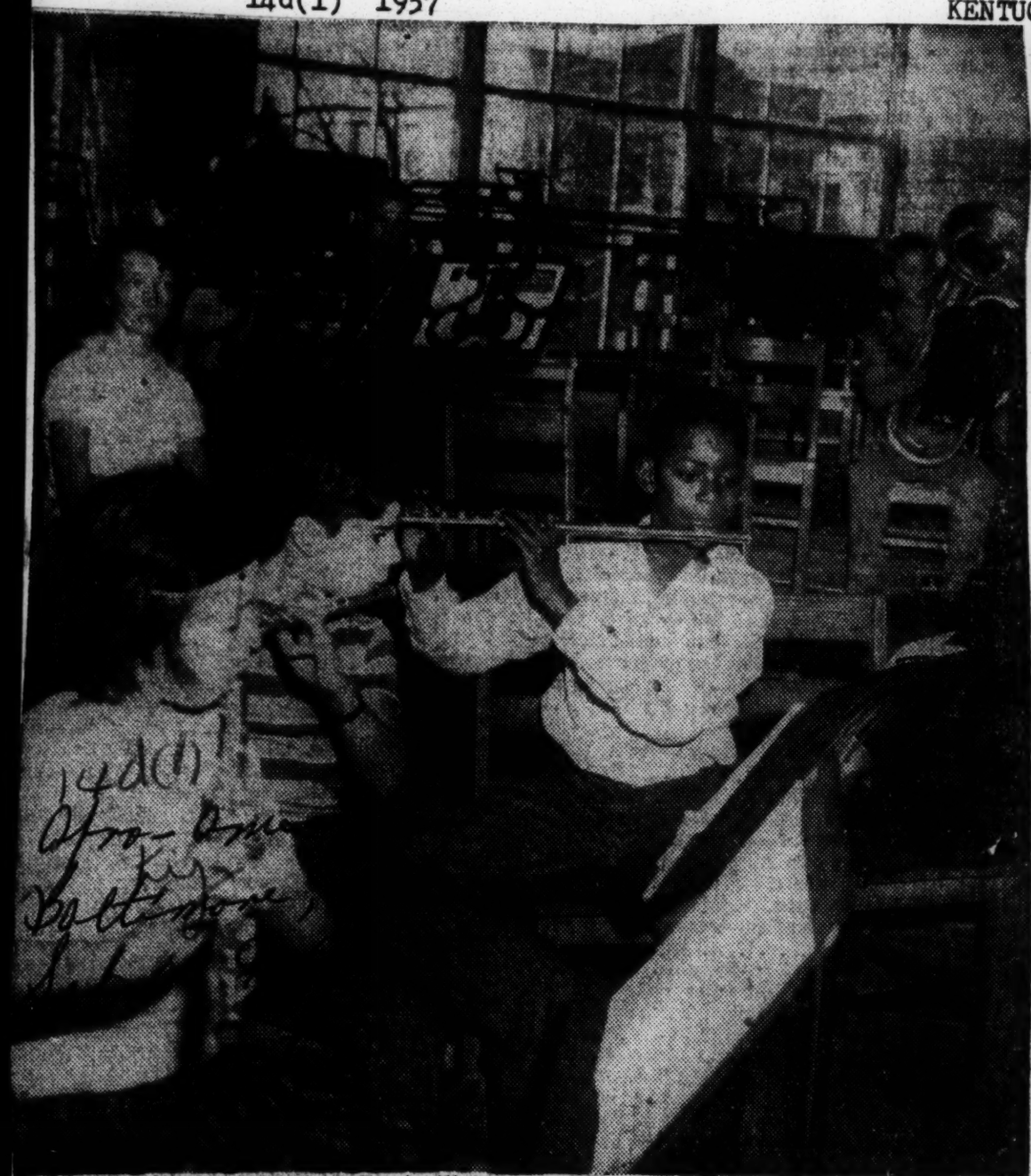
In the Caverna district, a rural area just to the east of the Mammoth Cave National Park, a new consolidated school will be opened today, and the antiquated frame schools formerly attended by Negro students will be closed.

It is a small district, with only 761 white students and 128 Negro students last year. But integration is being carried through from the first grade to the 12th in a single year and without any indication of trouble.

At the other end of the state, and at the other extreme of the situation this year, is Union County. Last year, when eight Negro students attempted to enter the high school at Sturgis, in that county, it stirred such passions that the National Guard had to be called out.

Principal Won't Talk

This year the county is under an order of Federal District Court to open its white schools to Negro students. The white community is hostile, there have been warnings of trouble, and yet some Negro students have declared they intend to try to register at the school.



IN THE MUSIC ROOM at Louisville's Dupont Manual, which has both junior and senior high schools, the ninth grade (junior high) students practice together in primary band sessions.

Heart-Warming Are Experiences Of Groups Desegregated

Globe & Independent 8/1
Nashville, Tenn.
Jan. 2-1-57

Whites Refuse To Withdraw Their Children From Schools Previously Designated "Colored" But Even In Liberal Bluegrass State Desegregation Has Caused Loss Of Jobs For 27 Men And Women, According To Careful Survey

LOSS OF 27 NEGRO TEACHERS TRACED TO DESEGREGATION

14d(1)

Reports from six Kentucky school districts, where 112 Negro teachers are in schools with white students, indicates that a successful beginning of teacher desegregation has been made in the first four months of the 1956-1957 school year. First hand reports from the districts show that no trouble has arisen, and that the Negro teachers involved have been accepted by students, parents, and other teachers.

Ten Negro teachers were transferred to previously white schools as a part of complete local plans for desegregation which will lead to integration. These teachers are in four districts, most of which began pupil desegregation last year. In one district, 100 Negro teachers are in six schools which have 87 white students and 2,963 Negro students. Integration plans in this district did not include beginning teacher desegregation this Fall, but acceptance of the Negro teachers in these schools is considered significant because parents had the expressed right to request transfer of their children from the schools. In the sixth district, two Negro teachers teach desegregated classes in one-room schools.

Under the plan in one school system, five Negro teachers were placed in previously all-white schools as assistant librarians. One of these assistants was assigned as acting librarian for the rest of the year, when a vacancy occurred. In such capacities, the Negro teachers serve all children of a school.

An indication of the smoothness of teacher desegregation comes from one district where the teacher involved reports that she "doesn't know that she is colored." She is in a school with less than 30 Negro students, and with 275 white students, and 19 white teachers. Desegregation of pupils and teachers in that district was begun and completed in the Fall of 1956.

Eight of the ten teachers desegregated by plan are at the elementary level. Four of them are teaching regular classes and six have remedial reading and other non-teaching assignments. Both of the high school teachers are serving as assistant librarians. Most of these teachers are expected to return to the classroom as integration comes.

Globe & Independent

Comments from the districts which desegregated teachers included the following: "According to all observations, the situation there is excellent. There has been no adverse reaction from either pupils, parents, or other teachers." "Students and teachers are happy over the success of integration in their school." "The principal and supervisors are pleased with the job that she (the Negro teacher) is doing." "The five principals are enthusiastic about the Negro teacher assigned them."

Jan 2-1-57

5 Teachers Well Received

Results in the district where five Negro teachers were assigned to five formerly white schools seem especially significant. The administrative officials chose those teach-

SEGREGATION END ORDERED BY JUDGE

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Jan 17 1957

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 16 (AP)—An order to end racial segregation in McCracken county schools has been issued by Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne.

The McCracken county board of education was directed to file by March 25 a comprehensive integration plan, it was learned Tuesday.

14d(1)

The Paducah chapter, National Asssociation for the Advancement of Colored People, was awarded a default judgment in its suit against the county board.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 1-1-57

ers who they felt would adjust and be accepted most easily. Four had been elementary classroom teachers and one was an elementary principal. In the new schools all were assigned as assistant librarians, but their principals were given considerable latitude as to their work.

In one large school, the teacher has given all the eye tests and hearing tests and keeps the health records. In another school, the teacher is giving intelligence and achievement tests to all students who have not had them. Three of the five teachers have done classroom teaching in their new schools for portions ofg a day, as substitutes for the regular teachers.

Without exception, the five principals are **enthusiastic** about the Negro teacher assigned them. Each was highly complimentary of the teacher's competence, her social adjustment, her cooperativeness, and her relations with teachers, parents and students. Each seemed to feel that he was especially fortunate in the particular teacher assigned to him, and that just any Negro teacher might not have fitted in so well. In four of the five shools the principal stated that his other teachers all welcomed and liked the new teacher and had accepted her as a full-fledged staff member in every way. In the fifth school, it appeared that a few teachers did not like the assignment of a Negro teacher, although none had been discourteous to the teacher. The principal stated that the Negro teacher already has gained the professional respect of 100 per cent of the staff and that personal acceptance of her is growing.

The Negro teachers were equally unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with the new assignment and their gratification at their reception by principal, teachers, parents, and children. None seemed unhappy in her duties or insecure about her position or the future. However, each had had some doubts, fears, and insecurity about the assignment before it began. Several reported a struggle with themselves before deciding to accept it, and one or two had inquired about jobs in other school systems. Most agreed to the assignment in a sense of duty; but looking back, they felt there had been no reason for worry. In evaluating their reception, all praised their principals, and several expressed particular gratification at having been treated "naturally" and not given special treatment that would make them conspicuous or self-conscious.

No principal could recall any instance where a parent or anyone else had protested the assignment of the Negro teacher in the roles she occupies, although some parents had asked before school started if there would be Negro teachers, and stated they wouldn't have their children assigned to a Negro teacher. Some of these have since asked for special help from the Negro teacher for their child. With one minor exception, each teacher reported that there had been no instances where a teacher, parent, or child had said anything negative to them about their presence, although some had heard reports of negative comments made by some parents to some other people. Each teacher reported a number of positive contacts with parents and stated that parents had voluntarily made complimentary remarks to them. Each felt that her acceptance by the students was 100 per cent.

These five teachers were reassigned to the new schools with the thought that they would eventually be given a classroom assignment. Responses from the teachers and school administrators indicate that progress has been made toward this goal, but circumstances will determine when the teachers will be assigned to a regular classroom. All five teachers expressed satisfaction with their present assignment and seemed in no hurry for a class.

Citizens Council Urged Transfer

Responses from the district where white children entered previously Negro schools have been comparable with those from districts where teachers were desegregated last Fall by plan. The Negro principal and teachers in a school with more than fifty white pupils said they have had "heart warming experiences with pupils and their parents.

Act on Teachers, N.A.A.C.P. Urges

Courier-Journal P. 14
Thurs. 7-11-57 Louisville, Ky.

Carmichael Replies: Wait A Year On Desegregating Instructors

A plan of teacher desegregation here "to accompany student desegregation" has been requested by the Louisville branch of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to the Louisville Board of Education, attorney J. Earl Dearing, branch president, said the branch "goes on record as being vigorously opposed to the policy and practice of teacher segregation as now promulgated by the Louisville Board of Education."

City School Superintendent Omer Carmichael said the School Board has no plan for desegregating faculties in the coming school year.

Discusses It With Board

He added that he personally wishes "another year for the consolidation of desegregation among pupils." He has discussed the question informally with the board and he believes the board concurs in wanting to continue another year with segregated faculties.

Carmichael said he favors delay because "integration of faculty creates a number of problems not created by integration of pupils. I believe in solving one major problem at a time."

The superintendent has said he believes integration of faculties is a logical step to follow pupil integration.

Expresses Dismay

Dearing's letter expressed dismay that "no public statement has been made indicating that a plan of teacher desegregation is remotely within the contemplation" of the School Board.

The letter continued:

"The failure and refusal to desegregate public-school teachers blurs the picture of public-school desegregation in Louisville as portrayed by the publicity surrounding the many honors received by Mr. Carmichael, and is inconsistent with the impressions that this publicity has created in places outside the city of Louisville.

"Of course, the recent decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation . . . appertains to the pupils. However, the legal reasoning supporting the decision, as well as the moral implications inherent therein, are of sufficient sweep to apply to the public-school teaching force."

Says 2 Asked Employment

The School Board's "attitude," the letter said, "places young Negro teachers of this community in a pitiful plight. This was shown this spring when two Negroes applied to teach in summer school and were refused employment because the board would not place them in a desegregated situation."

In September, 1956, there were 1,340 white and 347 Negro teachers in City schools. This was a decrease from 1955, when there were 1,401 white and 393 Negro teachers.

Replacements Not Hired

Carmichael noted that the percentage decrease in Negro teachers was 11.9 compared with a 4.37 decrease in the number of white teachers. The overall decrease was caused by cutting out kindergarten and home instruction.

Fewer Negro teachers were needed, Carmichael said, because more Negro children transferred to schools previously all white than white children to previously all-Negro schools.

No teachers were fired, but replacements were not hired for some who resigned or retired.

Carmichael said he will refer Dearing's letter to the board at its next meeting August 5.

County School Superintendent Richard Van Hoose said there are no plans to desegregate County-school faculties this fall.

School Board Offers To Push Integration

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 7-10-57

Henderson May Change Six Grades This Fall

Henderson, Ky., July 9 (AP)—The City Board of Education, reversing a previous decision, has offered to integrate the first six grades of City schools next fall.

The proposal was made last night to the Colored Integration Committee, which had appeared before the board recently and demanded that complete integration become effective immediately.

City schools have been operating under a "progressive integration" plan put into effect last year, whereby one grade a year would be desegregated.

Force Is Opposed

The board's latest proposal adopted a recommendation made two weeks ago by a City-school-integration committee composed of 15 whites and 10 Negroes.

Members of the Negro integration group assured the board last night their committee was opposed to any force or compulsion and would do everything in its power to keep force from entering into a solution to the integration problem.

They did not say whether the board's latest solution was acceptable.

Integration In Webster Set for Fall

Courier-Journal
Tues. 1-22-57
Louisville, Ky.

All Schools To Be Opened To Negro Pupils

By The Associated Press

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 21. — The Webster County Board of Education formally notified United States District Court today it would end segregation in all schools next September.

The announcement was made in reply to a suit filed by James A. Crumlin, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after racial trouble erupted in Webster and Union counties last fall.

Crumlin's suit asking that Union County open its school doors to Negroes is still pending here.

To Be on 'Voluntary Basis'

The Webster County board asked that Crumlin's complaint be dismissed, saying the board "will open all of its schools to all students regardless of color or race on a voluntary basis." The term "voluntary basis" was not explained.

No Negroes now attend schools

National Guard troops were in Webster County, but are enrolled at a Negro school at Providence in Union County. School Superintendent Wilbur Collins ruled the Negroes were enrolled illegally since the school boards had not made plans for integration.

After the Webster suit was filed, U. S. Judge Henry L. Brooks notified the board to have a plan ready when the February term of court opens here.

Guard Sent to Scene

Courier-Journal Photo by R. C. Fuller

CONFORMING WITH TRADITION . . . Yanking the pigtails of the girl in the seat ahead, James Patrick Witherington, 3010 Talisman Road, starts the year off right at Melbourne Heights School. The victim in this unposed picture is Jean Swift Amelang, 3018 Talisman Road. She promptly slapped her tormentor.

County School Doors Are Opened To Record-Breaking 39,421 Pupils

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Wed. 9-4-57

Some In City To Enroll Today

By JEAN HOWERTON

Jefferson County schools opened their doors yesterday to a record-breaking 39,421 pupils—an increase of 3,544 over the comparable figure for last year.

And County school officials think they'll hit their prediction of 40,675 before the year is out.

Roman Catholic elementary schools also began classes yesterday, but no enrollment figures were available.

City schools will open today, with all junior and senior high pupils new to the schools and all elementary children registering. Tomorrow, old junior- and senior-high pupils will enroll.

Lack Some Teachers

County schools started out yesterday lacking "10 or 12" teachers, said John Ramsey, assistant County school superintendent. Substitutes were employed to serve until permanent teachers can be found.

City schools still need 11 teachers, and also will use substitutes, said Sam V. Noe, assistant City school superintendent. If regular teachers can't be found and substitutes don't want to teach full time, "substitutes for the substitutes" will be employed, Noe said.

Valley and Southern High schools yesterday inaugurated double sessions with 10th- through 12th-graders attending from 7 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and seventh through ninth-graders in class from 12:40 to 5:40 p.m.

Confusion at Minimum

St. Clement Elementary School on Johnstown Road and St. Rita on Preston Highway both have single 7 a.m.-to-12:30 p.m. sessions. This is because their pupils ride County school buses going to the double-shift schools.

At Southern, the shift changed at 12:30 with a minimum of confusion. Departing pupils were directed out certain doors, and incoming students entered through different doors.

The early shift begins eating lunch at 10:30. The afternoon shift has a milk break in the afternoon.

Four high school students at Southern, who live within walking distance, said they like the early shift. It enables Garland Fulner, 18, of 6594 Patricia Way, to hold down an afternoon job as a mechanic from 1 to 6 p.m. He will work every day after school and on Saturdays.

So will Jim Haag, 17, of 1022 Elaine. He will clerk in a store directly across from Southern from 1 to 6 p.m.

Judy Buisson, 15, of 6141 Cherry Hill Court, had this to say about the first shift:

"It's awfully early but I prefer it to the second shift." She noted that "it was pitch dark" when she got up at 5 a.m.

Bob Smith, 16, of 1001 Elaine, president of the Beta Club, already is working on plans for an all-school dance.

"We don't want the younger kids to feel left out," he said. "At the dance we can get acquainted with them."

Haag said he hadn't heard anybody complain about the double sessions.

'Haven't Slowed Down Today'

Fulner's sister, Linda, 14, goes to the afternoon shift. Their mother works in the daytime and their father works at night, "so we'll get together only at supper, I guess," Fulner said.

Southern Principal T. T. Knight said he is "supposed" to have 2,350 students but "we haven't slowed down today to count them." Thirty-four buses take early-shift pupils to Southern and St. Rita, and 24 deliver the afternoon group.

Knight was cheerful about remaining on duty from 7 a.m. to 5:50 p.m. daily. Teachers will work only one shift.

Valley Elementary School now has an annex—two portable buildings on the Valley High School grounds. A total of 235 fifth- and sixth-graders go to class in the annex. Another 500 first-through-fourth graders are in the elementary-school building.

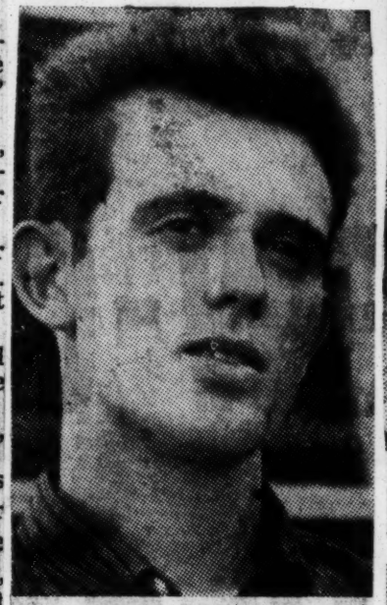
Six New Buses Conk Out

The County school system got "a bad break" when six new buses conked out and had to be put away for repairs.

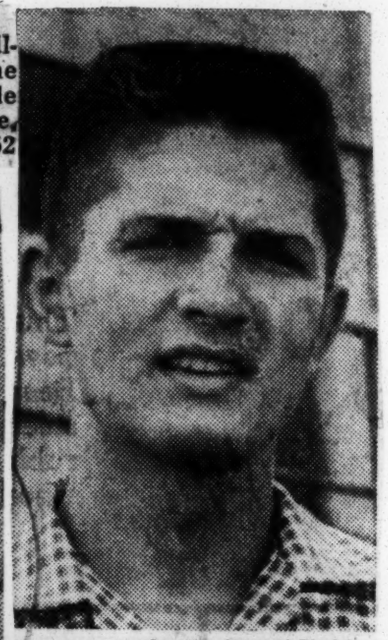
County School Superintendent Richard Van Hoose said one bus had a bad radiator, two caught fire while being driven here from Fort Valley, Ga., one has bad brakes, one has a faulty muffler, and one has something wrong with its manifold.

Van Hoose thinks he can get by without them this week, because many parents drive children to school the first week.

Most County school enrollment estimates were "on the nose." But one, the new Ninde S. Wilder School on Herr Lane, has 644 pupils instead of the 552 expected.



GARLAND FULNER
Has afternoon job



Courier-Journal Photos
JIM HAAG
Likes early shift

Courier-Journal Photos
BOB SMITH
Has heard no complaints

JUDY BUISSON
"Its' awfully early but. . ."

Courier-Journal Photos

CHANGING OF THE GUARD at Southern High School on Preston Highway finds "big kids"—grades 10 through 12—leaving, and "little kids"—grades 7 through 9—arriving at 12:30 p.m. The early shift started at 7 a.m., the afternoon shift stayed till 5:40 p.m. Both Southern and Valley High have double sessions this year for first time.

School Chairman Quits Over Integration Issue

Courier Journal P. 1 Sec. 2

Says 2 New Richmond Buildings Instead of 1 Would Be Harmful to Desegregation Work

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 11 (AP)—Charles H. Coy said Friday he had resigned from the City School Board because of a building plan that he said would not be best for racial integration.

Coy, who was board chairman, resigned Thursday night after the board, over his dissenting vote, approved a plan to build two elementary schools in the near future.

"Would Bring Disadvantage"

"When a new elementary school building is built in the western end of town, a few Negro children . . . will undoubtedly attend," he said. "Similarly, when a school building is erected in the eastern end of the city, the white children will be in a minority in that school.

"To have a small minority of either race in either school will place that minority at a disadvantage.

"My position has been that the Board of Education should erect one school building in a central location in the city which all children of elementary school age could attend."

Coy said this plan would "eliminate the problem of a small minority and integration of our school system would be accomplished effectively and painlessly."

No sites have been announced for the schools.

Louisville Times 10-12-57

14d(1) 1957

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON CALM OVER INTEGRATION

New York Times

School Project Starts Slowly —Faster Gains Expected

N.Y. 5-11-57

This is the third of several articles on the integration of Negro and white students and teachers in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision.

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 11—Integration has been introduced in this Southern city on a limited scale. It can best be described as a "token" step toward desegregation.

Of the 8,200 students in the public school system, 2,800 are Negroes. But only thirty-five Negroes are found in mixed classrooms. Twenty of these are in a junior high school, four in a senior high, and the rest in two elementary schools.

About one-third of the 340 teachers are Negroes. So far not one Negro teacher has been assigned to a school with white children.

There is little intermingling of the races in the parent and teacher groups. The Parent Teachers Associations are kept separate with the Negro groups belonging to one central council, the white to another. The teachers have their own city-wide associations, but amalgamation has taken place in the state-wide organizations.

However, despite the apparent lag from integration, action has been taken by the Board of Education to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling of May 17, 1954. In the fall of 1955 the board voted to open all schools to Negro and white children alike. It stipulated only that the children should go to schools in their own neighborhoods.

Following the board's action, twenty-five Negroes entered the formerly all-white schools. This dent in the wall of segregation did not create any incident.

This fall another slow step toward integration took place. Thirty-five Negro children enrolled in the white schools. Now, at the end of the academic year, the community apparently has accepted calmly this further breaching of the color line.

Officials here still feel that they are skating on thin ice. A day after the Supreme Court's desogration decision, a fiery cross was burned on the lawn of Dr. John M. Ridgway, Superintendent of Schools, and damaged his house. However, the police acted quickly to stem further violence. None occurred.

"I get an anonymous call now and then, but that is all," Dr. Ridgway observed. "That doesn't intimidate me any."

What is the outlook for full-scale integration in this horse racing, society-conscious center of Kentucky? Dr. Ridgway does not believe that large numbers of Negro students will apply to the white schools. He bases this view on two assumptions:

First, that the Negro schools are as good, and in some cases even better, than the schools for white children.

Second, that the Negroes live in a homogeneous housing pattern, which will keep most of them in schools within their own neighborhoods.

But what if the negroes do want to attend the white schools?

Wont' Turn Any Away

"We won't turn any of them away," Dr. Ridgway answers, but "substantial numbers of colored children in the all-white schools may cause considerable community resentment."

The president of the Board of Education, Dr. Francis Massie, is not as sure as the superintendent that the token integration will be continued indefinitely.

"The real trouble is ahead of us," he believes. "I would guess that within ten to fifteen years we will see large numbers of Negroes in mixed schools. When that happens, we may find community opposition."

But, he insists, the school board plans to stand firm.

"We will not turn back," he maintains. "We intend to obey the law of the land."

There is a noticeable trend toward increasing the pattern of integration. Policy conferences between the associations of Negro teachers and white teachers have envisioned toward amalgamation. Spokesmen for both groups expect the merger to take place within a year or two.

Similarly, a move is under way to consolidate the Parent Teacher Associations.

Acceptance Growing

The limited integration is operating smoothly. The Negro children are accepted both in the classroom and in the extra-curricular activities. They are on the athletic teams. A Negro boy had the leading role in a school play. Several Negroes are in the glee club and band. Recently white and Negro cheerleaders locked arms as they encouraged their basketball team—the city's first integrated team.

"It was a moving sight," a school official said. "I wouldn't have believed it possible to see white and colored girls holding hands, leading the student body in songs and cheers."

In the Johnson Elementary School, the fifth graders were preparing a report on local history when this reporter entered.

"Let's make Ayon our chairman," someone proposed. "She's nice and smart."

"That's a good idea," the children agreed. "She'll know how to be a good leader."

So 10-year-old Ayon Embry, was chosen as class chairman. Her eyes flashed happily as she came to the head of the class. Plainly, she was the class' favorite.

Ayon, who has not decided whether to be an actress or a teacher, came here in January from Biloxi, Miss. As the only Negro in a class of thirty-eight white pupils she had to make a sharp adjustment. Similarly her white classmates have had to adjust to the experience of going to school with a Negro child.

'We Play Together'

"I like school very much," Ayon confided. "We play in the yard together. Everyone is nice to me. Gaile is my best friend."

Blond-haired Gaile Ginn, 10, who also wants to be a teacher, nodded in assent.

"Ayon is my best friend too," she said. "We always play together during recess."

The difference in color seems to be forgotten. Nor does it influence their teacher, Mrs. Cleone M. Watts. She has taught for twenty-eight years, but never before with a mixed class.

"I don't mind it at all," she said. "Really, I never think of Ayon as colored. She's just a lovely child, one of the nicest and most popular in our class."

Not a ripple of excitement has taken place at the Lexington Junior High School, formerly all-white, which now has the largest number of Negro students. Although there are only twenty Negroes among the 582 students they are evident in the classrooms, during lunch periods and at the after-school activities.

In a civics class, two girls gave a report on citizenship. One was a Negro, the other white.

"We found," began Gwendolin Emerson, 14, who is attending a white school for the first time, "that people are different. Not only physically, but mentally and emotionally too."

Her partner, Betty Brandenburg, 14, who never before had sat in a classroom with a Negro, continued the joint report:

"In a democracy we find all kinds of people. We have to learn to be good citizens."

Gwendolin, one of four Negroes in the class of twenty-two, likes her new scholo. She came here this year from the all-Negro junior high.

"I was nervous at first, but that soon wore off," she said. "When I first came here some of the girls called me names. But everyone is real nice to me now."

"I've been in a Christmas play and a concert," said Lummie Farris, 15, who also came from the all-Negro school. "The studies seem harder here than in the other school. But I plan to come back this fall."

"The teachcers treat us the same as anyone else," said Eleanor Jones, 13, another Negro pupil. "I asked my teacher if my color bothered her. She said she never gave it a thought."

Teacher Adapting

The civics teacher, Miss Pearl Davis, has accepted her mixed class, but concedes it was not at first. She pointed out that she had been a teacher for thirty-four years, and it had taken time to break lifelong habits.

"Frankly, at first I resented having Negroes in my class," she said. "I thought I'd have discipline problems. I soon found out I was wrong. I'm not conscious of color any more."

The white children in the elementary schools accept their Negro classmates much more readily than do the white students in junior high school. The younger children play ball together in the school yard and walk off arm-in-arm to the clasroom when recess ends.

Are Negroes able to keep up with their classmates intellectually?

Negro Attacks Racial Lag

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4 (AP)—The state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People tonight called Louisville's school desegregation program "token integration."

"We find it hard to forgive our enemies when even some Christian churches are. . . . as segregatd as they were 10 years ago," James A. Crumlin said.

Speaking at the Louisville District Conference of the Lexington

Complete Integration Due At Cave City, Horse Cave

Courier-Journal Fri. 8-16-57

P. 1

Caverna Board Ready To Open $310,000 School

Special to The Courier-Journal

Horse Cave, Ky., Aug. 15.—The School Board of the Caverna Independent District, embracing parts of Hart and Barren counties, after final inspection, Thursday accepted a fireproof $310,000 school plant built this summer on U S 31-W midway between here and Cave City.

At the same time the board announced complete racial integration of Horse Cave and Cave City schools will become effective with opening of the schools September 3.

The tan brick structure with 12 classrooms, two laboratories, and a large multipurpose room will accommodate an anticipated 350 junior and senior high-school students. They heretofore have attended separate sections of the school here and at Cave City.

Expect 525 Pupils

Two elementary schools for Grades 1 through 6 will still be maintained in the old school plants in the two towns four miles apart. About 525 pupils are expected to enroll in these.

Board members said the new school will greatly relieve overcrowded conditions that have delayed full racial integration in the system.

Early last lear a committee of prominent citizens of the district was named to study problems related to integration. Both white and Negro members of the committee recommended integration on the high-school level beginning last September and for the elementary and junior grades this September.

Urged Orientation Program

The citizens' committee also recommended that teachers under the new setup be employed on the basis of tenure and qualifications, with regard to the ratio of white to Negro pupils, and that an orientation program for all teachers precede the change-over.

Finally, the committee asked that "the people of the district be oriented to the legal, moral, and economic necessities for integration."

School officials and board members said they believe that "pupils and patrons of Caverna are prepared to accept integration in a spirit of good will and mutual co-operation. The parent-teacher organizations, the churches, civic and service clubs, the school faculty, and the students themselves all have done much to bring about this adjustment in the Horse Cave and Cave City communities."

Expect 36 Negroes

A total of 308 white students and 36 Negroes are expected to enroll in the junior and senior high school, with 457 white children and 66 Negroes in the two elementary schools.

Ralph C. Dorsey will continue as superintendent. R. D. Reynolds, Jr., is assistant superintendent and principal of the junior and senior high school. Wilbur W. Smith is principal of the elementary schools.

Board members are W. F. Moss, Jr., chairman; Dr. J. T. Payton and E. C. Neville, all of Horse Cave, and W. Ray Scott and Wilson Edmunds, both of Cave City. The 3-to-2 ratio of board members alternates between the two towns.

Only Negro addition to the faculty is Newton S. Thomas, teacher, coach, and principal of the Horse Cave High School for 21 years. He will teach elective courses in mathematics. Thomas, 45, holds a master's degree from the University of Kentucky.

Another Negro teacher, Miss Clara Anderson, Cave City, was eligible for a faculty post because of tenure, but she resigned to take a similar position at Park City.

Conference of the Methodist Church, Crumlin charged teachers still are segregated.

"We would like to say to you that if you come here and apply for a job as a teacher you will be happy," he told the 60 delegates. "But that isn't true. Our teachers are still not integrated. They say "We're not ready yet.'"

However, Crumlin noted there has been progress toward racial integration in Louisville.

Louisville and its school superintendent, Omer Carmichael, have been lauded nationally for the progress made in integration here.

impressions that this publicity has created in places outside the city of Louisville.

"The school board's attitude places young colored teachers of this comunity in a pitiful plight."

In September, 1956 there were 347 colored school teachers in City schools here as compared to 1,340 white teachers. In 1955, there were 393 colored teachers.

Last year, 233 schools were integrated, enrolling 120,307 white students and 8,017 Negroes.

This year, says the State Department of Education, school districts containing 75 per cent of the Negro student population either have started integration or adopted plans providing for it. School districts containing the other 25 per cent of the Negro student population have taken no steps toward integration.

tion integrated programs and workers, and if there are medals, plaques and honors to bestow on someone it should be in the field of recreation. If complete integration can work in recreation, certainly it can work in the school system.

All the Negro asks or wants is a chance to live, make an honest living and be respected as a first class citizen.

Look upon them as any other citizens with the same desires and ambitions.

Louisville. MRS. PEARL L. BELL.

Louisville urged to mix teachers

Afro-American Sept. 7-20-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky.— Stating that the branch "goes on record" as being strongly opposed to the city's current practice of teacher segregation, the NAACP here requested the immediate integration of teachers within this city's school system here last week.

The action and request for integration came in the form of a letter to the Louisville Board of Education. The letter pointed out that "colored face a "pitiful plight" as a result of the school board's "attitude."

NAACP Branch president J. Earl Dearing dispatched the note to the school board and expressed a desire for integration to be achieved in "another year among pupils."

SCHOOL SUPT. Omar Carmichael stated that no plan for teacher desegregation was under consideration for the coming school year.

He added that many problems not manifested by pupil integration will be created by teacher desegregation. Consequently, Carmichael said he favored a delay in the NAACP plan for a combined teacher and pupil integration program.

Carmichael said he will refer Dearing's letter to the board at its August 5th meeting.

The letter took issue with the fact that no mention or "public statement" pertaining to teacher desegregation had yet been made.

* * *

IN PART the letter read," The failure and refusal to desegregate public school teachers blurs the picture of public school integration in Louisville as portrayed by the publicity surrounding the many honors received by Mr. Carmichael, and is inconsistent with the

Second Year of School Integration

All's Quiet in Kentucky

Herald Miami Fla. Tues 9-3-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (AP)— This state starts its second year of school integration Tuesday, with officials keeping a watchful eye on last year's trouble spots — Clay and Sturgis.

The mayors of both communities said, however, they expect no recurrence of the disorders that kept National Guardsmen on duty in the area 18 days last September.

Negroes enrolled in white schools in Clay (Webster County) and Sturgis (Union County) withdrew after the attorney general's office ruled th were ineligible to attend at at time. A federal judge later ordered both counties to admit Negroes this year. Similar orders went to Adair, McCracken, Scott and Hopkins Counties.

"It's as quiet as a little mouse, and I guess it will be when school opens," commented Mayor Herman Clark of Clay.

At Sturgis, Mayor J. B. Holman said he didn't have any ideas but added:

"It is all right so far. I think everything will go along all right."

Kentucky's Negro student population represents approximately seven per cent of the state's total 605,488 students.

For More Integration

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

For a number of years we have been living in an age of selfishness and greed, of industrial and political corruption, engendered by the false conditions which have prevailed. As a result, many people have lost a large measure of their faith—faith in the God of our fathers, faith in our government, and faith in our fellowman.

We are passing through a new renaissance. We realize that the world of tomorrow which we are entering will be different from the world of today and vastly different from the world of yesterday; that our ambitions and ideals are not the same as the ambitions and ideals of our fathers; that our preparation to meet tomorrow's problems must be different from the preparation our fathers had. In these changing times, in the chaos created by the crashing of ideals and established customs, we need to unite our godly forces and have a better relationship with all people.

Reading in a current issue of the desegregation dispute between the Negro teacher and the Board of Education in Louisville reminds me of the story of the cow giving good milk and kicking it over.

The intellectual ability of getting along with people is the primary requirement of a teacher. Realizing this is true, why put the intelligence of a child superior to that of a teacher? Meaning if a child can get along on an integrated basis, what is wrong with the teacher doing likewise?

I wonder about the conscience of individuals who are honored because of supposed, successful desegregation. Until desegregation is done in its entirety, and that includes the teachers and the Board of Education, Louisville deserves no honors whatsoever for its integration of its schools.

Many of us have overlooked the fact that desegregation in the city of Louisville's recreation is in its entirety—and that cannot be denied.

We will find in every division of the City Recrea-

COOPER SCORES BIAS

Kentuckian, in Paris, Backs President's Action

New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Senator John Sherman Cooper today condemned racial discrimination and efforts to prevent school integration in parts of the United States.

The Kentucky Republican upheld President Eisenhower's decision to use Federal troops in Little Rock, Ark.

"I am sure that this decision will be approved by a great majority of the American people."

His statement was distributed in French by the United States Embassy. Mr. Cooper, former Ambassador to India, is here on a visit. Anti-United States criticism has swept the French press in the wake of the Little Rock incidents.

"There is no other country in the world where racial coexistence is so well developed as in the United States, Mr. Cooper said.

27 Lose Jobs, Report Shows

Defender Sat. 2-9-57

Chicago, Ill.

14d(1)

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky students, parents, and other teachers have accepted 112 Negro teachers who are now in schools with white students, but Kentucky lost 27 qualified Negro teachers as a result of desegregation.

That is the report of consultants and officers of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, who gathered information from Kentucky school districts.

P. 20

Indicative of the progress noted by the Council was the statement from one principal who said "... the two (Negro) teachers are highly competent and have no difficulties with pupils or parents."

Of the 27 qualified teachers whose dismissal was traced to desegregation, 17 have left Kentucky, and 10 are still in the state, but are unemployed or working at a job which does not utilize their training.

A total of 46 qualified Negro teachers received dismissal notices last spring as a result of desegregation plans in 19 Kentucky school districts, but 10 of these teachers were later rehired in their same district. Seven of the teachers were hired in other Kentucky districts. Present employment of two former teachers was not reported.

In June the State Board of Education called for the retention of qualified Negro teachers when it urged all local boards to "... give due consideration to all qualified persons..." as professional personnel. That action came after reports that part of a group of 60 Negro teachers faced dismissal because of pupil desegregation plans.

Ten Negro teachers were transferred to previously white schools in four districts as a part of complete local plans for desegregation which will lead to integration. Most of these teachers are temporarily assigned to non-teaching duties. The other 102 Negro teachers in two districts are teaching in previously all Negro schools which are now attended by white pupils.

The Council report concluded, "The desegregated pupil will not be integrated until he has an equal chance for employment. He will not be inspired to be a better pupil if he witnesses the dismissal of his qualified teachers just because of their race or color. ... Most encouraging of all is the knowledge that several other districts plan to begin teacher desegregation at an early date."

The goal of the Kentucky Council is "... to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in Kentucky."

Court Tells 3 Counties To Integrate

Courier-Journal Sat. 2-9-57

Louisville, Ky.

N.A.A.C.P. Wins Hopkins, Union, Webster Cases

By HARRY BOLSER

Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 8.—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People today won three Western Kentucky school-desegregation cases in Federal Court here.

14d(1)

District Judge Henry Brooks ruled the white schools of Hopkins and Webster counties and Union County high schools must be opened to Negroes in September.

Had Been Turned Away

The three separate decisions ordering complete integration of the schools at the start of the next schol term were asked in suits filed by the N.A.A.C.P. The actions were taken for Negro parents in behalf of their children, who had been turned away from the all-white schools.

Only the Morganfield and Sturgis high schools were involved in the Union County case.

In deciding the three cases, Judge Brooks accepted the Webster County Board of Education integration plan and rejected plans submitted by the Hopkins and Union school boards.

Gradual Plans Rejected

Webster County's School Board said it will open all of its schools in September to all races on a voluntary basis. The other two counties said they wanted to adopt plans calling for gradual desegregation of the schools over periods ranging from three to five years.

Officials of both the Hopkins and Union school boards stated today they would follow the Webster County plan, indicating they did not plan to appeal the district court's decision.

This means the Hopkins County school system and the Morganfield and Sturgis high schools will be opened to Negroes in September.

Will Have Choice

The voluntary integration plan that the three school boards plan to follow merely means that they will continue to maintain Negro schools after September. Henceforth, Negroes will have the choice of attending Negro or white schools. Similar plans are in operation in Louisville, Paducah, and other Kentucky school systems.

James A. Crumlin, N.A.A.C.P. attorney who brought the school suits, objected to the inclusion of the word "voluntary" in the judgments to be prepared in the cases.

Crumlin said he could detect a possible maneuver by the schools through which they might circumvent the Supreme Court's school-desegregation decision.

In explaining his point, Crumlin cited the Webster County plan. He told the court that the some 60 Negro students in the Webster County system are transported to Rosenwald Negro School at Providence, an independent school district in Webster County.

Sat. 2-9-57

Under the Webster School Board's voluntary integration plan, the bus will continue to make the daily run to Rosenwald School and pressure may be put on Negro parents by white citizens to continue to send their children to the Negro school, Crumlin argued.

Judge Brooks overruled Crumlin's objection and remarked:

"I don't think you should be looking out and grasping for something that doesn't exist."

P. 12

Then the court held that in his opinion the Webster School Board had submitted "promptly, a reasonable plan, and acted in good faith."

However, the court ruled that all three cases will remain on the docket. This means that subsequent orders will be entered in the cases if the school boards fail to comply with the court's decisions.

Follows Decision

In rejecting the gradual integration plans proposed by Hopkins and Union counties, Judge Brooks said he followed the January 14 decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Ruth Booker against the Tennessee Board of Education.

That decision reversed a Memphis district-court opinion holding adequate a Memphis State College five-year integration plan.

"This court is bound and guided by the law of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals," Judge Brooks said.

The United States appellate court held that the college's reasons for gradual integration—lack of facilities and finances to handle the influx of new students—were not valid, Judge Brooks advised the Hopkins and Union school boards.

The court noted that integration plans submitted by both Hopkins and Union counties were similar to the Memphis State College plan.

Proposed 12-Year Plan

Hopkins County originally proposed to integrate its school system over a 12-year period, starting with the first grade. Judge Brooks ordered the School Board to prepare a new plan. The board came back today with a four-year plan.

Union County's School Board proposed a three-year plan, which provided for the integration of the ninth grade of Morganfield and Sturgis schools in September.

Both school boards based their proposals for gradual desegregation on overcrowded conditions in the schools and necessity of educational and social adjustments.

Crumlin brought suit against the Hopkins School Board several months ago following the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated schools. The Union and Webster cases grew out of racial troubles in Sturgis and Clay last September.

Kentucky National Guard troops escorted eight Negroes to Clay Elementary School after white citizens had turned them away from the schools.

'OVER-EAGERNESS' CITED

Kentucky School Head Blames NAACP For 'Chaos' In South

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

Wed. 2-20-57

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Feb. 19 (AP) — Omer Carmichael, Louisville, Ky., school superintendent, today blamed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for Southern "chaos" over desegregation.

14d(1)

He told a luncheon meeting of the Education Writers Assn.:

"I do onot think we would have the chaos we have in the South if the NAACP had recognized the magnitude of the Supreme Court victory and had given things time to come to a head.

"Our turmoil in the South comes from the over-eagerness of the NAACP to push too fast. It will take two or three years for public opnion to catch up with the court ruling."

Carmichael's Louisville schools were desegregated last fall.

Asked if whites had no part in creating tension in the South, Carmichael replied:

"There unquestionably was white agitation, too. But a lot of the white group's activity would not have developed except in response to what appeared to them to be over-aggresiveness by the NAACI."

In New York, NAACP Executive Roy Wilkins said that immediately after the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision, NAACP leaders in the South were advised:

"It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized and that, without any sacrifice of basic principles, the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions. Let it not be said of us that we took advantage of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment."

Advertiser

Wilkins added in a statement:

"It is in this spirit that the NAACP has operated. It has been met by rebuffs, calumny and violence. The 'chaos' which Dr. Carmichael cites stems not from our activity but rather from the open defiance of some Southern

spokesmen who declare that the South will never, never comply wit the ruling of the nation's highest court."

Schools Called 'Unfit' in Ky.

Post & Times Herald P.13-a
Thurs. 2-14-57
Washington, D.C.

United Press

Kentucky school officials told a House Education Subcommittee yesterday that nearly 40 per cent of the state's 18,700 classrooms are not fit for students to use.

They also testified that 80 per cent of the schools lack central heating and that 38 per cent of Kentucky children attend schools with outdoor toilets.

The Subcommittee is studying various proposals under which the Federal Government would help the states finance school construction. They include President Eisenhower's plan to spend $1.3 billion over four years on school construction, and a Democratic program to spend $3.6 billion over six years.

Robert R. Martin, Kentucky's superintendent of public instruction, appealed to Congress not to inject the integration controversy in the school building bill. He said he referred specifically to the proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) to bar funds to school districts that defy the Supreme Court's integration order.

Martin said Kentuckians have accepted the court's order and the state is moving to carry it out.

The National Farmers Union, in a statement submitted by its president, James G. Patton, said that thousands of school districts are faced with "educational slums" and have no financial means of curing them.

Patton said rural districts have had one of the hardest school problems: "Farm areas have had to educate more children with less of the Nation's material resources than the other areas of the country."

Integration Order Appears Ignored

Courier-Journal P.1
Sat. 5-4-57
Louisville, Ky.

Fulton School Board Fails To File Plan as Directed, Records Indicate

By HARRY BOLSER
The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., May 3.—The Fulton Board of Education (City) has failed to submit to Federal Court a school-integration plan as ordered by District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne, according to records in the deputy clerk's office here.

Judge Shelbourne ordered the Fulton board to file by March 25 "a comprehensive plan for the abolition and elimination of alleged unconstitutional practices" complained of in a suit filed in Federal Court here January 31.

No Plan Located

A check of the records failed to show such a plan.

The court acted in a suit brought by the parents of 16 Negro students who claimed they were denied admission to Fulton High School September 5, 1956.

The students were listed as Louella Wilburn, 16; Sandra Lee Guthrie, 14; Patsie E. Kerney, 15; Mildred Burton, 16; Sandra Noonan, 17; Agona Kerney, 16; Janice Newbern, 16; Laura Patton, 14; Earl Lee Gordon, 15; Anna Jackson, 17; Ellis Jackson, 17; Ruby Locett, 15; Edmond McGowan, 14; Andrew Haley, 17; Barbara Pearson, 14, and Katie McGary, 16.

N.A.A.C.P. Helps

The suit is similar to those involving McCracken, Webster, and Union counties.

As in the other cases, attorneys for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People helped prepare the Fulton complaint.

The attorneys are James A. Crumlin and J. Warl Dearing, Louisville, and Jack Greenberg, New York City. Associated in the case is attorney Joseph S. Freeland, Paducah, who prepared the McCracken County integration suit.

Named defendants in the Fulton suit are W. L. Holland, superintendent, and members of the School Board, Fred Beadles, chairman; Dr. R. W. Bushart, Joe Jall, Felix Gossum, Jr., and E. J. McCollum.

Refused 'Because of Race'

The complaint claims that the 16 Negro students presented themselves at Fulton High School last September 5 and all were refused admission "solely because they were of the Negro race and color."

The petition also claims that the School Board "refused to desegregate the only high school within its jurisdiction and refused to adopt an adequate plan for desegregating the high school."

Won Default Judgment

In the McCracken County case, the N.A.A.C.P. won a default judgment. The School Board later filed in Federal Court a so-called voluntary integration plan similar to the one put in operation last September in the Paducah City school system.

The McCracken County School Board complied with a Federal Court order.

Under the voluntary integration plan, the school board opens the schools to pupils of all races, but continues to maintain its Negro schools for students who wish to attend them.

City's Integration Will Be Filmed

Courier Journal
Tues. 4-9-57
Louisville, Ky.

Europe, Africa, Asia To See It

The story of integration in Louisville public schools will be filmed here this week and next for showing in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

A crew of film and television men from New York yesterday began recording interviews with school officials and others at the Louisville Board of Education Building, Fifth and Hill.

The 30-minute film will be one of a series called, "Report From America." The series is produced for the United States Information Agency by the National Broadcasting Company. The reports are shown first in England on British Broadcasting Company television, then elsewhere.

Louisvillians to be interv[illegible]ved include City School Su[illegible]tendent Omer Carmichael; Charles H. Parrish, Jr., sociology professor at the University of Louisville; James A. Crumlin, attorney for the local chapter of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, and Albert F. Reutlinger, president of the Louisville Urban League.

Films will be made at Frederick Douglas, Western Junior High, and Louisville Male High schools. Parents, teachers, and pupils will be interviewed.

Educator Says Future Will Shame U. S. Over Integration

World
Birm., Ala. P.1
Wed. 7-3-57

LOUISVILLE, KY.—(ANP)—"We will be ashamed of the hysteria we have shown over the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools in the future, according to a Berea College board member who stated that the ruling "caught us short on information about white and colored people in this country."

The speaker was Dr. W. D. Weatherford, vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Berea College, Berea, Ky., and the author of some 16 books. Dr. Weatherford addressed the Kiwanis Club at the Brown hotel here.

He stated, "the Civil War was fought to free the Negro from political and economic bondage but we have well nigh fastened on the Negro a social and religious bondage for the past 100 years."

The educator said that before the Civil War there was nothing strange about seeing Negroes and whites worshipping side by side in the same church. He declared that in 1842 the Walnut Street Baptist Church here had a membership of 509 Negroes and 297 whites.

He added, "if America wants to maintain its world leadership we have got to see to it that every man has a real chance."

Dr. Weatherford said we will be ashamed of the "hysteria we've shown over the U. S. Supreme Court decision when we get further away from it.

New Orleans School Officials Not Planning To Integrate

News & Courier Wed. 6-19-57 P. 3-A

Charleston, S. C.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18 (AP)—New Orleans school officials have no plans to integrate public schools despite an adverse action by the U.S. Supreme Court.

And a legislative segregation leader said if necessary, Gov. Earl K. Long would be asked to call a special session of the Legislature to pass new school segregation laws.

The Supreme Court yesterday declined to review a lower court decision holding Louisiana school segregation laws unconstitutional. The Supreme Court action leaves the lower court ruling in effect.

However, President Theodore M. Shepard Jr., of the New Orleans School Board, said "there is no planning being done for any integration of the schools this fall."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Joint Legislative Segregation Committee and president of the State Assn. of Citizens Councils, said legislative leaders plan to "come up with new legislaton" to preserve segregation in the schools.

"Our plans are to exhaust all our remedies and come up with new legislation," Rainach said. "If necessary, we will call a special session of the Legislature to pass new laws."

The New Orleans School Board is under orders from U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright to desegregate schools "with all deliberate speed."

Wright ordered the board to arrange for entrance of pupils in criminatory basis, but set no time for this to be accomplished.

School Board Plea Denied By Judge

Times-Picayune Sat. 7-6-57

A U. S. District Court Wednesday denied a motion by the Orleans Parish School Board to have an injunction against segregation in public school set aside.

Gerard Rault, special attorney for the school board, argued before Judge J. Skelly Wright, that the plaintiffs, a group of Negroes, had failed to post a bond required by the terms of the injunction and by the rules of civil procedure after he had filed the motion.

Rault argued that "Actually and factually no injunction has been issued. However, Judge Wright said this was an irrevelant matter since the injunction will not go into effect until after all appeals had been exhausted. The United States supreme court only last week refused to hear the school board's appeal.

Fighting until the last "legal obstacle" has been used and in a "face-saving but foolish-money spending" effort, the Orleans Parish school board has asserted that there would be new appeals in the case. In the meanwhile all public schools in the city will remain on a segregated basis.

gia, and John R. Brown of Texas.

Major points covered by Rault's argument were the contentions that the suit brought by the Negroes is in reality a suit against the state of Louisiana and citizens may not sue the state without its consent; that the Negroes have failed to exhaust their administrative remedies under the state's school assignment law, and that the assignment law is not a segregation measure.

Says Integration Aim

Carter countered by telling the court that the "only semblance of an argument" advanced by Rault was the question of the exhaustion of administrative remedies. He devoted the major portion of his argument to this point.

At the outset of his argument Rault claimed that the Negroes are not merely asking desegregation, but that they are seeking to have the school board revamp the entire school system to provide integrated schools.

The school board is appealing a decree issued Feb. 17, 1956 by

At this point Judge Tuttle asked if the constitutional provision upon which the assignment law is based does not require segregated schools.

The school board attorney answered that the assignment law is unconnected with the constitutional provision of segregated schools. "It is not a segregation act," he asserted.

Judge Brown then asked, "If the superintendent ordered a Negro to a white school, wouldn't he go to jail under the penalties provided in the state law for persons who violate the constitutional provision?"

Can't Foresee Action

Rault answered, "I don't know, maybe he would. I don't think we can assume what a superintendent is going to do. They can take that matter to the courts."

Rault then argued that identical school assignment laws in Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina have been upheld by the courts, but Judge Brown asserted that he has not been able to find any provisions in these laws providing punitive provisions for persons who violate them.

In support of his point that the Negroes are seeking more than merely desegregation, Rault called attention to a Texas segregation case deciedd earlier Wednesday by the fifth circuit in which it is pointed out that in the school of his choice, whereas in Louisiana the law is entirel ydifferent. "The courts do not require you to exhaust administrative remedies where it would be futile," he asserted.

Integration—'Not Required'

"Under the present law in Louisiana the superintendent of schools could not permit a Negro child to go to any other but a Negro school because he could not break the segregation law," Carter argued.

He told the court that he agreed with Rault that the Supreme Court does not require integration and that if the people of New Orleans want to have segregation it must be completely voluntary. "But if one person does not want to be segregated, he has the right to come to court."

Carter ended his argument by claiming that the Orleans school board has made no effort to comply with the law as expressed by the Supreme Court.

City School Case Given Court

Times-Picayune Thurs. 7-18-57 P. 12

Move To Set Aside Desegregation Order Heard

New Orleans, La.

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals took under advisement Wednesday the plea of the Orleans parish school board that it set aside a lower court decision ordering the desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

Thre judges of the court of appeals heard brief arguments by Gerard A. Rault, special attorney for the school board, and Robert L. Carter, New York, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The case was heard by Judges Richard T. Rives of Alabama, Elbert Tuttle of Georgia, and John R. Brown of Texas.

Judge J. Skelly Wright, ordering the desegregation of the public schools of the city and an injunction issued at the same time restraining the school board from continuing its policy of segregation.

The most glaring error committed by the district judge, Rault argued Wednesday, was in failing to hold that the Negroes who brought the suit had not exhausted their administrative remedies under the Louisiana school assignment law. He contended that under that law the Negroes can appeal school assignments administratively and then to the state courts.

Denies Law Segregation Act

"The act does not give school superintendents any powers he did not have before. It does not mention race," Rault said.

the United States Supreme Court, in its original school segregation ruling, "forbids any state action requiring segregation of children in public schools solely on account of race; it does not, however, require actual integration of the races."

Says State Law Differs

In a 15-minute answer to Rault's argument, Carter claimed that Judge Wright's decree and injunction were in line with the Supreme Court's ruling and that the Louisiana school assignment law is entirely different from the assignment statutes in the other states cited by Rault.

He argued that under the Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina laws it is possible that a Negro child may go through the administrative procesnes and eventually wind up

School Mixing Appeal Filed

Advertiser Sat. 7-20-57

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19 (AP)—The New Orleans school board has filed an appeal to wipe out a federal injunction that requires integration of city schools.

The appeal is based on a technicality. Gerard Rault, attorney for the board, said Negroes asking an end to school segregation had not filed a $1,000 bond in time.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, who issued the injunction, overruled Rault's objection to the timing of the bond payment. Rault yesterday appealed this overruling to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Wright issued the injunction, which sets no definite time limit for an end to segregation, after he declared Louisiana school segregation laws unconstitutional. The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Wright's ruling and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case.

LEGION TO FIGHT VA INTEGRATION

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. Sun. 8-25-57 P. 22

SHREVEPORT, La., July 20—Louisiana Legionnaires at their annual convention in Monroe next week end are expected to seek federal legislation to bring operation of Veterans Administration hospitals into conformity with state laws on segregation.

A special committee headed by Hal Burgess of Mansfield, retiring fourth district commander of the American Legion, has drafted a resolution condemning the present VA practice of integrating races in hospitals and calling for an amendment to the 1935 federal statute which created the Veterans Administration.

The committee was appointed by state legion commander M. C. Gehr of Alexandria at a department executive committee meeting in March after Burgess presented a resolution adopted by fourth district Legionnaires condemning mixing of white and Negro patients in three VA hospitals in Louisiana.

VA integration practices were brought to public attention last fall by C. D. Broughton, Homer Legionnaire, who charged in a letter to a Shreveport newspaper that he had been denied treatment in the Shreveport VA hospital after refusing to accept it on an integrated basis.

The Homer post subsequently launched a drive in protest to this practice, and 14 Legion posts and seven units of the VFW in North Louisiana went on record condemning integration.

Appeal Lost, N.O. Schools Must Comply With U. S. Law

Wuflip Sat. 6-22-57 P. 7

New Orleans

The United States Supreme Court on Monday, June 17, refused to review the decision of United States Judge J. Skelly Wright, ordering the Orleans Parish School Board to desegregate the public schools of New Orleans "with all deliberate speed."

The decision of Judge Wright was first appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. On March 1, 1957 the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the district court and held that the Constitution of the state of Louisiana requiring segregation of the races in public schools was unconstitutional.

The Appellate court also held that the pupil assignment law passed in 1954 was also invalid because it did not set up any given standards by which pupils would be assigned, and further, the assignment law was passed for the sole purpose of perpetuating segregation in public education in violation of the 14th amendment of the Constitution.

Every effort of the Orleans parish school board to maintain segregation by law was defeated in the case filed by Negro parents on behalf of the minor children.

Over 93 children were represented in the suit which declared invalid Louisiana's school segregation law.

When the case was argued before Judge Wright in the United States District Court at New Orleans last February, he granted a preliminary injunction stating at that time that parents of school children had made several efforts to desegregate the schools of this City, and that he considered their efforts in this direction as a complete exhaustion of their administrative remedies, a point the school board attempted to deny. He said:

"As a practical matter, plaintiffs (parents) here have exhausted their administrative remedies. They have petitioned the Board on three separate occasions asking that their children be assigned to nonsegregated schools. The Board not only has refused to desegregate the schools, but has passed a resolution noting the existence of the present suit and stating, 'it is not only to the manifest interest of this Board and in accord with its expressed policy, but also in furtherance of the public welfare of this community that this suit and any others that might be instituted with the same objective be vigorously, aggressively, and capably defended.' To remit each of these minor children and the thousands of other similarly situated to thousands of administrative hearings before this Board, to seek the relief to which the Supreme Court of the United States has said they are entitled, would be a vain and useless gesture, unworthy of a court of equity. It would be a travesty in which this Court will not participate."

In upholding Judge Wright, the Court of Appeals said:

"Whatever may have been thought heretofore as to the reasonableness of classifying public school pupils by race for the purpose of requiring attendance at separate schools, it is now perfectly clear that such classification is no longer permissible, whether such classification is sought to be made from sentiment, tradition, caprice, or in exercise of the State's police power.

From what we have said the conclusion is obvious that the state constitutional provisions as to maintaining separate schools for white and colored children is in direct conflict with the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment and is void and of no effect."

The Attorney General of Louisiana joined the Orleans parish school board in its effort to maintain segregation in the public schools of New Orleans, but his efforts were in vain, the Court ignoring his contention that the suit was against the State of Louisiana and could not be maintained without the State's consent, which consent it refused to give. The Orleans parish School board employed Gerard Rault of New Orleans, Louisiana, as it's attorney paying him a fee of $25,000.00 a year to handle the case. He was asssted by W. Scott Wilkinson of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Negroes Ask Board to Find Site for New School Building

Make Request in Face of Melrose Refusal

Times-Picayune

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 12—Negro parents have requested that the Calcasieu parish school board find land for a new Negro school in northeastern Lake Charles in face of the school board's refusal Thursday to turn the Melrose school over to them.

New Orleans Sat. 9-14-57 P. 24

The board also instructed Supt. H. A. Norton to take legal action to return Negro children to school if parents refused to end their boycott of the bus to St. John school.

C. J. Drost, president of the school board, told a 10-member Negro delegation that Melrose school was "financed as a white school, built as a white school and will continue to be a white school."

Drost said he was speaking for the school board, and it was his recommendation that Melrose remain white.

Parents requested the board to find land to build a Negro school in the Fisherville area in northeastern Lake Charles. Norton said the school board had been seeking land in that area for five years but property owners refused to sell, mainly for tax reasons.

Negro parents have sought since the opening of school to have Melrose designated Negro and staged two marches on the school. Both times they were turned away by school officials.

With school in its second week Negro parents of some 97 students have still refused to send their children to St. John school, about 10 miles away. They claim the bus ride is too long.

Drost said this was the first year that Negro students have been shuffled from one community to another. He said white students have been transported great distances for several years because of the rapidly growing school population in this area.

He said he felt confident that the school board would do everything it could to provide additional school facilities in the Fisherville area, even to the point of taking money from the general fund. However, he added that even if land could be found to build a school it would be impossible to complete it in time for the school year.

Supt. Norton said the finding of land has been difficult but said the school board had the power to expropriate and would do so if necessary.

Norton said that there is an average of 35 white students to each elementary classroom and 31 Negroes. On the high school level there is an average of 22 white students per classroom and 23.6 Negro students.

A Wise Decision

Segregationists are hailing the fact that parochial schools in New Orleans will again open next week on a segregated basis.

Catholic American

They have read into the decision a sharp setback for Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel, who in 1955 announced plans to begin integration in Catholic schools, and then postponed the move until this fall. P. 4

But their glee could be premature.

Catholic segregationists, violating the laws of the church, by - passed their archbishop to appeal directly to Pope Pius in their frantic effort to halt the march of Christianity and human progress.

Sat. 9-14-57

They asked the Pope to stop integration in churches and schools and to rebuke Archbishop Rummel for holding segregation to be a mortal sin.

Further, they promised to comply with whatever edict His Holiness issued.

Baltimore Md

Until Pope Pius gives his answer, the archbishop is wise in holding integration plans in abeyance.

It's wise because when the Pope rules, there will no longer be an excuse not to obey.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ASK REHEARING

Times-Picayune

Petition Filed in Segregation Ruling

Sun. 3-24-57

Attorneys for the Orleans parish school board Saturday filed a petition for rehearing in the United States court of appeals for the Fifth District in the school segregation case.

The board is the appellant and Earl Benjamin Bush et al are the appellees.

Gerard A. Rault and W. Scott Wilkinson, board attorneys, requested an en banc rehearing, namely that all the active judges of the court be convened.

The attorneys alleged that the court erred in holding that this is not a suit against Louisiana when the injunction would require affirmative action by Louisiana, and that the court erred in holding that the plaintiffs were not obliged to exhaust the administrative remedies provided under Louisiana's school assignment act.

They said the court erred in holding unconstitutional the provisions of Louisiana's Constitution and the laws of the state providing for segregation in public schools under the police power of the state and in holding Louisiana's school assignment law unconstitutional.

They said further that the court erred in holding the entire act 555 of 1954 unconstitutional, particularly since only one section had been challenged by the pleadings, and that the court erred in not remanding the case to be tried by a three-judge district court.

Finally, they said the court erred in asserting that the 14th Amendment was adopted by the people of the United States.

9180 Children Get Only Half A Day's Schooling

Weekly New Orleans p. 8

Sat. 4-6-57

NEW ORLEANS -- A total of 9,180 Negro children of the public schools are on (platoon) half day time in the city public schools, according to an announcement of Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent. Of these there are 7,044 in grades 1 to 6 and 2,136 in high schools. Only two high schools have half day classes. Andrew J. Bell High School has 964 on half day time and J. S. Clark Senior High School 1,172.

In three elementary schools there are more than one thousand children on half day classes. These are Lawless with 1,379, Macarty with 1,457 and Moton with 1,667.

The superintendent's report also revealed that the average size of classes in white elementary schools was 31.0 while the average size in Negro schools was 37.4. He also showed that there were 25,381 white children in elementary grades and 30,820 Negro children in these same grades. The report showed there were forty-five white elementary schools and thirty-four Negro elementary schools. No white children at all are on (platoon) half time in the city. Kindergarten schools are not included in this number.

New Orleans Loses Segregation Appeal

Advertiser 4-6

Sat. 4-6-57

NEW ORLEANS, April 5 (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today refused to grant a rehearing on its decision ordering the desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

In its order, the court had upheld a decision by Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Judge Wright had ordered the city schools desegregated "with all deliberate speed" and declared Louisiana's segregation laws unconstitutional.

The Orleans Parish (County) School Board had filed the rehearing petition, which was turned down today by the Appeals Court.

Segregation Laws Unconstitutional

Weekly Sat. 4-27-57

New Orleans La.

Last week U. S. Federal District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright once again ruled that Louisiana segregation laws aimed at defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in the public schools were unconstitutional.

In the opinion written by Judge Wright he said, "This litigation concerns another attempt by the Louisiana Legislature to preserve, by law, segregation in the educational institutions of the state. This attempt while more subtle than its predecessor (the court referred to the Orleans School Board Case), nevertheless fails because the 14th amendment of the Constitution nullifies sophisticated as well as simple minded modes of discrimination."

Temporary injunctions were issued enjoining the administration of LSU, McNeese State College, Southeastern Louisiana College, and South Western Louisiana College, and Southwestern Institute 'from refusing to admit any applicant for the purpose of pursuing a course of study, 'because of the failure of the applicants to present eligibility certificates. A number of Negro students are now unperturbly studying at these institutions.

Despite the fact that 'sophisticated and simple minded modes of discrimination' used in attempts to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court decision have been ruled unconstitutional State Senator Rainach the White Citizen Council 'watchdog' of segregation states he will try again to have the State legislature pass more such laws.

At the same time that Rainach and his followers are exploiting the segregation issue for whatever gain they might achieve they are likewise attempting to deny equal educational opportunities to a considerable segment of the population. This they are doing while Communist Russia is vigorously educating every educable in Russia. This they are doing while Russia gains on the USA in producing more scientists, chemists and engineers.

This legal merry-go-round of "you will—I won't" cannot continue much longer. This fact was made quite clear by Atlanta University President Rufus Clement recently when he observed thusly 'any nation which suffers a part of its population to determine which laws it will obey and which laws it will not observe is courting disorder and chaos.'

Above the din of the segregationist's, rabble rouser's and bigot's shrill-screams of defiance the intelligent, law abiding, christian and democracy loving Negro is quietly going about his business of getting the best education possible, of making his fullest contribution as an American citizen, of intelligently using the ballot for the best public office candidate, of loving thy neighbor as thy self and asking forgiveness for the frustrated and tortured souls who thrive on race hatred.

Such decisions as rendered last week boost the morale and reassure the unshakeable faith in our democratic heritage so much so that anything Rainach or Gremillion say is of little consequence. They are like empty barrels—they make a lot of noise but nothing else.

Integration Appeal Denied School Bd.

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 4-13-57

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) -- The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals this week denied the Orleans Parish School Board a rehearing on a decision of the court that desegregation in public schools of New Orleans must begin at once.

Three judges acted in the denial. They were Judges Elbert Tuttle, Richard Rives and John R. L. Brown. The board says it will go to the U. S. Supreme Court, whence came the original decree for them to integrate.

Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the original order here for the integration in New Orleans schools to get under way.

School Bd. Must Obey 'Law Of Land

Weekly New Orleans
Sat. 3-9-57

Desegregation of schools in Orleans Parish with all "deliberate speed" has been ordered following the affirmation of a judgement handed down on Friday by District Judge J. Skelly Wright of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Three federal judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Elbert Tuttle of Ga., Judge Richard T. Rives of Ala., and Judge John R. Brown of Texas, handed down a decision here last week declaring that the Orleans Parish School Board must comply with the demands of a lower court, the Fifth District Federal Court, which said that the board must proceed as fast as possible with the integration of schools in New Orleans.

State Attorney General Gremillion gave immediate notice of a further appeal to the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D. C.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright had issued an injunction against the Orleans Parish School Board prohibiting them from desegregating Negro children in schools and has asked for integration in the quickest possible time. This case was started in 1952 with Attorney A. P. Tureaud representing Earl Benjamin Bush who was suing for himself and for all persons similarly situated.

The Orleans school board asked for an appeal on the following grounds: (1) This was a suit against the State of Louisiana and such prohibited by the constitution. (2) The complainant had failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. (3) The law against integration of races was constitutional.

The court, in its 21-page opinion, struck hard at the core of all arguments by the state.

Judge Elbert Tuttle of Georgia wrote the opinion with concurrences by Judges Richard T. Rives of Alabama and John R. Brown of Texas.

On presentation of the school board's appeal, the State Attorney General appeared and filed a brief as a "friend of the court."

Judge Tuttle wrote: "If in fact the laws under which the board here purports to act are invalvid, then the board is acting without authority from the state and the state is in no wise involved.

"That a federal court can entertain a suit where such a situation is alleged has been recognized."

The court contended that the plaintiffs did all required to seek relief in view of the fact that the state charged that Negroes had failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted.

The court further ruled that "as patrons of the Orleans Parish School Board system, Negroes are undoubtedly entitled to have the district court pass on their right to seek relief."

Striking hard at state laws to use police powers to enforce segregation with regard to the constitutionality of the Louisiana segregation laws, the opinion stated, "Appellant no where in its brief undertakes to explain the process of reasoning by which it seeks to have this court conclude that racial segregation in the schools is any less segregation because of race merely because the states basis of adhering to the policy is in the exercise of the state's police power.

Summing up the case the judges said as follows: "We find no basis for the appellant's attack on the order entered by the trial judge. The able and experienced trial judge gave full recognition of the administrative difficulties attendant upon changing schools of the Parish of Orleans from the established pattern of segregation on account of race."

Leading state segregationists have been up in the air on account of the ruling. Some say they should seek an appeal, seek a writ of certiorari or even take an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court which sent out the original order to integrate. All of these have been said to be but delaying action tactics.

'Part-Time' Education Is Disgrace

Weekly New Orleans
Sat. 4-20-57

Dr. Stanly Fitzpatrick, director of research, census and planning for the Orleans Parish School Board, announced last week-end that some 11,000 Negro children are now attending school on a half-day basis in New Orleans. The shortage in classrooms is accountable for the "part-time" education program which only Negro children are victims of according to the report.

Fitzpatrick further stated, which is of no astonishment to Negro parents and leaders, that "This is the largest number of half-day students in the system's history."

A further study of "platooning of students" has indicated according to attendance reports that in elementary schools there are some 30,000 Negro pupils as compared to only 25,000 white students. With a reported classroom shortage affecting some 225 classes of Negro children, there are 45 white elementary schools as compared to only 34 elementary schools for Negro children. The average classroom for whites is 30, while the average for Negores is 37.4.

According to the above figures it is "seemingly easier to educate Negro children than white." Compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling would certainly assist the over-loading of classrooms and would end this "Frankenstein monster Platooning" which was created by the old "separate but equal theory."

The Orleans Parish School Board indicatd that 8,681 pupils in grades one through six and 2,136 in grades seven - 12, a total of 10,817 are now on "platoon." Schools on platoon hold classes in two shifts, one from 8 A.M. to noon and from nooon to 4 P.M.

Platooned children during winter months are compelled to leave home while dark and return home after dark. While the city administrators are expressing concern for the ever increasing rate of juvenile delinquency, nothing is being done to assist in reducing this menace through "full time education for all children."

Schools and the number of pupils involved are: Johnson, 268; V. C. Jones, 424; Johnson Lockett, 2000, Macarty, 1457, McDonogh 6, 129; McDonogh 38, 471; McDonogh 40, 492; Moton, 1527; and Nelson, 240.

The most overcrowded schools are found in the 9th Ward below the industrial canal in Lawless and Macarty, along with the Lockett and Moton schools serving the 1860 family units of the Desire Street Housing Project. The school board recently announced that sixteen portable classrooms have been approved for construction at Lawless before September to accomodate approximately 600 children, which will still make platooning necessary.

Although the Orleans Parish School Board and city fathers are trying to build schools, which have been well-placed in highly Negro populated sections of the city, there is no relief to be seen to the present problem until 1959 in most areas, which will be of no assistance to the children now on platoon. Negro taxpayers should concern themselves more about the type of "education facility defraud" and exploitation now being forced on them by political bosses of New Orleans.

Many Negro parents have expressed concern about the already approved school for children of high "I. Q's." The question has been asked "Just what will be done about Negro children who meet the set standard?" Here seemingly would be an easy group to integrate-children of high mentalities-for they should be able to get along together with a minimum of friction. The accelerated program prepares children to take places in industry, the field of chemistry and electronics, along with other areas necessary to our national growth and defense.

It is admitted by authorities that Communist Russia today is out producing the United States in highly skilled technicians in the fields of engineering, electronics and chemistry, all vital to this Atomic Age and World Power. Will the United States stand by and permit a few "die-hards of the South," to continue to deny a segment of the people of this great democracy - "THE NEGRO" - the opportunity of parcitipating and shaping the destiny of this Nation, as a World Power -- is the question.

Unless some immediate action is taken to give full opportunity to all, the Russian Bear will be at all doors - there will be no "Passover."

RACE ISSUE AVOIDED BY P-TA IN LOUISIANA

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
5-5-57

Pro-Segregation Resolution Tabled At Convention

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 4. —(UP)—The Louisiana Parent-Teacher Association Saturday tabled a proposed resolution which called for retention of segregation in the public schools.

Delegates said their lack of action did not mean that the state P-TA favored integration. The resolution was set aside without a floor fight.

The state organization came under fire several weeks ago for failing to take a strong stand against public school integration.

The convention ended about noon after adopting a series of resolutions. But the board of managers remained in session after the convention closed.

Mrs. George Walther Jr. of Lake Charles surprised most delegates when she made no move to resign. Her resignation had been expected from many quarters following her opening address Thursday, which was interpreted as a farewell address by many conferees.

Rule against Louisiana placement law doesn't mean Alabama's is doomed

News B'ham, Ala. Sun 3-10-57 P. 29-A

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, March 9—(AP)—The recent Federal Court decision knocking out Louisiana's school placement law has focused new attention on a similar pro-segregation statute in effect in Alabama.

But the ruling by the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which also has jurisdiction over this state, doesn't necessarily mean the court would hold the Alabama law unconstitutional if asked to rule on it.

In the nearly two years since it was enacted by the Legislature, the placement formula has gone unchallenged in court. But if a test suit ultimately is filed in U. S. District Court, it may get to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

DESPITE THE SIMILARITY in purpose—to keep Negroes out of white schools—there are clearly marked differences in the Alabama and Louisiana laws that could make a difference in how the court would rule.

In Louisiana, for example, the statute was passed by the Legislature in 1954 shortly after the voters in that state had ratified a constitutional amendment reaffirming the traditional policy of separate schools.

As amended, the Constitution required classroom segregation "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, morals, better education and the peace and good order of the state, and not because of race."

THE PLACEMENT ACT itself empowered parish county superintendents to say which school individual pupils must attend. But, as the Circuit Court said, the law provided no admission standards "other than those . . . for separation of the races."

Thus the court held that the placement act as written in Louisiana was nothing more or less than an attempt to bypass the Supreme Court's decree holding school segregation laws invalid.

The Alabama law, although it gives local school boards almost unbridled authority to determine the placement of pupils in school, nevertheless does contain a long list of standards to guide the board members.

It spells out the following factors among those to be considered:

Available room and teaching capacity; the availability of transportation; the effect of admission of new pupils on established curricula for particular pupils and the adequacy of the pupils' preparation; the scholastic aptitude and intelligence or mental energy and the psychological qualification of the pupil; the psychological effect on the pupil; the threat of friction or disorder and the possibility of community ill will or economic retaliation; the home environment, morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil.

Nowhere in the law is there any mention of race or color although sponsors of the legislation made no secret of its intent while it was pending in the House and Senate.

Likewise, in contrast to the Louisiana law, all segregation mandates have been taken out of the Alabama Constitution and a "freedom of choice" amendment substituted which gives parents the right to say whether their children attend segregated or integrated schools.

THUS, ALABAMA'S school laws are designed now to preserve segregation without saying in so many words that it must be done.

If the Negroes do challenge Alabama's placement law, they will have to contend, of course, that its purpose or effect is to discriminate against them in defiance of the Supreme Court decision.

What the federal courts would decide remains to be seen. But the Circuit Court in throwing out the Louisiana law recognized there might be a difference under another statute.

It said: "Whatever might be the holding as to the validity of an administrative pupil assignment containing reasonably certain or ascertainable standards to guide the superintendent . . . the Louisiana law is not such a statute."

Louisiana School Decision Focuses Eyes On Alabama

Advertiser Mon. 3-11-57 P. 2-A

Montgomery, Ala.

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

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DIFFERENCES IN LAW

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FACTORS LISTED

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PARENTS' DECISION

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DIFFERENCE SEEN

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"Whatever might be the holding as to the validity of an administrative pupil assignment containing reasonably certain or ascertainable standards to guide the superintendent. . . (the Louisiana law) is not such a statute."

DESEGREGATION RULING UPHELD

School Board Appeal Rejected by Court

Times-Picayune Sat. 3-2-57

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals Friday affirmed a judgement of District Judge J. Skelly Wright which called for desegregation of the Orleans parish public schools "with all deliberate speed."

Judge Wright's ruling was in the form of an injunction restraining the Orleans parish school board from requiring and permitting segregation of the races. Suit for the injunction had been brought by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The appeal brought by the school board contended that the district court's action should have been reversed on grounds that the action by the Negroes was in reality a suit against the state of Louisiana and as such is prohibited by the constitution; that the suit failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted; that there was no irreparable injury; and that the district erred in holding invalid Louisiana statutes requiring assignment of pupils under the state's police powers.

Georgian Writes Opinion

In a 21-page opinion, the court of appeals struck down each of these arguments. The opinion was written by Judge Elbert Tuttle of Georgia and concurred in by Judges Richard T. Rives of Alabama and John R. Brown of Texas.

On the presentation of the school board's appeal, Attorney General Jack Gremillion appeared and filed a brief as a "friend of the court."

When informed of the appeals court action Friday, Gremillion said, "It is my suggestion that the matter be taken all the way to the supreme court of the United States, and the proper writs be applied for timely in order to accomplish this purpose."

Taking up each of the school board arguments, the opinion of the court first held without merit the claim that the federal court was without jurisdiction to try the case as being a suit against the state.

'Can Entertain Suit'

"If in fact the laws under which the board here purports to act are invalid, then the board is acting without authority from the state and the state is in nowise involved," Judge Tuttle wrote. "That a federal court can entertain a suit where such a situation is alleged has long been recognized."

Turning to the claim that the Negroes failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, the court held that the plaintiffs did all they were required to do administratively to seek relief. "As patrons of the Orleans parish school system they are undoubtedly entitled to have the district court pass on their right to seek relief," the court held.

As for the argument that there was no showing of actual or immediate irreparable injury, the opinion pointed out that the order of the district court contained no immediate compulsive features so far as relieving the plaintiffs of day by day injury and "inasmuch as they do not complain of the failure of the court to afford them immediate relief, it seems there is little ground for the board to do so."

Comment on Constiutionality

With regard to the constitutionality of the Louisiana segregation laws, the opinion stated,

"Appellant nowhere in its brief undertakes to explain the process of reasoning by which it seeks to have this court conclude that racial segregation in the schools is any less segregation 'because of race' merely because the stated basis of adhering to the policy is in the exercise of the state's police power.

"Nor does the brief filed by the attorney general of Louisiana discuss the issue. However, the affidavits introduced on the hearing for preliminary injunction make clear what the briefs do not. They deal with the alleged disparity between the two races as to intelligence ratings, school progress, incidence of certain diseases, and per centage of illegitimate births, in all of which statistical studies one race shows up to poor advantage.

"This represents an effort to justify a classification of students by race on the grounds that one race possesses a higher percentage of undesirable traits, attributes or conditions. Strangely enough there seems never to have been any effort to classify the students of Orleans parish according to the degree to which they possess these traits. That is, there seems to have been no attempt to deny schooling to, or to segregate from other children, those of illegitimate birth or having social diseases or having below average intelligence quotients of leaning ability because of those particular facts.

'No Magic' in Police Power

"Whereas any reasonable classification of students according to their proficiency or health traits might well be considered legitimate within the normal constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws, it is unthinkable that an arbitrary classification by race because of a more frequent identification of one race than another with certain undesirable qualities would be such reasonable classification."

The court also held that the term "police power" works "no magis in itself." The opinion added "Undeniably the states retain an extremely broad police power. This power, however, as everyone knows, is itself limited by the protective shield of the federal constitution."

Judge Tuttle continued, "Probably the most clear cut answer to this effort by the state of Louisiana to continue the pattern of segregated schools in spite of the clear and unequivocal pronouncement of the supreme court in the school segregation cases is that this is precisely what was expressly forbidden by those decisions. Whatever may have been thought heretofore as to the reasonableness of classifying public school pupils by race for the purpose of requiring attendance at separate schools, it is now perfectly clear that such classification is no longer permissable, whether such classification is sought to be made from sentiment, tradition, caprice or in the exercise of the state's police power."

Concluding, the court said, "In sum, therefore, we find no basis for the appellant's attack on the order entered by the trial court. The able and experienced trial judge gave full recognition to the administrative difficulties attendant upon changing the schools of the parish of Orleans from the established pattern of segregation on account of race."

STATE ATTACKS PUPIL DECISION

Times-Picayune 3-31-57

Gremillion Asks Dismissal of NAACP Suit

New Orleans, La.

A brief asking the dismissal of the lawsuit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force integration of the New Orleans public schools was filed Friday in the United States fifth circuit court of appeals by Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion.

The appeals court has the suit pending and the attorney general filed the brief as a "friend of the court." The appeal is from a judgment and injunction issued by District Judge J. Skelly Wright ordering the New Orleans public schools to desegregate.

Gremillion, in his brief, argues that the suit is actually an action against the state rather than against the Orleans parish school board. He contends that it should be dismissed since the state cannot be sued without its consent. He also claims that the federal court lacked jurisdiction.

Although Judge Wright ordered the schools desegregated, he observed in his opinion that it did not have to take place "overnight, or even in a year or more."

Gremillion said that he was acting as a "friend of the court" to tell the court what the law is and how it should be guided. "The attorney general believes it incumbent upon him to advise the court of the great concern caused by the fact that the lower court has based its decision holding Louisiana's laws unconstitutional on evidence introduced in other cases with reference to segregated schools in the states of Kansas and Delaware, "the brief stated.

It added, "Furthermore, the attorney general of the state of Louisiana voices strong protest at the action of the lower court in discharging the statutory protection provided to the states by Congress, requiring that a three-judge district court determine the constitutionality of challenged state laws."

Integration Leaders Are 'Heroes' Says La. Priest

Delta New Orleans, La. Oct. 3-31-57

CHICAGO (SPECIAL) - A Roman Catholic priest from Shreveport, a cousin of Louisiana's attorney general who is violently opposed to integration, said in Chicago Monday, Negro leaders of the integration fight in Dixie are "heroes of our day" and will "play a great role in solving the race problem."

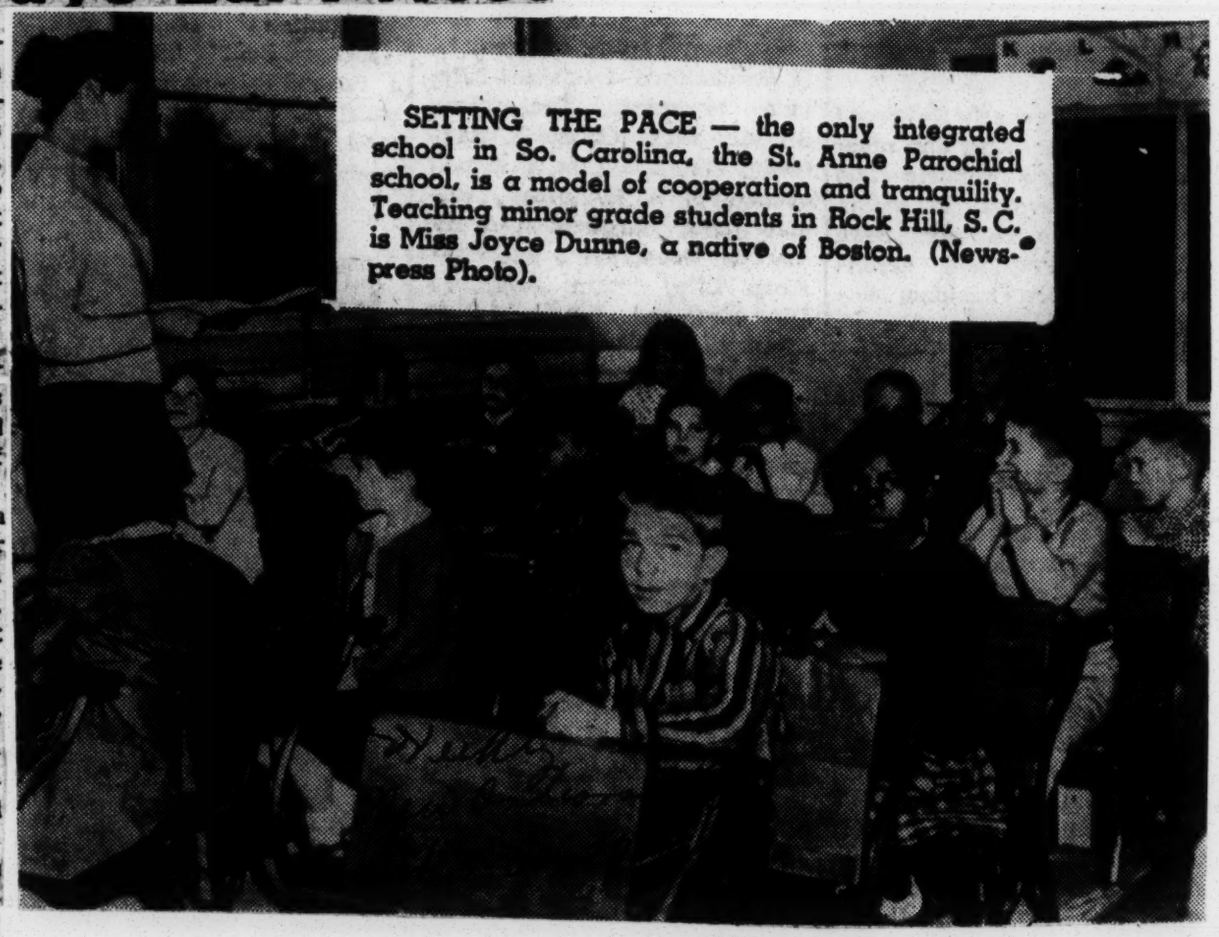
The Rev. Joseph B. Gremillion, pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, Shreveport, addressed the Human Relations Club of Loyola University.

Himself the grandson of a former Louisiana slaveholder and first cousin to Louisiana attorney general Jack P.F.E. Gremillion, said, "In most local communities of the South, the whites never thought the "Uncle Toms" would ever arise. The Negro was....viewed as a shiftless fieldhand, illiterate and compromising," he said.

Father Gremillion, born in Moreauville, La., said integration is not far off in the South. Its speed, he continued, would depend mostly upon the density of Negro populations in certain areas.

The Montgomery boycott, he said, "cause the Negro to be viewed in a new light. "Though the Negro is far from being accepted socially and in most other ways, he has projected himself into a position of one who will subsequently have to be dealt with on a plane other than servant or fieldhand.

Father Gremillion's parish is located in the residential suburbs of Shreveport with a population of approximately 160,000 people and typically Southern in racial and religious complexion. Some 33 per cent of the population is Negro; some 7 per cent Catholic.



SETTING THE PACE — the only integrated school in So. Carolina, the St. Anne Parochial school, is a model of cooperation and tranquility. Teaching minor grade students in Rock Hill, S. C. is Miss Joyce Dunne, a native of Boston. (Newspress Photo).

Segregation Committee Plans Meetings with School Leaders

New Orleans La.

Law to Close Integrated Units Proposed

Mon 12-9-57

HOMER, La., Dec. 8 (AP) — Louisiana's legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation Wednesday opens a series of meetings with school officials on a plan to shut down public schools facing integration.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, committee chairman, said the group would meet at Ruston with school superintendents from the fourth and fifth congressional districts.

"This is the first of a series of meetings our committee plans to hold in the next seven months with school people over the state in arriving at a final draft of a comprehensive legal program to strengthen the state's position in the battle against racial integration," he added.

Blame on Court

The committee met last month with the board of directors of the Louisiana School Boards Assn. and the two groups agreed to plot means of substituting private schools for public schools that were integrated and provide incentives for school officials who would defy federal court orders to integrate.

"We know that anything that is not practical won't work," Rainach said. "We are seeking the advice and counsel of the people who are directly concerned with the operations of our schools, so that we will arrive at a strong, sensible and workable program."

Some school officials reportedly want to close negro schools from which students are transferred into white schools, in addition to shutting down the desegregated white school.

However, Rainach commented, "We wont anticipate closing very many schools. If we do close any school, the blame will rest squarely on the court that ordered integration."

The November joint meeting also approved a resolution not released to the press, but which has been mailed to all parish school superintendents, members of parish and city school boards, state education Supt. Shelby Jackson, members of the state board of education and the Louisiana Teachers Assn., which has sent copies to its more than 20,000 members.

The resolution directs the staff of the legislative committee to draft legislation for the 1958 legislature which would:

1. Pay per diem, salary or other benefits to state and local officials and school employes during the time spent away from their duties as a consequence of federal action affecting the public schools of Louisiana.

2. Close any racially mixed public school and make the government responsible for the action.

3. Protect teachers and school employes afected by the closing, both in pay and retirement benefits.

4. Give the governor power to reopen the school and operate it on a racially separate basis under the police powers of the state.

5. Provide for the operation of private schools to educate children deprived of an education as a consequence of federal or other action resulting in the permanent closing of a public school.

LOUISIANA FIGHTS INTEGRATION

Advertiser P. 1A

Group To Discuss Closing Schools

Monroe Ala.

HOMER, La., Dec. 8 (AP)—Louisiana's legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation will open a series of meetings Wednesday with school officials on a plan to shut down public schools threatened with racial integration.

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The resolution directs the staff of the legislative committee to draft legislation for the 1958 legislature which would:

P. 5A

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Advertiser

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Mon. 12-9-57

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5. Provide for the operation of private schools to educate children deprived of an education as a consequence of federal or other action resulting in the permanent closing of a public school.

Negroes Denied White School In Louisiana

Montgomery Ala.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 12 (AP)—A school official today turned down a request by Negro parents that a white school be turned over for Negro use.

At the same time, C. J. Drost, Calcasieu Parish School Board president, named a committee to work with the Negro parents in seeking a site for a new Negro school in the Fisherville Community northeast of Lake Charles.

Melrose Elementary School is located in Fisherville but is used by white students. The Negro parents protested their children have to travel 10 miles across town to school and requested that the Melrose school be turned over for use by Negro children.

Spokesmen for the Negro group which is known as the Fisherville Community Club, has emphasized that its protests are not an integration move.

SUITABLE SITE

Drost said the school board has been seeking a suitable site in the Fisherville area for five years for a Negro school.

After today's meeting, the Negroes were asked if they were going to continue their boycott of the St. John School southeast of Lake Charles to which 97 Negro students from the Fisherville area have been assigned.

The Negroes said they would report later to H. A. Norton, parish school superintendent on their plans.

LEGAL ACTION

The school board authorized Norton to take legal action to return the Negro children to school if the boycott continues.

Mrs. Clara Rious presented a 10 point petition to the board today, repeating the Fisherville group's previous contention that the St. John School is too far and that carrying school children to the school by bus was a hazard to the children.

The petition also said the parents would not be able to take part in school activities such as P-TA meetings, because of the distance involved.

Negro Parents Granted Hearing

Times-Picayune 9-5-57

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 4—The Calcasieu parish school board has granted a hearing next Thursday to Negro parents protesting the assignment of their children to a school across town from their homes.

The measure has at least temporarily halted demonstration marches on Melrose school, in the Fisherville community in northeast Lake Charles. Supt. H. A. Morton notified the parents of the hearing in a telegram sent to the Negro committee Tuesday afternoon.

At the opening day of school Friday and on Tuesday Negro parents attempted to register their chidlren, but were turned away. Eight students have bee nassigned to St. John's Elementary school, in southwestern Lake Charles, about 10 miles from Fisherville.

The parents protested the long bus ride for their children and said their move was not for integration. They said Fisherville is predominantly Negro and that Melrose school should be designated as a Negro school.

The Negro spokesman said Wednesday that the cancellation of that day's march does not mean that they have been called off permanently. He explained that the march was called off because "to do otherwise would seem unco-operative in view of the school board's granting our request for a meeting."

Negro Parents Protest Transfers

By the Associated Press.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 28.—Representatives of a group of Negro parents met today with a delegation from Calcasieu Parish (county) school board to protest reassignment of a number of Negro children.

Spokesmen said the children were assigned to a school 10 miles away from their homes, whereas a newly completed white school nearby will not be fully used. The Negroes said they are not asking for integrated schools, but want the Melrose school near their neighborhood to be turned over to them. They contend only a few white children will use the Melrose school.

Pope's Fine Words Ignored

Weekly Sat. 8-31-57

Catholic Schools To Keep Segregation

New Orleans, La.

The announcement that segregation policies in New Orleans Catholic Schools would be retained this fall was met with great approval and jubilation by Senator W. M. Rainach, Chairman of the Legislative Segregation Committee and 'Master Baiter' of the White Citizens' Council.

The attitude of the Senator, in regard to the race mixing situation was once again voiced loudly and clearly when he termed the move as "in keeping with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of all faiths of this state."

Rainach said he was "highly pleased" at the announcement. He stated, in typical Dixiecrat fashion, that any decision to integrate would bring chaos in either a private or public school system.

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel made the statement last year that integration in Catholic Schools would be postponed "at least until September, 1957.

The WEEKLY attempted to contact a number of prominent Negro Catholic leaders in order to get their reaction to this matter. Of the list of persons, only Clarence A. Laws, Field Secretary of the NAACP, was available for immediate comment. Mr. Laws statement follows:

"I am disappointed but not surprised at the failure of the Catholic Church here to integrate its schools. The announcement made last year to the effect that schools would not be integrated "before 1957" was really a tip off. Even if the schools are not integrated until 1997, the action would still be in keeping with the cleverly phrased announcement of 1956.

Sat. 8-31-57

"Integration of Parochial Schools in the South is really no longer a novelty. St. Louis, Baltimore, Raleigh and San Antonio are but a few of the cities where schools were segregated until recently.

"Let us face it. There can be no denying that continued segregation in Parochial Schools in the archdiocese of New Orleans reflects glaring contradiction and weakness in both Catholic leadership and followship."

INTEGRATION LAGS FOR NEW ORLEANS

New York

Catholic Schools Expected to Remain Segregated at Least This Year

Sun. 8-25-57

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24—The Roman Catholic schools of New Orleans apparently will not re racialy integrated in the coming schol year.

"There will be no change in the situation at this time," Msgr. Henry C. Bezou, archdiocesan superintendent of schools, declared today.

"If a change had been contemplated for this September," he said, "an announcement would have been forthcoming before now."

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel, long an avowed proponent of racially integrated Catholic schools, said Aug. 5, 1956, just prior to the last school year, that integration would be postponed "at least until September, 1957. In the meantime he added then, "we hope to overcome difficulties and make necessary preparations."

Move Fought by Group

The move to integrate the 184 Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of New Orleans was fought bitterly last year by the Association of Catholic Laymen, Inc., which filed an appeal with Pope Pius XII.

Archbishop Rummel was reported by a chancery spokesman to be out of the city and unavailable for comment.

Msgr. Bezou estimated that there would be 77,000 Catholic children enrolled in Catholic schools below college level in this archdiocese for the coming school year.

He said that of the 77,500, about 12,500 were Negro pupils. Forty of the 184 Catholic elementary and high schools were for Negro children.

110,000 Enrolled in State

State-wide, Msgr. Bezou said, there are close to 110,000 children enrolled in Catholic schools in Louisiana. He could provide no breakdown in the numbers of white and Negro students in the state's other two archdioceses, those of Lafayette and Alexandria.

The Archbishop, who has denounced segregation as "morally wrong and sinful," said in his announcement last August that integration in the Catholic schools "will be organized gradually in one grade at a time of our elementary schools, and under moderate conditions which will be made known in advance."

Meanwhile, about 82,000 other New Orleans children in the city's public schools will continue to attend segregated schools. The Orleans Parish (county) School Board is appealing a decision of the Federal District Court here ordering the school board to procede to integrate the city's public schools.

'Violence' Seen Avoided

Louisiana Catholics Deter Mixed Schools

Herald Miami Fla. p 2-A Mon. 8-26-57

NEW ORLEANS—(UP)—A top Louisiana segregationist Sunday said the Roman Catholic Church avoided possible violence by its decision, announced Saturday, not to try to integrate parochial schools this fall.

"Integration of any schools, whether public or private, would bring about chaos within the system and in many cases violence," State Sen. William Rainach, president of the Louisiana Citizens' Councils Association, said.

The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Bezou, archdiocesan superintendent of schools, in his announcement confirmed reports that the church will not try to integrate parochial schools in New Orleans as previously planned.

The announcement was considered to be a reversal of policy by Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of the New Orleans Diocese, who previously strongly indicated the schools would be integrated this fall at the latest.

"I'm happy to see the decision has been made although I would be the last person in the world to interfere with internal affairs of the Catholic Church," commened Rainach, who maps anti-integration strategy of the State Legislature.

"I know that any step toward integration of the parochial schools, however slight, would run contrary to the feelings and morales of the Louisiana people."

Observers believed recent threats of legislation to withdraw state contributions to the support of the parochial schools to have been a persuasive factor in the church's decision. Archibishop Rummel himself could not be reached for comment.

A year ago, the archbishop stirred a statewide controversy by reading at his Sunday services a statement which branded segregation a sin.

Bills were introduced in the Legislature, but never voted upon which would remove property tax exemptions from any organizations which sponsor integrated schools, and take school lunch and free text book benefits.

"I don't think the people of Louisiana want to subsidize integrated schools," Rainach commented.

Segregation aid incentive studied

News Birm. Ala. p 2d Mon. 11-4-57

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 4——Louisiana today planned legal incentives for school officials to defy federal courts, with closing public schools a last resort to avoid integration.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the legislative "watchdog" committee on segregation, explained:

"We are interested in protecting public school officials and employes because some of them may decide they want to be in contempt of court. We want to provide an incentive in case they want to defy a federal court order to integrate."

The North Louisiana senator, also chairman of the Citizens Councils of America, did not elaborate. He hinted at "economic protection" for anyone sent to a federal jail.

RAINACH'S COMMITTEE met for almost four hours behind closed doors yesterday with the board of directors of the Louisiana School Boards Assn.

The two groups, the segregation leader said, unanimously adopted a resolution directing the committee staff "to conduct hearings and draft appropriate legislation . . . which would automatically close any public school which is integrated, whether by order of any court, military action or otherwise . . ."

THE RESOLUTION also directed "said legislation to provide for the continued education of the children and the protection of teachers and other public employes affected thereby."

The measure would be introduced in the 1958 Legislature or a special session if one is called before next May.

"I don't see that a special session is necessary," Rainach said, "although later developments may make it necessary."

He said President Eisenhower's intervention with federal troops in the Little Rock school integration crisis "is precipitating the act, but the overall situation demands it."

"We are a long way from closing our schools," Rainach added. "One intermediate step that has been suggested would be to close down a school that was integrated and let the governor reopen it under his police powers."

COMMITTEE COUNSEL W. M. Shaw said this was similar to a law recently enacted in Florida.

The 1954 school segregation law drafted by the committee in the weeks after the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation placed the maintenance of separate schools under the state's inherent police power.

These laws were knocked out in an integration suit involving the New Orleans school system. An order to integrate in New Orleans has been appealed and the case is pending in federal court.

LOUISIANA FIGHTS INTEGRATION

Group To Discuss Closing Schools

HOMER, La., Dec. 8 (AP)—Louisiana's legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation will open a series of meetings Wednesday with school officials on a plan to shut down public schools threatened with racial integration.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, committee chairman, said the group would meet at Ruston with school superintendents from the fourth and fifth congressional districts.

"This is the first of a series of meetings our committee plans to hold in the next seven months with school people over the state in arriving at a final draft of a comprehensive legal program to strengthen the state's position in the battle against racial integration," he added.

The committee met last month with the board of directors of the Louisiana School Boards Assn. and the two groups agreed to plot means of substituting private schools for public schools that were integrated and provide incentives for school officials who would defy federal court orders to integrate.

Advertiser p. 1

"We know that anything that is not practical won't work," Rainach said. "We are seeking the advice and counsel of the people who are directly concerned with the operations of our schools, so that we will arrive at a strong, sensible and workable program."

Some school officials reportedly want to close Negro schools from which students are transferred into white schools, in addition to shutting down the desegregated white school.

Montgomery Ala. Mon 12-9-57

However, Rainach said, "We don't anticipate closing very many schools. If we do close any school, the blame will rest squarely on the court that ordered the integration."

The November joint meeting also approved a resolution not released to the press, but which has been mailed to all parish school superintendents, members of parish and city school boards, State Education Supt. Shelby Jackson, members of the state board of education and the Louisiana Teachers Assn., which has sent copies to its more than 20,000 members.

The resolution directs the staff of the legislative committee to draft legislation for the 1958 legislature which would:

1. Pay per diem, salary or other benefits to state and local officials and school employes during time spent away from their duties as a consequence of federal action affecting the public schools of Louisiana.

2. Close any racially mixed public school and make the governor responsible for the action.

3. Protect teachers and school employes affected by the closing both in pay and retirement benefits.

4. Give the governor power to reopen the school and operate it on a racially separate basis under the police powers of the state.

5. Provide for the operation of private schools to educate children deprived of an education as a consequence of federal or other action resulting in the permanent closing of a public school.

Parents Are Turned Down in Request for School Use

Effort to Register Children at White Unit Fails

(Picture on Page 18)

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 30 — About 150 Negro parents were turned away Friday morning in their attempt to register their children at the white Melrose elementary school here.

The Negroes had sought to have Melrose school designated a Negro school.

They were met by assistant school superintendent C. W. Hanchey, who said the Negro children were already assigned to St. John's, a school about 10 miles away, and that a bus was waiting for them. Members of the Negro delegation said Hanchey said the Melrose school was crowded; however Hanchey later denied saying this.

The group left the school after being refused enrollment and disbanded a few blocks away. Another mass meeting is slated for 7 p. m. Saturday at the Union Mission Baptist church.

Negro leaders said that they are not seeking integration of the school, only its use for Negro pupils. Their protest was against the long bus ride to St. John's school, all the way across Lake Charles.

Negro children in the Fisherville area, grades 5-8, have been assigned to St. John's, however none registered there Friday. A school bus was sent to pick up the children and several boarded it in the belief it was the Washington school bus. They got off the bus as soon as they found out it going to St. John's.

A number of mothers said at a mass meeting Thursday night that they were prepared to keep their children out of school until Sept. 12, the date of the next Calcasieu parish school board meeting, or until a solution to their problem is found.

The state compulsory school attendance law requires that children be enrolled within 10 days after the opening of the school term.

Mrs. Clara Rious has been appointed by the Fisherville community club to seek an early meeting with the school board to discuss the problem.

Prior to this year the children had attended Washington High school; however overcrowded conditions forced their move to another school. Grades 1-4 will continue to attend Washington.

The Negroes claimed "only a few" white children attended Melrose last year, and said the school was originally built for Negro youths. Hanchey said this school had 166 children last year and more were expected this year. The school capacity is 180 students.

Hanchey said the white students at Melrose could not be transferred elsewhere because all other schools were full.

At Thursday's meeting where plans were laid for the march, Rev. V. E. Washington, pastor of the New Sunlight Baptist church and a Negro civic leader, urged the group to be "orderly" in their demonstration.

The group was that and there were no incidents. After conferring with Hanchey the group left quietly.

NEGRO MARCH REBUFFED

Sought Use Of School In Their Community

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 30. (UP)—School authorities Friday rebuffed a solemn band of Negro mothers who attempted to enroll their children at an all white school in a Negro community.

More than 150 mothers, led their children in an organized march to protest use of Melrose Elementary School, in the Negro community of Fisherville, a suburb of Lake Charles. They want Melrose to be designated an all-Negro school, but do not seek integration.

The woman said the Calcasieu Parish Board should turn Melrose over for exclusive Negro use. They said the board has ruled their children must go to St. John Elementary School, about 10 miles across town from Fisherville.

But Asst. School Supt. C. W. Hancey said the plan could not be altered and Negro students could not be accepted. Mr. Hancey stood at the entrance to Melrose when the Negro delegation called.

Louisianans Want School Near Homes

LAKE CHARLES, La.—A protest move, started to have white school located in a predominantly Negro area turned over to Negroes, is reportedly gaining momentum here following a futile demonstration Friday.

The movement, started by the Fisherville Community Club, is being led by the Rev. V.E. Washington, pastor of the New Sunlight Baptist Church.

Rev. Washington led a group of 150 Negroes on a protest march on all-white Melrose Elementary School which is located in a Negro community in an effort to have the school turned over to Negroes.

A Calcasieu Parrish school official reportedly told the group that Negroes could not enroll in the school because they had been assigned to another school. The Negro parents charged that the Negro school in question was ten miles away from their homes.

Leaders of the group are insisting that Melrose school be turned over to Negroes.

TEACHER FIRED IN BATON ROUGE

Political Intimidation Charge Heard

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 12 (AP)—The East Baton Rouge School Board last night fired Harold J. Frazier, Negro fifth grade teacher previously suspended, after a witness accused several board members of political intimidation.

The vote for dismissal on the recommendation of Supt. Lloyd Funchess was unanimous among the four members present. Last week, President Winston McVea, Vice President T. H. Montgomery and John Sheppard walked out of a hearing, charging the majority had prejudged the case.

Frazier, a 24-year teaching veteran, was ousted on charges of incompetency, willful neglect of duty and dishonesty.

His principal, Miss Corrine Maybruce, was chief witness against him. She charged the hearing "has been steered into a political battle and some members of my race are being used as a political battlefield."

In a long statement, she said McVea told her last June the case could involve Negro votes in a school board election, adding:

"During the conversation he told me that if the Negroes could be aroused to vote against anyone sympathetic toward the superintendent 'things would be better,' . . ."

In reply, McVea commented, "frankly, I whave never heard so many untruths in one statement."

Negro Parents Ask Reassignment of School

(Story on Page 1) —Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

C. W. HANCHEY, Calcasieu parish assistant superintendent of schools, Friday hears the request of a delegation of Negro parents that the Melrose school in Lake Charles be designated a Negro school. The parents, who marched to the school in a group, contend that it is situated in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. Hanchey said any reassignment of the school would have to be made by the school board, which next meets on Sept. 12.

N.O. PUBLIC SCHOOLS HEARING IS REFUSED

Times-Picayune Tues. 6-18-57 P.1

Segregation Case Review Declined in High Court

New Orleans

The U.S. supreme court Monday refused to hear an appeal by the Orleans parish school board from a federal court decision declaring Louisiana's public school segregation laws invalid.

The supreme court made no comment in announcing its refusal to review the case.

A special three-judge federal court ruled the segregation laws invalid on Feb. 15, 1956, and issued an injunction restraining the school board from continuing segregation.

The school board lost an appeal from the decision in the U.S. fifth circuit court of appeals March 1.

'By No Means End of Case'

The supreme court's decision not to hear the case lets stand the ruling against 1954 Louisiana laws aimed at:

1. Requiring racial segregation in public schools.

2. Providing constitutional provisions for enforcing school segregation.

3. Providing a pupil placement arrangement under which the parish school superintendent has the authority to assign each pupil each year to a particular school.

Gerard A. Rault, attorney trying the case for the school board, said the supreme court's decision not to review the proceedings "is by no means the end of the case."

"We will avail ourselves of every right we have," he added.

Bond Is Issue

Rault pointed out that the school board has filed a motion in federal court here to have the injunction set aside. The motion will be heard June 26, he said.

The motion was filed on a technical point—that the plaintiff in the case failed to post a $1000 bond when the injunction was issued. The motion argues that such a bond is required under federal court rules.

Rault said the school board also may ask the supreme court for a re-hearing of the case, which he said is granted "under certain conditions."

Gratified—Tureaud

The suit was brought against the school board by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of a Negro minor, Earl Benjamin Bush, and some 95 other Negro minors.

A. P. Tureaud, chief attorney in the case for the NAACP, said he was "very gratified by the decision and I hope that it will be complied with.'"

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered the school board to put an end to its segregation policy "with all deliberate speed" as he issued the preliminary injunction.

The school board was ordered to stop segregation "from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to . . . schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis."

PLEA ON PUPIL PLAN LOST BY LOUISIANA

Times Pic. 6-C

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court let stand today a decision striking down Louisiana's pupil-assignment plan. The plan was adopted in 1954 after the Supreme Court had ruled against racial segregation in public schools.

The decision that the Supreme Court refused to review was given by the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans. It was appealed by the school board of Orleans Parish.

The Circuit Court in the same decision held invalid a 1954 Louisiana law calling for racial segregation in the state schools. The Circuit Court also said Louisiana's constitutional provisions to maintain segregated schools were invalid.

The Supreme Court made no comment in announcing its refusal to hear the case.

The Circuit Court decision said Louisiana's constitutional provisions and the 1954 law were in direct conflict with the equal-protection clause of the Amendment.

The pupil-placement law provided for the assignment of each pupil to a particular school each year by the parish superintendent. The Circuit Court said this law provided no standards for the superintendent to follow other than separation of the races.

Educators See 'Agitation' As Dangerous In Louisiana

Advertiser Wed. 1-30-57

Montgomery, Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Clairborne Parish Principals Assn. told U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry yesterday that "continued harrassment of our school officials. . . by outside agitators and federal litigation" would drive the better teachers from the educational field.

The association, composed of school officials in the north Louisiana Parish (county), made public a letter mailed Judge Christenberry over the weekend.

The letter followed by 10 days an order issued by Judge Christenberry restraining Louisiana State University from requiring eligibility certificates of Negroes seeking to enter the school.

'NO COURTESY'

"Is it not true that even though you might have been in legal bounds in issuing this order," the letter asked, "the State of Louisiana should have been afforded the courtesy of answering the charges by four NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) lawyers, who did not have the welfare of Louisiana at heart, before your decision?"

It also asked if it was not customary for a federal court to act slowly in issuing a restraining order contrary to state laws.

"It is the concern of this group that by continuted harrassment of our school officials, brought about by outside agitators and federal litigation, that our better talent will be driven from the educational field and leave our children under the guidance of educational scallywags," the letter said.

13 PERSONS SIGN

It was signed by 13 people, including Parish Superintendent F. C. Haley of Homer, Assn. President Henry Smith of Homer, and the rest of the nine princials in the parish.

Judge Christenberry issued the order on Jan. 17 restraining LSU from requiring eligibility certificates. The certificate of moral character called for the signatures of the student's school principal. A companion law would permit firing of any principal signing a certificate for a Negro student to enter a white school, with the signature proof that the principal advocated violation of state laws requiring segregation.

Bias Law Invalid

Informer 9-11

Supreme Court Refuses To Review La School Case

Lit. 6-29-57 Houston, Tex.

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) — Considerable doubt was cast upon the constitutionality of various laws passed by several southern states to maintain racially segregated public schools when the Supreme Court last monday refused to review the Orleans Parish (County) school segregation case.

The action of the Supreme Court leaves in effect the decision of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Louisiana holding invalid the Louisiana pupil assignment law and requiring New Orleans to desegregate its public schools.

THE LITIGATION involving the New Orleans schools has been in the Federal courts since Sept 5, 1952, when NAACP attorneys brought suit on behalf of a group of colored school children against the Orleans Parish School Board and the acting superintendent of schools to enjoin segregation in the public schools.

After the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in public schools, an amendment was adopted to the Louisana constitution making the operation of segregated schools wthin the exercise of state police power to promote and protect public morals, better education, and the peace and good order of the state.

THE AMENDMENT directed the legislature to enact laws to enforce the state police in this regard.

The legislature promptly passed provision compelling segregation in the schools and providing penalties to be imposed on local boards and individuals failing to obey its requirement.

It also adopted a state pupil assignment law. This law provides for the assignment of each pupil each year by the parish superintendent to a particular school. It also provides for appeals to the local board, then to the state board, and finally to the state district court.

AFTER ENACTMENT of these laws, the colored pupils, who had sued, asked the school board to take immediate steps to reorganize the schools on a nonsegregated basis. No reply was made to this request, but the board engaged counsel to defend it in the pending suit.

A special three-judge court was convened. It heard oral arguments on motions to dismiss and the application for a preliminary injunction.

The three-judge court held on Feb 15, 1956, that under the Supreme Court decisions in the school segregation cases, any provision of the Louisiana constitution which required or permitted segregation in public schools were invalid.

IT ALSO RULED that no serious constitutional question was presented and a three-judge court was not required. The two circuit court judges who had been designated to sit with the district judge withdrew from the case.

On the same day, Federal District Judge J Skelly Wright held the provisions of the Louisiana constitution and statutes which had been challenged, and some which had not been challenged, to be unconstitutional. He issued a decree enjoining the school board from requiring or permitting segregation in New Orleans schools.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals school segregation decisions.

1. That a Federal court can entertain a suit against the state where the laws under which a school board purports to act are invalid.

2. So long as assignments could be made under the Louisiana constitution on a basis of segregated schools, it would be a vain and useless gesture to require colored children to subject themselves to administrative hearings before a board for relief.

3. Any reasonable clasification of students according to their

proficiency and health traits might well be considered legitimate within the normal constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws, but it is unthinkable that an arbitrary classification by race because of a more frequent identification of one race than another with certain undesirable qualities would be subject to reasonable classification.

4. Attempts by law to give any official the power to assign students to schools arbitrarily, according to whim or caprice, are legal not permissible, especially if considered in light of the history of assignments made in a manner that has now been held to be unconstitutional and of the recently reaffirmed requirement of the state constitution reaffirming such unconstitutional standards, which is reinforced by the penalties against any official permitting a departure.

5. The pupil assignment law was a further effort to stave off the effect of the Spreme Court

Supreme Court Ruling Casts Doubt On South's Last Ditch School Laws

World Wed. 6-26-57 Birmingham, Ala. 7,21

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Considerable doubt was cast upon the constitutionality of various laws passed by several southern states to maintain racially segregated public schools when the Supreme Court Monday refused to review the Orleans Parish (County) school segregation case.

The action of the Supreme Court leaves in effect the decision of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Louisiana houldinginvalid the invalid the Louisiana pupil assignment law and requiring New Orleans to desegregated its public schools.

The litigation involving the New Orleans schools has been in the Federal courts since Sept. 5, 1956, when NAACP attorneys brought suit on behalf of a group of colored school children against the Orleans Parish School Board and the acting superintendent of schools to enjoin segregation in the public schools.

After the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in public schools, an amendment was adopted to the Louisiana constitution making the operation of segregated schools within the exercise of state police power to promote and protect public morals, better education, and peace and good order of the state.

The amendment directed the legislature to enact laws to enforce the state police power in this regard.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS

The legislature promptly passed an act repeating the constitutional provision compelling segregation in the schools and providing penalties to be imposed on local boards and individuals failing to obey its requirement.

It also adopted a state pupil assignment law. This law provides for the assignment of each pupil each year by the parish to a particular school. It also provides for appeals to the local board, then to the state board, and finally to the state district court.

After enactment of these laws, the colored pupils, who sued, asked the school board to take immediate steps to recognize the school on a nonsegregated basis. No reply was made to this request but the board engaged counsel to defend it in the pending suit.

A special three-judge court was convened. It heard oral arguments on motions to dismiss and the application for a preliminary injunction.

The three-judge court held on February 15, 1956, that under the Supreme Court decisions in the school segregation cases, any provision of the Louisian constitution which required or permitted in public schools were invalid.

It also ruled that no serious constitutional question was presented and a three-judge court was not required. The two circuit judges withdrew from the case.

On the same day, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright held the provisions of the Louisiana constitution and statutes which had been challenged, and some which had not been challenged to be unconstitutional. He issued a decree enjoining the school board from requiring or permitting segregation in New Orleans schools.

DECISION AFFIRMED

On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision It ruled:

1. That a Federal court can entertain a suit against the state where the laws under which a school board purports to act are valid.

2. So long as assignments could be made under the Louisiana constitution on a basis of segregated schools it would be a vain and useless gesture to require colored children to subject themselves to administrative hearings before a board relief.

3. Any reasonable classification of students according to their proficiency and health trait might well be considered legitimate within the normal constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws but it is unthinkable that an arbitrary classification by race because of a more frequent identification of one race than another with certain undesirable qualities would be subject to reasonable classification.

4. Attempts by law to give any official the power to assign students to schools arbitrarily, according to whim or caprice, are legally not permissible, especially if considered in light of the history of assignments made in a manner that has now been held to be unconstitutional and of the recently reaffirmed requirement of the state constitution reaffirming such unconstitutional standards, which is reinforced by the penalties against any official permitting a departure

5. The pupil assignment was further effort to stave off the effect of the Supreme Court school segregation decisions.

DESPITE COURT SETBACK

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 6-19-57

School Integration Plan Missing At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, June 18 (AP) — New Orleans school officials have no plans to integrate public schools despite an adverse action by the U.S. Supreme Court.

And a legislative segregation leader said, if necessary, Gov. Earl K. Long would be asked to call a special session of the legislature to pass new school segregation laws.

The Supreme Court yesterday declined to review a lower court decision holding Louisiana school segregation laws unconstitutional. The Supreme Court action leaves the lower court ruling in effect.

However, President Theodore M. Shephard Jr., of the New Orleans School Board, said "there is no planning being done for any integration of the schools this fall."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, of Summerfield, chairman of the joint legislative segregation committee and president of the state association of citizens councils, said legislative leaders plan to "come up with new legislation" to preserve segregation in the schools.

"Our plans are to exhaust all our remedies and come up with new legislation," Rainach said. "If necessary, we will call a special session of the legislature to pass new laws."

Rainach, a frequent critic of the Supreme Court's segregation rulings, said yesterday's court action came as no surprise.

"The decision was expected in view of the way the court acted originally when it threw out segregation in schools in violation of the law," he said.

The New Orleans School Board is under orders from U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright to desegregate schools "with all deliberate speed." 14 d(1)

Wright ordered the board to arrange for entrance of pupils in schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis, but set no time for this to be accomplished.

His order followed a ruling by a three-judge federal court holding unconstitutional the 1954 school segregation laws, including one which would allow parish school superintendents to assign each pupil each year to a particular school.

It was this ruling which the Supreme Court let stand.

Shephard said board attorneys will continue their legal battle to keep school segregation, and Gerald A. Rault, board attorney, said yesterday's Supreme Court action "is by no means the end of the case."

"We will avail ourselves of every right we have," Rault said.

He said the board already has appealed an injunction issued by the lower federal court prohibiting the board from enforcing the school segregation laws.

He said the board contended the injunction should be set aside because the plaintiff did not post a $1,000 bond as required by law. The court set June 26 for a hearing on the appeal.

New Orleans Schools Lose Race Appeal

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 3-2-57

NEW ORLEANS, March 1 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered New Orleans to discontinue "with all deliberate speed" segregation of pupils in public schools.

The order affirmed a ruling by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright. The Orleans Parish School Board had appealed Wright's decision.

The appeals court did not set a specific date for the end of segregation.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion suggested in Baton Rouge that the case should be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. He said the state several weeks ago filed a brief as a friend of the court in the school segregation case.

The Appeals Court ruling declared Louisiana School Segregation laws unconstitutional.

The court overruled every objection raised by the school board.

Meanwhile, A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said a similar suit against segregation in Baton Rouge schools had been set for March 18 in U. S. District Court.

BIAS BAN UPHELD FOR NEW ORLEANS

New York Sat. 3-2-57

Appeals Court Backs Order Forbidding Segregation in Public Schools

Sat. 3-2-57

NEW ORLEANS, March 1 (AP)—A Federal Court of Appeals ruled today that racial segregation based on "sentiment, tradition, caprice, or in the exercise of the state's police power" was forbidden in New Orleans public schools.

The unanimous ruling by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals called for integration of the schools. It backed up an order issued by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright last year.

Since Judge Wright's ruling Louisiana has enacted new segregation laws.

Jack Gremillion, Louisiana Attorney General, declined to comment directly on the ruling, but he said he thought the school board should appeal "all the way" to the United States Supreme Court.

The Appeals Court, in a decision written by Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, said that Judge Wright required "immediate acceptance of the principle of non-segregated schools" but he permitted the Orleans Parish School Board time to put it into effect.

Classification Denied

The court ruled that "it is now perfectly clear that such classification (segregation) is no longer permissible, whether such classification is sought to be made from sentiment, tradition, caprice, or in the exercise of the state's police power."

At Knoxville, Tenn., John Gates, cafe owner, was arraigned on Federal charges of violating an injunction forbidding interference with integration at Clinton (Tenn.) High School. Segregation leader John Kasper was to be arraigned on the same charges but he did not appear.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Ala., Federal Judge Seybourn Lynn had under advisement motions filed by both the state and the city to dismiss a suit brought by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, Birmingham Negroes, challenging segregated waiting rooms at trai nstations.

The Negro couple were charged with disorderly conduct for allegedly violating city segregation ordinances. Earlier this week th city dropped the charges without explanation and the state has said that any ruling by Judge Lynn would be "abstract" as no controversy now exists.

No Date for Trial Set

The arraignment of Mr. Gates at Knoxville came before Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor, who last year found Kasper in contempt of court on the ground he defied Judge Taylor's injunction by stirring up racial troubles at Clinton.

Judge Taylor indicated he would not set a trial date for Mr. Gates until an appeals court rules on Kasper's conviction and one-year prison sentence. Kasper was to be arraigned on a second charge of violating the injunction.

Kasper said in a written brief filed with the Federal appeals court in Cincinnati yesterday that his rights of free speech were infringed by the injunction.

In Atlanta, a state government official indicated that Horace Ward, a Negro, was again seeking admission to the University of Georgia Law School. Mr. Ward had sought for six years to gain entrance to the all-white institution, but when his case came to trial, a Federal judge ruled against him.

New Orleans Schools Told To Integrate

Post & Times Herald P. 1 Sat. 3-2-57

Segregation Laws Unconstitutional, Appeals Court Says

Washington D.C.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1 (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today declared Louisiana's school segregation laws unconstiutional and ordered New Orleans to desegregate its public schools "with all deliberate speed."

The court's opinion upheld a ruling by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright. The Orleans parish (county) school board had appealed the ruling.

The appeals court, in an opinion written by Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, said the school board, if its shows good faith in accepting the principle of desegregation, would be allowed "such reasonable steps in the process of desegregation as appears to be helpful in avoiding unseemly confusion and turmoil."

The Appeals Court overruled every objection raised by the school board.

State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, informed of the ruling, said "it is my suggestion that the matter be taken all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States." The state several weeks ago filed a brief as a friend of the court in the school segregation case.

In it's decision the Appellate Court said:

"Whatever may have been thought heretofore as to the reasonableness of classifying public school pupils by race for the purpose of requiring attendance at seperate schools, it is now perfectly clear that such classification is no longer permissible (under the Supreme Court's school segregation decision) whether such classification is sought to be made from sentiment, tradition, caprice, or in exercise of the State's police power.

"From what we have said the conclusion is obvious that the state constitutional provisions as to maintaining separate schools for white and colored children is in direct conflict with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and is void and of no effect."

INTEGRATION ORDER UPHELD IN LOUISIANA

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Circuit Court Of Appeals Acts On Appeal

Sat. 3-2-57

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—(UP)—A Federal District judge's decision ordering the de-segregation of New Orleans public schools was upheld Friday by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The high court backed up last year's decision by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, but it did not set a time limit for de-segregating schools.

When Judge Wright ruled last year, his decision was interpreted as voiding Louisiana's public school segregation laws.

However, since his ruling, the State Legislature passed new laws to halt integration. The laws have not been challenged in court.

State Atty Gen. Jack Gremillion said he had no direct comment to make on the Circuit Court's decision. But he added that he thinks Orleans Parish should appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge Wright's ruling came in a suit brought by Earl Benjamin Bush, Negro pupil, and others, against the Orleans Parish School Board. The Appeal Court decision was on the board's appeal of the Federal District Court ruling.

The appeal decision was written by Circuit Judge Elbert P. Tuttle with Judges John B. Brown and Richard T. Rives concurring.

Court of Appeals Takes Orleans School Case Under Advisement

Times Picayune, New Orleans, La. Sat. 1-19-57

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals took under advisement the Orleans parish school board's appeal against a desegregation order after hearing a charge by NAACP attorney that the board has made no effort to comply with the law as expressed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

That was the action taken by Judges Richard T. Rives of Alabama, Elbert Tuttle of Georgia and John R. Brown of Texas. Representing the plaintiffs, Benjamin Bush and others, were Attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York, A. P. Tureaud and A. M. Trudeau, both of New Orleans. The board was represented by Gerard A. Rault.

In a stirring 15-minute argument in response to a question of the exhaustion of administrative remedies as advanced by Rault, Carter declared that Judge Wright's decree (root of the board's appeal fight) and injuction were in line with the Supreme Court's ruling and that the Louisiana school assignment law is entirely different from the assignment statutes in other states named by Rault.

He pointed out that under the Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina laws, it is possible that a Negro child may go through the administrative processes and eventually wind up in the school of his choice, whereas in Louisiana the law is entirely different.

"The courts," the noted lawyer prefaced, "do not require you to exhaust administrative remedies where it would be futile.

"Under the present law in Louisiana, the superintendent of schools could not permit a Negro child to go to any other but a Negro school because he could not break the segregation laws, and not suffer as a result."

Explaining to the court that he agreed with Rault that the Supreme Court does not require integration, Carter said that if the people of New Orleans want segregation it must be completely voluntary. "But," he cautioned, "if one person does not want to be segregated he has the right to come to court."

During his arguments for the perpetuation of segregation through the so-called school assignment law, Rault encountered pointed questions from the jurists.

When Judge Tuttle asked if the constitutional provision upon which the assignment law is based does not require segregated schools, Rault pretended: "It is not a segregation act."

Judge Brown then wanted to know: "If the superintendent ordered a Negro to a white school, wouldn't he go to jail under the penalties provided in the state law for persons who violate the constitutional provision?"

Rault managed: "I don't know, maybe he would. I don't think we can assume what a superintendent is going to do. They can take that matter to the courts."

Ask School Board Again For Relief

Times Picayune New Orleans, La. Sat. 3-2-57

Parents of schools of the downtown area heard a New Orleans attorney refer to platooning as "A Frankenstein which will in the end destroy its creators." The statement was made by Attorney Earl Amedee to parents attending a Parent-Teacher Association

meeting Thursday night at the Alfred Lawless Elementary School, 2330 Andry Street.

Attorney Amedee was one of a group of panelist to discuss panels "Evils of the Platoon System in the New Orleans Public Schools" and "What Can Be Done About It."

Invited to attend the meeting were parents of all schools in the downtown area with students on the platoon system. George Longe, principal of Lawless, reported that there were some 8,500 children on platoon. The breakdown of that number was: Andrew J. Bell, 985; Joseph S. Clark, 1180; Alfred Lawless, 1421; Johnson Lockett, 175; Robert R. Moton, 2,200; Macarty, 1418; McDonogh 40, 522; Nelson, 237; and V. C. Jones, 420.

Mrs. Shirley Vaughn, PTA President at Lawless, reported that on January 28 a petition addressed to Theodore H. Shepard, Jr., President, Orleans Parish School Board, Members of the Orleans Parish School Board and Dr. James F. Redmond, was presented requesting that effort be made to relieve platooning in downtown schools, which has been in practice for more than eight years.

The petition further stated that "platooning is continuously growing worse and the safety, health and well-being of our children and our teachers are at stake."

Following the first panel on the "Evils of Platooning" a mother stated that "My son is growing tired of going to school. It isn't that he is not interested and does not want to learn, but by platooning he has been forced into the company of bad boys normally he would not see."

Mrs. Vivian Crowley, a parent, stated that she had investigated the area around Andrew J. Bell school and found that the neighborhood sweetshops were the common hanging-out places for hoodlums. She further stated that "Children are molested by them going to and from school and are afraid to report the thugs in fear of bodily harm."

It was seemingly the opinion of all panelist that "Portable classrooms would be the immediate answer to the platooning of children." This recommendation, it was reported "Fell on deaf ears in the Superintendent's office." Portable classrooms were ruled out and the answer was in the construction of the Carver Junior-Senior School village, which will be constructed on the old Gaudet Industrial Normal School site recently purchased by the school board. No completion date has been announced for the opening of the schools.

"The area, below the Industrial Canal has witnessed rapid increase in population since the close of World War II. Attorney Amedee compared the position of inhabitants of that area with that of our early pioneers and settlers. "Like the makers, and developers of this great Nation, you came into a wilderness and with your own hands too, developed it into a thriving, habitable community," he said. The citizens of the Ninth Ward have had to fight every inch of the way for the necessary gains, lights, water, now enjoyed in most sections of the area. "Nothing has come voluntarily. We have had to fight through petitions and vote continuously," stated Mrs. Leontine Luke, president, Ladies Auxiliary, Ninth Ward Civic and Improvement League.

The Reverend George Burns, pastor, Church of God in Christ declared that "Children have become juvenile problems, delinquents, because of platooning." He pointed out that platooning is not the sole contributor to our juvenile problem, but it adds to it. Rev. Burns predicted that under a system of platooning our society in another ten years may be destroyed.

He further stated that the effect upon Negro children is beyond description. Rev. Burns said that children are now asking "Why must they be platooned when white children of the area are not platooned." To this the audience became still and silent for many of these platooned children had been compelled to attend the meeting with their parents and nothing was said that may have caused more "salt to be poured upon their wounds."

Mrs. Vaughn in closing announced to the parents that a meeting had been arranged on Monday night, February 25 at the Orleans Parish School Board meeting. She suggested that "Parents - mothers and fathers, march on the School Board in outward demonstration that we want platooning to end."

Others participating on the panel were Dr. Joseph T. Taylor, a parent of V. C. Jones and Dean at Dillard University, Mr. Oliver Bush, president, PTA of Macarty school. Rev. J. D. Brown was moderator.

Mrs. Ethel Young, president, PTA Council of New Orleans, spoke on Founders' Day of the Parent-Teacher Association.

New Orleans Gets U. S. School Order

Defender 4-1
Chicago Ill.
Sat 3-9-57

NEW ORLEANS—(INS) — The Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Friday upheld a lower court decision ordering desegregation of New Orleans public schools and called on school officials to accomplish the integration "with all deliberate speed."

In its ruling, the three-judge court issued an injunction against the Orleans Parish (county) school board forbidding it to continue separating students on the basis of race. No date was set for putting the order into effect.

The Appeal Court ruling stemmed from a 1952 Federal Court decision ordering the school board to desegrate its schools.

The board, in its appeal, contended that the Negro plaintiffs could not sue the state of Louisiana; that they did not exhaust all legal means before bringing the case to federal court, and that the state's segregation laws are constitutional.

The appeal court ruled that the board had "no basis" for attacking the Federal Court desegregation ruling.

In turning down the board's arguments, the Appeal Court summed up its decision by saying:

"Therefore, we find no basis for appellant's attack on the order entered by the trial court. The able and experienced trial judge (at the original trial) gave full recognition to the administrative difficulties attendant upon changing the schools of the parish from a established pattern of segregation on account of race."

The court added that there are "matters of fundamental justice that the citizens of the United States consider so essentially an ingredient of human rights as to require a restraint on action on behalf of any state that appears to ignore them."

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana Attorney Gen. Jack Gremillion, when informed of decision, said that he would suggest that the case be taken "all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Court Injunction Forbids School Race Separation

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 3-2-57

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1952 RULING

The Appeal Court ruling stemmed from a 1952 federal court decision ordering the school board to desegregate its schools. The board, in its appeal, contended that the Negro plaintiffs could not sue the state of Louisiana; that they did not exhaust all legal means of aid before bringing the case to Federal court, and that the state's segregation laws are constitutional.

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HUMAN RIGHTS

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In Baton Rouge, Louisiana Atty.

Charge U.S. Court Erred In "Rulings"

Weekly 4-1
New Orleans La.

Gerard A. Rault, New Orleans and W. Scott Wilkinson, Shreveport, attorneys for the Orleans Parish School Board Saturday filed a petition for rehearing in the Fifth District United States Court of Appeals in the school segregation case.

Sat 3-30-57

Principals in the case are the Orleans Parish School Board appellant and Earl Benjamin Bush et al the appellees.

In requesting a rehearing the attorneys for the appellant further petitioned an en banc hearing, which would require all seven judges of the 5th Circuit Courts of Appeals to convene for the rehearing.

The attorneys for the appellant contend that "The present case is one of special circumstance and quite obviously most important implication will result from the opinion issued herein by this court they may be stated as two-fold in nature, the first affecting the entire population of the City of New Orleans, both Negro and white."

It was further alleged that this case "will have devastating effects upon the public school system in the parish of Orleans."

They said that the court "erred" in the "the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana is being invaded," in its holding unconstitutional the provisions of Louisiana's Constitution and laws of the state which provide for segregation in public schools under the police power of the state and in holding that Louisiana's school assignment of pupils law unconstitutional.

The attorneys further contended that "factually and historically inaccurate assertion that the 14th Ammendment was adopted by the people of the United States."

While segregationists in Louisiana were attempting to circumvent or delay the "integration in its public schools," the United States Supreme Court in a per curiam decision on Monday dealt a "death-blow" to Virginia's policy of resistance.

The court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial elementary schools had been ordered to desegregated as of last January 31 and high schools by next September. Both orders were not enforced allowing the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

Weekly 4-8

It has been expressed by both law abiding Negro leaders and liberal-minded whites that soon the "taxpayers of Louisiana will tire of the foolish spending of their tax-monies and take some action to restrain political-bigwigs who refuse to abide by the decision of the highest court of the land - "The United States Supreme Court."

Sat 3-30-57

Bond issues have been supported and voted by residents of Orleans parish for building of new schools, which has added an additional burden to the taxpayer, too. It is admitted that new schools are needed, but not as many would be necessary if immediate integration of pupils would be practiced.

Segregationists in Louisiana and throughout the South are "merely shadow-boxing with themselves and soon they, as well as their shadows, will grow arm weary and throw in the towel," predicated one well known political leader.

Lay Group Warns Of School Closure

Post & Times Herald P.7b

Sat. 3-2-57

AUGUSTA, Me., March 1 (AP) Catholic lay leaders stood firm today on their threat to close parochial schools unless the city changed its position and provided transportation for the pupils.

Washington D.C.

William H. Bean, a paper mill worker and father of six children, spokesman for the Catholic group, said 900 pupils would be shifted to public schools, already over-crowded, if the city refused to act.

City bus transportation for the parochial pupils was voted down last week by the City Council despite an advisory referendum in the last election which approved the move.

"This is not a pressure move," said Bean. "Augusta has been puting off this thing for nearly 20 years and the youngsters living on the outskirts of town need it."

He said that officials of the parochial schools would have no voice in the decision of parents to remove their children from parochial schools and enroll them in the public schools.

The Most Rev. Daniel J. Feeney, Catholic Bishop of the Portland diocese which includes all of Maine, said in Portland that he had no comment on the controversy.

Bean said that he interpreted the recent 2 to 1 vote of Augusta citizens in favor of public transportation for parochial school children as a mandate.

Mayor Lloyd H. Carey, who recently took office, said he would have no comment on the petitions until they were presented to him officially.

However, he indicated that he would not be averse to seeing the controversy brought to a legal test so the issue could be decided by the Maine courts—which so far have not ruled on public transportation for parochial students.

Court Bars Parochial Bus Riders

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Tues. 5-7-57

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 6 (AP) A temporary injunction barred today public transportation for parochial school pupils here.

An opinion and the temporary injunction against spending any of the token $100 appropriated by Augusta's city government March 7 reached lawyer's desks this morning.

Kennebec County Superior Court Justice Harold C. Marden wrote that the injunction was issued because spending was proposed for a "purpose not authorized by the law."

Its constitutionality did not enter into the decision as proponents of such service had predicted. Justice Marden said, "It is not necessary to a decision" in the test case.

This city has been split into two camps since parents of some 600 of the 900 Catholic children in two parochial schools threatened to send their children to already crowded public schools to force the city to provide public school buses for 175 children needing transportation.

Both sides hired attorneys to plead their cases after the Catholic parents backed down on their threat.

A court hearing was held April 26.

There have been several court decisions on this and similar matters, including one by the United States Supreme Court upholding such spending as of benefit to the community rather than the private schools.

Several of the state's larger population centers particularly those with large Franco-American populations and predominantly Roman Catholic, already provide such service.

Attorneys for those favoring such transportation did not oppose issuance of the injunction, saying the original order was not precise enough for a real test.

Lawyers for the opponents, who said they wanted to see the opinion before commenting, indicated they would try for a permanent injunction.

Integration Foes Deplore Deale School Outbreak

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 9-12-57
Washington D.C.
P. 1-6

By Hal Willard
Staff Reporter

DEALE, Md., Sept. 11—A leader of white parents protesting school integration today "deplored" window smashing violence at a newly desegregated school annex here.

Classes went on without interruption today after bricks shattered two front windows in a first-grade classroom in the early-morning hours.

The father of the single Negro boy enrolled in the 159-pupil Deale School said he will continue to send his 5-year-old son to desegregated first-grade classes. Anne Arundel County school authorities said they will go ahead with their graduated integration program, now covering the first four grades.

After school opened this morning, a delegation of five white parents called at the home of Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro physician whose son began attending classes at the previously all-white Deale School five days ago.

They asked Dr. Jones to withdraw his son from the school. He refused.

Mrs. Linwood Collins, a member of the delegation, said the white parents deplored" the brick-tossing and didn't know about it when they made their call. The visit to the Jones home came after a mass meeting of white parents last night.

Deale is a quiet residential community of some 2500 persons about 15 miles south of Annapolis on Chesapeake Bay. Many of the residents are Federal Government workers who commute 30 miles to Washington.

Dr. Jones, who also has offices in Washington at 1520 9th st. nw., has lived in Deale since 1952. He is the only doctor within five miles.

Last spring Dr. Jones registered his son at the Deale School annex within a quarter of a mile from his home. The nearest Negro school is about 5 miles away at Shadyside.

Under Anne Arundel County's graduated program of classroom integration, the first three grades in the 60 county elementary schools were integrated last year. The fourth grade was added this year, with the fifth and sixth grades scheduled for the next school year.

Mrs. Collins, the mother of a 6-year-old boy in the first grade at the Deale School, said the white parent group plans to take its protest against integration to the school board.

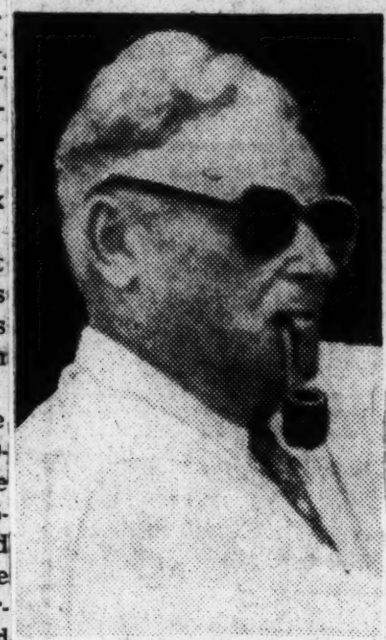
Asked what would happen if the Board rules the Jones boy should continue classes there, she replied:

"Nothing. We abhor violence, and we have nowhere else to send our children."

Because of overcrowding, the first-grade class attended by the Jones youngster and 25 white classmates has been meeting in a school annex in a former storeroom. Bricks were tossed through the two front windows of the annex and also two windows of the real estate office of Ruby Downs, who rents the space to the County Board of Education.

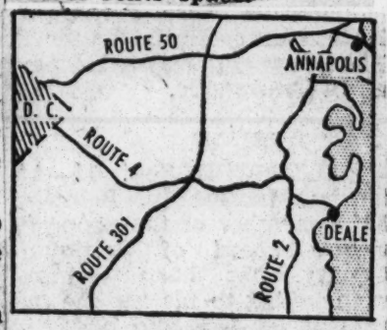
Downs said he connected the violence with a threatening telephone call he received last Saturday. He said the caller—whom he said he recognized by voice but refused to identify for newsmen—warned him "to get that black boy out of your building."

Anne Arundel County police took fingerprints from the bricks and footprints casts in the mud near the place where the bricks were stacked. A police cruiser was ordered to keep the school under watch tonight.



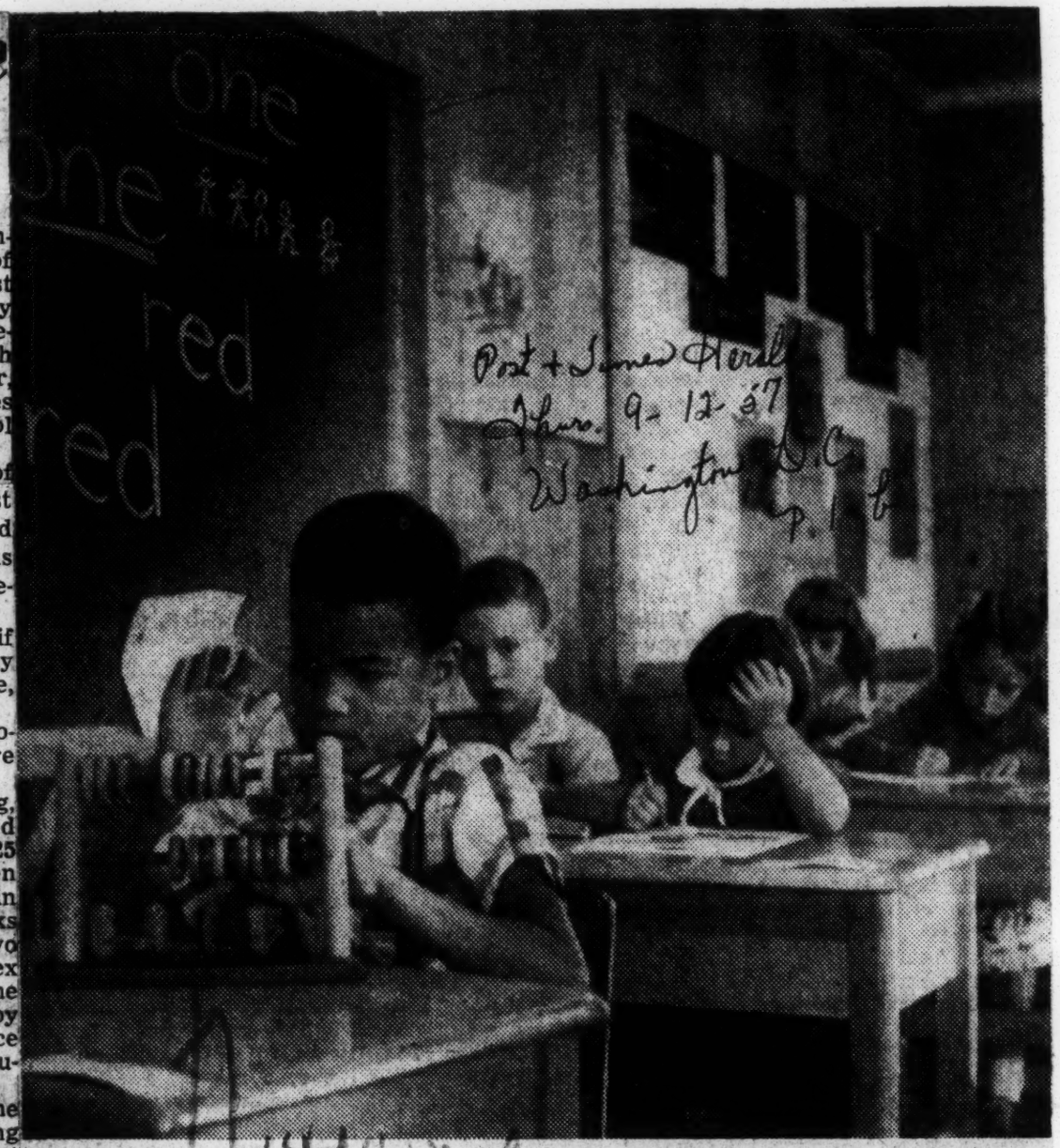
The Washington Post

Ruby Downs, owner of the Downs Building in Deale, Md., where the elementary school rents space.



The Washington Post

Map locates Deale, Md., scene of anti-integration outbreak yesterday.



14d(1) Md

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Harry Jones Jr., 6, the only Negro in a class of 26 youngsters, sits in front of classmates Edward Grierson, 6, and Alice Kayton, 5, in the first grade of the Deale, Md., elementary school where two windows were shattered by bricks yesterday.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Richard Andrew Harrison, 6, first grade pupil, examines windows damaged in the Deale elementary school in Anne Arundel's first anti-integration outbreak.

Negro Boy Scared Out Of School

News and Observer

DEALE, Md., Sept. 20 (AP)—Brick throwers, cross burners and threatening telephone callers scared a 5-year-old Nego student out of a white classroom today, apparently for the year.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said those responsible are "misfits" and their actions are "moronic."

He declared sternly "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance and respect for the law."

Violations of Maryland law, he said, "will not be condoned and there must remain no areas of even minor or implied rebellion against the Consitution of the United States."

The governor told state police to keep the situation in Deale under close surveillance "until the vandals and troublemakers are apprehended and the town returned to the peaceful calm of its custom."

Raleigh N.C.

The unwitting cause of the integation commotion in this fishing community 15 miles south of Annapolis is the son of the town's only resident physician, Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro. He said 60 per cent of his patients since he established practice here in 1952 are white.

Sat. 9-21-57

The doctor took his son out of the rented school room Wednesday after he reported a motorcade of whites paraded by his houses.

He made up his mind not to send the boy back after Mrs. Jones received a telephone call last night and two hours later a cross was suspended from a tree and burned.

"If these people have nerve enough to go up to my home after verbal support from the chief executive of the state and burn a cross, wouldn't they have nerve enough to do something else?" asked Dr. Jones.

The caller told Mrs. Jones "to buy a one-way ticket across the Mason-Dixon line for your family —we'll give you a week to get out."

Dr. Jones, 42, a native of Bluefield W. Va., and graduate of Howard University in Washington, said his son will be sent to another school Monday. He said he hadn't decided where or if the family might move.

The doctor expressed puzzlement over the protests.

Try To Bomb Md. Home Over Integration

Leffender

P. 1

EASTON, Md.—(INS)—A Home-made bomb, fashioned out of 10 sticks of dynamite, was discovered last week on the front lawn of the home of a Negro whose two children attend a formerly all-white elementary school in Easton.

Chronicle

Police said the bomb apparently failed to go off because of a defective fuse connection, but that it was capable of destroying three or four houses.

Sessions Boyd, a waiter, whose two children are attending elementary school in the Eastern Shore Maryland community for the second year, discovered the bomb.

Sat. 9-21-57

BAG SCORCHED

There was a seven - foot fuse which had burned down to within six inches of a detonator. The dynamite was in a cloth zipper bag and the inside of the bag was scorched.

Talbot County Atty. Henry Turner said he could not link the planting of the bomb with picketing of Manson Street elementary school last week, where three pickets were arrested.

Talbot County schools desegregated the first three grades of its elementary school last year, and added the fourth grade this fall.

Bomb Misfires In Front of Negro's Home

Leffender

P. 1

EASTON, Maryland— According to reports, the Maryland State police have joined the investigation of the attempted bombing of the home of Sessions Boyd, a head-waiter whose sons are attending an integrated school with 370 white students.

Courier

Boyd found the bomb—10 sticks of dynamite in a plastic bag—10 feet from his house Friday. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons, Sessions, Jr., 7, and William, 6. A 7-foot fuse had gone out just 6 inches from the dynamite. A dynamite dealer said the home-made bomb was equal to a one-ton bomb. He expressed the belief that had it gone off it would have destroyed three or four of the houses in the vicinity.

Thurs. 9-19-57

The two Boyd boys are two of seven Negro students who are attending the Hanson Street Primary school, which started integration last year.

Some of the white students were kept home last year for two weeks in protest of the desegregation and about 30 adults demonstrated in front of the school at its opening this September. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the grand jury for conspiracy and another was held for jury trial on a disorderly conduct charge for using profanity.

MARYLAND PARENTS FIGHT INTEGRATION

Post & Times Herald
New York
4-14-57

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 13—Attorneys of a group of parents have asked the Maryland Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, to force the Howard County School Board to maintain separate schools for white and Negro children as required under Maryland law.

In a brief filed this week they argued that the United States Supreme Court ruling under which the county began a partial desegregation of schools last fall was in error. The brief contended that the state's high court "has the residual power and right to aid in the correction of the decisions in the segregation cases."

Lower courts in Maryland have held in at least three cases that the Supreme Court ruling was the law of the land and that they had no power to uphold Maryland's law. This is the first such case to reach the Court of Appeals.

The suit was argued by George Washington Williams of Baltimore and C. Maurice Weidemeyer of Annapolis, attorneys and officials of the Maryland Petition Committee, which has been fighting the Supreme Court decision.

The attorneys contended that there had been many instances where lower courts had refused to enforce a Supreme Court decision and said Maryland's high court had authority to do so in this case. They further contended that the Supreme Court had acted "politically" and outside its legal sphere and urged the Court of Appeals to rule that the segregation decisions were illegal.

County Asks Approval of School Issue

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 1-9-57

Prince Georges County Commissioners moved yesterday to seek authority from the General Assembly to sell $15 million in school construction bonds and levy a county cigarette tax if the proposed state tax on tobacco is not approved.

Commissioners said $15 million would be adequate for school construction over a two-year period. The bill would also give the Commissioners full responsibility for the sale of school bonds. At present they share the administrative responsibility with the Board of Education.

The County Board of Education approved yesterday the request to the Legislature for enactment of the bond authority measure.

The stand-by cigarette tax proposal would leave the amount of the tax up to the County Commissioners. Members of the Board have indicated that the tax might amount to two cents per package of cigarettes.

Also included in the package of bills sent to the General Assembly is a proposal to double the present county tax on property transfers. This would increase the tax to $1.10. It was estimated that the increase would add $100,000 to County revenues next year.

County Commissioners dropped plans to ask General Assembly approval of a $5 tax on auto tags. They also abandoned proposals to seek a tax on racetrack admissions or a 1 per cent tax on gross receipts from betting. State law prohibits counties from levying such taxes.

Margaret M. Conant, president of the County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, asked the Board to appoint a citizens' advisory committee to study school construction financing. Commissioners questioned the usefulness of such a group but promised to give "serious consideration" to the proposal.

Tax to Raise Teacher Pay Causes Split

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 3-27-57
Washington, D.C.

ANNAPOLIS, March 26—(AP) The Senate and House started moving in different directions tonight on a pay raise for Maryland public school teachers.

The Senate approved using a 2-cent state cigarette tax and a cigar tax to finance the pay boost. The House Ways and Means Committee switched from an earlier stand on the sales tax and proposed paying for the increase through a ½ per cent boost in the income tax.

Maryland House tentatively approves mandatory 15-day suspension of driver's license after one speeding conviction. **Page B9.**

The House method contemplated raising salaries an average of $400 per teacher, and the Senate by a somewhat lesser amount.

The Senate Finance Committee actually stole a march on its House counterpart by reporting out its plan to the afternoon session. The Senate gave it speedy approval on voice vote, with the five southern Maryland senators and Sen. Northrop (D-Mont.) dissenting. The bill was set up for final passage Wednesday or Thursday.

'I Resented It,' School Chief Says As His Discharge Is Again Affirmed

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 4-10-57

By Ralph Reikowsky
Staff Reporter

Forbes H. Norris, ousted Montgomery County School Superintendent, yesterday accused School Board members of meddling with professional administration of the County school system.

"I didn't train to be a clerk," Norris said during an interview with newsmen. "The Board has stepped into my shoes. I surely have resented it."

Washington, D.C.

Norris' first public statement on his dismissal from the $14,500-a-year post came during a regularly scheduled Board meeting today at Rockville.

He said he does not plan to contest the Board's March 9 decision and has requested time off to find another job.

Discharge Reaffirmed

At the same time, Board members reaffirmed their decision not to renew Norris' four-year contract, which expires July 31, on grounds that they lack confidence in his administrative abilities.

Board President Lathrop E. Smith admitted that Board members "at times" stepped into administrative matters. He added, however, that "the Board found it necessary to take over too many of Dr. Norris' responsibilities."

The 59-year-old Superintendent appeared briefly before the Board at the opening of its meeting to disclaim any role in the hiring of a Silver Spring law firm to defend his interests. He also disassociated himself from efforts to get a "bill of particulars" from Board members on reasons for the firing.

Newsmen swarmed after him as he left the Board room and returned to his own office.

Encroachment Charged

Norris said his repeated clashes with Board members involved "administrative matters" tha, he said, "came within the purview of the School Superintendent rather than of the Board."

He cited a case in which Board members personally drove along a school route to determine whether traffic conditions were hazardous for school children rather than accept his staff's findings.

On this and many occasions, Norris said, "citizens' groups have pressured the oBard into administration of the schools. I resented it. I told the Board to slow down."

Norris conceder that there have been "shortcomings on the administrative side" but he blamed them on "inadequate staff."

End to Row

Yesterday's exchange apparently wrote an end to the row over Norris' dismissal. But it may have initiated a long-range county debate over Montgomery County's 5-year-old elective school board system.

Norris said a news story that appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday detailing Board crticisms of him "gave the best interpretation of the oBard's action so far."

It listed several controversial incidents that Board members felt Norris mishandled as superintendent.

Among them was last year's textbook censorship controversy; the 1955 transfer of 32 Negro pupils to Rollingwood Elementary School in Chevy Chase and suspension in January of seven Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School seniors for joining a fraternity.

Board members, in a separate press conference yesterday, elaborated on their reasons for Norris' dismissal.

"We have been forced to spend entirely too much time on Board matters," Smith said. "We don't know whether a new superintendent would correct this situation or not, but great care will be taken in choosing the new man."

Smith said he hoped to have a replacement for Norris on hand by July 31, when the Superinetndent's term expires.

Montgomery Schools Ask $33.4 Million

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 1-9-57

By Hal Willard
Staff Reporter

Forbes H. Norris, superintendent of Montgomery County Schools, submitted a huge 1957-8 budget of $33.4 million to the school board yesterday.

The record-shattering figure is almost $8 million over what actually was appropriated for schools last year and $5 million more than a preliminary estimate made last week.

Norris' recommendations, if entirely approved would mean an increase of approximately 35 cents in thep resent county real estate tax of $2.03 per $100 assessed valuation, according to Budget Officer Newton F. Butts. However, the recommendations must stand the test of approval from the school board and the Montgomery Council.

Norris emphasized there were "almost no" luxuries in the new budget—that the money is needed to provide enough classroom space and teachers.

He cited the county's steady 5000 enrollment (increase) every year this decade and spiraling costs of building construction, land and educational equpment as the major reasons why the recommendations were "even higher" than he had expected.

The School Board hopes to finish examining the budget in detail by Jan. 21. Then, it goes to the County Council for consideration before the entire County budget is adopted April 15.

Yesterday's school recommendations came in two gigantic chunks: $21,093,900 for current, or operating, expenses and $12,300,572 for capital expenditure.

About $15.2 million of the total would come from County funds—about $3.7 million would come from State funds and about $985,000 from the Federal Government. The capital budget is 35.8 per cent above last year's and is primarily for constructing additions to schools and for two . . . or perhaps three . . . new schools.

Norris warned that the "deletion of any item" from the capital budget "will mean double sessions or sub-standard teaching conditions."

The operating budget is 27.4 per cent above last year's appropriation and includes a gigantic slice of $13,798,591 for teachers' salaries, $2,685,934 more than last year. This would be sepnt for 284 new teachers and special instructors at an average annual salary of $4628.

The cost per pupil is estimated at $334.63—or about $40 more than last year, Norris said.

The biggest single item in the budget, teacher salaries, includes raises which have been authorized but not implemented.

Other operating expenses increased over last year from 40.5 per cent, for administration, to 16.9 per cent, for transportation.

The capital budget recommends money for additions to 18 elementary schools, 10 secondary schools, Montgomery Junior College and a $1.5 million administration building.

Norris asked for about $425,000 to construct a new 10-classroom elementary school at Aspen Hill rd. and Viers Mill rd. and $1.7 million for a junior high school in Gaithersburg and $185,000 for an addition to Somerset School.

Last Saturday, Norris, working from incomplete estimates, said he thought the final budget would be about $28 million, but that figure was boosted by last-minute estimates on higher costs.

Some Maryland Parents Fighting For Segregation

Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 5-18-57

Annapolis, Md.—(CNS)—Though the lower courts in Maryland have held that the Supreme Court ruling is the law of the land and many schools are already integrated—particularly in Baltimore—a group of parents are maintaining that the Maryland Court of Appeals should force Howard County School Board to have separate schools for white and Negro children.

This is the first such case to reach the Court of Appeals—highest court in the state. In the briefs as filed by the attorneys for these white parents, they are arguing that the United States Supreme Court ruling was "in error."

They further contend that the state's high court "has the residual power and right to aid in the correction of the decisions in the segregation cases."

Residual Power

Behind the parents are lawyers of the original Maryland Petition Committee which has been fighting the Supreme Court decision all along. They claim that in many instances the lower courts have refused to enforce a Supreme Court decision and said Maryland's high court had authority to do so in this case. Now that theirs is the first case to reach this level, they are expecting victory.

Prince Georges County Keeps Gradual Pace In Integration

Post + Times Herald P. 47
Wed. 5-15-57
Washington D.C.

The Prince Georges County Board of Education agreed yesterday to continue for another year its "gradual, permissive" desegregation policy.

In doing so, the Board rejected a plea by the Prince Georges Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to speed up desegregation by assigning Negro students to all white schools in the County.

Hester King, president of the Chapter and head of a delegation from the NAACP, said "there has been too little integration" under the Board's present policy. Of the 6785 Negro children enrolled in county schools, 153 are now attending 17 formerly all-white schools.

Under the Board's policy, every student may attend the school nearest his home or his present school. His parents must make formal application for a transfer.

School Superintendent William S. Schmidt said only about 10 Negro students had been refused transfers during the current year. He said they had wanted to attend a school that was on double sessions. The school they had been attending was on a full-time basis, Schmidt said.

Schmidt told the delegation that racial incidents have been avoided because of the Board's "orderly and gradual desegregation plan."

He said there is no plan to place Negro teachers in all-white or mixed schools. "The Supreme Court decision applied only to students and no mention was made of teachers," he said.

'63 Date Set For Schools To Integrate

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 6-14-57

BALTIMORE, June 13 (AP)—A plan calling for complete integration of Harford County schools by 1963 has been approved by Federal Judge Roszel C. Thomsen.

P. 2-A

Eleven elementary schools will be open to both Negroes and white pupils next fall, with the remaining seven elementary schools scheduled to be added to the list by September, 1958. The target date for full integration of high schools is September, 1963.

The high school classes are due to be integrated in the order in which the students graduate from desegregated elementary schools. However, Negro pupils may apply for admission to all high schools next month for the fall term.

The Negro students will be admitted only if their applications are approved by a special educational board.

Charles W. Willis, superintendent of county schools, told the judge yesterday the board would consist of five persons, including the principals of schools from which the pupil came and to which he wanted to switch. Other members would be county educators.

Willis said decisions of the board would be based on the "probability of success and adjustment of each individual pupil." He said standardized intelligence and achievement tests would be used by the board.

The proposal by Harford school officials was in answer to Judge Thomsen's April directive that the county make a recommendation for stepping up integration. The first three grades of two schools were opened for integration last fall and 15 of 60 Negroes who applied were accepted.

Maryland Counties Raise Teacher Pay

Post + Times Herald
Thurs. 6-27-57
Washington D.C.

BALTIMORE, June 26 (AP)—Most Maryland counties have taken steps to give their public school teachers a raise by next September. For some teachers it will mean as much as $600 more annually.

P. 10-B

A survey today showed that of the 23 counties and Baltimore City, 19 will have boosted their minimums, action is pending in four, and one, Wicomico, has rejected an increase.

What effect these pay raises are having on signing teachers for next school year or recruiting new ones isn't readily apparent. The State Department of Education says it does not yet have detailed reports from the counties on that.

Grounds for Rejection

Most Maryland counties have taken the bull by the horns—so to speak—since Gov. Theodore McKeldin vetoed a bill passed by the legislature earlier this year. It would have granted a $400 across-the-board raise and supplied the $10,400,000 needed through a cigarette tax.

McKeldin rejected the bill on grounds that such pay raises were the responsibility of the counties and not of the State.

At present, the State guarantees a $2800 minimum salary, but the counties and Baltimore City are well ahead of that.

Within a matter of weeks after McKeldin's veto, many counties had raised their school teachers' pay as much as $400. Others granted a 1-year raise or bonus averaging about $200 in hopes that the Legislature will overturn the Governor's veto next January.

A report released by the State Department of Education shows that some teachers in Frederick and Talbot counties can expect an additional $600 in their pay checks next year. Actually, the scales in those counties were boosted by less than that but it will take fewer years to reach the maximum.

Examples

For instance, in Frederick, beginning teachers will get $3600 in stead of $3200 and after 15 years will receive $5400 instead of $4800. The previous high was $5000 after 17 years.

In Talbot, the hike is from $3200 to $3480 for instructors in their first year, and from $4600 to $5200 for those in their 14th. The maximum used to be $5000 after 17 years.

Baltimore City, Baltimore County and the Washington suburban areas of Montgomery and Prince Georges counties traditionally have set the pace. However, action on proposed $400 raises in Baltimore City and County are still hanging fire. In both the present range is from $3600 to $6100.

The Montgomery County Council has raised its minimum from $3604 to $3800 and maximum from $5777 to $6000 after 15 years. In Prince Georges, the scale went from $3600 to $3800 for beginners and $5500 to $5800 for those with 21 years' service.

In addition to Baltimore City and county, action is pending on proposed raises in Worcester and Somerset counties. In Worcester, the Board of Education has asked for $400 more and in Somerset, $200.

Fight For Segregated Schools Losing Out

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Sat. 4-20-57

Annapolis, Md. Although the lower courts in Maryland have held that the Supreme Court ruling is the law of the land and many schools are already integrated — particularly in Baltimore—a group of parents are maintaining that the Maryland Court of Appeals should force Howard County School Board to have separate schools for white and Colored Children.

This is the first such case to reach the Copft ofg Appealsc reach the Court of Appeals—highest court in the state. In the briefs as filed by the attorneys for these white parents,, they are arguing that the United States Supreme Court ruling was " in error." They further contend that the state's high court "has the residual power and right to aid in the correction of the decisions in the segregation cases."

Behind the parents are lawyers of the original Maryland Petition Committee which has been fighting the Supreme Court decision all along. They claim that in many instances the lower courts have refused to enforce a Supreme Court decision and said Maryland's high court had authority to do so in this case. Now that theirs is the first case to reach this level, they are expecting victory.

Harford Urged To Action on Desegregation

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Fri. 4-19-57

BALTIMORE, April 19 (AP).—Federal udge Roszel C. Thomsen gave the Harford County School Board another chance yesterday to speed its process of desegregation.

"I have no desire to run the school system of Maryland or Harford County," he said, "but I've got to give people their constitutional rights."

So for the secon dtime he hesitated to issue an order to the school board to admit Negroes to the Harford schools at a faster pace.

Instead, he told attorneys to go into a huddle and try to agree on more speed.

Judge Thomsen called Harford's present plan "too vague" and at another stage told the Harford County representative "you've done practically nothing."

Last year, Judge Thomsen told Negro parents seeking the speed-up order to take their case first to the State Board of Education. The State board upheld the county in the subsequent action.

Charles H. Willis, Harford school superintendent, told the judge this was the plan of integration: Lower classes in two schools are integrated. Eleven more elementary schools will be integrated next fall, three more in 1958 and the last four in 1959.

Integration will take place in junior high by 1960 and in the high schools by 1963.

"Beyond the fall of this year, there is no plan the court can accord any legal effect," replied Judge Thomsen.

Teacher Lunch Bill Irks School Head

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Mon. 3-25-57

By Staff Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, March 20—A ranking Maryland school administrator sharply criticized today a bill to guarantee all State teachers an uninterrupted half-hour lunch period.

Prince Georges County School Superintendent William S. Schmidt termed the measure "an attempt to administer the public school system of the State from Annapolis." It was tentatively approved today in the House.

Schmidt said the bill's sponsors, Prince Georges Dels. Carlton R. Sickles and Ernest A. Loveless Jr., should have checked with school authorities "to find out what the bill would mean to school administration."

At present, said Schmidt, Prince Georges County has no funds to relieve teachers of lunch-time supervisory duty.

"Many of our students, as well as teachers, do not have half-hour lunch periods because of crowded conditions," the County educator said.

The one-sentence bill says merely:

"Teachers shall be guaranteed an uninterrupted lunch period of not less than one-half hour with no supervisory duty during that time."

Pupils in Montgomery Surpass National Norm

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun. 4-21-57

Montgomery County pupils are continuing to score higher than national norms in achievement tests, Maxwell Burdette, director of County educational services said yesterday.

He said results of a recent Nation-wide battery of tests used mainly to point up defects in the school program, revealed "a very creditable performance compared to national standards."

About 12,000 third, sixth and ninth grade students were given examinations last October in six subjects, and results were compared with 200,000 test scores across the country. Subjects tested were reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic fundamentals, mechanics of English and spelling.

Third graders rated an average of five months ahead of the national norm. Sixth graders were 3½ months and ninth graders six months ahead on the average.

The lowest score was recorded by sixth graders in arithmetic fundamentals. Their medium score was even with the national norm.

Burdette said this "weakness" was due to the emphasis on problem-solving in Montgomery schools rather than teaching "the mere manipulation of symbols."

The sixth graders were three months ahead in arithmetic reasoning, he said, and ninth graders ranged 13 school months ahead in reasoning. He added the schools will continue to work to strengthen fundamentals.

Always the Victim

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sat. 4-20-57

Governor McKeldin has used doubtful logic in some of his arguments justifying his veto of the teacher pay raise bill. The bill, passed by the recently adjourned Maryland General Assembly, was admittedly imperfect. But the Governor was pretty sweeping in insisting that Maryland communities must first make "every effort" to increase salaries locally, and then if they fail "maybe it will be time for the state to do something."

It is widely acknowledged that many of Maryland's teachers are woefully underpaid. State assistance is one hardly novel way of helping hard-pressed local communities. Of course, some Maryland communities are doing less than they should locally. But is it wise to penalize communities where local resources are strained to the limit for the failings of their neighbors?

Governor McKeldin is on sounder ground in pointing out the inequities of the proposed 3-cent-a-pack cigarette tax. Because this flat amount would have been added to local taxes, the result might have been unequal cigarette prices among the counties, thus encouraging bootlegging. But the teacher pay bill, flaws and all, was one of the few achievements of an otherwise uninspired legislative session. Wouldn't it have been better if the Governor had swallowed some of his objections, signed the bill, and urged modification in next winter's Assembly session? As it stands, there is the prospect of an ugly political brawl between the Governor and Assembly—with Maryland's teachers still caught in the middle.

Harford Offers Plan for Pupil Applications

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Wed. 6-12-57

BALTIMORE, June 11 (AP) Harford County school administrators today offered for Federal Judge Roszel Thomsen's approval a plan for admission of Negroes to junior and senior high.

Jack Greenberg, lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, entered a protest to the plan. The NAACP has been trying to make Harford County speed up school desegregation since last fall.

Today's proposal is an answer to a directive by Judge Thomsen in April that the county school officials make a recommendation for stepping up integration.

The proposal is for Negro students, who want to attend two upper schools restricted to whites next September, make applications between July 1 and July 15.

The two school principals would pass on the applicants.

Greenberg protested this would subject Negro applicants to "intelligence and achievement tests" which are not required of white students seeking school transfers.

Montgomery School Integration Spurred

Education Board Votes to Follow Scheduled Pace

Evening Star Washington D.C. June 5-7-57

Montgomery County's gradual integration program, the pacemaker for Maryland's 23 counties, will continue at its scheduled pace in the 1957-8 school year with at least 227 colored pupils transferring from segregated schools to join 686 colored pupils integrated in the last two years.

The county board of education voted last night to continue its policy of integrating colored pupils when space and programs are available in the schools nearest their homes.

One small amendment was made in the basic program. A transportation restriction was imposed which will in effect discourage colored students from requesting admittance to segregated schools when integrated schools are closer to their homes.

This, said Fred L. Dunn, jr., chairman of the system's Professional Committee on Desegregation, will affect very few pupils and will reduce a number of lengthy bus trips necessitated to transport pupils from down-county areas to up-county segregated schools.

Petitioners Present

The school board meeting attracted about 50 spectators, none of whom had sought permission to speak in advance of the Thursday deadline set by the board. Among the spectators were a dozen members or supporters of the Maryland Petition Committee, which has opposed integration in the county.

Only one of seven board members opposed the program. Harrison C. King declared the board is "going too fast and too far" in its integration program. He protested against what he called the lack of a full investigation of the program already in effect.

Mr. Dunn said that space will be available in schools next year to permit the transfer of as many as 430 colored pupils into integrated schools. He added that he expected only 227 would seek transfer, which must be done through parents by June 3.

Kindergarten Affected

The program will have these effects:

Kindergarten will be available to greater number of colored students, particularly in up-county schools. Mr. Dunn said he could not estimate the numbers which would be enrolled in kindergarten classes.

Three new schools will be completely integrated. They are: Potomac, expected to enroll 11 additional colored students; Glen Haven, 6, and West Rockville, with 14. Space will be available to integrate compeltely at Hillandale School if 37 colored pupils all seek enrollment there.

The shifts will release about 12 colored teachers now in segregated schools for possible assignment in integrated ones.

Three new elementary schools will enroll colored students for for the first time. The schools and probable colored will enrollment are: Weller Road, two; Wingate, five and Sherwood, which, Mr. Dunn said, will get "a few" colored pupils.

School May Be Eliminated

The program also spelled the doom of the county's last big substandard school structure, the Lincoln Junior High School in Rockville. With the transfer of colored high school students to integrated schools, enrollment at Lincoln and at Carver High School in Rockville is expected to shrink by September, 1958, to the point that the two schools can be combined, using the Carver facilities.

In effect, the program almost completes integration in the down-county area with the major integration yet to be accomplished up-county.

Mr. Dunn listed possible additional enrollment in both elementary and high schools.

Estimated Enrollment

The schools, the number of colored students now enrolled and the possible additional enrollment in September are as follows:

Colesville, 4 and 14; Burtonsville, 11 and 19; Fairland, 5 and 7; Damascus Elementary, 2 and 27, plus Gaithersburg, 8 and 31; Germantown, 9 and 4; Glen Haven, 14 and 6; Hillandale, 14 and 37; Laytonsville, 10 and 18; Olney, 14 and 62, and Potomac, 24 and 11.

Weller road, 0 and 2; Wyngate 0 and 5; West Rockville, 0 and 14. The figures do not include kindergarten pupils.

On the secondary level, comparative figures are:

Rockville junior, 3 and 32; Richard Montgomery, 7 and 20; Bethesda-Chevy Chase, 10 and 4; Montgomery Blair, 27 and 4; Belt junior, 1 and 1; Western junior, 28 and 8; Wheaten high 1 and 14; Damascus, 3 and 25; Sherwood, 19 and 60; Poolsville 16 and 63; North Bethesda, 1 and 9, and Northwood, 33 and 2. Mr. Dunn noted that he expected only 25 transfers out of the 63 possible transfers.

Board Continues Gradual School Integration Policy

Evening Star Washington D.C. June 5-7-57

The gradual integration of Prince Georges County Schools will continue next fall under the voluntary desegregation plan adopted two years ago by the board of education.

The board, at a meeting in Upper Marlboro yesterday, approved the plan it said "has resulted in an orderly and gradual program of desegregation." The plan is based on Negro students' written requests for transfer to previously all-white schools.

In recommending the plan, School Supt. William S. Schmidt said 153 Negro students now are studying in 17 mixed schools. The county has a Negro enrollment of 6,785.

Under the program, Negro children wishing to transfer to previously all-white schools from one they are attending or are assigned by boundary must state their reasons in a transfer application signed by their parent or guardian. Applications must be received in the superintendent's office by June 14.

Availability Involved

The resolution continuing the plan, states that "the policy of enrollment in the public schools of the county shall be one of individual choice subject to the availability of building facilities, transportation services and to the approval of the board of education" on the county superintendent of schools.

The board, however, reserves the right, "during this period of adjustment, to delay or deny the admission of a student to any school if it deems such action wise, necessary and in the best interest of public safety and community welfare."

All reasons for delay or denial of the transfer will be made known to the applicant.

Mr. Schmidt said he could recall only eight or 10 transfer requests that were denied last year, and the reason was that the applicants sought admission to the seventh and eighth grades of High Point High School already on double shifts. A few other requests may have been turned down because they were received after the filing deadline, he added.

There are some 230 Negro teachers employed, none teaching in all-white or integrated schools.

Hampton Conway, one of an eight-member delegation from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appearing before the board adopted its 1957-58 desegregation policy, questioned whether this assignment of Negro teachers was in compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

Schmidt Explains

"The decision applies only to the admission of students—that this not be denied on the basis of race," Mr. Schmidt replied.

He said he thought the board has been "very permissive" in following its desegregation policy. The approved transfer requests of several Negro students last year were never carried out by the applicants, he noted.

Mr. Schmidt said there have been no classroom disturbances owing to integration. He noted that white students also are entitled to file transfer requests if they want to leave a mixed school.

The questions of Mrs. Hester King, president of the Prince Georges Chapter of the NAACP, and others in the delegation were addressed to the superintendent and the board but answered only by Mr. Schmidt. He said he gave his own opinions and past board policy. None of the seven board members offered any comment.

Clerics hit state policy as inept

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-9-57

Richmonders expressed bitter resentment Tuesday over state plans to investigate the Richmond Ministers Association, an interracial group that criticized the state's "inept handling" of the school segregation issue.

The criticism was set forth in a 1,500-word statement adopted by the association Monday. The long-awaited statement was described as a credo around which Virginians who opposed the state policy on school segregation could rally.

Shortly after the credo was made public, Del. James Thomson, chairman of the Racial Activities Committee now investigating the NAACP, said he would study the ministers' statement to see if it violates recent law regulating organizations involved in racial activities.

* * *

THE ALEXANDRIA lawmaker said the ministers "may criticize all they want" but if they are "urging legislation to foster integration or segregation, they may be getting themselves in trouble."

The Richmond ministers adopted the credo with only one dissenting vote.

They called it a "statement of conviction on race." The statement severely criticized Governor Stanley and the Virginia General Assembly for "their exceedingly inept handling of the current racial situation."

Three months in preparation by the group's executive committee, the statement said the governor and legislature "coerced their own solution without due consideration of either moral or religious teachings . . ."

* * *

IT CONTINUED:

"The legislature has taken long strides toward a vindictive, dictatorial way of government, foreign to our traditions and guaranteeing years of tension, if not tragedy, among citizens of Virginia."

The ministers condemned the anti-NAACP bills hastily passed by the Virginia General Assembly, and said:

"They (the legislators) have taken an interracial problem and coerced a solution without even the courtesy of including in their study group members of both races.

"They have passed this legislem relating to the youth of Virginia and coerced a solution without seeking the mind of the maturer youth involved.

"They have passed his legislation in open defiance of the Supreme Court's interpretation regarding what is the right of an American citizen."

Some 60 ministers, most of them white, attended Monday's meeting in the Central YMCA.

Fights Civil Rights, Too

Post + Times Herald
Thurs. 2-14-57 p. B-4

Segregation Bloc Wars On Maryland Integration

Washington, D.C.

DEALE, Md., Feb. 13. — A group of Maryland segregationists plan to urge state legislators to introduce separate school legislation and work for defeat of civil rights bills already in the General Assembly at Annapolis.

Sixty members of the Anne Arundel County Chapter, Maryland Petition Committee, met here last night to begin a letter campaign to their representatives at the Statehouse.

Committee members are seeking introduction of five pieces of legislation drafted by C. Maurice Weidemeyer, Annapolis attorney, and defeat of integration legislation proposed by Dels. Cole and Hatchett, both D-Baltimore 4th.

He said two legislative proposals were "stop-gap measures" which would forbid any child from being compelled to attend an integrated school and provide that any child refusing to attend could receive $100 each from county and state toward his education in a private school.

The other three proposals are joint resolutions which would ask:

- The Legislative Council to prepare an amendment to the State Constitution which would permit the people themselves to introduce legislation.
- Congress to propose an amendment to the U. S. Constitution providing that no other amendment to the constitution be construed as requiring racial integration in schools.
- Congress to propose a strong States Rights amendment.

U. S. District Judge Robert J. Taylor. Kasper asked the appeals court to set aside the prison sentence.

gated under a court order on Jan. 4, 1956.

The brief asserted that prior to Kasper's arrival desegregation had not disrupted the school routine.

Mass picketing began Aug. 27, the brief alleged, and violence became "rampant" on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

Kasper was convicted of contempt on Aug. 31 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment by

State Loan Fund To Aid Schools

Post and Times Herald
Sun. 3-3-57
Washington, D.C.

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, March 2—Senate President Louis L. Goldstein said today he will propose a $350-million state borrowing fund to meet all local school construction needs during the next decade.

The measure would enable counties, now plagued by soaring interest rates on construction bonds, to cut their borrowing costs by using the state's credit.

Under the program the state would issue 15-year construction money for each county on the basis of local population.

Montgomery County's share would be $36,729,887. Prince Georges could borrow $38,365,858, over the 10-year period, Goldstein said.

The borrowing plan is a sharply stepped-up version of a $75 million state school authorization bill enacted last year by the Legislature.

Participation by counties would be voluntary.

In announcing plans to introduce the measure Monday, Goldstein took a swipe at the "tight money policy" of the Eisenhower Administration.

The Calvert County Democrat said that despite the heavy cost of municipal borrowing under GOP cretid policy, "we have a direct obligation to construct these schools at once."

Maryland's population, Goldstein added, is growing at a greater rate than ever anticipated by the school authorities or other officials in State government

Goldstein's announcement capped a busy legislative week which saw these developments:

- Maryland motorists were relieved of any possibility of paying higher license fees when both houses easily overrode Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin's first veto of the session.
- The House Judiciary Committee killed a bill to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 after one legislator mused at the hearing that Elvis Presley "might be elected president" if the bill became law.
- The House Labor Committee took under advisement a bill to enact a $1 per hour minimum wage law.
- Budget Director James G. Rennie told the governor that state departments will return to the treasury $800,000 more this year than originally estimated. This will almost offset Comptroller J. Millard Tawes' warning that the sales tax yield had been over-estimated by $1 million.

takers, although Mr. Weidemeyer says he's "satisfied 85 per cent of the Legislature and a majority of the colored people are opposed to integration of schools."

Petition Right Sought

"Some of them (the Legislators) seem to value their $1,800 political jobs more than the good of the county," Mr. Weidemeyer said. "We've pretty well concluded that unless we get results we're going to fight them in next year's elections."

There were indications this week end that at least one of the M.P.C. bills might come in. It would give Marylanders the right to petition the Legislature to introduce bills no one would otherwise sponsor.

But to get such a piece of legislation before the Assembly at least 10 per cent of the number who voted in the last general election would have to sign a petition.

This bill would be an amendment to the State constitution and even if enacted by the Legislature could not go on the ballot for approval or disapproval of the voters before the 1958 general election.

Segregation Not Mentioned

It makes no mention of the segregation issue and would

Segregationists Blocked By Maryland Assembly

Sun. Mon. 2-25-57 p. 2-1
Washington, D.C.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—While legislatures of other Southern States enact pro-segregation laws, Maryland segregationists have run into a stone wall in their General Assembly.

"They give us a sympathetic ear and agree with us, but none of them has guts enough to introduce our bills," C. Maurice Weidemeyer complained today.

Mr. Weidemeyer, an Annapolis attorney, has been active in the Maryland Petition Committee which has been trying all session to get a five-point program before the Legislature.

Its key point is a resolution to express disapproval of the Supreme Court decision which outlawed segregation in the public schools and ask Congress to enact a constitutional amendment leaving the issue up to States.

But the M.P.C. can find no

apply to any matter voters wanted to bring before the Assembly. It is called the "right of initiative" in midwestern States which now have such practices.

Even this would delay until 1959 or 1960 questions that the M.P.C. would want to bring before the Assembly.

Mr. Weidemeyer says what the M.P.C. is most interested in is local option on the question of segregation. In western Maryland, where Negro populations are small, counties probably are concerned with segregation. In southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore, the situation is different, he contends.

The M.P.C. also wants to reintroduce two bills which failed in 1955: to amend the compulsory education law so that no child could be compelled to attend an integrated school, and to provide a county payment of $100 and State payment of $100 to

any child wishing to attend a private school for this reason.

Mr. Weidemeyer considers the program a milder and more practical approach than that taken by some other Southern States.

Members of the M.P.C. from various counties have visited the Assembly on a number of occasions since it opened January 2 to urge their legislators to get behind the bills. They wore yellow tags saying "save our schools."

On one occasion, Majority Leader Turnbull demanded from the Senate floor that they be made to register with the Secretary of State as lobbyists.

Mr. Weidemeyer concedes that time is running short for the program—the Assembly adjourns April 1—but insists "we're going to keep trying."

Maryland Parents Argue 14th Amendment Invalid

Post Sun. 2-3-57 p 4a

Washington, D.C.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2 (AP) The validity of the 14th Amendment was challenged yesterday in an appeal filed with the Maryland Court of Appeals by parents who want racial segregation continued in the public schools.

Twenty-eight parents and 44 children appealed from Judge James MacGill's dismissal of their suit filed in Howard County Circuit Court. The suit contended the County Board of Education was bound under the Maryland Code to maintain segregated schools.

The parents and children were represented by attorneys George Washington Williams and C. Maurice Weidemeyer and supported by the Maryland Petition Committee.

Among the 15 arguments in the printed brief presented to the appellate court were these:

- The 14th Amendment has never been properly ratified by three fourths of the states.
- The meaning of the Amendment has been distorted and erroneously applied by the Supreme Court in its rulings outlawing school segregation.
- State courts have the right to rule on segregation cases despite the Supreme Court order, if they believe the high court's decisions "destructively affect basic institutions of our Government."
- The Supreme Court, in its segregation rulings, usurped legislative functions and took on duties of a "constitutional convention" for political reasons.
- The court's decisions discriminate against white children.

The Court of Appeals was asked to "force a reconsideration of the 14th Amendment, and its meaning in the instant subject."

Wants six more years to integrate

Afro-American

Post 3-9-57

P. 10

BALTIMORE

The Harford County Board of Education wants "six more years" in which to complete its gradual plan of integration.

This was one of the principal items to emerge from an all-day session on Wednesday before the State Department of Education, which was hearing complaints of discrimination filed by parents of children living in Havre de Grace, Bel Air and Edgewood.

The parents appealed to the board to admit their children to schools located near their homes.

The board took the request under advisement and announced that it would give a decision at a later date.

* * *

TESTIMONY AT the hearing indicated that children travel an average of 14 miles a day to attend school even though other schools are from a block to a mile away from their homes.

In defense of the present six-year plan, Charles W. Willis, county superintendent, said:

"A great influx of people from the South has made gradual desegregation necessary" in the county.

* * *

ANSWERING THE county's plan for gradual integration, Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, attorney for the NAACP, declared:

"There is nothing that would warrant six years for the Board of Education to complete integration.

"The constitutional rights of these students cannot yield to such local conditions as 'overcrowding.' If they (Harford County) have given inferior education to colored students, they cannot justifiably perpetuate it by segregation."

Referring to the testimony from county officials which favored the slow approach, Mrs. Mitchell said:

"Nothing has been shown to warrant a delay on integration on all levels."

* * *

MRS. MITCHELL, Tucker Dearing and Robert B. Watts, NAACP attorneys for the plaintiffs, charged "unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious discrimination against colored children" in Harford County.

The charges grew out of the county's actions in beginning integration in September of last year but only on a limited scale in the first three grades of two schools.

As a result of this policy only 15 out of 60 applications were approved from colored pupils who wanted to transfer to schools near their homes.

* * *

FOLLOWING THIS refusal, four of the parents filed a suit in Federal Court before Judge Roszel C. Thomsen who ruled they would have to take the matter to the State Board of Education, exhausting what he called "all administrative remedies" before the court could act.

It was with this background that the board hearing opened on Wednesday morning with some 30 persons in attendance.

Mr. Willis, the superintendent, admitted that he had rejected 45 out of 60 applications from colored children for transfers and then made a plea for "gradualism" as he said:

"We don't have racial tensions in the county and we have been trying to keep it that way."

* * *

MR. WILLIS then revealed that the County Board of Education had decided recently to extend integration in the schools already having partial desegregation, from grades one through six.

The two schools are the Edgewood Elementary School and the Halls Cross Roads Elementary School in Aberdeen, both located in areas with integrated housing.

"Children in these areas are already living in integrated housing, and the adjustments will not be so great as in the rural areas of the county where such relationships do not exist," Mr. Waller said.

* * *

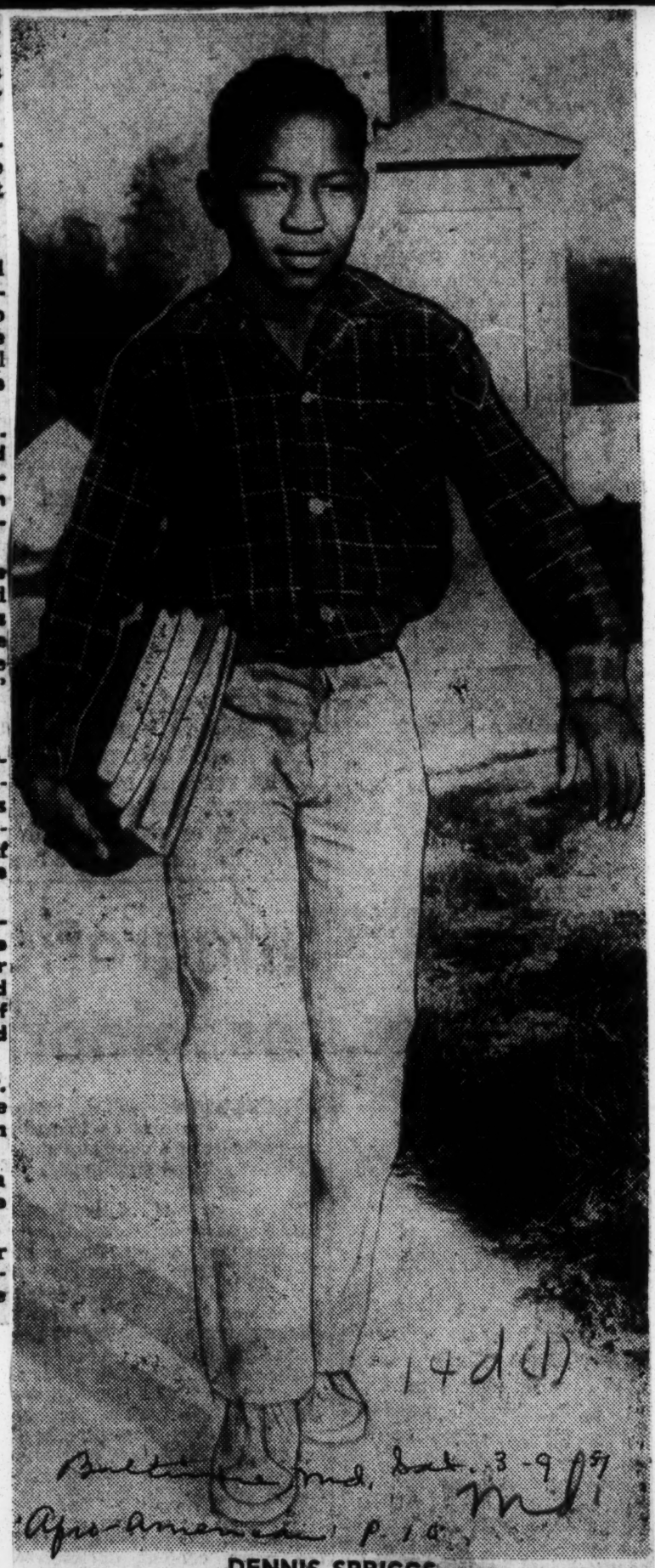
WENDELL D. ALLEN, chairman of the State Board of Education, asked the plaintiffs whether in the matter of integration "there should be a half or part of a loaf, or a whole loaf distributed at one time."

He said that the "ship of integration" is "beset on one side by intolerance and on the other side by impatience," and asked the plaintiffs to "put yourself in the place where the board (Harford County) is."

In the final summation, Mr. Dearing, counsel for the plaintiffs, answered Chairman Allen:

"There has not been one iota of proof that there are hostile groups in Harford County.

"Their plan does not go far enough. Based on the social relationships, there should have been a whole loaf."



14d (1)

Baltimore Md. Post 3-9-57

Afro-American p. 10

DENNIS SPRIGGS

Harford County, Md. School Board would have him travel 14 miles to school for 'six more years.'

Montgomery Leading In Student Integration

Post and Times Herald

Montgomery County will admit 993 Negro pupils to 51 public schools when classes begin next week.

The suburban Washington county ranks first among the more populous counties of Maryland and Baltimore City in the percentage of Negro students assigned to mixed schools this year.

Montgomery's two-year-old desegregation program will be extended this Fall to nearly a third of the county's 3017 Negro pupils.

Only eight of Maryland's 23 counties—seven on the tradition-steeped Eastern Shore—have failed to begin desegregation.

Prince Georges County expects to enroll 230 Negro pupils in 20 schools this fall under its voluntary desegregation program. Last year 155 Negroes attended 20 county schools.

In 15 counties and Baltimore City (Garrett County is not counted because it has no Negroes in the public school system), desegregation is progressing "gradually but satisfactorily," said Dr. David Zimmerman, assistant state superintendent of schools.

At the start of the 1955-56 school year, 12,894 Negro students were attending previously all-white schools—11,903 of them in Baltimore City and 991 in the counties.

Last September, 20,936 Negro students were enrolled in mixed schools—19,209 in Baltimore and 1727 in the counties.

Starting next week, when the 1957-58 school year begins in most areas, estimated enrollments show more than 22,000 Negro students will be attending classes with white students—2385 of them in 14 counties and the indefinite balance in Baltimore City. The 22,000 represents about 19 per cent of Maryland's Negro school children, and is about 1064 more Negroes than had been integrated at the close of school last June.

Although eight counties have not admitted Negroes to classes with whites, Calvert County, where Negroes make up 51.8 per cent of the total school enrollment, remains the lone county without an announced plan for beginning integration.

Kent, Queen Annes, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico Worcester and Somerset counties all have said they will consider Negro applications for transfers to white schools at varying grade levels.

But with one exception, all say they have received no applications.

The lone exception is Wicomico County which for the second year received one application—from a student who was denied transfer to a white school last year and is expected to be denied it again this year.

Talbot, which admitted nine Negroes to the first three grades of two schools last September, lost three of them when one family moved out of the county. Three more transfers have been accepted for this year. So nine of the county's 1269 Negro students—32.7 per cent of the total school enrollment—again will be attending white schools. This year they will be spread over four grades instead of three (Cecil County, with 16 Negroes attending a school serving the integrated Naval Training Center at Bainbridge last school year, will have about 20 Negroes in white schools next week.

Calvert County has taken no public step toward desegregation since collapse two years ago of a plan for gradual desegregation in the spring of 1956.

No transfer applications have been received from Negro students. None has been asked for.

A total enrollment of 3683 is expected with than half, or 2154, Negroes.

The St. Mary's school board announced it would consider transfer applications for the elementary grades, one through six, where administratively feasible. The deadline for applications was July 1. Some were received. Some have been approved and Letti M. Dent, county superintendent, estimates less than a dozen Negroes will attend heretofore all white schools this year.

Charles County, with the second largest percentage of Negro students in the state, 45.5 per cent, will again have five Negroes in the Indian Head School—the same five who were accepted last fall.

Allegany, with only 270 Negroes in a total estimated school enrollment of 15,350 for September, is more than half way down the road to complete desegregation with 170, or 63 per cent of its Negroes, enrolled in mixed schools.

Anne Arundel had 77 Negro students in the first three grades of 13 desegregated schools last year. Dr. David S. Jenkins, county superintendent, says that until classes begin it will be impossible to tell how many additional there will be this year. The fourth grade has been added to the county's integration program.

Howard County, which approved nine Negro transfers in the first six grades last year will have nine again.

Carroll County started the 1955-56 school year with 16 Negroes in two schools, but nine left school. It will take five more this year for a total of 12 out of a county-wide Negro enrollment of about 560.

Frederick County has desegregated all but six schools and officials say the number of Negroes attending mixed classes this year will more than triple, 170 compared to 49 last year. The county expects a total enrollment of 13,330, including 1197 Negroes.

Washington County expects the same number of Negroes, about 155, to attend desegregated schools this year. The county has only 382 Negroes out of a school population of about 17,260.

Baltimore County, with 385 Negroes integrated in about 60 of its 90 schools last year, will extend its desegregation program to all but seven schools. It expects to have 633 Negroes in mixed classes, or about 28.7 per cent of the 4062 Negroes in an estimated total enrollment of 73,880.

Harford County, confronted by a Federal Court directive to speed up its integration is expecting between 35 and 40 Negroes in four grades of mixed schools this fall. Fourteen Negro students attended three grades in otherwise white schools last year.

Last year in Baltimore City's school system, 19,209 Negroes attended 80 mixed schools. This year there will be more Negroes in mixed schools, perhaps 500 more or as many as 2000.

The estimated total enrollment is 160,918, an increase of 5922 over last year and 5270 of the new students are Negroes. But school officials cannot honestly tell at this date how many additional Negroes will be in integrated schools.

The reason? Statistics are no longer kept according to race.

Held for Trial In Easton Integration

Post and Times Herald Washington D.C.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 6 (AP)—Two persons were held today for grand jury action on charges of conspiracy and along with another for a jury trial on disturbing the peace in connection with demonstrations against integrated school classes yesterday.

L. Francis Berry, 52, and Mrs. O. N. Andrew were held for the grand jury on three charges of conspiracy. Henry P. Turner, county prosecutor, asked for a trial by jury of them and Lester Chance, 39, of disorderly conduct charges.

Leonardtown Starts Integration in Schools

Post + Times Herald P. 13-A Wed. 8-28-57

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Aug. 27 (Special)—The St. Mary's County Board of Education announced today that four Negro pupils would be admitted to previously all-white schools when schools open Sept. 5.

Washington D.C.

The Board said its approval of the four requested transfers followed its policy of beginning voluntary desegregation in elementary schools this September and in high schools next year.

Two of the Negroes will attend Frank Knox School at Lexington Park, adjacent to the Patuxent Naval Air Station; the third will attend Great Mills School and the fourth Leonardtown School. All are sixth-graders.

The Board announced three requests by Negro high school students for transfer to white high schools had been rejected in accordance with the desegregation policy.

The Board had been under attack by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the parents of 66 Negro children who claimed last year the county had no plan for integrating its schools. The complaint was dismissed by Federal Court on July 9 last year on the grounds the NAACP ha dnot exhausted its right of appeal to State authorities. The St. Mary's Board of Education then announced its voluntary desegregation program on July 31 last year.

Anne Arundel Board Sticks to Integration

Post and Times Herald Wash. D.C.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Anne Arundel County Board of Education today took note of segregation talk from Deale, Md., and said it "regrets the actions of the Deale citizens in their effort to interfere with the board's program and to violate the law of the United States."

The board's statement reaffirmed its policy of integration for Anne Arundel county schools despite the forced withdrawal of a 6-year-old Negro boy who enrolled in a white school at Deale. It expressed hope those responsible would be arrested and prosecuted.

NEGRO QUITTING SCHOOL

Post Times Herald

Father Withdrawing Boy After Threats in Deale, Md.

P. C-3

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 18 (UP)—Dr. Harry N. Jones said Wednesday he was withdrawing his 6-year-old son from the Deale elementary school where the youngster was the lone Negro in the twenty-six-pupil class.

New York

Since the boy enrolled early this month, there have been threats of violence and classroom windows have been shattered.

Post 9-20-57

Mr. Jones maintained he was not withdrawing the boy because of fear but because he did not want to expose "my friends of both races" to repercussions.

He announced his decision after having conferred here with Wilbur Wade, county police chief, and other officials.

WINDOWS SMASHED IN ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

Maryland Board Pledges Negro Aid In Integration

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 19 (AP)—A school official said today if a Negro doctor sends his son back to an integrated school the board will do everything it can to prevent "any retaliatory action against him."

Dr. Harry N. Jones yesterday withdrew his 5-year-old son from a newly integrated one-room school at Deale.

His action came after windows at the school were smashed and a "motorcade" of white men drove by his home.

The Jones boy was the only Negro student in the 26-pupil first grade class which meets in a rented store.

Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, said today the board "takes a serious view of the action of intimidation upon the part of a small group of Dr. Jones' fellow citizens at Deale."

Weigle's statement said that should Jones decide to reinstate his son "the board wishes to assure him that it will use all means of its disposal to prevent any further disruption of the school's program or any retaliatory action against him and his family.

"Regardless of Dr. Jones' decision," the statement continued, "the board will do all in its power to apprehend the individuals responsible for damage to the rented school property. It will prosecute to the full extent of the law for obstructing operation of the county school system and for forcibly interfering with the orderly process of desegregation . . ."

Weigle said all the members of the board approved the statement.

After windows were smashed in the school, a delegation of three white women and two men called on Dr. Jones and asked that his son be removed from the school. Jones referred them to the Board of Education.

Yesterday he announced he withdrew his son from the school "for fear of repercussions against both whites and Negroes who supported the boy's right to attend the school."

Maryland Holds 3 Demonstrators For Grand Jury

EASTON, Md., Sept. 6 (AP)—Two persons were held today for grand jury action on charges of conspiracy and along with another for a jury trial on disturbing the peace in connection with demonstrations against integrated school classes yesterday.

L. Francis Berry, 52, and Mrs. O. N. Andrew were held for the grand jury on three charges of conspiracy. Henry P. Turner, county prosecuter, asked for a trial by jury of them and Lester Chance, 39, on disorderly conduct charges.

All three appeared before magistate Charles E. Wheeler without a lawyer. He had to transfer the conspiracy charges to the grand jury because the potential penalties are beyond his jurisdiction.

There was no demonstration this morning on the second day of classes at three integrated elementary schools. Henry A. Spies, president of the Talbot County Citizens Assn. which had formal opposed integration, said there are no plans for any.

Progress in Third Year

Integration Is Extended In Nearby Md. Counties

By Jean B. Jones
Staff Reporter

Schools in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties opened last week for their third year of integrated classes. For the third year, things went smoothly.

Integration was extended to more students and more schools this year following the gradual expansion plan of the past two years.

In both Counties some 344 Negro pupils are entering mixed classrooms for the first time. A total of 1183 Negro pupils are now attending formerly all-white schools. In all, 69 of 212 schools are integrated.

Montgomery County leads the State of Maryland in the percentage of Negro students assigned to mixed schools this year.

Here, about 963 Negro pupils are attending 51 of the County's 102 schools. Last year, 686 went to 49 schools. During the first year of the program, 490 Negro students attended 23 one-time white schools. Of 61,953 pupils in County schools this year an estimated 3017 are Negroes.

"All Quiet" in Poolesville

This year Poolesville School in Montgomery County reported "all quiet." This was the only school last year in the nearby Maryland area where active hostility toward integration cropped up.

In Prince Georges County, 18 of its 110 schools, 8 secondary and 10 elementary, will house 220 Negro students this year. An estimated 7000 of its 55,118 pupils are Negroes.

Two schools were added to those integrating last year, but one, Mount Rainier Junior High, had no applications this year. In 1956-1957, 153 Negro youngsters were in mixed classes; in the first year, 65 went to 8 schools for the first time.

Integration of teachers has moved slowly in Montgomery County and not at all in Prince Georges.

In Montgomery, the number has risen from 6, to 13, to 14 Negro teachers in mixed or white classes over the three years. Prince Georges reports no applications for transfer from Negro staff members.

From each County, the calm heralding integration in classes has been attributed to planning, consultation with administrators, teachers, parents and pupils, and carefully restrained expansion.

Slow in Prince Georges

Prince Georges County School Superintendent William S. Schmidt explains "integration has been slow and gradual with no attempt made to coerce either race into transfering or not transfering. In line with Board of Education policy, local feeling has been respected."

The Board of Education has "reserved the right to delay or deny applications for transfer where in its judgment it would work to the detriment of public welfare." Pupils seeking to transfer must now write to the Superintendent, who passes on each request.

In Montgomery County, a school official attributed a smooth operation to careful discussion of all plans with those concerned. Negro children may request transfer from one school to another in writing. This request is then reviewed by the Superintendent's Professional Committee on Desegregation and discussed with principals of schools involved in the transfer.

Applications are denied where schools are overcrowded or the instructional program offered is not suitable, the official said. The whole process was described as "a lot of work with P-TAs and in special conferences."

In both Counties, the School Board reserves a veto power on the Administration's decisions.

School Windows Smashed, Cross Burned

3 Detectives Assigned to Investigate Integration Disorders in Deale, Md.

Post and Times Herald

DEALE, Md., Sept. 23 (AP) Anne Arundel County's police chief said today three detectives have been assigned to this area in an effort to find out who was responsible for acts which forced removal of a 6-year-old Negro boy from a white school last week.

"We're going to get to the bottom of it," Chief Wilbur C. Wade declared. "I don't care how long it takes."

Wade made the statement in answer to criticisms that his department had been lax in attempting to solve the case.

He said George Wellham, captain of detectives at county police headquarters, and Lt. Max Muller and Cpl. Maxwell Frye have been assigned to the case.

Wade said they are attempting to learn who was responsible "if possible" for the smashing of windows in a first grade annex to Deale elementary school, the burning of a cross in front of the office of Dr. Harry N. Jones, and threatening telephone calls received by the Negro physician.

Dr. Jones withdrew his 6-year-old son from an all-white first grade last week as a result of the activities and said today he will enroll the boy in a District of Columbia school.

He said he had received no more threats from anonymous phone callers, but that he did get a number of calls last night and one this morning from someone who hung up the receiver when he answered.

Cross Burners Win Against Negro Doctor

Sun. 9-22-57

Constitution

DEALE, Md. (AP)—Dr. Harry N. Jones, bowing to the pressure of brick-throwing, cross-burning segregationists, made plans today to enroll his 6-year-old son in another school.

"It's hard to understand, but maybe one of these days it won't be this way," the 42-year-old Negro physician said of the events which had swirled around him since he enrolled his boy in a nearby white school Sept. 5.

He was talking on the telephone to Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin while newsmen waited in his office. Jones had withdrawn his son from a newly integrated schoolroom following a series of window-smashing, telephoned threats and the burning of a cross in his yard.

McKeldin promised him state police protection if he wanted to put the boy back in school and apparently was sympathizing for the turn of events. The governor proclaimed in a public statement that it was the "moronic" work of community "misfits" and would not be tolerated.

"It's just as shocking to me as it is to you, governor," Jones said. "I've been familiar with this area for 20 years. Up until the last five days I couldn't believe what was happening."

During that time:

1. Bricks smashed the windows of the rented store where Harry Jones Jr. attended first grade with 25 white children.

2. Threatening phone calls came to the Jones residence advising the family to "buy a one-way ticket" across the Mason-Dixon line" and you had better sit on the back seat of the bus."

3. A "motorcade" of whites drove past Jones' house late at night.

4. A kerosene-soaked cross was burned Thursday night by a tree in front of Dr. Jones' office.

5. He received a notice from Anne Arundel County zoning authorities yesterday that his two-year-old office was being operated in violation of zoning laws and he had 15 days to get a special exemption or close it.

Negro Doctor Removes Son From School After Threats

DEALE, Md., Sept. 20 (AP)—Brick throwers, cross burners and threatening telephone callers scared a 5-year-old Negro student out of a white classroom today, apparently for the year.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said those responsible are "misfits" and their actions are "moronic."

He declared sternly "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance and respect for the law."

Violations of Maryland law, he said, "will not be condoned and there must remain no areas of even minor or implied rebellion against the Constitution of the United States."

The governor told state police to keep the situation in Deale under close surveillance "until the vandals and troublemakers are apprehended and the town returned to the peaceful calm of its custom."

Sat. 9-21-57

The unwitting cause of the integration commotion in this fishing community 15 miles south of Annapolis is the son of the town's only resident physician, Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro. He said 60 per cent of his patients since he established practice here in 1952 are white.

Montgomery

The doctor took his son out of the rented school room Wednesday after he reported a motorcade of whites paraded by his house.

He made up his mind not to send the boy back after Mrs. Jones received a telephone call last night and two hours later a cross was suspended from a tree and burned.

McKeldin Castigates Deale Cross-Burners

Post and Times Herald

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin castigated cross-burners in Deale, Md., yesterday as "community misfits" and alerted State Police to guard the home of a Negro physician forced to withdraw his son from an integrated classroom.

The Governor's statement came after a 7-foot-high, kerosene soaked cross was burned on the front lawn of Dr. and Mrs. Harry N. Jones Thursday night.

The cross-burning followed a series of threatening phone calls and a brick-tossing since Dr. Jones enrolled his 6-year-old son, Harry, Jr., at the eDale Elementary School as the only Negro pupil. He withdrew him from school Wednesday.

Sat. 9-21-57

Yesterday, at McKeldin's invitation, Dr. Jones went to the Governor's office in Annapolis.

After the hour-long visit, the Ne gro physician reported McKeldin promised to use all the powers of his office to quash the anti-integration flareup in Deale.

Earlier, the Governor making his second statement in as many days on the Deale situation, scored the "moronic maneuvers" of a "few community misfits seeking a moment in the light of something—even the dim light of the symbol of prejudice and hatred."

State police, McKeldin said, would keep the Jones home and the nearby school annex—where two windows were smashed by bricks Sept. 11—under 24-hour surveillance.

Although McKeldin stressed that the anti-integration disturbances do not have "community approval," he said they were dangerous "to the extent that they could incite others of like mentality to join in the activities . . ."

A neighbor, Mrs. Charles Trigg, first spotted the cross burning on the Jones lawn about 50 feet in front of a new home the physician is building. The unfinished building blocked a view of the cross from the house where the Jones family now is living.

Deale, Md., embroiled in a school integration controversy that has drawn the fire of Gov. McKeldin, will be profiled by Staff Reporter Elsie Carper in a picture-story appearing Sunday in The Washington Post.

Easton Bomber Search Extends Into Delaware

P.A.11 Post and Times Herald

EASTON, Md., Sept. 17 (AP) The search for a bomber who planted 10 sticks of dynamite in front of a Negro home here has spread into Delaware, investigators said last night.

The bomb was found Friday on the lawn of Sessions Boyd, 57, whose two sons attend a newly integrated primary school. It was discovered after a seven-foot fuse had burned to within six inches of the dynamite before fizzling out.

City, county and state police said after a meeting last night they believed the bomb "was not a hoax" but misfired because of faulty mechanism.

"The investigation has revealed several suspects," they said, and added that more than 12 plainclothesmen working around the clock had extended the bomber hunt into several Maryland counties of the Eastern Shore, as well as into Delaware.

The FBI laboratory has been enlisted to examine component parts of the bomb," they said.

Fuse Fails To Set Off Dynamite

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP).—A Negro father of two children attending a formerly all-white elementary school found a home-made bomb of 10 sticks of dynamite on his front lawn this morning.

Sessions Boyd spotted a plastic picnic bag in front of his house. When he pulled the zipper, he saw the dynamite and called police.

A Maryland State Police sergeant dunked it in a bucket of water.

Pit. 9-14-57

FUSE WAS SET OFF

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the explosives had the potential force of a one-ton bomb and would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame row houses on Graham st., where it was found.

Messick said the dynamite probably failed to go off because of a faulty fuse. The inside of the bag was scorched, indicating the fuse had been set off.

SCHOOL PICKETED P. 1

Protests against integration of elementary schools in Talbot county have been made by a white citizens association. However, no demonstrations have been staged since school opened a week ago yesterday when three pickets were arrested.

The Boyds' two children are attending the Hanson street elementary school where the demonstrations were staged. Talbot county opened its first three grades to integration last year and expanded it to the fourth grade this year.

Philadelphia

CALLED 'LOCAL JOB'

Police Chief William H. Wilkinson said the attempted bombing "looked like a local job."

Boyd first saw the gunmetal gray plastic bag at 6:45 A. M. Police theorized it had been left on his lawn during the night.

Messick said he believed both the dynamite and fuse caps were old. They have a "life" of about two years, he said.

Boyd is head waiter at the Tidewater Inn, a widely known eating place on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

'A Dirty Deale' in Deale is question of minister

"I believe in integration as the moral right of every individual to be received by God and man according to his merits, not his color."

The Rev. Curtis Crawford, minister of the Annapolis Unitarian Fellowship, spoke thusly last week as he pegged his sermon to recent integration incidents in Deale, Md., which resulted in Dr. Harry N. Jones withdrawing his 6-year-old son from a white school.

The minister asked in his sermon, "A Dirty Deale?"

This question, he said, could only be answered by the people in Deale.

Afro American 14 Oct 57 Md.

"THUS FAR," the Rev. Dr. Crawford said, "their answer has been yes. They profess peaceful intentions but achieved their ends with the help of threats and intimidation.

"They complain that the Supreme Court and the Federal Government are unfair and demonstrate their conception of fairness by ganging up on a fellow citizen and driving him out of the community."

Baltimore Sun Oct 13 57

He said that if they would make their answer no, "they will renounce force and the threat of force in their fight against integration . . . make it clear they mean to see arrested those who destroyed school property, who burned the cross and who threatened Dr. Jones by telephone . . .

"Assure Dr. Jones that should he return the community wil ltolerate no violence t ohis family nor harrassment to his clients . . . (and) give those who admire Dr. Jones the same freedom from slander which they cherish themselves."

Dynamite sticks hid near house

Afro-American Sat. 9-21-57 Baltimore Md.

By STEVE DUNCAN

EASTON, Md. — "My children are going to stay in school." Afro-American

This calm declaration came from a young mother of two robust boys attending an integrated school here after her husband discovered a plastic bag containing 10 sticks of dynamite in front of their home early Friday. p 1

Mrs. Theresa Boyd, a handsome and determined matron, told the AFRO, Saturday, she has no intention of transferring her children, Sessions Jr., 7, and William, 6, from Hanson St. elementary school, now in its second year of integration. Sat. 9-21-57

THE UNEXPLODED dynamite — enough to wreck several houses in the colored neighborhood — was found by Sessions Boyd Sr. A 7-foot, 4-inch fuse had burned to within 5 inches of the detonating cap.

According to Mrs. Boyd, four children attending the nearby integrated school reside in the immediate vicinity

Chief of Police William Wilkinson, who called in State Troopers to help investigate the case, said Saturday that no arrests had been made.

When asked by a reporter what precaution had he taken to protect the people in the area where the home-made bomb was found, Chief Wilkinson said: "We're keeping them under constant surveillance."

Baltimore

THIS COMMUNITY was the scene of a short lived demonstration by members of the Talbot Citizens Association when a total of seven children enrolled in two integrated elementary schools here on Sept. 5.

Three segregationists were arrested for violating a ban on picketing the schools on opening day.

"Yesterday I didn't feel anything," said Mrs. Boyd, explaining her reaction to the bomb scare.

"I was a little nervous, but I wasn't scared, I mean real scared. Any time somebody mentions dynamite you get a reaction from it. I believe it got to me more today than it did yesterday."

Afro-American

Mrs. Boyd said she was readying her boys for school when her husband told her of the discovery. Sat. 9-21-57

"When he found it they (the boys) were eating their breakfast and I was packing their lunch," she related. "And I continued to pack their lunch. I sent them right on out the back door. I sent them right on to school."

When asked whether the bomb-scare had any reaction on her boys, Mrs. Boyd replied, "None, whatsoever."

* * *

MRS. BOYD, a native of Virginia, has resided in Easton since she was nine years old and attended Moton High School here. Her husband is the head-waiter at the Tidewater Inn here.

When asked whether she was active in the Talbot County NAACP Mrs. Boyd's emphatic answer was, "Yes, indeed."

The Rev. H. E. Anderson, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church and president of the local NAACP, said things in Easton were "calm at the moment."

The Rev. Mr. Anderson said many of the colored people in Easton "were pretty nervous" when the explosives were first discovered in front of the Boyd's home, a block from where he resides.

* * *

WERE ANY of the parents thinking about taking their children out of the integrated school/

"We're not thinking about taking anybody out," said the Rev. Mr. Anderson. "That's the last thing were going to do."

The Rev. Mr. Anderson has a 6-year-old daughter, Carol, in her second year at integrated Hanson St. Elementary School.

The minister praised the police action in the bomb-scare incident.

"I think we have excellent protection," he said.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson explained that most of the people in the area know that he is president of the local NAACP.

"I've never been affronted at all," he related.

* * *

THIS COMMUNITY of 6,800 was the first Eastern Shore town to begin integrating the schools on a step-by-step basis.

Last year the first three grades were integrated and this year one lad, 9-year-old Charles (Peter) Tarrant, entered the fourth grade at Idlewild Avenue Elementary school.

Two persons were arrested and charged with conspiracy during the brief anti-integration demonstration here when the schools opened. They were L. Francis Berry, a warehouse operator, and Mrs. O. N. Andrew.

The case against the pair is expected to be presented to the grand jury when it convenes in late November, according to Chief Wilkinson.

A third man arrested during the demonstration, C. Lester Chance, was fined $25 and costs for disorderly conduct, a charge also facing Mr. Berry and Mrs. Andrew.

When the Hanson Street school was integrated, last fall, approximately 100 white pupils were kept out of school. They returned, however, in little more than a month.

This year no one expected any difficulty until after segregationist Bryant Bowles arrived here shortly before the school term started.

FED UP AT DEALE

Will enroll son in D. C. doctor says

Afro-American p. 1 14d(1)

DEALE, Md. — Dr. Harry N. Jones, physician, has withdrawn his 6-year-old son, Harry Jr., from the formerly white public school here and says he will enroll him in Washington. Sat. 9-28-57

Dr. Jones withdrew the child from the first grade after receiving threats by telephone, mail, having a cross burned in front of his home and seeing 12 carloads of white men drive past his home with rifles.

Threats had been made to bomb the school. Declaring "There'll be no Little Rock in Maryland," Governor Theodore R. McKeldin offered the Jones police protection around the integrated school after the school building was damaged with bricks and his family was threatened.

Crosses were burned in front of the doctor's home and in front of Government House, the official residence of Gov. McKeldin, apparently because McKeldin had offered police protection to Dr. Jones and his family.

State Police Deale Probe At Dead End

Washington D.C. Times 10-17-57

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 (AP) State Police Superintendent Elmer F. Munshower has reported that little information has been turned up in an investigation of integration disturbances at Deale, Md.

Munshower delivered a one-page report on te progress of the investigation to Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin yesterday. p 3-B

"Frankly, we haven't discovered a great deal of information," said Munshower. "This brief report was submitted primarily to let him know we are continuing to work on the case."

Dr. Harry N. Jones, Negro physician at eDale, withdrew his 6-year-old son from a newly

Flaming Cross Found on Lawn Of Deale Negro

14d(1) md. Star p. 1 Washington D.C.

Discovered in Yard Of Pupil Involved In School Dispute

Sun. 9-20-57

DEALE, Md., Sept. 20 (AP).—A flaming 6-foot cross was discovered last night in front of the home of Dr. Harry N. Jones, a colored doctor whose son was withdrawn from a newly integrated elementary school here.

Capt. Edward King of the Anne Arundel County police, said 20 State and county police were rushed to the scene about 10 p.m. when the oil-soaked cross was discovered by a neighbor, but reported that no trace of the cross-burner was found.

"We're keeping a check there, but the cross was planted between patrols," he said.

McKeldin Offers Aid

Earlier yesterday, Gov. McKeldin said county and State police would support Dr. Jones should he decide to reinstate his young son in the Deale Elementary School.

Dr. Jones withdrew his son David from school Wednesday after windows at the school were smashed and a motorcade of white men drove past Dr. Jones' home.

Gov. McKeldin issued his statement of support after the Anne Arundel County Board of Education promised to do everything it can to prevent "any retaliatory action" if the Jones boy returns to school.

Dr. Richard D. Weigle, board president, said the board "takes a serious view of the action of intimidation upon the part of a small group of Dr. Jones' fellow citizens at Deale."

Board Vows Action

"Regardless of Dr. Jones' decision," the statement continued, "the board will do all in its power to apprehend the individuals responsible for the damage to the rented school property. It will prosecute to the full extent of the law for obstructing operation of the county school system and for forcibly interfering with the orderly process of desegregation. . . ."

Dr. Weigle said all the members of the board approved the statement.

"Unlawful acts cannot, of course, and will not be condoned," Gov. McKeldin said. "Every effort will be made to apprehend the perpetrators, bring them to trial and punish them in accord with the law."

Earlier, Gov. McKeldin had said that "no member of the Maryland National Guard ever will be asked to cross his rifle at a schoolyard gate to bar the entrance of a little girl." That statement was made in reference to the use of Guard troops in front of an Arkansas school.

Deale, a small community on Chesapeake Bay, is about 15 miles south of Annapolis. Dr. Jones' son, Harry, was the only colored student in the 26-pupil first grade class. Other schools in the county have been integrateed.

Pepercussions Feared

Dr. Jones said he withdrew his son "for fear of repercussions against both whites and Negroes who supported the boy's right to go to the school."

The Jones home is one and one-half blocks from the previously all-white school. The nearest Negro school is six miles away.

The four front windows in the classroom and an adjoining office were smashed by bricks a week ago Wednesday night. A delegation called on Jones and his wife the next day to ask them to remove their son from school. Dr. Jones referred the delegation—two men and three women—to the county board of education.

The county board yesterday said it deplored the mob action and promised to do whatever it could to prevent "any retaliatory actions against him."

Mrs. Jones said they would re-enter their son at the Deale school only if they obtain promotorcade and would want a "definite promise from all concerned" that such incidents would not be repeated. She admitted such a promise was unlikely, "since police haven't made an arrest yet in the September 11 window smashing incident."

Mrs. Jones said she was made extremely nervous by the window smashing incident and the motorcade and would want a "definite promise from all concerned" that such incidents would not be repeated. She admitted such a promise was unlikely, "since police haven't made an arrest yet in the September 11 window smashing incident."

Eric DeShields, 8 Sassien Boyd, 7
William Boyd, 6 Mrs. Thelma Boyd
Home-made dynamite bomb fail to frighten them

10 Sticks Of Dynamite Placed On Lawn Of Negro In Maryland—But Fuse Fizzles

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 9-14-57

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP) — A seven-foot fuse fizzled out today six inches from 10 sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the latent explosive force was equal to a one-ton bomb. He expressed belief the homemade bomb would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame, duplex houses occupied by Negroes if it had exploded.

Messick theorized the failure was due to use of an old fuse.

Sessions Boyd, 57, found the dynamite in a plastic picnic bag 10 feet from his house this morning. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons Sessions Jr., 7, and William, 6.

The boys are two of seven Negroes attending the Hanson Street Primary School with about 370 white children. The integration started last year and has been protested by the Talbot County Citizens Assn.

Two of the other Negro children live on the same block as the Boyds.

Advertiser

Last year, about 25 per cent of the white students in three elementary schools opened for the first time to Negroes were kept home for two weeks in protest.

About 30 adults demonstrated in front of the Hanson Street school at the opening of the present term on Sept. 5. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the grand jury on charges of conspiracy. Another man was held for jury trial on a disorderly conduct charge for using profanity.

Since then, there has been no demonstrative protest. Police Chief William H. Wilkinson, head of a seven-man force, said he heard the association has held two meetings in the past week, including last night.

The chief declared the bombing attempt "looked like a local job."

Boyd, a native of Elloree, S. C., said he "knew almost everyone in town" and had heard no threats against him. He has worked for eight years as headwaiter at the Tidewater Inn, a modern hotel.

a one-ton bomb. He expressed belief that the homemade bomb would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame, duplex houses occupied by Negroes if it had exploded.

Mr. Messick theorized that the bomb had failed because

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Bomb Fuse Fizzles Out at Maryland Negro's Home

Times Herald Sat. 9-14-57

Associated Press Wirephoto

Homemade bomb is dunked in water by policeman at Easton home of Sessions Boyd, right

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP) —A seven-foot fuse fizzled out today six inches from ten sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the latent explosive force was equal to

an old fuse had been used.

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The boys are two of seven Negroes attending the Han-

son Street school at the opening of the present term on Sept. 5. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the grand jury on charges of conspiracy.

William H. Wilkinson, head of Easton's seven-man police force, said that the bombing attempt "looked like a local job."

Negro Boy in Deale To Continue Classes

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thurs. 9-12-57 p. 23-A

DEALE, Md., Sept. 12 (AP).—A Negro physician and his wife said yesterday that they would continue to send their 6-year-old son to a newly desegregated schoolroom where bricks were tossed through the windows on Tuesday night.

The two front windows were smashed in a former store serving as a first grade classroom in this Anne Arundel County community about 15 miles south of Annapolis.

Also broken out were the two front windows of the adjoining office of Ruby Downs, a Deale real estate agent.

Mr. Downs, who owns the building in which the classroom and his office are situated, said he was warned by telephone Saturday that he would "be sorry . . . if you don't get that black boy out of your building."

The only Negro among the 26 pupils using the classroom is Harry Jones, son of Dr. and Mrs. Harry N. Jones.

First Incident

This was the first reported anti-integration incident since the county began a program of gradual desegregation last September. The program began at the first grade level.

The boy, however, was the first Negro enrolled this fall at a county school of South River, which is about halfway between Annapolis and Deale. He was registered last spring. He joined his classmates last Thursday.

Mrs. Jones said a committee of three women and two men called on her and her husband yesterday and asked them to remove their son from the school.

She said the committee had told her husband that their visit was a result of a meeting held yesterday in the area.

Mrs. Jones said her husband had referred them to the Anne Arundel County Board of Edution.

Recognized Voice

Mr. Downs, a retired Washington police sergeant, said he also referred his caller to the school board. He said he had recognized the voice on the telephone but refused to identify it to newsmen.

Mr. Downs said the caller had told him:

"I'm giving you a tip. If you don't get that black boy out of your building at once, I wouldn't give you a damn nickel for the building."

Mr. Downs said he explained that he had rented the building as an annex to the Deale School in October, 1956, when there were no Negroes enrolled. He said an agreement that was made with the school board at that time had given him no choice but to rent the building as a classroom again this year.

The real estate man quoted his caller as saying:

"Just let me tell you that the feeling is running very high down heree. Do as you're told or you'll be sorry. Lock the damn door so they can't get in or tear down the building. You have plenty of money and don't need the building anyway. . ."

Damage Estimate

Mr. Downs estimated the damage to the windows at $360 and said lettering on the windows of his real estate office would cost an additional $65.

Capt. George Wellham, chief of county detectives, said his men had taken fingerprints from bricks thrown through the windows and made a thorough investigation into the incident. But he said he did not expect an immediate arrest.

Capt. Wellham said he had received no request to have police officers at the school today and did not plan to assign any there. "We hope there won't be any more trouble," he said.

Dr. David S. Jenkins, county school superintendent, said he had notified police that the school board wanted the responsible party apprehended

and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Easton Man Finds Bomb On Lawn

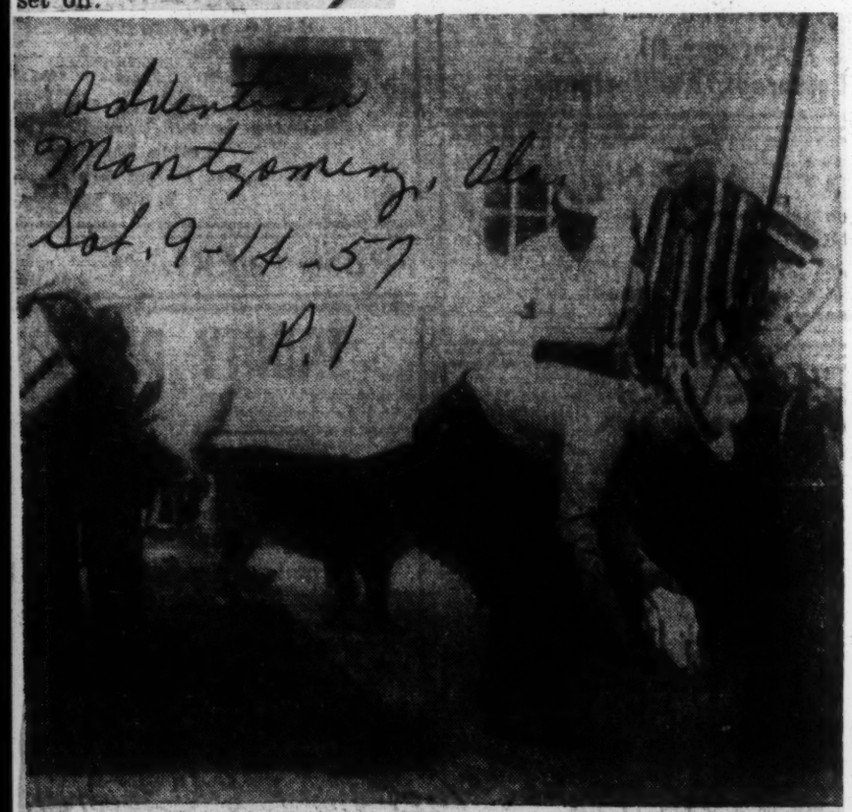
Star P.1
Fri. 9-13-57
Washington D.C.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP).—A colored father of two children attending a formerly all-white elementary school found a homemade bomb of 10 sticks of dynamite on his front lawn this morning.

Sessions Boyd spotted a plastic picnic bag in front of his house. When he pulled the zipper, he saw the dynamite and called police. A Maryland State police sergeant dunked it in a bucket of water.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the explosives had the potential force of a one-ton bomb and would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame row houses on Graham street.

Mr. Messick said the dynamite probably failed to go off because of a faulty fuse. The inside of the bag was scorched, indicating the fuse had been set off.



AP Wirephoto

HOMEMADE BOMB GETS DUCKING
Sessions Boyd, Striped Shirt, Watches Police Dunk Bomb

Negro Doctor Removes Son From School After Threats

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 9-14-57
P. 1

DEALE, Md., Sept. 20 (AP)—Brick throwers, cross burners and threatening telephone callers scared a 5-year-old Negro student out of a white classroom today, apparently for the year.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said those responsible are "misfits" and their actions are "moronic."

He declared sternly "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance and respect for the law."

Violations of Maryland law, he said, "will not be condoned and there must remain no areas of even minor or implied rebellion against the Constitution of the United States."

9-21-57

The governor told state police to keep the situation in Deale under close surveillance "until the vandals and troublemakers are apprehended and the town returned to the peaceful calm of its custom."

The unwitting cause of the integration commotion in this fishing community 15 miles south of Annapolis is the son of the town's only resident physician, Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro. He said 60 per cent of his patients since he established practice here in 1952 are white.

Montgomery

The doctor took his son out of the rented school room Wednesday after he reported a motorcade of whites paraded by his house.

He made up his mind not to send the boy back after Mrs. Jones received a telephone call last night and two hours later a cross was suspended from a tree and burned.

WINDOWS SMASHED IN ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

Maryland Board Pledges Negro Aid In Integration

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 19 (AP)—A school official said today if a Negro doctor sends his son back to an integrated school the board will do everything it can to prevent "any retaliatory action against him."

Advertiser

Dr. Harry N. Jones yesterday withdrew his 5-year-old son from a newly integrated one-room school at Deale.

His action came after windows at the school were smashed and a "motorcade" of white men drove by his home.

P. 1B

The Jones boy was the only Negro student in the 26-pupil first grade class which meets in a rented store.

9-20-57

Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, said today the board "takes a serious view of the action of intimidation upon the part of a small group of Dr. Jones' fellow citizens at Deale."

Montgomery

Weigle's statement said that should Jones decide to reinstate his son "the board wishes to assure him that it will use all means of its disposal to prevent any further disruption of the school's program or any retaliatory action against him and his family.

"Regardless of Dr. Jones' decision," the statement continued, "the board will do all in its power to apprehend the individuals responsible for damage to the rented school property. It will prosecute to the full extent of the law for obstructing operation of the county school system and for forcibly interfering with the orderly process of desegregation . . ."

Weigle said all the members of the board approved the statement.

After windows were smashed in the school, a delegation of three white women and two men called on Dr. Jones and asked that his son be removed from the school. Jones referred them to the Board of Education.

Yesterday he announced he withdrew his son from the school "for fear of repercussions against both whites and Negroes who supported the boy's right to attend the school."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN MARYLAND— Police Sgt. Bernard Kalnoske holds a charred wooden cross found burning early Sunday on a fence surrounding the Governor's Mansion at Annapolis, Maryland. The signs also were on the fence. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldi, a strong advocate of compliance with the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools, was at home in the mansion but was not aware of the cross-burning at the time. (AP Wirephoto).

Cross Burned In Front Of Maryland's Mansion

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6 (AP)—A cross was burned early today in front of the executive mansion of Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin.

The cross, measuring three feet high and two feet wide, was attached to an iron fence in front of the mansion. It was blanked by signs saying, "Down with traitor McKeldin!" and "Save our Southern way of life."

McKeldin, a Republican, has publicly criticized the actions of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas in the Little Rock integration crisis and has blasted segregationists in his own state.

Issues Statement.

The governor later issued a statement in which he said the cross-burning apparently was the "bitter fruit" of the "seeds of intolerance" planted in Arkansas.

He said it created no sense of personal fear and would not change "either the commendable position of officialdom of the state and its civil divisions or the praiseworthy support of the general populace in the cause of human rights."

"To that extent, the cross-burning—whether the act of youthful pranksters, or the expression of intolerance by a handful of adults—was an empty gesture, completely wasteful in time and purpose.

"Much of the criticism, in which I have joined, of the situation created in the State of Arkansas was based on the certainty that the seeds of intolerance planted there would bear their bitter fruit in other places.

"This morning's occurrence in Annapolis gives substance to this ground," McKeldin added.

City and state police were investigating.

The flaming cross was spotted about 1:05 a.m. by William Clark, an 18-year-old sailor who lives in Annapolis and is a member of a volunteer fire unit. He ran to a nearby apartment, phoned city police and then helped them tear down the cross and extinguish the flames.

Burlap Cross.

The cross was rapped in burlap and soaked in oil, police said.

Two 4X5-foot cardboard signs, neatly lettered with red paint, flanked the cross.

One sign bore a verse from the state song, "Maryland, My Maryland." It read:

"Better the fire upon the roll
Better the shot, the blade, the bow!
Than crucifixion of the soul—
Maryland!"

Beneath the verse were the words, "Down with traitor McKeldin!"

The other sign read, "Save our Southern way of life! States' rights and segregation or secession."

A small Confederate flag was affixed to both signs.

McKeldin has publicy accused Faubus of inciting the violence at Little Rock. He also has bitterly denounced segregationists in Deale, Md., who forced the withdrawal of a 6-year-old Negro boy from a white first grade by throwing bricks at classroom windows and burning a cross in his parents' yard.

Capt. James W. Musterman of the Annapolis police, said the signs and cross, which were suspended from the top of the fence grillwork by coat hangers, will be sent to FBI laboratories in Washington tomorrow for checks on fingerprints and origin of the paper and paint.

The governor's bedroom is on the opposite side of the house from where the cross was hung and he said he was unaware of it until police informed him later in the morning.

The excerpt from the Maryland song written by James R. Randall, a Marylander who lived in the Confederacy during the Civil War, reflects bitter feeling following the passage through Baltimore of Union troops in 1861.

Maryland remained part of the Union when the South seceded but sympathies of Marylanders were split, brother fought brother and several battles were fought on Maryland soil.

M'KELDIN URGES U.S. TELL 'ALL IT KNOWS'

Wants Full Story Revealed On Faubus' Actions

HINTS ALL NOT GIVEN OUT

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland criticized the Governor of Arkansas Thursday and said the time has come when the Federal Government should reveal all that it knows about the integration trouble in Little Rock.

Governor McKeldin, a Republican, said Gov. Orval Faubus' calling out the Arkansas National Guard and upsetting the integration plan of the Little Rock Board of Education was "particularly obnoxious."

In a statement listing Governor Faubus' actions, Governor McKeldin concluded:

Seeks Inside Story

"I believe the time has come when the Federal Government should reveal all that it knows—all the information that it has—of events and maneuvers preceding the calling out of the National Guard on Sept. 2 and of all that happened behind the scenes in Arkansas after the Guard was withdrawn under an order of the court.

Asked by a newsman whether this information referred to an FBI report, Governor McKeldin declined to elaborate.

Governor McKeldin posed a series of questions which he indicated could be answered by such a release of information. These were:

"Who started the rumors of prospective violence on which the Governor (Faubus) based his original action?

"What forces excited the violence after the troops were withdrawn? Who provided its leadership?"

Challenges Faubus

Governor McKeldin then said, "Let all the facts be known to all the people of Arkansas and all the people of America. Then let Governor Faubus issue his threatened call for a session of the Arkansas Legislature."

Governor McKeldin read his statement to newsmen when he arrived for a session of the joint Federal-State Action Committee.

He was one of four Southern Governors who formed a special committee to work out a compromise plan under which Federal troops would be removed from Little Rock.

Governor McKeldin said Governor Faubus, a Democrat, "completely rewrote" the agreement reached with President Eisenhower under which the troops would be withdrawn and Governor Faubus would guarantee protection for nine Negro students attending Central High.

The joint committee was set up to make recommendations under which certain Federally aided programs would be returned to control of the individual states.

Southerners Absent

The chairman of the session, Republican Gov. Lane Dwinell of New Hampshire, said the Little Rock matter "was not on the agenda."

Absent from the meeting were two Southern Governors of the nine-man committee.

They are Democrats Price Daniel of Texas, and J. P. Coleman of Mississippi. Governor Daniel reportedly was unable to attend because of the press of state business, but was represented by C. Read Granberry, executive director of the Texas Legislative Council. Governor Coleman is recuperating from a recent operation.

Governors attending are Governors Dwinell, McKeldin, Republican Victor E. Anderson of Nebraska, Democrat George Docking of Kansas, Democrat George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, Democrat Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, Republican Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, and Republican William G. Stratton of Illinois, who as chairman of the Governor's Conference is an ex-officio member of the committee.

They agreed in varying degrees that President Eisenhower had no other course but to send troops to Little Rock, except for Governor Docking, who limited his statement to the comment that "Faubus runs Arkansas, my problem is Kansas."

Teachers Feud With McKeldin

Post and Times Herald

P A 9 mon 10-14-57

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

The latest row between Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin and the influential Maryland State Teachers Association climaxes a stormy, 7-year relationship.

Since his election in 1950, the Maryland chief executive has tangled repeatedly with the 15,000-member organization on the issue of raising salaries.

P A 9

When the Association refused its customary invitation to the Governor for its recent 90th conference, the action may have been the prelude to a 1958 salary battle in the General Assembly.

Vetoed 1957 Bill

Mon 10-14-57

Among issues facing Maryland lawmakers when they reconvene in February will be McKeldin's veto of a 1957 bill to grant teachers a $400 pay boost from proceeds of a 3-cent cigarette tax.

In rejecting the measure last April, McKeldin declared "the teacher salary problem is a local responsibility."

The Governor had demanded in an earlier budget message that "the constant pressure for greater state financial support (to schools) be brought to an end, lest this dangerous course lead to the complete abandonment of local school systems . . ."

This brought McKeldin into head-on conflict with Maryland educational leaders.

Governor's Record

To date, McKeldin has vetoed four teacher pay bills. There was no measure introduced in 1954 and in 1956 a bill calling for a $400 boost in minimum scales died in the Senate.

McKeldin in 1953 signed a bill proposed by the Governor-appointed Green Commission for increases of $300 to $600 in minimum scales over a seven-year period. The teacher group attacked the increase as inadequate.

Milson S. Raver, executive secretary of the teachers, annually has spearheaded the drive for higher pay. Under his leadership the Association has become a potent political force, which legislators have learned to reckon with.

School Board Names 39 New Teachers

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 P. 12

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

The School Board at its last meeting before the fall term begins, appointed 36 new elementary teachers, three secondary teachers and two principals and vice principals on Thursday.

James McDonald, now a teacher at the Carter Woodson Elementary School No. 160 was named vice-principal of Elementary School No. 138 at the rate of $7,450.

Charles Pitts now vice principal of Elementary School No. 138 was made principal of Elementary School No. 127 with a salary of $8,241.

Mrs. Lillie G. Patterson, now librarian at the Fannie Barbour Elementary School No. 161, was named specialist in library services at a salary of $6,600. $6,600.

* * *

NAMED AS demonstration teachers were Norma Burns, Vera Carrington, Gladys Daniels and Lucille Williams.

Among those who resigned are Sylvia Elliott, Bettye L. Isabelle, Dorothy Leak, Violette Lee, Bertha T. Washington and Mary Watts.

Mrs. Gloria Basfield, school social worker, was granted a leave of absence on a 20 20 per cent basis from Sept. 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 for graduate study.

School No. 75 which is to be built at Lafayette Ave. and and Claymount Ave. is to be named Calverton Junior High School, while the school located at Preston and Eden Sts. will be called Preston Elementary School No. 146.

* * *

SECONDARY SCHOOL physicians will be employed on a contract basis after Jan. 1, 1958 at a salary rate of $15 per two hour session.

At that time the classification of "secondary school physician" is to be abolished by the City Service Commission.

Also approved was a recommendation that the secondary school physicians be continued in their present City Service classification and that their salary rate for 180 two hour sessions be set at $2,700.

* * *

NAMED TO elementary posts and the schools to which they were assigned are:

Thurston A. Atkins, No. 159; Beatrice Avery, 145; Blanche D. Beckham, 112; Gladys B. Murphy, 140; Shirley N. Dinkett, 113; Myrtle J. Rce, 112; Doris B. Ricks, 136; Ida P. Robinson, 148; Marie Matthews, 145; Bobbylyne W. Grider, 145; John W. Crooms, 111; Geraldine E. Scott, 135; Rosalie Scott, 102; Doris E. Davis, 135; Celia W. Graham, 122; Marlene E. Gregg, 145; Colyn C. Harrington, 111;

Sylvia B. Henry, 136; Delores Y. Hicks, 105; Esther W. Hudson, 142; Nina A. Jackson, 142; William M. Jessup, 125; Mildred J. Jordan, 142; Shirley A. Dean, 137;

And, Carolyn R. Collins, 141; Dorothy S. Lee, 162; Thelma P. Foreman, 120; Lola Smith, 141; Janie B. Spearman, 138; Jacqueline F. Spencer, 162; C. Whitfield, 127; Olive G. Williams, 161; Nannie F. Wimple, 141; Marlene J. Wise, 141;

Secondary teachers named include: Bernard A. Friend, Dunbar High, 133; David L. Fisher, counselor School No. 70; June R. Bowen, home economics teacher at Houston Junior High No. 181.

Full Integration Up in Anne Arundel

Post + Times Herald

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (AP) The Anne Arundel County Board of Education will act Wednesday on a petition urging desegregation of all county schools by September.

The county desegregated the first three grades last year and has added the fourth grade for the coming year in a program of gradual integration.

Under its present program, the fifth and sixth grades are scheduled for desegregation in September, 1958, with junior high and high schools some time after that.

County Desegregation To Total 963 in Fall

Star Tue. 7-2-57 P. 1-b

Washington, D.C.

Three hundred and seven more Negro pupils plan to transfer from segregated to integrated schools in Montgomery County in September, bringing to 963 the number of Negro pupils in integrated classrooms.

Dr. Forbes H. Norris, superintendent of schools, releasing these figures today, said 32 per cent of the Negro pupils will be in integrated schools when the third year of the county's desegregation program starts this fall.

Two more schools will receive Negro pupils for the first time. They are West Rockville Elementary, expected to register 20, and Sherwood Elementary, expected to register upwards of 17. Forty-nine schools were integrated last year.

The forecasts were contained in a report given to the Board of Education by Dr. Norris. It was prepared by his Professional Committee on Desegregation.

Negro pupils of kindergarten age still will find difficulty registering in integrated schools near their homes, the report shows. Only 28 of 77 requests for such registrations were granted. The others were turned down because "space or program was not available."

Most of the shifts in Negro pupils will ta[illegible] in the up-county area, be[illegible] virtually all the down-county schools are completely integrated.

In another action, the board awarded a contract for supplying milk to the school next year to Chestnut Farms Dairy, after spokesmen for the dairy protested vigorously against methods used in the competitive bidding for the contract last week.

Mrs. Corelli David, school lunch supervisor, told the board she rejected all the bids, then made the bids public.

Jo V. Morgan, jr., attorney for the dairy, said the revelation jeopardized Chestnut Farms' chances of winning the contract on a second bid.

The dairy bid 5.84 cents for half-pints and 10.53 cents for pints. The contract, a dairy spokesman said, involves about $356,000 in sales during the school year.

Fees for School Use Forbidden in Maryland

Post + Times Herald P. 7-b

Wed. 7-24-57

Washington, D.C.

FEE—L . . . . . .

A Montgomery County dispute has resulted in a statewide ruling prohibiting local school systems from charging rent for school facilities.

The Maryland Attorney General has ruled that school boards must permit free use of school facilities for gatherings and discussions by nonpartisan groups and for community social and recreational activities.

The question was raised by the Damascus Volunteer Fire Department's protest over a $62.50 bill for use of the Damascus High School. A legal ruling was asked when school officials denied a subsequent request by the department to use the building.

County school officials estimate that $54,000 in fees was collected last year. Roughly $34,000 went for janitors' overtime, and $20,000 for heat and light.

"It looks as if the taxpayer will have to pick up the tab," said David W. Zimmerman, assistant state school superintendent.

Zimmerman was unable to estimate how many local jurisdictions have been charging rent for school so he said he is advising all local superintendents to review their policy in light of the ruling.

Officers Examine Cross Burned at Deale, Md.
(AP Wirephoto)

GOVERNOR HITS ACTION

Maryland Threats Oust Negro Pupil

Jones Union P. 4

DEALE, Md., Sept. 20 (AP)—Brick throwers, cross burners and threatening telephone callers scared a 5-year-old Negro student out of a white classroom today, apparently for the year.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said those responsible are "misfits" and their actions are "moronic."

He declared sternly "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance and respect for the law."

Violations of Maryland law, he said, "will not be condoned and there must remain no areas of even minor or implied rebellion against the Constitution of the United States."

The governor told state police to keep the situation in Deale under close surveillance "until the vandals and troublemakers are apprehended and the town returned to the peaceful calm of its custom."

Sat., 9-21-57

The cause of the integration commotion in this fishing community 15 miles south of Annapolis is the son of the town's only resident physician, Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro. He said 60 per cent of his patients since he established practice here in 1952 are white.

The doctor took his son out of the rented school room Wednesday after he reported a motorcade of whites paraded by his house.

He made up his mind not to send the boy back after his wife received a telephone call last night and two hours later a cross was suspended from a tree and burned.

"If these people have nerve enough to go up to my home after verbal support from the chief executive of the state and burn a cross, wouldn't they have nerve enough to do something else?" asked Jones.

The caller told Jones' wife "to buy a one-way ticket across the Mason-Dixon Line for your family—we'll give you a week to get out."

Jones, 42, a native of Bluefield, W. Va., and graduate of Howard University in Washington, said his son will be sent to another school Monday. He said he hasn't decided where or if the family might move.

Jones said the boy had no idea of the happenings except to ask when he woke up in the morning, "Why can't I go to school?"

The doctor expressed puzzlement over the protests. He said he had received no indication of trouble before the boy registered.

Foes Seen Winning Round In Deale Integration Battle

Doctor Weighs Plan to Leave Maryland Town

By C. W. PUFFENBARGER
Star Staff Reporter

DEALE, Md., Sept. 21.—The brick-throwers and cross burners have won the first round of a fight to retain segregation in Southern Anne Arundel County schools, despite such formidable odds as Gov. McKeldin and county school officials.

They drove a 6-year-old Negro boy from a school he entered September 5.

They may even have succeeded in persuading, or frightening the boy's father, Dr. Harry N. Jones, to leave the community entirely. P. 11-56

Integration foes say police will have to be kept on hand 24 hours a day if integration occurs. Evening Star

The bitter feeling that flared after young Harry Jones entered the previously all-white first grade classroom here are still smoldering. Washington, D.C.

Dr. Jones said he won't send the boy back to school here or to Shadyside, five miles away, which most colored students from this area attend.

He indicated the boy would be placed in school in Washington where the doctor maintains an office and a residence. And the physician believes he might move away entirely.

Even though he agrees with Gov. McKeldin's belief "there is nothing to indicate that the burners (of the cross) in Deale were more than a few community misfits," Dr. Jones is concerned about his son.

"We have an investment here," he said. "But, of course, it's not worth 3 cents. They are going to throw bombs through it and burn crosses on it."

He was speaking of the bricks that were tossed through the windows of the former store which the county is using for a firstgrade classroom and of the cross which was burned on his lawn Thursday night, after his son was withdrawn from school.

Segregation leaders in this waterfront community on Herring Bay, about 20 miles south of Annapolis, said everything would have gone smoothly after the boy withdrew from school if Gov. McKeldin had not issued a statement offering him protection if he wished to re-enter.

Miss Paulina Reney, who represents the 7th District on the Board of County Commissioners, said:

"I know these watermen and they're just not going to stand for it (integration). Everything was calm if Mr. McKeldin had just kept his mouth shut. It looks like he's just trying to stir things up."

The Governor called Dr. Jones by telephone yesterday to offer his "regrets" over the incident.

PRINCIPALS IN DEALE INTEGRATION CASE—Dr. Harry N. Jones (left), who decided to withdraw his 5-year-old son from a school class of white students after a cross was burned near his home in Deale, Md., discusses tension in the Anne Arundel County community with Ruby Downs, owner of the building in which the classroom is located.—AP

McKeldin Statement

He issued a statement in Annapolis later in the day saying, "There is no evidence of an active organization or of community approval or acceptance of the moronic maneuvers that have occurred in Deale since the opening of the school term." And the Governor said he has asked State Police to keep Deale under close watch until the "vandals and trouble - makers are apprehended."

He said the situation was no cause for alarm but:

"The violation of long-established Maryland laws will not be condoned and, in this State of orderly government, there must remain no areas of even minor or implied rebellion against the Constitution of the United States, which is spelled out in the Declaration of Rights of the Maryland constitution as the supreme law of the State."

The police have made no arrests either in the brick-throwing incident or the cross-burning.

Mrs. Raney said the community of several thousand not only has persons who have never had integration, but "we've got Washington people trying to get away from it."

"They can send State Police down here, but they're going to have to keep them here 24 hours a day," Mrs. Raney said.

"The situation has been closed, peacefully and without violence," she said.

"Tough District"

"If I knew who burned the cross and threw the bricks, I wouldn't tell you," she said. "This is a tough district. People down here are independent. They say what they mean and they fight for it."

She said she warned School Supt. David S. Jenkins there would be trouble if the colored boy entered the school, and she acknowledged she knew about the letter Dr. Jones received from the County Planning and Zoning Commission yesterday telling him his office is in violaton of county zoning laws and ordered him to stop using it.

The doctor called the letter "another way they're getting at me."

Alvin Parks, who led a delegation to Dr. Jones the day after the brick-throwing on September 10 asking him to remove the boy from the school, said most of the community is against integration and that there would be more trouble if any attempts at it are made.

Mr. Parks, who runs a fishing tackle pier and restaurant with a sign outside saying "white only," said he believes some helped in the demonstration against Dr. Jones, because "they don't like it because he wouldn't send his kids to school with them."

One of Dr. Jones' strongest backers is retired Washington police Sergt. Ruby Downs, who rents the store to the county for a classroom and uses the other side for his real estate office.

Keep Rifle Loaded

Mr. Downs, 74, sits with a loaded rifle by his desk "and 200 more rounds in his empty drawer" and tells visitors the trouble is caused by a "small group of idiots"—about 25, he estimates.

Mrs. Ruth Brennan, wife of a Navy officer from Edgewater and a veteran teacher in charge of the class which Harry Jones attended, thinks "most people here are dead set against it (integration), but I don't think the parents of my children would condone this," indicating the two broken front windows.

Dr. Jones, who works four days a week in his Washington office at 1520 Ninth street N.W., where he says 60 per cent of his patients are white, also is convinced the demonstrations were caused by a small group.

"The thinking people of the community are embarrassed by it," he said.

He said he felt the community has accepted him and that he has been working closely with the 7th District Squad at Shadyside.

He recalled the Memorial Day parade at Deale where 50 to 60 persons succumbed to heat prostration and were brought to his new office for treatment.

"They weren't throwing bricks through my window that day," he said.

Dr. Jones kept repeating he is not a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that he is not a "crusader."

Block From Residence

He said he was merely doing "what I believe is right" and that the white school is more convenient. "This was just ideal," he said.

The temporary classroom Harry was sent to is about a block away from the Jones residence. Shadyside is about five miles away. The only other school in the 7th District at the southern tip of the county is a white school at Shadyside.

White high school students from here go to Southern High at Lothian, colored students to

lates in Annapolis.

Dr. Jones said he moved to Deale in 1952 after having known and traveled in the area for 20 years.

He opened his office in front of his home last spring. It is still not completed. He is building it himself. The county adopted a gradual integration program last year in the first grades, and the fourth grade was added this year.

This, however, was the first attempt at integration south of Annapolis in the county.

Dr. Jones is a native of Bluefield, W. Va., and was graduated from Howard University Medical School in 1944. He is 44 years old.

The little boy who caused all the furor is being kept from the public by his parents.

"He doesn't know anything about it," Dr. Jones said.

"He just wants to know why he can't go to school. He wished this morning to go to school just one more day—just one more day."

Bowles Asks $3500 To Bar Negro Pupils

EASTON, Md., Aug. 29 (AP) — The president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People says he can get the Negroes out of Talbot County schools for about $3500.

The man who heads the NAAWP, chartered in Delaware, is Bryant Bowles of Beaumont, Tex. He spoke for about an hour last night at a meeting of the Talbot County Citizens Association, a group formed this year to fight racial integration in the schools.

Eleven Negroes attended Talbot County schools last year and are scheduled to return when classes begin next month.

The association claims a membership of 800. About 125 turned out for last night's session. Some money was collected toward the fund Bowles said was needed and about 20 persons stood up to volunteer as fund canvassers.

Bowles told the group, "I can get those niggers out but it's going to cost you money." He said it cost about $3500 to get 11 Negroes out of Milford, Del., schools in 1954 and would cost about the same here.

10 Sticks Of Dynamite Placed On Lawn Of Negro In Maryland—But Fuse Fizzles

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1 Sat 9-14-57

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP) — A seven-foot fuse fizzled out today six inches from 10 sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the latent explosive force was equal to a one-ton bomb. He expressed belief the homemade bomb would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame, duplex houses occupied by Negroes if it had exploded.

Messick theorized the failure was due to use of an old fuse.

Sessions Boyd, 57, found the dynamite in a plastic picnic bag 10 feet from his house this morning. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons Sessions Jr., 7, and William, 6.

The boys are two of seven Negroes attending the Hanson Street Primary School with about 370 white children. The integration started last year and has been protested by the Talbot County Citizens Assn.

Two of the other Negro children live on the same block as the Boyds.

Last year, about 25 per cent of the white students in three elementary schools opened for the first time to Negroes were kept home for two weeks in protest.

About 30 adults demonstrated in front of the Hanson Street school at the opening of the present term on Sept. 5. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the grand jury on charges of conspiracy. Another man was held for jury trial on a disorderly conduct charge for using profanity.

Since then, there has been no demonstrative protest. Police Chief William H. Wilkinson, head of a seven-man force, said he heard the association has held two meetings in the past week, including last night.

The chief declared the bombing attempt "looked like a local job."

AP Wirephoto

HOMEMADE BOMB GETS DUCKING

Sessions Boyd, Striped Shirt, Watches Police Dunk Bomb

Boyd, a native of Elloree, S. C., said he "knew almost everyone in town" and had heard no threats against him. He has worked for eight years as headwaiter at the Tidewater Inn, a modern hotel.

Gradual Integration Hit

BALTIMORE, July 12 (AP)—A court-approved plan for ending segregation in Harford County schools over a period of six years has been challenged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP asked United States District Court last June to order an immediate end of segregation in the county. But Judge Roszel C. Thomsen approved the School Board's plan which will begin with integration of 11 elementary schools in September.

Principally, NAACP attorneys object to a special educational board which would screen prospective Negro pupils who applied for admission to junior nad senior high schools. They say this places "a series of burdens" on Negro students.

They gave notice yesterday they would appeal to Federal Circuit Court.

School Integration Gains in Maryland

Assistant Superintendent Terms Progress 'Gradual, but Satisfactory'

Star Thurs. 8-29-57

Washington D.C. P. 19-A

By WILLIAM B. HARWOOD

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29 (AP).—About two-thirds of Maryland's counties will open desegregated schools next week.

Only eight counties—including seven on the tradition-steeped Eastern Shore—have yet to enroll Negroes in previously all-white classrooms.

In 14 counties and Baltimore City (Garrett County is not counted because it has no Negroes in the public school system), desegregation is progressing "gradually but satisfactorily," said Dr. David Zimmerman, assistant State superintendent of schools.

At the start of the 1955-56 school year, 12,894 Negro students were attending previously all-white schools — 11,903 of them in Baltimore City and 991 in the counties.

Last September, 20,936 Negro students were enrolled in mixed schools—19,209 in Baltimore and 1,727 in the counties.

Will Exceed 22,000

Starting next week, when the 1957-58 school year begins in most areas, estimated enrollments show more than 22,000 Negro students will be attending classes with white students—2,385 of them in 14 counties and the indefinite balance in Baltimore City. The 22,000 represents about 19 per cent of Maryland's Negro school children, and is about 1,064 more Negroes than had been integrated at the close of school last June.

Although eight counties have not admitted Negroes to classes with whites, Calvert County, where Negroes make up 51.8 per cent of the total school enrollment, remains the lone county without an announced plan for beginning integration.

Every other county, Garrett still excepted, now has a plan for integration, including Caroline, which at this time last year was a holdout.

The biggest strides toward complete integration have been taken in Montgomery, Baltimore and Allegany Counties.

Montgomery Leads

Among the larger county school populations, and including Baltimore City, Montgomery leads the way. Its desegregation program which began two years ago involved about one-third of its 100 schools and was confined to the lower, urban half of the county, particularly in the suburbs of Washington.

This year, the program embraces 51 schools and 31.9 per cent of the county's 3,017 Negro students and extends as far north as Burtonsville, Sandy Spring, Laytonsville and Damascus. It means that 963 Negro children will be integrated in 51 schools at all grade levels this year—651 in elementary schools and 312 in secondary compared to 686 in 49 schools last school year.

Notices were sent to parents of 432 Negro students notifying them their children had been recommended for transfer to integrated schools nearer their homes.

Notices were not returned from 54 of these Negro families. Ninety-four others did not want to leave all-Negro schools.

Of the 284 desiring transfer, all but 28 were approved. An additional 28 were transferred at the request of their parents and 23 more Negroes enrolled in kindergarten of schools nearest their homes.

Baltimore County, with 385 Negroes integrated in about 60 of its 90 schools last year, will extend its desegregation program to all but seven schools. It expects to have 633 Negroes in mixed classes, or about 28.7 per cent of the 4,062 Negroes in an estimated total enrollment of 73,880.

Allegany, with only 270 Negroes in a total estimated school enrollment of 15,350 for September, is more than half-way down the road to complete desegregation with 170, or 63 per cent, of its Negroes enrolled in mixed schools.

Prince Georges, with 155 Negroes attending 17 mixed schools last year, expects about 230 in 20 schools this fall. The county has about 7,000 Negroes out of a total estimated enrollment of 57,000.

No Progress East of Bay

But with the exception of Cecil County at the northern tip of the Eastern Shore, and Talbot — an island amid the Shore's still segregated seven—integration has not gained even a toehold east of Chesapeake Bay.

Kent, Queen Annes, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset Counties all have said they will consider Negro applications for transfers to white schools. This is the second year for such a policy in all but Caroline.

But with one exception, all say they have received no applications.

The lone exception is Wicomico County which for the second year received one application before the July 31 deadline from an elementary grade Negro. The same student was denied transfer to a white school last year, and school authorities are expected to reject it again this year.

Caroline has announced no plan. The school board there has made "no statement as to color line," according to County Superintendent Wilbur S. Hoopengardner.

Talbot, which admitted nine Negroes to the first three grades of two schools last September, lost three of them when one family moved out of the county. Three more transfers have been accepted for this year. So nine of the county's 1,269 Negro students—32.7 per cent of the total school enrollment—again will be attending white schools.

Segregationist Bryant Bowles, back on the Eastern Shore this week after a couple years' absence, announced the County Citizens Association has given Talbot school officials an ultimatum to remove Negro children from the school rolls.

Cecil County, with 16 Negroes attending a school serving the integrated Naval Training Center at Bainbrige last school year, will have about 20 Negroes in white schools next year. All but three will be in Bainbridge Elementary School.

These 29 Negro students in Talbot and Cecil Counties represent less than half of one per cent of the approximately 13,177 Negro public school children on the Eastern Shore.

In Southern Maryland, Calvert County—admittedly faced with the biggest problem percentagewise and having quite a few traditions of its own—has taken no public step toward desegregation.

No transfer applications have been received from Negro students. None has been asked for. School authorities are saying nothing publicly except that they estimate a total enrollment of 3,683 in the public schools next month. More than half, or 2,154, will Negroes, it is estimated.

Progress in St. Marys

St. Marys, southernmost of the State's 23 counties, has made progress. A year ago, county school authorities were faced with a Federal court suit in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded a start on integration. A Federal court ruled the NAACP had not exhausted its remedies at the local and State level.

The St. Mary's school board has approved the transfer of four Negro pupils to previosuly all-white schools when schools open September 5. The transfers are in line with the board's policy to consider transfer applications for the elementary grades, one through six, where administratively feasible.

Charles County, with the second largest percentage of Negro students in the State—45.5 per cent—will again have five Negroes in the Indian Head School — the same five who were accepted last fall after the school board said it would accept applications for transfer to all grades.

Anne Arundel had 77 Negro students in the first three grades of 13 desegregated schools last year. Dr. David S. Jenkins, county superintendent, says that until classes begin it will be impossible to tell how many additional there will be this year.

No Change in Howard

Howard County, which approved nine Negro transfers in the first six grades last year, will have nine again. There have been no new applications, according to John E. Yingling, superintendent.

Carroll County began the 1955-56 school year with 16 Negroes in two schools, but nine left the New Windsor School, leaving only seven Negroes enrolled in the 531-pupil Union Bridge School last year. It will take five more this year for a total of 12 out of a county-wide Negro enrollment of about 560.

Frederick County has desegregated all but six schools and officials say the number of Negroes attending mixed classes this year will more than triple, 170 compared to 49 last year. The county expects a total enrollment of 13,330, including 1,197 Negroes.

Washington County expects the same number of Negroes, about 155, to attend desegregated schools but expects the number to jump considerably in 1959 with completion of a building program. The county has only 382 Negroes out of a total school population of about 17,260.

Hartford County, confronted by a Federal court directive to speed up its integration, is expecting between 35 and 40 Negroes in four grades of mixed schools this fall, according to David G. Harry, jr., president to the school board.

Fourteen Negro students attended three grades in otherwise white schools last year.

McKeldin Pledge To Aid Integration Hit

Deale, Md., Sept. 20 (AP)—A County official Friday accused Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of "trying to stir something up" with his promises of State-police support if a 6-year-old Negro boy would re-enroll in a white school.

"Everything is calm if Mr. McKeldin will just keep his mouth shut," said Mrs. Pauline W. Remey, who lives at this Bayside fishing village and represents the Seventh District on the Board of Anne Arundel County Commissioners.

"I've known these watermen all my life, and they're not going to take it," she continued. Governor McKeldin can issue all the edicts he wants to, and they can send State and County police, but they'll have to stay here 24 hours a day."

Mrs. Remey indicated she thought McKeldin's statement Thursday hight have had something to do with the burning of a cross in front of the office of Dr. Harry N. Jones Thursday night.

Dr. Jones, a Negro, the only resident physician in this community, 20 miles south of Annapolis, took his son out of school Wednesday after threatening phone calls, and the passing of a motorcade in front of his house, and the throwing of bricks through school windows.

McKeldin had issued a statement promising State police protection if Dr. Jones wanted to re-enroll the boy.

McKeldin issued another statement Friday, calling those responsible for the cross burning "misfits" and their actions "moronic." He told State police to keep the situation under close surveillance "until the vandals and troublemakers are apprehended and the town returned to the peaceful calm of its custom."

The Governor said that "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance, and respect for the law."

Dr. Jones, 42, said the threats against his family and the reaction against his son's enrolling in the first grade of Deale Elementary School, a block and a half away, are from a minority of Deale citizens. He said he was "not crusading for anything" and just wanted the boy to go to a good school close by. The Negro school is six miles away.

Dr. Jones said 60 per cent of his patients since he established practice here in 1952 were white.

Punishment of Terrorists Promised

McKeldin Pledges All-Out Support If Negro Returns to Deale School

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Gov. Theodore McKeldin promised county and state law enforcement support today if a Negro doctor wants to send his son back to a newly-integrated school.

Dr. Harry N. Jones withdrew his five-year-old son yesterday from the one-room school annex in a rented store.

The doctor expressed fear "of repercussions against both whites and Negroes who supported the boy's right to attend the school" at Deale, 15 miles South of the state capital.

Bricks were thrown through windows of the school on Sept. 11 and five whites called on Dr. Jones to urge his son's withdrawal. The doctor refused. A motorcade went by his house Tuesday night. The next day the doctor withdrew the boy.

McKeldin and Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of the county school board, both issued statements deploring actions of what they called a few and assured there will be full efforts to prosecute them.

Mrs. Jones said her son would return to school only if definite promises were made "the same things won't again." She expressed they could be made police haven't made an et" in the Sept. 11 ing.

es said he "appreci- ooperation and con- displayed but had ate plans to reenter n the white school.

Dr. Jones, who spent the day in his Washington office, said he wanted to confer with his wife in Deale before making any decision. He expressed surprise that McKeldin had entered the case. "I didn't intend to get the Governor involved," said Dr. Jones. "All this over a little six-year-old boy!")

McKeldin said "few instances of violence, near violence" or threats of violence" over integration in Maryland were "intolerable as affronts to the essential orderliness of our society and the high respect in which law is held by our citizenry."

The "unlawful acts" of a few persons, he said, "will not be condoned. Every effort will be made to apprehend the perpetrators, bring them to trial and punish them in accord with the law.

"Marylanders, I believe, strongly favor organized and orderly government and will not accept the actions or threats of criminals, either singly or in mob strength, as a substitute for law."

Dr. Weigle, who also is President of St. John's College, said the County School Board "takes a serious view of the actions of intimidation upon the part of a small group of Dr. Jones' fellow citizens at Deale."

Regardless of whether Dr. Jones returns his son to school, Dr. Weigle said "the Board will do all in its power to apprehend the individuals responsible for damage to the rented school property and will prosecute them to the full extent of the law for obstructing the operation of the county school system."

The Jones boy was the first Negro to attend a school with whites south of Annapolis. There are 25 white pupils.

Total now stands at 78 units

Effective next September, the names of 25 Baltimore County public schools will be added to the 53 currently listed as racially non-discriminatory, the County Board of Education has announced.

Colored children residing in the attendance districts for the newly-listed schools may enroll in these schools for the school year 1957-58 provided the physical capacity of the buildings permit," the announcement stated.

Named to be racially non-discriminatory next school year are the following elementary schools; Carroll Manor, Catonsville, Chase, Edgemere, Fullerton, Gray Manor, Hebbville, Kingsville, Lansdowne, Martin Boulevard, Parkville, Stoneleigh, Westchester and Westowne.

Secondary schools listed include the Carroll Manor, Dumbarton and Towson junior high schools and the Towson Senior High School.

Also the Riverview, Norwood and Inverness elementary schools, currently under construction and scheduled to be opened next September.

Rounding out the elementary-school list are the Elmwood, Glenmar and Hampton elementary schools, all under construction.

* * *

STUDENT BODIES for the above-listed facilities, it was further explained, will be housed on a part-time basis, starting next September, with enrollments of the Fullerton, Victory Villa and Lutherville elementary schools, respectively, pending completion of their home schools.

Twenty-five county public schools were placed on the racially non-discriminatory list last September including the following elementary schools: Bear Creek, Campfield, Dundalk, Edmondson Heights, Franklin, Hawthorne, Lutherville, Middlesex, Owings Mills, Parkville, Patapsco Neck, Perry Hall, Pikesville, Randallstown, Relay, Riderwood, Victory Villa, Wellwood, Woodlawn and Woodmoor.

Also: the Franklin and Sudbrook junior high schools; the Franklin and Milford Mill senior high schools; and the Ridge School, a special unit for the instruction of mentally-retarded youngsters.

The 25 county public schools established as racially non-discriminatory in September 1955 were as follows:

Arbutus, Back River, Baltimore Highlands, Berkshire, Chesapeake Terrace, Cockeysville, Colgate, Essex, Fifth District, Fort Howard, Halethorpe, Loch Raven, Maiden Choice, Merritt Point, Mars Es- Rosedaye, Seventh District, Sixth District, Sparks, Sussex and Villa Cresta elementary schools;

Also, Hereford Junior High and senior high schools at Catonsville, Dundalk, Hereford and Kenwood.

* * *

IN SUMMARY, it was explained that colored pupils may apply for admittance, next school year, as new entrants or transfer students, at any of the above-listed 78 county public schools, up to the physical capacity of the facilities designated.

It was further explained that colored students, as well as white students, are required to reside within the attendance districts of these various schools in order to be eligible for enrollment.

The announcement concluded by saying that "in exceptional cases individual requests for the enrollment of colored children in schools not yet established as racially non-discriminatory will be considered by the (school system's) pupil personnel service."

Southerner Says Segregation Fight Based on Mix-Up

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 21 (AP)—Southern newspaper editor Thomas R. Waring said here tonight the campaign to break down racial separation in public schools is based on misunderstanding of the problem.

Waring, editor of The Charleston (S. C.) News & Courier, spoke at an assembly of students and faculty at Williams College here.

Waring was invited to explain the South's position on race relations.

For 25 years, Waring said, only one side of the present controversy over Southern racial customs has reached the bulk of the Northern people.

"If the people of the country as a whole understood thoroughly what is being done in the false name of 'civil rights,'" Waring said, "they would demand that constitutional government be restored."

He said that the same methods now being used to integrate schools by judicial force in the South might be turned on other regions in other causes.

Negro Slugs 2 Teachers In Detroit

DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP) — A policeman patrolled the halls of two Detroit schools today after two teachers were slugged by a Negro youth.

Irene Sokoran, 14, and Delores Talberg, 15, said they were on monitor duty in the hall at Central yesterday when the youth attempted to engage them in conversation. He failed to produce school identification and John Hornkohl, 30, a counselor, asked the Negro to leave. Police said the youth knocked him to the floor and slugged Thomas Wolf, 52, a teacher.

The girls and teachers are white. The schools are located in a mixed neighborhood and many of the students are Negroes.

Detroit Police Guard Schools

DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP)—A policeman patrolled the halls of two Detroit schools periodically today after two teachers were slugged by a Negro youth.

Police Inspector Leroy Dickenson revealed that Central High School and adjacent Durfee Junior High have been under police surveillance for the past 10 days because of reported strongarming of students by teen-age non-students.

Police Lt. Gideon Tukacs said the patrolman on duty in the neighborhood was instructed to walk through the halls and grounds of the two schools at regular intervals after the two faculty members at Central were felled yesterday by an unidentified Negro youth. Neither was seriously hurt.

Irene Sokoran, 14, and Delores Talberg, 15, said they were on monitor duty in the hall at Central yesterday when the youth attempted to engage them in conversation. They requested his school identification and asked him to leave when he could not produce any.

John Hornkohl, 30, a counselor, then asked the Negro to leave. Police said the youth knocked him to the floor and slugged Thomas Wolf, 52, an education teacher, who came to Hornkohl's assistance. The youth fled.

The girls and the teachers are white. The schools are located in a mixed neighborhood and many of the students are Negroes.

Detroit Majority Found Favorable To Desegregation

DETROIT, MICH.—Special—Dr. Henry Sharp, professor at the University of Michigan has made a survey to find out what the sentiment in Detroit is on integrating colored children in the public school of that city. He finds that fifty-six per cent of Detroiters are in favor of integration.

The Detroit Tribune, a leading colored weekly of Michigan's metropolis analyses the university professors report as follows:

"Detroiters found that fifty-six per cent of the persons questioned by the professor's staff felt that Negroes should be integrated into white schools.

"The study, results of which were made this week, was taken in 1956, before the intense controversy arose on the issue in the South.

"University staffers queried persons in Wayne, Macomb and Oakland areas. A little more than one third felt that Negro children should attend different schools. One out of ten said Negro children should attend same schools but in different classrooms.

"Interviewers also asked the question: Would the parents mind if a six year old white girl brought her Negro classmate home to play.

"Thirteen per cent said that they would not approve. Four of ten said they would favor the children playing together and a slightly higher proportion said they would approve only of them playing together at school, not at home.

"Dr. Sharp said some parents were not concerned about the children playing together but what the neighbors would think.

"Less than a quarter of Southern born whites disapproved of the children playing together."

Ed. Note. School integration in Detroit, it is well known already exists. It is the law in Michigan. The survey of Dr. Sharp seems to have been made to find out how the parents liked the system. It is recalled that Secretary of Defense Wilson the former head of the General Motors Corporation recently commented upon integration. He named a colored man, with whom, as a boy, he attended school sixty years ago. Mr. Wilson said he didn't think that either he nor his colored school mate suffered from having gone to school together. This was further proof of the contention that going to school together--white and colored, does not disturb white folk who "have got something" in the least.

Maybe the famed minister Dr. Norman Vincent Peale has a contribution that sheds light on the uprising in Little Rock, Nashville and other places. In answering a question of a man who said he was disturbed over the way a priest and a preacher were lambasting each other's churches, Dr. Peale had an answer. He told the men: "You must remember that even a minister and a priest, being human, can have unresolved inner conflicts and hates. The fact that they speak in a holy place and with religious words does not alter the fact that prejudice, which is a form of insecurity and inferiority, can govern them the same as other persons."

More Than Third White Detroiters For Segregation

DETROIT, Oct. 7 (AP) — A majority of the white persons of Greater Metropolitan Detroit favor school integration while a little more than a third oppose it, the University of Michigan reported from a survey today.

The University, announcing findings of a cross-section survey conducted in the spring of 1956, said there was a "consistent and strong" relationship between education and racial attitude.

The University' Survey Research Center conducted the study in cooperation with Detroit's Commission on Community Relations.

A number of variables were discovered. However, the report said:

"A convincing majority (56 per cent) of the white residents of Greater Detroit feel that the Negro children should be completely integrated into the formerly all-white classes.

"Only one out of every 10 persons believes that Negroes should come to the school but be in their own classes.

"A little over a third of the whites advocate complete segregation of the two races in different schools."

$6,185,373 School Funds Allocated in Mississippi

Money from $10 Million Bond Issue

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25 — The state educational finance commission Monday said $6,185,373 in allocations for school construction under the state's Negro school program have been approved.

All the new allocations came out of a $10 million state general obligation bond issue sold recently by the state bond commission for the school program.

The projects were part of a backlog of construction fund requests accumulated by the EFC during a period from May through October when the commission was out of available funds.

$5 Million in Funds

More than $5 million of the funds allocated by the commission went for Negro school buildings.

Allocations for Negro schools were as follows:

Benton county, $280,000; Grenada county, $200,000; West Point municipal separate school district, Clay county, $225,000; Calhoun county, $235,000; Kemper county, $370,000; Clarksdale municipal separate, $250,000; Greenville municipal separate, $95,000; Jackson municipal separate, $550,000; Rankin county, $400,000; Copiah country, $475,000.

Sharkey-Issaquena counties line consolidated district and Anguilla line consolidated, $325,000 (joint project); Wilkinson county, $575,000; Walthall county, $440,000; Forest municipal separate, $140,813; Richton municipal separate, $588,000; Simpson county, $275,000; Quitman consolidated district Clarke county, $325,000; Picayune municipal separate, $100,000 and Brookhaven municipal separate, $90,000.

Other Allocations

Allocations for white schools were: Hancock county, $178,560; Ocean Springs municipal separate, $165,000; Moss Point municipal separate, $82,500, and city of Jackson municipal separate, $350,000.

The commission also announced the following bid dates for previously approved projects:

Jan. 10 — Campbellville elementary school, Holly Bluff line consolidated district, $91,875; Gibbs elementary school, Yazoo county, $150,000; Oak Park High school in Laurel municipal separate school district, $600,000.

Jan. 14—Fulton High school, Itawamba county, $142,000; Prentiss High, Jefferson Davis county, $452,443.

Jan. 16—Leflore county high, $774,000; Greenwood High, $489,993.

Jan. 17—Carver Elementary Junior High, Raymond, $248,625.

Jan. 21 —Central High, Ruleville, $305,000.

Jan. 23—Belzoni High, $255,000.

ACTION TO SAVE SCHOOLS URGED

Miss. Governor Says State 'Legally Naked'

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18 — Gov. J. P. Coleman told the Legislature Monday the state has been left "legally naked and legally defenseless" against school integration under present constitutional and statutory provisions.

The governor, making a renewed plea to the lawmakers for favorable action on a constitutional convention in the special session now underway, gravely spoke publicly for the first time on "pitfalls" in the state's present segregation strategy.

He said recent federal court decisions in Virginia "whether we like it or not, leave the state of Mississippi without any enforceable school provisions whatever."

Mississippians, he said, "are perfectly willing to close the schools, but are not willing to see all schools closed because one school has to be closed."

Coleman told the joint session of legislators the strategy the state must work on is to "save the overwhelmingly major portion of the system."

OPPONENTS REMARK

One opponent of the constitutional convention — Sen. Earl Evans Jr. of Canton — later charged that Coleman's remarks impressed him as being a "compromise to accept just enough integration to satisfy the NAACP."

Another opponent — Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson —called Coleman's address "political poppycock" which he said was used as "mere subterfuge to force the Legislature to give him a constitutional convention."

Coleman said that a constitutional convention offers the only remedy for preventing "our entire public school system from tumbling down the first time we are attacked."

The state, he said, "must wipe the school slate absolutely clean" and adopt new constitutional provisions and statutes which would prevent the same segregation attacks which are being successfully used in other states.

"I think all we should have to say about schools in the new constitution would be that any school district within this state is authorized to own and operate a public school system," he said, adding that the Legislature could also be authorized to "contribute" public funds to them.

'FREE FROM ATTACK'

Such a constitutional provision, Coleman observed, "would be absolutely immune to attack in the federal courts and would keep our public school system alive anywhere in the state regardless of what might happen to any other district."

Coleman ruled out the possibility that the state could switch to a private school system supported directly or indirectly with public funds as a "last resort" plan for segregation.

"If we are basing our hopes on negative thinking about a publicly subsidized private school system then we are leaning on a broken stick," he asserted.

A host of court decisions, he said, would not permit the state to "do indirectly that which is prohibited directly."

VEILED WARNING

Coleman gave a veiled warning that as chairman of the state bond commission he may put an embargo on any further bond issues for the Negro-white school building program unless the Legislature opens the way to rewrite school provisions.

"This is money which the people will have to repay even if their schools are destroyed and the buildings stand empty, monuments of our mismanagement," he asserted.

"I am deeply troubled about this," he said. "I do not want to put the people in debt for buildings which may be used for only a short time."

Virginia's pupil assignment law and other segregation provisions have been stricken down by the federal district court and by the US supreme court as being unconstitutional on their face.

Among the reasons cited by the judge for ruling out the laws as a group, Coleman said, were the adoption of an interposition resolution by Virginia, a specific admission by the governor of Virginia in submitting the school assignment law that it was for preserving segregated schools and provision that the state can cut off funds from mixed schools.

LEGAL PITFALLS

"The legal pitfalls affecting Mississippi schools are exactly the same as was true in Virginia," Coleman declared.

"We adopted an interposition resolution, we have more stringent school closing provisions than had Virginia, we provide for abolition by state action, and the legislative history as reflected in the (legislative) journals is identically the same," he added.

The state must acquire some "elbow room," Coleman said, "in which legally to exercise any and all legitimate educational reasons."

His plan of shifting the responsibility of operating schools to the local districts, and removing race as a legal standard, he said, would require applicants to file individual lawsuits rather than "class suits."

Upholding of the validity of the school assignment law in North Carolina by a special federal court has proven that "an effective method has already survived attack in the United States supreme court."

Five Points

Coleman said he felt Mississippians are agreed on five points:

"1. For the best interests of all races, integration shall be prevented. 2. Public education is a necessity in modern times. 3. Our educational system must be improved. 4. The only way to defeat a school integration order by the courts is to abolish the public school affected, and 5. That integration cannot be defeated by the use of force, either by the use of the National Guard or by mob violence."

Switching to Negro voting barriers, Coleman said the state is "not prepared to cope with the voting onslaughts" it will experience under the new federal civil rights act.

He called for a three-member voter registration commission in each county instead of the present county registrar who is the circuit clerk.

Mississippi's present educational requirements for voters, he said, would meet federal court tests, but the method of administration of the provisions could be "a very fatal pitfall."

If county registrars mishandle the educational tests prescribed by laws or become "pressured into registering all those who ask for registration in order to stay out of trouble," Coleman added, "we will soon be engulfed by wholesale voting of unqualified persons in Mississippi."

Coleman proposed that particular days on which persons can register be set aside, such as the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Applicants would be notified by the board of registrars if they passed or failed the written examination now required by law.

Six Months Wait

"We should provide that if one fails this educational test he shal not be eligible to take it again for six months," he added. Present law, he said, does not prohibit a voter from taking it over and over again.

Coleman implied in his talk that he does not approve of the plan proposed by Rep. Karl Wiesengurg, Jackson county that the legislature, the governor and lieutenant-governor serve as the constitutional convention.

"I believe the only sound approach is to allow the people to elect their delegates and then submit the finished product to the vote of the people," he said.

He intimated, however, that he will not reject any compromise to the administrative bills which have been introduced.

"If the Legislature in its wisdom can make improvements on the bills which have been introduced, everyone would welcome those improvements," he said.

The Senate is slated to take the first floor action Tuesday on the administration's bill calling for a September 2, 1958 constitutional convention with 158 delegates.

Coleman said at the end of his message to the joint session Monday that he hoped both branches will vote on the convention issue "this week" so that the people "can know where they stand and what to expect."

Stennis Urges Mississippi To Keep Equalization Plan

FRENCH CAMP, Miss., Oct. 24 (AP)—Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) today urged Mississippi to continue its program to equalize Negro and white schools as the "only hope for modification" of the U.S. Supreme Court order outlawing public school segregation.

Stennis spoke extemporaneously on the school issue, deviating from his prepared talk on the history and progress of the Natchez Trace Parkway at the annual convention of the Natchez Trace Assn.

The senator said the education equalization program is essential "if we are to sell our case to the nation."

"The only hope for modification of the court order is to sell our case to the nation. We could make no worse mistake than to abandon our present school program. It's permanent and it's positive. We must not turn our backs on it. If we do, we have no foundation on which to base our cause."

The school program has been stalled for lack of funds due to high interest rates on bonds.

Discussing the Natchez Trace Parkway, Stennis read a telegram from Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton assuring Mississippi its 316 miles of parkway would be completed in 1966.

The project was estimated at 66 million dollars, Stennis said, adding he plans to seek more money for expanded and additional recreational facilities along the historic route.

Advertiser
P; 1 F
Montgomery
10-25-57

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS ENDS

Times-Picayune

Mississippi Trims Districts Down to 151

Wed. 6-19-57

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., June 18 — A three-year job of trimming Mississippi's school districts from more than 2000 to 151 was completed here Tuesday by the state educational finance commission.

New Orleans La.

Reorganization of all school districts in the state was phase two of the state's 20-year plan to equalize Negro and white educational opportunities and upgrade all schools.

The first phase was completed when Mississippi two years ago put into effect a teacher minimum salary schedule giving minimum guarantees to all teachers regardless of race.

The EFC Tuesday put final approval o nreorganization plans submitted by Bolivar, Yalobusha and Panola counties, completing all 82 counties.

The counties had until July 1 to have their reorganization plans approved by the state commission or face the loss of state aid for support and construction. A year ago only 11 counties had been approved.

Ends Discrimination

The consolidation of school districts was a major feature of the broad Negro-white school plan drafted by the Legislature in 1953 under Gov. Hugh White to wipe out admitted discrimination in the allocation of school funds between the daces.

It was the first time a school reorganization was ever undertaken and accomplished from the state level. In 1953, the joint legislative education study committee revealed Mississippi had 2193 school districts, far more than other Southern states.

The EFC was set up as a result of the committee's planning to administer both the reorganization of districts and the construction of schools. The program contemplates spending $120 million during the next 20 years.

The state had decided to proceed with the program to establish an "equal but separate" school system for the races despite the 1954 supreme court decision which outlawed school segregation by law.

Completion of the EFC school district reorganization came despite heavy criticism of the program for legislators during the 1956 Legislature and repeated attempts to postpone the deadline for reconstituting school districts.

Coleman Opposed

Gov. J. P. Coleman opposed measures to retard the progress of the school program and warned he would veto any measures aimed at defeating the reorganization deadline.

The commission's broad powers also weathered a state supreme court test in a case arising from a one-district plan it approved for Adams county.

Louis Alford of McComb for the past year headed the commission, moving up from vice-chairman to succeed Tally Riddell of Quitman, who resigned after being named to another state board by Gov. Coleman.

In the past few months the commission has worked into the night, including Saturday nights, to complete hearings on arguments presented by opposing sides of reorganization plans. Commission members draw only per diem for days in session.

Other members of the commission include Luther Pullen of Kosciusko, J. Keith Worrell of Carrollton, David Miles of Lexington, T. M. Williams Jr. of Meridian and J. W. Pope of Richton.

Approval of the Bolivar, Panola and Yalobusha districts Tuesday brought the total school districts under the new program to 151. Oddly, the six districts approved Tuesday for Bolivar was the largest number given any one county under the new plan.

T. N. Naylor, executive secretary of the commission, said the body's main task now is to pass on long-range building plans brought in by each county and approve construction contracts.

CLAY COUNTY PUPILS ASK FOR TRANSFER

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Want To Attend School In Webster County

Tues. 7-9-57

SEEK BETTER FACILITIES

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., July 8.—The Educational Finance Commission has taken under advisement a decision on a petition to transfer certain Clay County students to Webster County, a move witnesses in a hearing here Monday called the first step in reorganizing Clay County into one school district.

Under the school reorganization law, the Finance Commission can rule only on the petition. It cannot order reorganization of any county unless the county requests it and the reorganization is efficient and economical.

Testimony Heard

The commission received testimony Monday from representatives of parents of 137 children in the Pheba-Cedar Bluff areas of southwestern Clay County. The witnesses said the parents wanted their children to attend West Point schools so they could get a nine-month term and better facilities.

They contended the facilities at Montpelier attendance center, where the reorganization of Clay County ordered them, were less than the Pheba School had under the old system.

Finding it impossible to transfer to West Point, the parents succeeded in calling an election seeking to abolish the county district. The election failed.

The parents then petitioned the County School Board for permission to send their children to the Cumberland attendance center in Webster County. When the board rejected that petition, the parents appealed to the state Educational Finance Commission.

Noel Malone, attorney for the Clay County School Board, told the commission that transfer of the 137 students would "strip the district" of students and funds and would tend to destroy the efficiency of the district.

Eligible Students

There are 386 eligible students in the county school district, Mr. Malone said.

Joe Strickland, testifying for the parents, said their "ultimate goal" was "reorganization of the county [illegible] West Point municipal [illegible]"

Sup[illegible] County [illegible] the Cumb[illegible] Davis of [illegible]ter testified they could ance ce[illegible]he 137 students without accept [illegible]ding.

overc[illegible]

Mississippi Builds More Negro Schools

Birmingham Ala.

BRANDON, Miss. — (ANP) — In an apparent effort to circumvent integration and at the same time satisfy Negro demands for better schools, this state has planned to erect four new schools for Negroes in Rankin County, it was disclosed last week.

Of the $2 million school building program planned for Rankin County, the school board states that the following four schools will be erected for Negroes. They are:

1. Carter School, a new institution which will accommodate 1,100 students at a total cost of $490,000.

2. McLaurin School to be built north of Star to accommodate 1,000 pupils at an estimated cost of $454,000.

4. Pelahatchie school at a cost of $85,000.

Editor Urges Co-operation With Negroes Over Schools

14d(1)

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 25.—A ten-point program for "the day when an effort will be made to integrate the schools of Mississippi" was outlined Friday by Oliver Emmerich, editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal.

Commercial Appeal

The editor, former member of the board of trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, asserted that "When that time comes, as is inevitable, all fortifications built on negative thinking will crumble."

"Negroes must be assured that they can look with dignity to a future growth in Mississippi—not merely a continuation of the master-slave relationship," he said.

Memphis Tenn.

"White leadership, even though belatedly, must seek ehe co-operation of Mississippi Negro leadership, a large segmentt of which stands ready to co-operate for the best interest of both races," editor Emmerich said. "White leadership commits an unfortunate blunder when it denies leadership at home and compels Negroes to seek leadership elsewhere."

Decries Violence

The editor said that "violence, heated tempers, night morches, bitter words, aroused passions, stimulated racial hatred may for a brief moment provide a morbid sense of self-expression but in the end will prove to be nothing short of calamitous to Mississippis' own cause."

"Applying economic pressures to the Negro people of the South will do nothing other than stimulate economic aid to Negro people from outside the South and further injure Mississippi's cause, Mr. Emmerich said. "Abolishing public schools to defeat integrotion will in the long run settle no problems whatsoever but will on the contrary create even larger problems."

He said laws enacted by the Legislature to curb the advance of school integration "will prove to be ineffective."

Asserting that "Mississipi must launch a forward looking program for Mississippi Negroes," Mr. Emmerich said "success in the short run can be re-inforced through friendly relations between the white and Negro people."

He said "success in the long run depends upon drastically needed reforms within our electoral college system" as outlined in the Mundt-Coudert Amendment for election of presidential electors by Congressional districts and the state at large.

Points Outlined

Other points outlined by Mr. Emmerich included—

1. "Stop letting political writers of the East goad us into anger with statements purposed to drive us to panic, build adequate Negro schools instead of merely promising them. 2. be honest with ourselves and admit to ourselves that good Negro schools have been postponed far too long—and that other racial injustices within the South have contributed to our current debacle.

4. Recognize that the power of education is a constructive force and when applied adequately to our Negro people will raise the standard of all of our people and remove Mississippi from the category of the lowest income state in the nation. 5. recognize that the United States Supreme Court has not outlawed segregated schools nor ordered the Federal Government to integrate them.

6. "Understand that many Mississippians, irritated by integrationists, have violated the friendship of hundreds of thousands of good Mississippi Negroes who have indicated no interest whatsoever in integrated schools, 7. capitalize upon the sincere friendship which most of the Negro people hold for our white people. 8. recognize that hundreds of thousands of Negro parents prefer schools for their children as eagerly as white parents prefer their schools. 9. lend encouragement to the idea of voluntary separation of the schools of iMsissippi and establish a workable basis of co-operation between our white and Negro leaders."

No Funds Available for Private Schools

Oklahoma Eagle
Tulsa, Oklahoma

JACKSON, MISS. — (ANP) — Because no funds are immediately available for private school education, Mississippi's plan to abandon its public school system as a last resort against desegregation has been reported incomplete by State Supt. of Education J. M. Tubb.

Tubb said last week that although the state has drawn up plans to junk the public school system, no provision has been made for financing the private schools. There was no indication that such funds would be made available shortly.

However, Tubb sounded a warning to authorities. He said that action such as has taken place in Little Rock requires that they should prepare for a fight. "The President has set a rpecedent that may in time affect every state in the nation," he said. He referred to President Eisenhower's action in calling out Federal troops to halt mob action and enforce court-ordered integration at Little Rock's Central High school.

Regarding the obtaining of funds for private schools, Tubb said:

"I don't know how the state could transfer taxes to the new private school system to finance operations. There has been no provision made for that. I think there should be some planning on finances."

J.P. Would Change Segregation Plan

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
P. 1 Mon. 11-25-57

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The West Point Daily Times Leader says the 1958 Legislature will be asked to make possible abolition of schools on a district-by-district basis.

The purpose, the newspaper said in an editorial, will be to save the rest of the state's public school system if integration attempts result in abolition steps in one area of the state.

A 1955 Constitutional amendment permits abolition of public schools to forestall their integration. The Daily Times Leader editorial indicates fear in official quarters that the amendment and supporting laws as now written do not allow piece-meal application.

Gov. J. P. Coleman has been holding a series of closed-door meetings with legislators and others in which he reportedly is telling them how he hopes to bulwalk the state's defenses against school integration and Civil Rights legislation.

Coleman speaks at Carrollton Monday, at Holly Springs Monday night, at Lexington Tuesday noon and at Canton Tuesday night.

The Daily Times Leader editorial was evoked by one last week in the McComb Enterprise-Journal urging that Negroes be given assurance that "they can look with dignity to a future of growth in Mississippi—not merely a continuation of the Master-slave relationship."

Agreeing with this, the Times Leader added that segregation will be continued in Mississippi "because it is desired by the masses." The editorial said:

"During the approaching regular session of the state legislature, one thing will be done which both races must understand. A recent ruling which authorizes the abolition of all public schools in Mississippi will be changed to make possible the abolition on a district-by-district basis. The reason is obvious. Should the NAACP, working with a minority group of Negroes in Mississippi, ever create an unpleasant situation in a certain school, then the means must lie made available to abolist that one school without hurting the entire educational system of the state. This would afford protection to both white and Negro schools."

EQUALIZATION FUNDS TOTAL $6,185,373

Commercial Appeal P. 8
Memphis News
Tues. 11-26-57

Part Of Mississippi Effort To Delay Integration

MOST GOES TO NEGROES

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25. — New allocations totaling $6,185,373 under the Negro-white public school building equalization program were announced Monday by the State Educational Finance Commission to bring the total thus far under the plan designed to discourage integration to $27,337,522.

In addition, T. H. Naylor director of the Commission, said dates for bids on other projects totaling $2,812,336 were set on allocations previously approved.

Ultimate Cost

Ultimate cost of the equalization effort has been estimated at 120 million dollars.

Until the recent sale of 10 million dollars in bonds, the second of that amount under the program, projects have been at a standstill for lack of funds. Following the October sale of the bonds the Commission began processing the backlog of applications.

Latest allocations were made for 23 projects in 23 districts with all except $776,060 being for Negro schools.

Allocations for white schools, which will be supplemented with local funds, follow—

Hancock County, $178,560; Ocean Springs Municipal Separate District in Jackson County, $165,000; Moss Point Municipal Separate District in Jackson County, $82,500, and City of Jackson Municipal District in Hinds County, $350,000.

Negro Allocations

The allocations for Negro schools follow—

Benton County, $280,000; Grenada County, $200,000; West Point Municipal District in Clay County, $225,000; Calhoun County, $235,000; Kemper County, $370,000; Clarksdale Municipal District in Coahoma County, $250,000.

Greenville Municipal Separate in Washington County, $95,000; Jackson Municipal District in Hinds County, $550,000; Rankin County, $400,000; Copiah County, $475,000.

Sharkey-Issaquena Counties Line Consolidated District and Anguilla Line Consolidated District (joint project), $325,000; Wilkinson County, $575,000; Walthall County, $440,000; Forest Municipal District in Scott County, $140,813; Richton Municipal District in Perry Conuty, $58,500; Simpson County, $275,000. Quitman Consolidated District in Clarke County, $325,000; Picayune Municipal District in Pearl River County, $100,000, and Brookhaven and Brookhaven Municipal District in Lincoln County, $90,000.

Bid Dates

Bid dates set on previously approved projects follow—

Jan. 10 — Campbellville Elementary School in Holly Bluff Line Consolidated District, $91,875, Gibbs Elementary School in Yazoo County, $150,000; Oak Park High in Laurel, $600,000.

Jan. 14—Fulton High in Itawamba County, $142,000; Prentiss High in Jeff Davis County, $452,443.

Jan. 16—LeFlore County High School, $77,400, and Greenwood High School, $489,993.

Jan. 17 — Carver Elementary School at Raymond in Hinds County, $248,625.

Jan. 21—Central High at Ruleville in Sunflower County, $305,000.

Jan. 23—Belzoni High in Humphreys County, $255,000.

New Negro Schools Planned In Yazoo

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

YAZOO CITY — Yazoo County Negro children will soon have two new schools and the now existing negro high school in the eastern part of the county remodeled.

This announcement was made by W. C. Martin, superintendent of education. Plans were drawn this week and the two new schools have been approved by the State Educational Finance Commission.

The new Gibbs elementary school at Bentonia will have a capacity of 550 students and the Holly Bluff school will take care of 300 students. The Linwood School for negroes, the only county negro high school at present, will take care of 1100 students. In the planning stage still is an elementary school for 400 negroes to be located at Midway.

EDUCATORS TO HEAR EQUALIZATION TALK

Commercial Appeal 1-19-57

Aspect Of School Effort To Be Discussed

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SENATOBIA, Miss., Jan. 18.—The overall aspect of the new public school equalization effort will be discussed at the Second District meeting here Tuesday of the Mississippi School Boards Association, president Jack Stuart of Morton, said Friday.

Featured speaker at the night session will be Boyd Campbell of Jackson, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a leader in the state school movement. J. L. Wilson of New Albany, is district vice president.

Boyd Golding, state auditor, will discuss the financial aspect of a school board member's responsibility, with Perrin Purvis of the Tupelo School Board outlining the preparation and operation withi nthe school budget in the afternoon.

Architectural phases of the new school building program will be discussed by oJhn H. Pritchard of Tunica.

A panel on the school board members' responsibility in Mississippi's new school program will be handled by J. Keith Worrell of Carrollton, member of the state Educational Finance Commission which is handling the new building program.

Members on the panel will be G. J. Cain, statistician of the state Department of Education; Tommy Naylor and W. D. Neal of the Educational Finance Commission staff, and James Kendall of Jackson, attorney for the commission.

Sessions will be held at the junior college here.

Those invited, other than members of the association, include school trustees, county superintendents of education, superintendents of schools, school board office workers and others interested in schools.

Mr. Stuart said the meeting is "designed with the ducation of school board mmbers in mind and is not limited to the reorganization program."

MARSHALL TO BUILD NEW NEGRO SCHOOLS

Commercial Appeal

$700,000 To Be Spent On Four Structures

Thurs. 2-7-57

CONSOLIDATION PLANNED

Memphis, Tenn.

By LOIS SWANEY

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Feb. 6. — Homer Appleton, Marshall County superindendent of education, announced Wednesday the county is planning to build four schools for Negroes at a cost of about $700,000.

P. 29

The schools will be equal to any in the county, he said.

Forty schools will be consolidated into the four school centers.

Expects State Money

The county will buy the building sites but expects to receive state money for the buildings without a bond issue. A four-year Negro high school will be built in Byhalia and will include 28 rooms, a cafeteria, gymnasium and an auditorium. About 1,600 students will attend this school, which will be consolidated from 14 other schools.

A junior high school of 16 rooms will be built near Mt. Pleasant and will have a cafeteria and auditorium combined. There are 1,000 children in this vicinity who would attend this school.

Other Schools

Near Chulahoma, an eight-grade school that will take care of 400 students will be built. There will be eight rooms plus a cafetorium and principal's office.

A six-room grammar school will be built in Potts Camp and will have a cafetorium and principal's office. All the buildings will be of brick, concrete and steel.

Modern transportation will be furnished to all the schools. The county is also planning to build a countywide school bus repair site at the county farm.

Negro School To Resume Classes

Post Herald Ala. 2-27-57

LAUREL, Feb. 26 (U.P.)—More than 600 Negro students of a high school levelled by a $250,000 fire Saturday night may return to classes this week while local law enforcement officers continue their investigation of possible arson in the blaze.

B'ham, Ala.

Chief of Police Wayne Valentine said there were indications that arsonists entered a window of the Oak Park School, a one-story frame building and started two fires in different parts of the structure. Several teen-age Negro boys who are not students at the school were to be questioned.

P. 15

Mayor A. S. Scott said that classes will be resumed in nine buildings which are a part of the school plant, and a church.

CO-OPERATION ASKED IN SCHOOL CHANGES

Commercial Appeal P. 39

'Be Part Of Answer, Not Problem,' Teachers Told

Memphis Tenn.

PROBLEMS AHEAD SEEN

Fri. 3-15-57

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—Mississippi school teachers were admonished Thursday to be a part of the "answer and not the problem" in the transition of the educational system under a 1953 reorganization to equalize opportunities between the races.

It was made by J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, who shared the first general session of the 71st annual convention of the Mississippi Education Association with Dr. Tennyson Guyer of Findlay, Ohio.

"We are on the threshold of a program of education where boys and girls who have been confined to a narrow curriculum will have the opportunity of studying a wider selection of subjects necessary in this day of such a complex civilization," Superintendent Tubb said.

Big Undertaking

He said the program which calls for reorganization of the more than 800 schhol districts into about 120 "is a tremendous undertaking that poses one of the greatest problems we have ever had in Mississippi."

"Mistakes will be made in the reorganization program, but I am sure those mistakes can be corrected by the people and the Legislature in the future," Mr. Tubb said. "We, the teachers and administrators, must be a part of the answer and not a part of the problem in this great transition period."

The school official said the program will be an answer to the "dreams of our people of a time when every child who attends school will have equal opportunities under teachers trained in the art of teaching and who are able to inspire a child to dream and then to give him the fight to make those dreams come true."

Mr. Tubb said district reorganizations in 63 of the 82 counties have been approved by the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission and that all will be completed before the July 1 deadline.

"This program will provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people and at the same time preserve the dual program of education as we have known it throughout the years in our state," he said.

President's Message

Miss Margaret Hutchinson of Jackson, the president, gave her message at the night session along with reports from various committees.

A. A. Roebuck of Aberdeen, elevated to the presidency in Wednesday's election, will take over after the convention.

Mrs. Lina Sartor of Pachuta, president of the classroom teachers division of the 10,400 member organization, was named vice president to succeed Mr. Roebuck. She is in line for the presidency next year under the elevation system followed for years. Mrs. Sartor is the wife of state Representative Havis Sartor of Jasper County.

About 40 sectional groups held meetings during the day and will be in session Friday.

The final general session will be a pageant at Murrah High School Friday night.

SCHOOL DISTRICTING FOR PANOLA DEBATED

Commercial Appeal P. 27

Board Urges One, Citizens Propose Two Units

Wed. 3-20-57

HEARING IS AT JACKSON

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—Deep feelings of Panola Countians in a proposed reorganization of their public schools were demonstrated here Tuesday in a hearing before the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission. Several hundred citizens of the county attended the hearing in the Woolfolk State office building.

Before the commission was a recommendation of the county school board for reorganization of the xisting districts into a single county unit as recommended by a private survey team.

A counter-proposal has been submitted to the commission by citizens calling for two consolidated school districts following the lines of the two existing judicial districts of the county, with Batesville and Sardis as county seats.

Under Advisement

Both proposals were taken under advisement by the commission since two of the five members were absent. A decision was delayed until the issue is considered by the full board headed by Louis Alford of McComb.

Proponents of the two district judicial line plan said it would be more equitable and would preserve the educational tranquility of the county. They said it would allow a high school at Batesville and Sardis, as recommended by the survey team. They also favor two Negro high schools in the same setup rather than one as recommended by the survey group.

Opponents of the single unit plan expressed fear that the county board might change plans for the high school in the Sardis area and locate it between Como and Crenshaw.

In actions by the commission, the Copiah County plan for two districts — county unit and Hazlehurst municipal separate — was approved, along with county units for Claiborne and Franklin Counties.

Action Deferred

Earlier the commission deferred action on proposed reorganization of the Oktibbeha County districts pending settlement of a transfer tuition problem between Starkville ad and the county. When that is worked out, two districts will be approved, the Starkville municipal separate and the other area of the county in a countywide district.

Choctaw County was approved as a county unit with a recommendation that French Camp be continued as an attendance center as long as it meets the averments.

In turning down a two-district plan submitted by Tippah County, the commission recommended two consolidated districts be mapped and submitted later by the board. Such a plan was recommended by Panola Countians for their county.

Also rejected were plans submitted by Wayne and Greene Counties. An issue over a line school district must be settled.

MISSISSIPPI TO OFFER EQUALIZATION BONDS

Commercial Appeal P. 14

School Series To Be For $10,000,000

Sat. 4-27-57

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 26. — First general obligation bonds under Mississippi's Negro-white school building equalization program will be offered purchasers May 29, the State Bond Commission announced Thursday.

Memphis Tenn.

The first series will be for 10 million dollars of a 1956 legislative authorization of 60 million. Under the act, the state may issue an unlimited amount of general obligation bonds so long as those outstanding do not exceed 60 million dollars.

Notice of the proposed sale and the bonds are being issued "to provide funds for the purpose of making loans or advances to school districts under the school building program." Thus far, allocations in excess of 17 million dollars have been approved by the State Education

al Finance Commission, with about 80 per cent for Negro schools.

The commission allocates the funds to schools on a per student basis and permits the districts to issue bonds up to 75 per cent of what their allocations will be in 20 years. Allocations to white schools are $12 per student and for Negroes, it is $15 per student.

Ultimate cost of the building equalization effort has been estimated at $120,000,000.

The bonds to be issued will be paid from earmarked sales taxes of six million dollars annually. The state has been setting aside $550,000 monthly in sales taxes for the past two years for the program.

The bonds carry a 16-year maturity, with annual payments on an installment basis.

SCHOOL ALLOCATIONS TOLD IN MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal

$1,009,506 Is Provided For Fulton, Greenwood

Tues. 4-23-57

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—The State Educational Finance Commission Monday announced allocation of $1,009,506 for school buildings at Fulton and Greenwood under Mississippi's Negro-white equalization program. The allocations brought the total under the progra mto more than 17 million dollars.

W. D. Neal, finance officer of the commission, said $192,506 was allocated to the Fulton white Junior High School in Itawamba County.

The four allocations for Greenwood schools in Leflore County were:

North Greenwood white Elementary School, $50,475, plus $31,920 in local funds; Greenwood white High School, $439,518, in addition to $370,692 local funds to be spent.

Stone Street Negro Elementary School, $206,205, in addition to $73,000 local funds, and addition to Broad Street Negro High School, $120,802, plus $29,197 local funds.

School building contracts approved by the commission headed by Louis Alford of McComb, included:

Crawford Negro Elementary School in Lowndes County, to D. S. McClahanan and Son of Columbus, $102,790, and West Lowndes white Elementary School, same contractor, for same amount.

Hollandale Negro High School in Washington County, Sullivan and Ramsey Material Co. of Kosclusko, general contract for $257,199; plumbing and heating to Central Plumbing and Heating Co. of Jonesboro, Ark., $34,623; electrical to J. M. Hoff, Inc. of Lexington, $33,620, and kitchen equipment to Heuse-Bond Co. of Memphis, $3,990.

Webster County Training School for Negroes, to Lockett Lumber Co. of Grenada, $201,555, and Cumberland white High School in Webster County, same contractor, for $96,975.

PANOLA BOARD TO AIR UNIT SCHOOL SYSTEM

Commercial Appeal

Mon. 5-6-57

Today's Meeting Is First Since Rejection Of Plan

Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SARDIS, Miss., May 5.—The Panola County School Board will hold its first meeting here Monday since the state Education and Finance Commission rejected the board's recommendation of a county unit school system for Panola County.

The state commission April 6 recommended a two district system for the county with boundary lines of the two districts to conform as nearly as possible with boundary lines of the two existing court districts.

The state group's action followed a public hearing in Jackson. Hill Jarratt, attorney for the Panola County School Board, said the four to two vote was the first split vote by the commission.

Mr. Jarratt said he thought the county board might resubmit the rejected proposal with additional supporting data.

However, C. M. Randolph, board president, said he could see nothing to be gained by another public hearing.

STATE IN NO HURRY TO ACT ON RULING

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Five County School Heads Hit By Court Action

Wed. 6-12-57

JACKSON, Miss., June 11.—(UP) — State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said Tuesday he "would not rush headlong" into possible state action against a group of county school superintendents whose jobs were apparently taken away by a Supreme Court ruling Monday.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that Kemper County School Supt. J. Chandler Land has 15 days under law to file a suggestion of error to the court decision and possibly longer if the court should grant extension.

Mr. Land was declared unqualified for his post by the court which ruled that the state legislature has the authority to prescribe requirements.

Mr. Patterson said that before he considered any action in the case he would consult with the Department of Education to determine what should be done.

He said Monday, however, that he wished to clear the matter up before the convention of the 1958 legislative session so that the lawmakers "may take such further action as they may deem necessary."

In addition to Mr. Land, at least five others are now serving as county school superintendents without the required Class A certificate. They include M. F. Clay of Clay County, Frank Hurst of Noxubee County, Otho R. Cross of Lawrence County, Evans Martin of Greene and Leroy Belk of Lee County.

A. C. Bilbo of Jackson County was erroneously reported by the United Press Monday as failing to hold a Class A certificate according to department records. A second check, however, showed that he received such a certificate in January of 1955.

Not affected by the ruling was Supt. J. E. Aldridge of Hinds County whose post was made appointive rather than elective under a 1954 local and private bill.

Mississippi Roundup

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 6-19-57

State Completes Reorganizing School Areas For Equalization

JACKSON, June 18 (AP)—Mississippi completed today a major step in a broad program to equalize its segregated public schools.

The state, which admitted discrimination against Negro students until the program got under way, completed the reorganization of school districts in all counties. The last to be reorganized—Panola, Yalobusha and Bolivar Counties—were approved by the Educational Finance Commission.

Equalization steps already complete include putting Negro and white teachers on the same salary basis, with take-home pay determined solely by college training and experience. In 1951 the average Negro teacher was paid $918 a year compared with $1865 for white teachers.

A major step not complete but under way—in which the Negro children will be the main beneficiary—is an immense building program to equalize the schools themselves. Through April, of $17,916,309 in school projects approved, 76 per cent or $13,671,194 has been for Negro schools.

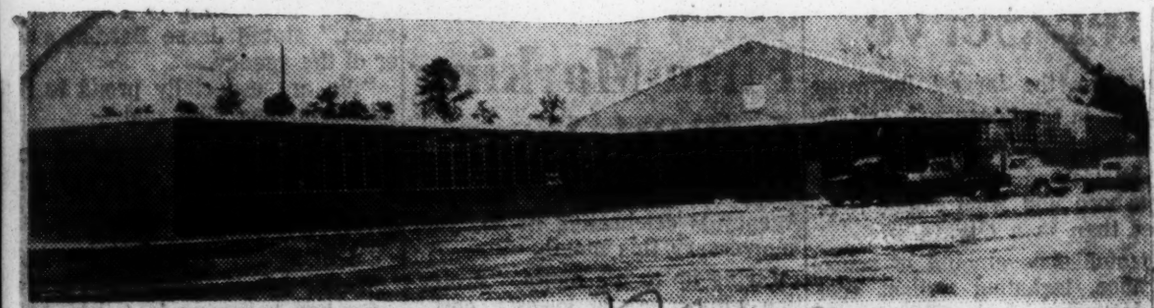
There is no disposition among Mississippi's public officials to feel that the equalization program is too late. Despite the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 school integration ruling, all schools in Mississippi remain segregated, as the state law demands. There has been little apparent pressure to erase the color bars in schools.

The aim of the school district reorganization program is to do away with the smaller, inefficient districts organized in days of poor roads and communications. The number the districts has been reduced from about 2500 to 151.

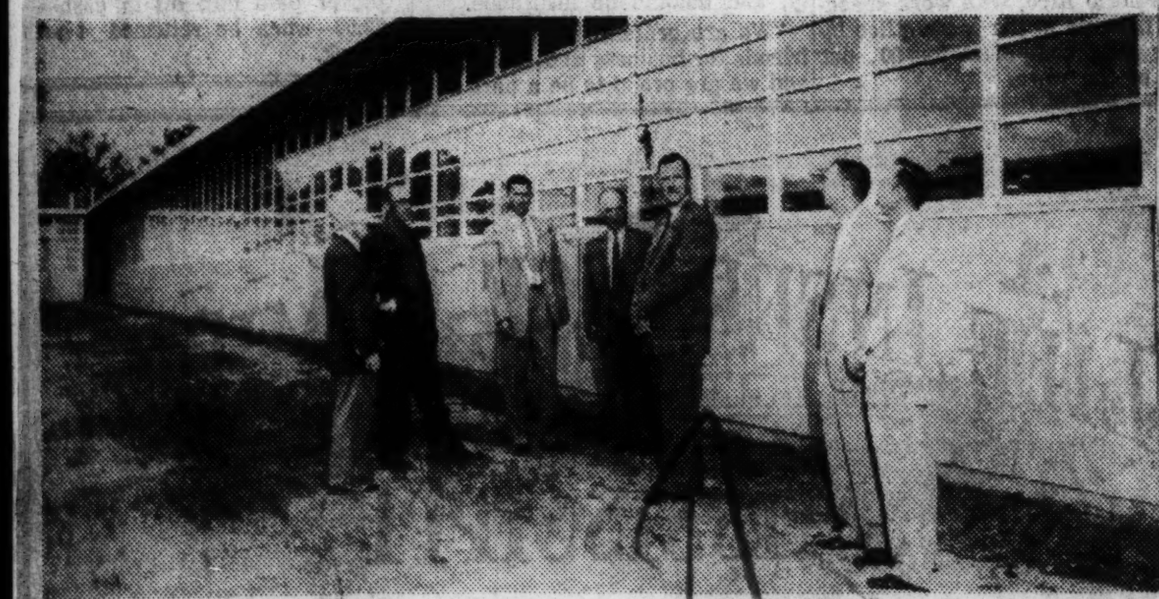
Monday and will continue the four-a-day sessions through Friday when they present a concluding concert.

The group leaves Saturday by charter bus for San Francisco.

Mississippi's representative in the international contest won first place in 1955 and was last year's runnerup.



NEW NEGRO SCHOOL — Classes begin here tomorrow for 1,600 Jasper county Negro students in a new 12-grade building that cost $361,352.67. The one-story modern structure was described by state school officials as "one of the finest school buildings in the nation."



OFFICIAL INSPECTION — This group of school board members look over the center wing of a three-wing portion of the Southside Negro High School. One wing each serves the primary, elementary and high school departments. In addition there is a gymnasium-auditorium cafeteria, library and administrative section, plus commercial, home economics and sciene sections.

SHOWN ON TOUR THIS WEEK

New Jasper County Negro School Will Open Monday

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

HEIDELBERG, Miss. — Some 1,600 East Jasper county Negro school children will ride buses to school Monday for the delayed opening of the 1957 fall term.

They will attend a modern, brand new building just completed this week at a cost of $361,358 and described by state school officials as "one of the finest school buildings anywhere in the South."

It's the Southside Negro High School, located about two miles north of Heidelberg. In the North end of the East Jasper County School District at Rose Hill a new elementary school will open. The Northside Elementary School for Negroes cost $99,783.

I went to Heidelberg to see for myself what kind of new school buildings the state is providing for Negroes under the school equalization program.

FUNCTIONAL, USEFUL

It's not an elaborate oddity, but a functional and useful modern 12-grade school.

Located on a 40-acre site with plenty of trees and playground space, the one-story structure has 24 classrooms, equipped with new desks from the Abe Martin School Supply Company of Jackson.

Green blackboards, tile floors, an abundance of window space for lighting and ventilation, modern heating system, plenty of wall cabinets and storage space, accoustical ceiling, and just about everything needed to induce learning.

A modern home economics department is equipped with the latest refrigerators, stoves, sinks. A commercial department is prepared to teach typing and bookkeeping.

A beautiful library and a modern gymnasium and auditorium combination, equipped with a stage and basketball court, are ready.

In addition there is a cafeteria where hot meals will be served to the students who ride to school in buses, from their homes.

H. F. Holmes, superintendent of the East Jasper School District, conducted a tour of schools this week. Included on the tour were the two new Negro schools and two existing white schools.

GO ON TOUR

Accompanying Supt. Holmes were members of the State Educational Finance Commission, the state agency which approves school building plans and allocates funds for construction.

T. H. Naylor, William D. Neal, Luther Pullen of Kosciusko, T. Marvin Williams of Meridian and J W. Pope of Richton represented the EFC.

Polk Construction Co. of Columbia built the school and Bill Archer of Meridian was the architect.

Dirt moving began last February and school opening was delayed this fall until the building was completed.

Naylor said the building cost about $5.35 per square foot, "a very reasonable price".

THREE LONG WINGS

The school has an administrative section and the auditorium up front, and springing from that are three long wings, one for the primary, elementary and high school departments.

State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb made the tour. He said, "It appears the people of Jasper county are making preparations adequately to serve the needs of all the children, and these buildings we've seen here today are some of the finest school buildings, not only in the South, but in the United States."

Naylor called the new Negro high school, "one of the best programs from a cost standpoint to be found anywhere."

Many locals officials toured the schools, including members of the Jasper County School board, the East Jasper board and the West Jasper board.

John D. Lyon, mayor of Heidelberg, is chairman of the East Jasper County School board.

The tour included a visit to the white high school at Heidelberg which is several years old but in good condition.

An oil well pumped on the school's campus as football Coach Glen Wells worked out his team on a nearby playing field.

An adequately equipped high school band practiced its music for the Jasper County Fair and football games.

G. F. Sandifer, principal of the Heidelberg white high school, said 413 students are enrolled in the school. Another white school at Rose Hill in the north end of the district has 140 students.

SCHOOL EQUALIZATION HITS FINANCIAL SNAG

'Slowed To A Snail's Pace,' Mississippian Reports

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12. — (AP)—Mississippi's gigantic 120-million-dollar program to equalize Negro and white schools "has slowed to a snail's pace," an Educational Finance Commission spokesman said Monday.

William D. Neal, director of finance for the agency which oversees the big program, said the slowdown results from a lack of money.

The State Bond Commission tried several weeks ago to sell 10 million dollars in "full faith and credit" EFC bonds but the low bid of 3.15 interest was rejected as too high.

Interest rates have climbed still higher since then. The building Commission on Wednesday will try to sell $3,920,000 in State Building Commission bonds for college and institutional projects. EFC authorities will watch the attempt with great interest.

When the school equalization

program was enacted in 1954, officials estimated it would take 20 years to complete the job. The state's schools districts already have been reorganized and streamlined.

As of July 31, the EFC had approved school building projects totaling $19,528,318. Of that amount, $6,774,469 has been paid out to jobs already under contract. That leaves $12,753,849 in projects approved by the EFC but for which the agency cannot now allot money.

The only source of funds for the equalization program—until bonds are sold—is the $555,000 per month set aside each month from the state's three per cent state sales tax.

"That won't go very far," Neal said.

NEW PRINCIPAL — William Berry is principal of the Southside High School. He's a graduate of Rust College at Holly Springs and received his master's degree from Jackson State College for Negroes in Jackson. The high school principal is Ira W. McCullen, who was educated at Alcorn A and M and Jackson State College.

Mississippi School Law Is Hit by New Challenge

Times-Picayune p. 26

Sun. 7-14-57

Kemper County Official Fights for Job

New Orleans La.

By TIM PARKER

JACKSON, Miss., July 13 (AP)—Mississippi's law setting professional standards for county school superintendents came under persuasive attack again this week.

The state supreme court upheld the law's constitutionality on June 10. But it was a split decision in which both presiding justice William G. Roberds and chief justice Harvey McGehee dissented.

Challenge Raised

The constitutional challenge is raised again in a 47-page "suggestion of error" filed with the court this week by attorneys John D. Guyton of Kosciusko and Helen J. McDade of DeKalb.

They are lawyers for Kemper county Supt. J. Chandler Land, who was technically ousted from office by the June 10 decision because he did not have the certificate of eligibility required of candidates for the post.

Also at stake, because they did not obtain the certificates, are the jobs of Supts. M. F. Clay of Clay county, Evans Martin of Greene county, Otho R. Cross of Lawrence county, Leroy Belk of Lee county and Frank Hurst of Noxubee county.

Land, 43, had the bachelor's degree required by the 1953 law but was unable to qualify for the "Class A" certificate required of candidates. The law requires five years' administrative school experience, which Land did not have.

Land's Arguments

Land's attorneys' main arguments are:

1. The Legislature made an unconstitutional delegation of power in providing that the state department of education should establish "the rules and regulations" under which the certificate would be granted. The 1890 constitution says qualifications for superintendents "shall be prescribed by law"—and, by implication, not by administrative regulation.

Justice W. N. Ethridge Jr. wrote the majority opinion holding the law constitutional. By coincidence possibly, Guyton cited a 1948 opinion by then-justice George H. Ethridge—a distant cousin of the present justice—saying the 1890 constitution intended "to preserve this office to the control of the legislature."

2. The law is unconstitutionally discriminatory in its "grandfather clause" which exempted incumbents as of Dec. 28, 1953, from the more stringent qualification. It was on this point that chief justice McGehee dissented vigorously.

Land's attorneys also argued that, by chance, about the only other person in Kemper county eligible for the office is the incumbent whom Land defeated for re-election in 1955.

The suit which ousted Land was brought by the Mississippi Education Assn., in the name of Atty. Gen. Joe Paterson. Both Patterson and the MEA emphasized their purpose was not to get Land's job but to establish whether the law is constitutional.

Ruling Asked

There is a possibility the law's constitutionality can be upheld without Land losing his job. The state department of education this week asked for an attorney general's ruling whether administrative experience acquired while holding the superintendent's job without a Class A certificate counts toward the five years requirement. The attorney general declined to rule because the Land case still is before the court.

Also operating in Land's personal favor is the strong June 10 dissent by justice Roberds, who argued it was unfair to remove Land under "quo warranto" proceedings.

Under quo warranto, courts are given unusual discretion, and Roberds argued the court should have taken into account Land's large margin of victory in the election, his considerable experience, and the fact he had obtained an attorney general's opinion which he interpreted to mean he was eligible.

The Public Schools Of Jackson

Daily News

Sun. 9-8-57

Schools are opening this week in Jackson and throughout the city's separate school district.

An army of 825 teachers will go to work in Mississippi's biggest, best and busiest city. The enrollment at the beginning will be not less than 22,000 and it will swell to 24,000 before the end of the school term, not including fully 1,000 adults who will be attending sessions of night schools.

Daily News P. 10-A

The Jackson public school system is by far the largest business in our city. It has an operating cost of $4,800,000 per year, not including operation of the cafeteria system costing about $1,000,000 each year.

The Jackson separate school district has an assessed valuation of $212,000,000, and the total investment in school property is well above $20,000,000.

Our faith in the future is evidenced by the fact that the bonded debt for schools is $14,700,000, on which sinking fund and interest charges amount to $1,500,000 per year. Practically all the bonded debt has been assumed during the past five years. Construction of new school buildings now underway involves a cost of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

If you are a patron of our public schools these figures ought to make you feel important. If you are a taxpayer you ought to feel proud that you are supporting such a splendid institution.

School bells are ringing—or would be if school bells had not gone out of style—throughout the nation. Within the current month 40,000,000 boys and girls will be enrolled in our elementary and high schools. Cost of the maintenance of these schools is well above $12,000,000,000 per year.

Don't get the idea in your mind that children go unwillingly to school. Except in few instances, there has rarely been any truth in that idea. Most children are glad to get back to school, renewing old friendships, making new ones, and with definite beliefs in their minds that education is something important and well worth while.

School principals, of course, are having their usual worries, one being the shortage of teachers and another the problem of providing seats for all who enroll.

However, it is a fortunate fact that, no matter how many handicaps or worries they face our schools keep right on keeping on. Regardless of how many problems education creates, the people in Jackson and this nation generally are always ready to spend whatever may be needed in the way of money and effort to meet these problems. They realize that the cost of education is steadily mounting. School teachers ask, and in most instances deserve, better salaries. There is growing need for new buildings and construction costs go higher each year. Schools are often overcrowded, faculty shortages are acute and the threat of integration hovers like a dark shadow over the land, but the struggle to make our school system better with each passing year goes steadily onward.

To the 825 teachers in the Jackson schools the Daily News extends greetings and best wishes for a successful school year.

Teaching school is the most self-respecting business on earth.

No other profession offers more opportunity to be honest, humane, truthful and intelligent. All teaching is based on a program of making the world a better place in which to live.

Review the mill-run of humanity and you will find fewer immoral, shady, devious, unworthy or hypocritical persons in the teaching profession than any other calling, not even excepting the clergy.

The durable and worth-while satisfactions of life come faster, in greater variety, and stay longer for the live and progressive teacher than you will find among any other calling.

It is more honorable to be a first-class school teacher than to make millions, hold high office, or lead a conquering army.

To inspire first thoughts in young minds, to pour instruction into, to pour worth-while instruction into the brains of the boys and girls of our land, to breathe the enlivening spirit, to fix clean thoughts and generous purposes in oncoming generations, is the work we place in the hands of our school teachers. All honor, praise and glory to them!

Commercial p. 23 Memphis, Tenn. Jun. 9-3-57

14d (1)

ONE FROM MANY — The modern Black Hawk Negro Elementary School (top) in Carroll County, Miss., was created when 12 low standard schools were consolidated. The $70,000 structure was the first in the state to be built under the Legislature's 1953 Negro school equalization program.

Carroll First To Complete School Equalization Setup

14d (1)

By JEAN ALDRIDGE
Special to The Commercial Appeal

CARROLLTON, Miss., Sept. 2.—Carroll County can boast quite an accomplishment.

In spite of being one of the most sparcely populated counties in Mississippi, Carroll was the first county to complete its program of the state's Negro School Equalization Act.

Under the reorganization of the Carroll County School districts many scattered sub-standard schools have been brought under the roofs of three new schools.

The Negro Elementary School at Black Hawk was the first school in Mississippi to be completed under the program. Marshall School at North Carrollton and the Vaiden Negro High School followed. P. 23

67 Per Cent Negro

This accomplishment was achieved during the second term administration of Frank I. Lovell Jr., superintendent of education for Carroll County.

The population of the county is 67 per cent Negro. The number of Negro schools had been reduced from a total of 62 in the 1944-45 session to 27 in the 1954-55 session.

Today, these 27 have been reduced by consolidation to only three modern schools.

Twelve small frame schools were consolidated into the Black Hawk Elementary School. An eight grade school, it is a $70,000, 10-class room, building of concrete block and brick.

Now For The Whites

The Marshall School, is built adjacent to a seven classroom brick building in North Carrollton. Four schools were consolidated into this newly completed building.

Six schools were consolidated into the Vaiden School and students from five other schools are now transported by bus to attend nearby Leflore County schools at Carroll County expense.

Now that the Negro school-building program is completed, Carroll Countians are turning to improvements necessary in its white schools.

The problem now in Carroll County, school officials say, is to equalize schools for whites with those for the Negroes.

Commercial Appeal Jun 9-3-57

SAY STATE NEGRO SCHOOLS GET MORE THAN 80% OF MONEY

Director of Finace Bill Neal estimates that Negro schools account for more than 80 per cent of the 18 million dollars worth of school construction projects authorized by the State Educational Finance Commission during the 14 months since funds became available.

Neal said school construction projects approved between Jan. 31, 1956 and March 31, 1957 totaled more than 13 million dollars.

He said approvals were for projects in 29 school districts in 21 countries.

"By the time we complete our job of approving school reorganizing plans of all 82 counties," Neal said, "there will be about 154 school districts in Mississippi."

The 154 compares with more than 2,000 in 1953, the year the program was begun. There were more than 5,000 in 1947, he said.

The commission is authorized to issue a maximum of 60 million dollars in bonds at any one time for school construction. The bonds would be retired with $555,000 a month in sales taxes earmarking for that purpose.

So far, Neal said, no bonds have been issued because the commission has not had any trouble providing the money through monthly sales tax receipts.

This $555,000 a month, he said, provides school buildings, and equipment geared to meet a certain minimum standard.

However, counties or municipalities may supplement state funds with local funds to provide higher standards in their schools.

NEW FUNDS ALLOTTED MISSISSIPPI SCHOOLS

Most Of $1,672,575 Given To Negro Facilities

TOTAL NOW $20,000,000

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—Allocation of $1,672,575 for new and expanded buildings under Mississippi's new Negro-white public school equalization program was announced Monday by the State Educational Finance Commission.

The total thus far is about 20 million dollars of which 78 per cent has gone to Negro schools.

$635,773 To White Units

Of the amount in the latest disbursement, $1,036,802 went to Negro schools and $635,773 to white schools.

Included in the new allocations was $336,440 for a Negro High School at Olive Branch in DeSoto County, the third such facility in a county which had no Negro public high schools prior to the new equalization program. Previous allotments for Negro high schools in DeSoto County were $360,000 for the school at Hernando, and $340,000 for the facility at Delta Center.

Two disbursements were made to Itawamba County, $128,100 for the Mantachie white high school, and $128,900 for the Tremont white high school.

Hinds, Coahoma Funds

Coahoma County was allotted $140,000 for the Dublin Negro Elementary School, and Hinds County given $248,625 for the Raymond Negro Junior High School.

Other allocations announced Monday by W. D. Neal, financial officer of the educational Finance Commission, included—

Warren County — Redwood White High School, $66,837; Jett White High School, $59,387, and supplemental allocation of $31,119 for white high school in Vicksburg to bring state's total grant to $342,308 for the $1,613,591 facility.

Burgland Negro High School in McComb, $311,737, additional $2,288 for total of $43,245 for Seminary White High Vocational Building in Covington County, and $219,142 for white elementary school at Columbia in Marion County.

Deep South Still Believes It Can Evade Court Ruling To Integrate School System

Mississippi's Attitude Toward Equalization Program Is One Good Example—Big Job Of Reorganizing Districts Completed

By TIM PARKER
Associated Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., June 22.—The Deep South's growing belief she can keep segregated schools is evidenced in Mississippi's changed attitude toward the state's multi-million-dollar school equalization program.

The basis for the program to equalize Negro and white schools and teacher salaries was laid by a legislative committee's 1953 report of "disturbing" discrimination against Negro education.

With no show of horror, the legislators said their recommendations could be used "with only a few changes . . . in a non-segregated system." The report frankly took into account not only the possibility that school segregation would be declared unconstitutional, which came about a year later, but also appeared to assume such a ruling would be enforced.

They Won't Admit It

Four years later, as Mississippi this week completed one of the major steps outlined by the study committee, you can't get an important public officeholder in the state to admit publicly that school integration can happen here.

Completed this week was the tremendous job of re-organizing school districts in all 82 counties. Before the program got under way, there were about 2,500 districts, some wealthy and well operated, many pathetically poor.

Now there are only 151, and each is to share equally, on a per student basis, in a school equalization and upgrading program whose eventual cost is estimated at 120 million dollars for facilities and 85 million every two years for salaries and administration.

The 1953 committee report made public knowledge of what had been for decades well known among school people and public officials.

"The condition of Mississippi's schools for Negroes in rural areas is pathetic and in some cases it is inexcusable," said the report by the committee headed by Representative Tyler Holmes of Montgomery County.

Mississippians Were Shocked

"Hundreds of children of the Negro race are compelled to attend school—if they attend at all—in unpainted, unheated and unlighted buildings that are not fit for human habitation and should have been condemned many years ago."

The legislators suggested Mississippians would be shocked, and they were, by figures made public for the first time on comparative amounts spent for Negro and white education. Prairie District in Lowndes County, for example, spent $249.39 per white child a year, only $20.41 per Negro child. LeFlore County ran $201.86 to $26.62; Glendora District in Tallahatchie County $464.49 to $13.71; Tunica County $270.69 to $21.36.

Disparity between the races wasn't the only problem. White children in some poor sections were worse off than Negroes in richer sections. School laws — there were more than 500 of them — were a "hopeless patchwork" of antiquated provisions.

State's Efforts Ignored

"If there is any value in the recommendations of this committee, they can be used regardless of whether the constitutionality of segregation is upheld or denied," the report said. "The recommendations can be used in a segregated system without change and with only a few changes, the majority of which would be administrative, in a non-segregated system."

The report added hopefully: "The fact that Mississippi has made an honest attempt to remedy an inequitable situation may have a psychological influence upon the United States Supreme Court in its decision in the segregation cases." Fifteen months later came the court's integration ruling.

As late as 1951, the average Negro teacher in Mississippi was paid $918 compared with $1,865 for whites. Now the pay is based solely on academic qualifications and experience. There is talk of a "third factor," to take into account differences in personal effectiveness, a proposal looked upon favorably by educators of both races.

Despite raises by the 1956 Legislature, the average Mississippi teacher at $2,443 was the second lowest paid in the nation last school year. This year, with Arkansas vaulting out of last place, Mississippi will be in the cellar again, despite an automatic $80 increase provided by law. Further raises will be asked of the 1958 Legislature.

In a formal dissent from the full committee, Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County said in 1953 that the equalization program is "too ambitious for the economy of Mississippi and the ability of the taxpayers to support."

The mammoth building program is financed by six million dollars set aside annually from the state sales tax. The Legislature authorized issuance of 60 million dollars in bonds, backed by the sales tax division.

Bond Bids Rejected

Last month the first 10 million dollars in bonds was offered and all bids were rejected as too high. Some blamed the current tight money market, but there also was talk that Eastern banking houses look with suspicion upon bonds to build a segregated school system, despite assurance of the sales tax backing.

This week, the Educational Finance Commission asked the State Bond Commission to try a smaller issue, of five million dollars. The hope is that Mississippi banking institutions can handle such an issue.

Continued difficulty in selling the bonds, with a great deal of money already committed and 78 per cent of it going to Negro schools, could delay the equalization program.

Representative John Kennedy of Marshall County recalled this week that attempts were made in the 1956 Legislature to kill the program.

"The same reactionaries who were responsible for the United States Supreme Court integration ruling in the first place tried to kill the program," the 27-year-old University of Mississippi law student said.

"We had more than half a century to give the Negroes equal facilities and we didn't. I don't believe there would have been a Supreme Court decision if we had."

MILLION IS NEEDED TO UPGRADE SCHOOLS

Two Mississippi Negro Colleges On Probation

THIRD IS UNACCREDITED

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15.—Removal of a probationary status given two of Mississippi's senior colleges for Negroes and the upgrading of a third for accreditation will cost one million dollars, the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning Thursday advised the state Budget Commission.

The two Negro colleges placed on probation earlier this year by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of inadequate trained staffs and equipment are Jackson State College and Alcorn A. and M. College.

College officials said it will take an additional $750,000 to place those two colleges in good standing, and an additional $250,000 for Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes at Itta Bena, to gain accreditation.

Part Of Increase

The one million dollars is part of a $4,242,762 increase the college board is asking for operation of the five white and three Negro colleges under its jurisdiction for the new biennium

commencing next June 30. The overall appropriation request for operation of the colleges is $16,542,762.

However, the overall allocation request of the college board for all programs under its direction, including agricultural extension, experiment stations, the four-year medical school and 350-bed teaching hospital, totals $28,283,262, or an increase of $7,942,762, about 40 per cent up.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, chairman of the Budget Commission which met with college board officials Thursday, said the funds for the Negro colleges is "mandatory."

"We cannot expect the Negroes of this state to attend institutions that are not accredited," the Governor said.

Governor Coleman also said increased funds for all the colleges to provide salary increases in an effort to stop exodus of teachers to state's offering better pay is another "must" if trained personnel is to be retained.

For Salary Increase

The $4,242,762 added state funds for operation of the colleges is in addition to $1,022,786 anticipated from student fees for an overall fund need of $5,265,548.

Of the increase, $2,336,780 is asked for salary increases, $1,324,800 for adding trained staff members, $435,410 for supplies and general expenses, $370,838 for repairs and maintenance, $580,672 for equipment and $217,040 for new programs.

College officials pointed out that the average professor salary in Mississippi is $4,544 against a national average of $5,649. The added funds would raise the state average to $5,452.

A breakdown of the requests for colleges in the new biennium follow:

University of Mississippi, $4,203,276, up $930,000; Mississippi State College, $4,230,900, up $1,184,256; Mississippi Southern at Hattiesburg, $2,571, 381, up $672,509; Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus, $1,445,431, up $410,593; Delta State College at Cleveland, $1,103,532, up $170,890; Jackson State, $1,084,382, up $1305,788; Mississippi Vocational, $971,578, up $418,998, and Alcorn College, $1,022,280, up $331,201.

Other Programs

Other programs under the college board and their budget request include:

Experiment stations, $2,276,000, up $781,000; extension service, $2,931,500 up $1,206,500; medical school, $2,300,000 up $500,000; teaching hospital, $2,600,000, up $600,000; nursing school, $350,000, up $123,000.

Regional education program, $532,000, up $232,000; chemical regulatory program, $250,000, up $50,000; advance nurse training, $58,500, unchanged; Gulf Coast research laboratory, $142,500, up $92,500, Negro students for out of state graduate work, $250,000 up $100,000, and for foundation herds at Mississippi State College, $50,000, up $15,000.

Kansas City Makes Big Strides In Integration Despite Tensions

Mon. 5-20-57

This is the fourth of several articles on the integration of Negro and white students and teachers in the public schools in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision.

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15 —The caller sang out "Swing your partners" and the square dance was on.

The boys and girls at West Junior High School pranced happily on the stage of the school auditorium while their classmates applauded.

No one seemed to notice that Negro as well as white pupils were in the dance. And that they "swung their partners" regardless of color.

Of the 633 students at West Junior High School, 114 are Negro. Negro youngsters participate in every type of activity. They are on the swimming and basketball teams. They are on the twenty-five social and school clubs, from needlework to photography. They attend the monthly dances.

"When we first enrolled Negroes here a year ago," Roscoe V. Cramer, the principal, said, "we had some doubts about mixed dancing. But I knew that the boys and girls would solve the problem in their own way. They did. Negro boys dance with Negro girls, white boys with white girls."

Dr. Cramer looked up at the auditorium stage. "This is probably the first time in this city," he said, "that mixed dancing has been seen in our schools."

He paused before adding: "But this is not ballroom dancing. In square dancing, you see, the white and colored children only hold hands."

Integration has made rapid strides here. But, serious problems still exist. Many junior and high school students say that while they accept mixed classes they do not like them. An undercurrent of uneasiness, bordering on tension exists in several of the integrated schools. In some schools Negro students are not permitted to join some of the extra-curricular club activities. But school officials minimize this condition. They blame adults.

22 Per Cent Negro

In this city of 500,000 the Negro school population is large; 22 per cent, or 14,000, of the school enrollment of 62,742, are Negro. Of 2,485 teachers, 394 are Negro.

This fall, for the first time, the system began to integrate the faculty. One hundred and seventy-one teachers are working on mixed faculties. Of these, 115 are white, fifty-six are Negro. One formerly all-white elementary school has a Negro principal. A high school has a Negro vice principal.

"We still have a long way to go before we get complete faculty integration," Dr. James A. Hazlett, Superintendent of schools, said. "We have made a start, and that is important. We can't step out too far ahead of the community on the integration issue."

Pupil integration, though, is virtually complete. Mixed classes are found on every level from kindergarten through junior college. In the fall of 1955, the Board of Education put revised district lines into effect, abolishing all differences between Negro and white school lines. Regardless of color, children attend school in their own districts.

Transfer Rate Low

However, they can ask for a transfer to another school. Few students take this way out. In the pre-integration year of 1954-1955, 2,572 students asked for transfers for one reason or another. That was considered normal. When integration became effective, in 1955-56, 2,998 sought transfers, an increase of about 400. This year about the same number asked to change schools.

"Of course, we know that a small percentage of the students want to get out of a mixed school," Dr. Hazlett said. "But frankly we were surprised at the insignificant number who actually took advantage of this opening. We are even more pleased to see that the number seeking transfers is not growing."

The schools in Kansas City are almost an island of integration in a community that is still largely segregated. The churches, for the most part, are not mixed. The city hospitals are kept separate on the basis of color. The downtown restaurants do not serve Negroes. Many movie houses have a segregated policy.

"Considering the rest of the community activity, the schools have made remarkable progress," Dr. Hazlett said. "We have not had any serious flare-ups."

On the elementary level, Negro and white students accept each other easily. They play together regardless of color. At Linwood Elementary School, where the 850 children are almost equally divided between whites and Negroes, the atmosphere is calm and friendly. The boys and girls do not give any sign of prejudice.

Tension in Junior High

This is not true on the junior high school level. Tension is apparent at Central Junior High School, where 42 per cent of the 1,450 pupils are Negroes. Within recent months, fist fights between white and Negro boys have been reported. A Negro boy broke the jaw of a white boy in an unprovoked attack. The police have been called to curb a growing protection racket, in which Negro boys demand money from white pupils.

The principal, Rae Haley, is quite aware of what is happening. To try to ease the tension, six Negro teachers and a Negro counselor have been added to the staff.

It is a community, not just a school problem, school officials say. Central School is in a section where the Negro population is growing. Many whites are moving out. Last Monday the Central Linwood Community Council, consisting of representatives of the churches, schools, welfare groups and other civic-minded organizations, met to consider how to bring about better relations between whites and Negroes.

"The churches and other community groups must cooperate with the schools if we are to have integration," the council insisted.

You can hear the views of their elders parroted by the seventh, eighth and ninth graders.

'Can't Trust the Negroes'

"You can't trust the Negroes," according to Russell Funk, 15 years old, a ninth-grade student. "When you walk down the hall they try to trip you or swing at you with their fists."

"I'm shocked at the language of the colored girls," Carol Harmon, 15, said. "Some of the girls are nice, but most of them use a lot of profanity."

"This is my first year with colored children," observed 13-year-old Bobbette Roberts, a seventh-grader who wants to be a nurse. "I accidentally knocked a basket off the bench of a colored girl in gym today and she hit me. A lot of times the colored girls put their arms around you. I don't want to seem mean, but I just don't like them hovering about me in that way."

She continued:

"If we go to school with Negroes, it's going to mean intermarriage. You just can't help it. I think it's terrible to see a white boy go down the hall next to a colored girl."

For the most part the Negroes expressed a wish to be friendly.

'Loads of White Friends'

"We want to show our white friends that we are not an inferior group," said Maisie Dixon, 14, a ninth-grade student. "I have loads of white friends. They don't mind my color. But it's the grown-ups that influence them and tell them not to play with us."

"We don't want to grow up hating each other," asserted Marva Welch, 15, who hopes to be a laboratory technician some day. "We don't have any grudge against the whites. But we feel that we are just as good as they are."

Another quietly insisted: "There is really no difference between us. It's just a matter of color."

Despite the difficulties and the tension, much headway has been made. Mr. Haley estimates that less than 10 per cent of the students in his school are "troublemakers." The rest, he believes, accept mixed classes.

Negro students have been elected to various class offices. It is not uncommon to find a Negro on the Student Council or president of a class.

"My best friend is a Negro girl," volunteered Pauline Walker, president of the West Junior High School Student Council. "My mother was dismayed when she heard that I had a Negro friend. It doesn't bother her now, though."

John Robins, a Negro, is treasurer of the council.

"Some of the white pupils were a little skeptical about me at first," William M. White, one of the six Negro teachers at Central Junior High, observed. "They weren't sure whether or not they would like me. I'm sure they like me now though."

"I find it's harder to make the same grades at Central," said Opal Jackson, 13, who came from an all-Negro school. "I have to study much harder."

Eclophia Smith, a seventh grader, came to Kansas City last January from Summers, Miss. The junior high work here is pretty rough on him, but he is struggling hard to keep his head above water.

"I felt scared and ashamed when I first came here," Eclophia continued. "You see, I never went to a school with white children before. I'm not scared any more. They all treat me very nice."

The white children accept their Negro teachers without resentment.

She Wants to Learn

"I came here to learn," points out Judy Dunn, 13, who wants to be a nurse, "and I don't care whether my teacher is white or black."

"We are very happy at this acceptance of Negro teachers by the white children," Dr. Hazlett said. "Frankly we were worried at first about putting Negro teachers in with white children."

Other problems have developed. Some teachers say mixed classes have brought about relaxed discipline and lower educational standards.

"The Negro children are just a little slower in getting to school," according to Miss Ann Kayser, a fourth-grade teacher, who is president of the Teachers Cooperative Council.

"I've had a 30 per cent increase in tardiness in my class. Quite often I'll have three or four Negro children come in ten minutes late."

"They're noisier and less inhibited," declared Ed C. Lockridge, a math teacher for the last thirty years. "I have three or four Negroes who are top students, but most of them are not that way. What alarms me is that the white students are doing less work. Instead of getting the Negroes to come up to their standards, they are lowering their their own."

It is obvious that the easy-going relationships among teachers and students on the elementary level does not exist in junior high school. Many might say that junior high age is difficult under any circumstances. It is made more so through integration, some of the teachers believe.

Some Segregation Remains

Segregation has not been entirely abolished, Paul M. Marshall, principal of senior high school, notes. The Negroes have not been invited to join the literary club at his school.

"Several Negro students came to me," Mr. Marshall said, "and wanted to form a literary club of their own. I gave them permission to do so."

"I think that kind of segregation should be discouraged," declared William Gremley, executive secretary of the City Commission on Human Relations. "That's retrogression."

However, Mr. Gremley, whose city commission of fifteen works closely with the school board, said that integration had made an "excellent record." Desegregation has taken place with a minimum of violence.

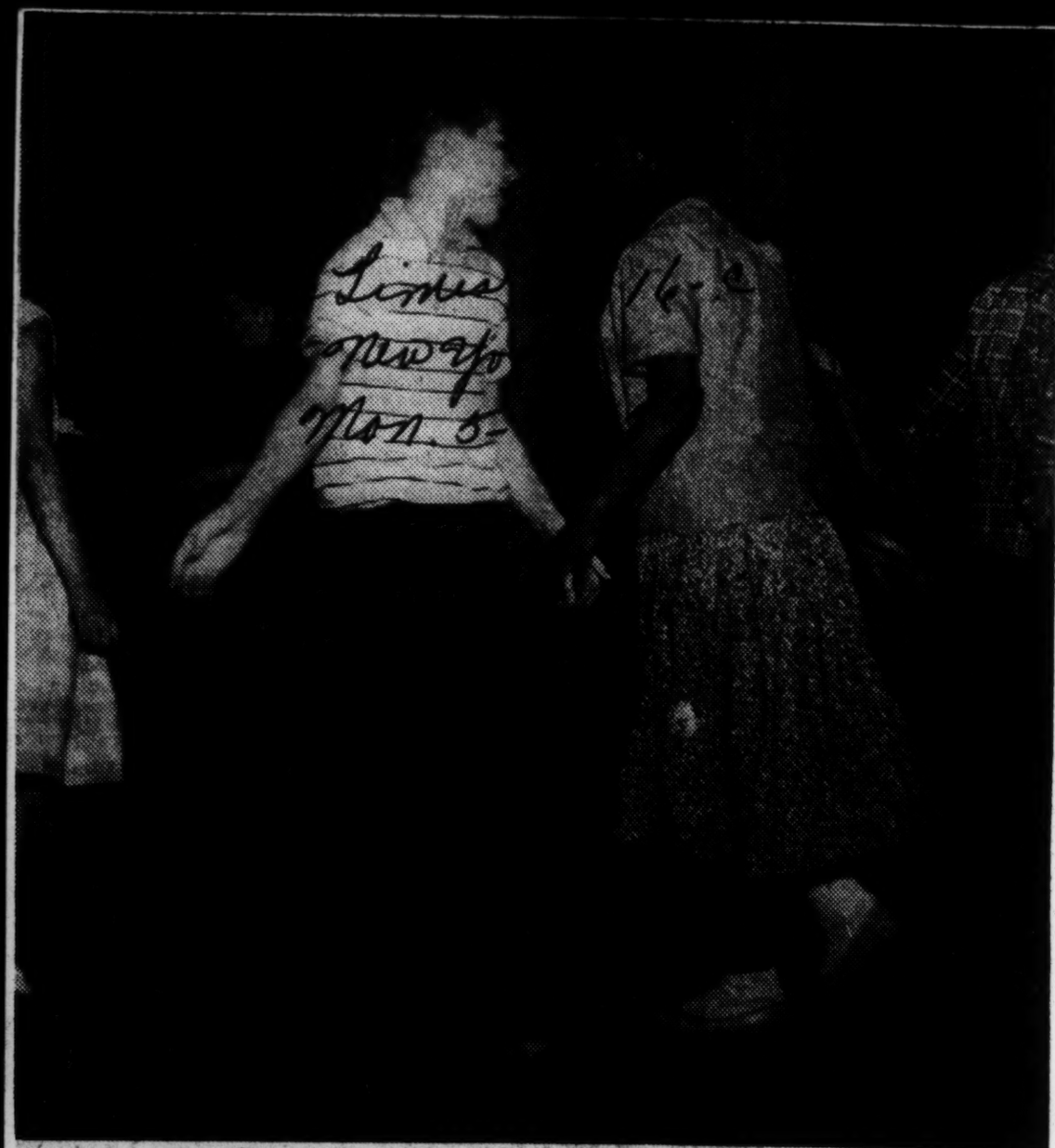
"Some of us feel that integration should be speeded up," he said, "especially in mixing teaching staffs more. But on the whole Kansas City has done a remarkable job."

Here, as in the other Southern communities visited by this reporter, integration ends the moment the pupils leave the school yard. A white boy, standing in front of Central High, waved to his Negro friend as they stepped outside the school yard.

"So long, Jim," he said, quietly, "see you tomorrow."

They both walked in the same direction, the Negro boy joining several Negroes, the white boy a group of whites. It was 3 P. M. Integration had ended for the day.

The fifth article, which will appear on Wednesday, will discuss classroom reaction to integration in the high schools in Tulsa, Okla.



SWING YOUR PARTNERS: Students at the West Junior High School in Kansas City, Mo., participate in the monthly square dancing session on the stage of the school's auditorium.

Race Designation Removed From Missouri School Law

ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri Assembly has passed Bill 163 that removes the appellation of "colored" from the school census laws that require all superintendents to certify the names of all children between the ages of 6 and 20 years. In accord with Missouri desegregation in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, the bill was introduced by Representatives Troupe, Tyus and Wheeler of St. Louis, and Neal of Kansas City.

The new law repeals the old statutory law Section 163,130 and other sections where the word "colored" or "Negro" was used.

The only part left in the Missouri law that has a racial discrimination is the part of Section 3361 which forbids the "intermarriage between white persons and negroes or white persons and Mongolians." (The word Negro is non-capitalized but the Mongolian is capitalized in the statute.)

The provision in the Missouri

The provision in the Missouri Constitution providing for separate schools for "children of African descent" is still in the Constitution but it has been nullified by the U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

St. Louis school official honored

ST. LOUIS (ANP)— Philip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction of St. Louis public schools, has been awarded a citation from Phi Delta Kappa for his leadership in the integration of personnel and students in the school system here.

The presentation was made by Miss Beryl Smart, chairman of the society's national workshop committee, and Mrs. Olivia B. Jones, president of the St. Louis chapter at the organization's 33rd annual conclave at Miami.

Missouri: The Show-Me State

Missouri is living up to its proud title of "Show Me" state in the splendid record it is making in school integration. Southern School News, a reliable organization of Southern newspapers making periodical study of racial mixing in education since the 1954 Supreme court decision banning segregated schools, reports that 60,000 out of 67,000 Negro pupils in the state are going to integrated schools.

The report reveals that the only lag in bringing the state up to what will be considered complete integration is in the bootheel and Little Dixie sections in the most southerly part of the state. Some improvment is being noted there and investigators feel that within a five to ten year period, school segregation will be a relic in the state.

Missouri has forged ahead in complying with the high court mandate of three years ago because of the high caliber of its governors, Phil Donnelly, at the time of the historic ruling, and the present incumbent, James T. Blair, who have done their part offficially to make school integration a reality.

Leading in mixing Negro and white students have been the three largest cities of the State—St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. In the first two, integration of teachers is taking place, though at a slower pace than that of the pupils in the classrooms. St. Joseph moved ahead in the fall following the May 17 Supreme court edict. The other cities moved a little slower but speeded up the second and third years.

It is noteworthy that Missouri is making full use of Lincoln university, its former all-Negro seat of higher learning at Jefferson City, Mo.. by continuing its operation with one-third of the student body being white, maintaining its Negro president and an integrated faculty.

This a far cry from the thirties when the NAACP made efforts to open the doors of Missouri university to Negro students, first with Lloyd Gaines (who mysteriously vanished from public sight) and later, Miss Lucile Bluford, news editor of THE CALL.

These events were followed by the U. S. Supreme court's ruling that either Negroes be admitted to M. U. or that equal educational facilities be provided for them. The state then poured out hundreds of thousands of dollars in an attempt to raise Lincoln to equal status with M. U. However, Negroes were finally admitted to M. U. and the state legislature used good judgment in keeping Lincoln alive and finally opening it to all students regardless of race. All state-operated educational institutions of higher learning are now open to whoever can qualify for admittance.

Missouri has come a long way in making equal opportunity for all its citizens in contrast to its sister-state Arkansas, whose Governor Orval E. Faubus, has furnished the Russian Communistic propaganda machine with some most potent points about U. S. racial bias to circulate to the dark-skinned inhabitants of the world.

There's a song in the musical hit "Everything's Up To Date In Kansas City. It's Gone about as Far as It Moving Well in Missouri. It hasn't Gone as far as it can Go," which might be paraphrased to: "Everything's can Go. But it's headed in the right Direction."

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MISSOURI

Charge Bias At Allen School

Parents Protest Teachers' Use Of Word 'Black'

Negro parents in Westport last week protested to School Principal E. G. Creek incidents of racial prejudices they said their children have been experiencing at the three-year integrated Allen elementary school.

Charges made by a group of 12 mothers and two fathers, attending a conference at the school included the statements that:

Negro kindergarten pupils, during rest periods, were required to recline upon a table —"because of grease on their hair," while the white tots took their rest upon the classroom rug;

That one of the Negro pupils was sent to an ungraded room without notification of her parents;

That some teachers in their classrooms, addressed Negro students by the term "black child;" or referred to them as "black" girl or boy.

That the Negro pupils who had signed up to take part in the school's carnival, were taken out of the entertainment because "they were asked to appear in cotton-picking roles and sing Negro spirituals," contrary to their wishes.

Principal Creek said he felt it an "honor" to have the parents call upon him. He welcomed the opportunity "to talk it out and get the atmosphere clear," Creek said, greeting the group.

Makes 'Slip'

He began the conference by referring to "some of the black—" which he quickly changed to "some of the Negro children." As parents voiced their protests, Creek immediately apologized for "my slip."

The parents continued their objections over the use of the descriptive adjective, "black," with reference to their children and Creek then asked what the "acceptable terms" were. A parent informed him that the words "colored" and "Negro" were customarily used.

Then the questioning began.

One parent asked why the Negro kindergarten children had to rest upon a table while the white children used the classroom rug. She added that she never used grease on her child's hair.

Discusses Rug

Creek explained that the classroom had received a new rug last year and that the reason was "to protect the new rug."

The principal added that the situation in the kindergarten class had been corrected. Thursday morning all of the students, Negro and white, were sleeping on the rug with sheets of brown paper under their heads, Creek said.

Another parent wanted to know why his child was put in an ungraded room without his knowledge.

The principal said that if such a thing had happened "it was a slip" and he took "full responsibility for that."

Creek added, "my rule is to consult the parent; we want the parent to be satisfied." He explained that the "ungraded" room is for "children who have difficulties."

Approximately 300 students are registered at the elementary school, 70 of them Negroes. About 55 of the Negro students live in the Westport district, the school office revealed.

A Variety of Subjects

Creek led the discussion over a variety of subjects which, he said, could affect a child's progress, or lack of it, in school. He discussed intelligence quotients, Allen's four special rooms, the one ungraded room, and the affects on the child of home life, food, and religion.

The discussion was brought back to the parents' major concern when one mother stated that she had taken her children out of the proposed school carnival because she objected to their being relegated to the roles of singing spirituals and appearing only in a cotton-picking scene.

Creek told the parents that three of the Negro students had asked to sing spirituals and had wanted to appear as cotton-pickers.

Several of the parents voiced disagreement to which the principal replied that he could "name" the pupils.

Several said that their children had had professional dance training and would not want to do the spiritual and cotton-picking scenes.

Other parents said that the sixth-grade teacher, Mrs. Gladys Hannay, "put the Negro children out of the carnival."

"Why don't we have Mrs. Hannay in on this meeting?" another parent asked. However, the principal objected to this proposal.

Cites Arkansas Feud

One parent stated that one of the teachers had been discussing the Arkansas integration battles in the classroom with her children and had told them that "if it had not been for a colored NAACP woman the Arkansas integration trouble would not have happened."

A father who, until now had sat silently, spoke up declaring, "I don't think that the teachers are here to teach integration or segregation."

Creek was asked, "Do you think a teacher should have said this?"

Creek said that he did not know about the incident.

Sees No Wrong

The discussion returned to the use of the term "black" with reference to the Negro pupils when the principal said,

"I don't see anything wrong with using the word 'black.' I'm not using it derogatorily. We used to play a game called 'Black Man' and there weren't any colored children in it."

A round of discussion by the parents then followed on the word and what it has come to mean in the American way of life.

"It is damaging to the children," one parent declared. "They absorb it and it causes them to have inferiority complexes," the mother said.

"I think that is the way you are taking it," the school head replied.

"If you don't see any wrong with using the word, then no wonder your teachers don't," another parent countered.

As the discussion progressed, the principal apparently underwent a change of thinking, assuring the parents toward the end of the meeting that he would try to stop using the term.

"I don't blame you for taking exception to the word," he said. "I apologize and I am going to try to break myself."

The principal favored a suggestion made by one of the delegation that the presence of a Negro teacher at the school might help solve some of the difficulties.

He agreed "to do all I can to influence the teachers to call the students by their names instead of referring to them by race or color."

He told the delegation of parents, "I'm glad you felt free to come t me."

Among the parents at the meeting were: Mrs. Juanita Cotton 4330 Penn; Mrs. Dorothy Davis, 507 W. 43rd Terrace; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bryant, 600 W. 43rd Terrace; Mrs. Ida Mae Johnson, 4321 Broadway; Mrs. J. L. McCon, 4323 Broadway; Mrs. Ethel Hurt, 606 W. 43rd Terrace; Mrs. Lucille Fulton, 405 W. 43rd street: Mrs. Frank Talley Jr., 408 W. 43rd street; Mrs. Kester M. Plowright, 401 W. 42nd street; Mrs. Bernard Bryant, 4222 Wornall Road; Mrs. Adolph Roulette, 526 W. 43rd street; Mr. A. D. Huggins, 412 W. 44th street; and Lucile Bluford of THE CALL.

Racial Issues Cause Tensions In Perilous Era

ST. LOUIS.— (INS) — A southern newspaper editor told Missouri school teachers Friday that racial tensions in the south are destroying friendly communications between people at a time when Americans must be united "if the nation is to survive."

Mark F. Ethridge Jr., publisher of the Ravenswood, W. Va. newspaper, told a meeting of the Missouri department of classroom teachers that the race problem has deeply hurt the south's fight for industry. He said the only cure is "patience and a willingness to peacefully solve the problem."

Ethridge, who is the son of the publisher of the Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal, said:

"The Russian Sputnik gives us little time to fight among ourselves." He added:

"Some southern legislators are making race laws like the first straw houses of the little pigs. When tested by the winds of reality they will fall."

Pupils Protest Mixed Classes After Slaying

Advertiser P.1 Tues. 1-8-57 Montgomery

SIKESTON, Mo., Jan. 14 (AP)—Students demonstrated today against attending classes with Negroes as authorities sought new leads in the Saturday night slaying of a high school football player and the rape of his girl friend.

Authorities took precautionary measures against possible trouble. The state highway patrol moved in extra troops, armed with tear gas guns and other riot equipment. But no violence was reported. The girl had described the slayer-rapist as a Negro.

Two Negroes were arrested Sunday for questioning. One, Claude (Bootmouth) Lightsey, 61, a handyman, was taken to state highway patrol headquarters at Jefferson City for a lie detector test.

Highway patrol Capt. K. K. Johnson said the test indicated Lightsey had nothing to do with the case. The other Negro was identified by authorities as a friend of Lightsey. His name was never disclosed.

The slain boy was John Malugen, 18, co-captain of the Charleston High School football team. Charleston is 14 miles east of here.

Authorities said June Castleberry, 18, Sikeston, also a high school senior, was criminally assaulted.

Prosecuting Atty. G. Peter Gilmore said the assailant appeared to be a local man. He explained he had to be familiar with the area which is a favorite parking spot for couples. Also, he said, he must have known the occupant of the house had a habit of attending motion picture shows Saturday night and would not be home.

REFSUE TO ATTEND

About 60 of the 675 high school students here and 100 of the 350 at Charleston refused to attend classes unless the Negroes were excluded. Superintendents of both schools told them classes would be run as usual.

Later the students joined for a marching, cat-calling demonstration at Charleston. State troopers immediately threw a cordon of cars around the school and the demonstrators broke up in small groups.

When classes let out at both schools this afternoon the demonstrators had drifted off and no incidents were reported. Eighteen Negroes attend the Sikeston school integrated three years ago, and seven the Charleston. The school there was integrated two years ago.

Missouri School Tense After Attack On Girl Student

Advertiser Sat. 1-19-57 Jackson, Miss.

White Students Try To Gang Negroes In New Flare-Up

P.1

Charleston, Mo., Jan. 14.—White students tried to block the way of five Negroes at the high school last week in a new flare-up of racial tension after an attempted attack on a 13-year-old girl.

Tension first developed in this southeastern delta area after the slaying Saturday night of a high school football star and the rape of his girl friend.

About 40 white boys ganged around four Negro students as they approached the school. A Negro boy was pushed but not injured. Later a group of white girls tried to block a Negro girl's entrance.

Integration Ordered

Courier 1-18-57

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo. — The Board of Education ordered integration of junior and senior high classes by September.

No Logic In Principal Shifts

Call Fri. 6-14-57

There is neither logic nor consistency in the board of education's assignment of principals in our integrated school system. The long-awaited decision in the Lowell-Douglass school situation on the West Side was made last week with the white principal of Lowell being shifted to Douglass and the Douglass principal retired to the classroom.

Kansas City, Mo.

This is the second time since de-segregation began that a white principal has been assigned to a former all-Negro school and the Negro principal transferred to a teaching position. P. 18

When Garrison, on the north end of town, was shifted from an all-Negro to an integrated school, the Negro principal was pushed aside. The reason given at that time was that the white student population outnumbered the Negro. No Negro teachers were placed at the school although a sizable number of Negro pupils remained there.

Now with the merger of Lowell (formerly for white pupils) and Douglass (formerly for Negroes) into one school on the West side, the population next fall is expected to include a substantial number of both white and Negro pupils.

Following the "pattern" set by the school authorities in the Garrison case, the principal could have been either white or colored. The school board decided upon a white principal. We daresay this move was made to keep from "offending" the parents of the white children who will attend Douglass next year. We ask: What about the feelings of the colored children whose principal was shunted aside?

In placing the Douglass principal on the unassigned principals' list, the board of education brought off the list the former principal of Garrison and made her principal of the Booker T. Washington school which even in integration has practically an all-Negro enrollment.

So far, the only school with an integrated student body which has a Negro principal is Greenwood. Here, the precedent set at Garrison was followed as the student body is over 90 per cent Negro.

At Yeager, the "pattern" was ignored again. Although the student population is predominantly Negro, a white principal was assigned there for next year.

There is no rhyme nor reason to the school board's assignment of principals. We dislike bringing up the matter of color in the placement of principals and teachers but we have no choice when it is so obvious that the school board is taking color into consideration. We would like to think that the principal best suited for a particular situation is the one chosen, regardless of race but the facts before us do not lead to such a conclusion.

It is hard for us to believe that the school authorities are acting in an unbiased manner when we recall the statement made by a top official last year that it was felt "wisest" to have a white principal at Manual high despite the fact that the student body was predominantly Negro and the fact that a Negro vice principal was qualified and available for the post.

It goes without saying that the school authorities are moving too slowly in the matter of teacher integration. We hope that as they deliberate this summer over the assignment of teachers that they will increase the number of schools with integrated faculties and begin to consider their teachers on the basis of their qualifications rather than of color.

The school board not only should itself recognize merit as the basic factor in the placement of a teacher but it should use its high office to influence parents and the general public to accept this principle in the true spirit of integration and democracy.

Cite St. Louis School Head For Integration Role

Defender P.10 Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-13-57

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Philip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction of St. Louis public schools, has been awarded a citation from Phi Delta Kappa national educational sorority for his leadership in the integration of personnel and students in the school system here, it was announced.

Presentation was made by Miss Beryl Stuart, chairman of the society's national workshop committee, and Mrs. Olivia B. Jones, president of the St. Louis chapter, at the organization's 33rd annual conclave at Miami.

Phi Delta Kappa is composed of more than 1,000 teachers throughout the United States.

14d(1) 1957

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL

Atlanta Negro, Former White Pupils Parade In D. C.

Houston Tex. Sat. 5-4-57

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) — Negro participants rom Atlanta schools in the 21st National School Safety Patrol parade Saturday looked good.

Three special trains over the Seaboard brought 1,000 children, Negro and white, from Atlanta to take part in the parade. The entire group was under the supervision of Police Chief Herbert Jenkins of Atlanta.

The Negro group was in the immediate charge of A J Lewis, 2d, principal of the Thomas Heathe-Slater School in Atlanta. The Negro group included the Washington High School band of 82 pieces, 217 children, a nurse, Mrs Mary McKinney, of Grady Hospital; two police officers, James McKinney and William Hudson; six policewomen and four teachers.

Judge Orders End of Strike By Teachers

Post & Times Herald 2-9-57 Wed. 2-6-57

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 5 (INS)—The two-day strike of 363 teachers, which has given 9217 pupils in 24 schools an unscheduled holiday, was ended today by Justice Robert P. Griffith in Hillsborough Superior Court.

Washington D.C.

He ordered the teachers back to their classrooms with the comment:

"The Court rules that public school teachers do not have the right to strike against the city and that such a strike is illegal."

New Hampshire

There seemed little doubt that schools would resume classes tomorrow with every teacher back in the classrooms. A spokesman for the teachers said earlier they would comply with any such court order.

The Judge granted the city's request for a temporary injunction against the Manchester Teachers Guild, whose membership includes 330 of the strikers.

The teachers want a 17 per cent pay boost over a three-year period. The city voted 10 per cent increases and refused a teacher request to arbitrate differences.

There was no immediate comment from the teachers. They could carry an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

School Strike Is Ruled Out By N. H. Court

Post + Times Herald Wed. 3-27-57

Washington D.C.

CONCORD, N. H., March 26 (AP)—The New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled today that public school teachers do not have the right to strike for higher pay.

Post Herald

In a precedent-making decision, the high court upheld a Superior Court injunction which last month halted a two-day teacher strike in Manchester, the state's largest city.

"Public employes have no right to strike against the government," the court said.

Any modification of this policy must be made by the legislature rather than through the courts, the ruling said.

Students trap Shanley on school integration

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-30-57

RUTHERFORD, N.J. — "It has set us back many years."

What did Bernard M. Shanley, President Eisenhower's appointments secretary, mean by this statement in his reference to the U.S. Supreme Court unanimous decision on public school integration which he made here Thursday?

He made the statement, after addressing the students at Fairleigh Dickinson University, during a question and answer period.

* * *

A STUDENT had asked Shanley his opinion concerning the effect of the Supreme Court's historic decision.

Pressed by a group of students and reporters for an explanation of his amazing comment, Shanley said after the assembly:

"If I had been a member of the court, I would have voted the same way."

He added that he agreed wholeheartedly with the court decision, emphasizing that its long-range benefits more than offset the short-term disadvantages.

* * *

HE CITED as a "setback" stemming from the court decision, the admission rate of colored students to graduate schools in the South.

Before the Supreme Court's decision on school integration, Shanley said, colored students were being admitted to graduate schools in increasing numbers.

But, he elaborated, since public school integration was ordered, some Southern universities have reinstated their ban against colored students in any school.

The Supreme Court's decision, he continued, has made the racial situation "more complicated," and has "set us back some years in the thinking of the South."

'Showdown' Seen On Integration

Post-Times Herald Washington, D.C.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 1 (Spl.)—A "showdown" during 1957 in public school integration, with increasing Federal moves to bring compliance with the Supreme Court ruling, was forecast yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Robert E. Van Deusen of Washington, D. C.

In a report to the National Lutheran Council, Dr. Van Deusen, council public relations representative, said "this year may prove the high-water mark in bitterness and violence on the one hand and the establishment of the supremacy of Federal authority over state control on the other."

Another report said the proportion of racially mixed Lutheran congregations has increased from 2 to 6 per cent of the 16,000 congregations in four years.

School Fund Plight Laid To Churches

Post-Times Herald P. 5-C
Wed. 1-30-57

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Charges that a growing emphasis on church parochial schools in America is blocking adequate support for public schools were raised today at a National conference of Lutherans.

Washington, D.C.

Dr. Oscar A. Benson, of Minneapolis, a leading Lutheran figure and President of the Augustana Lutheran Church said the trend has tended to "stifle and vitiate the ability of the public schools to get the kind of support they need."

Other delegates expressed similar views.

The matter came up as the National Lutheran Council representing eight Lutheran branches with about 5 million members, directed a committee to work out a statement of policy regarding public and parochial education.

Dr. Benson particularly criticized the Roman Catholic Church's position on this issue, saying that the Catholic population was "so regimented in many areas that it manages to defeat all legislation for appropriations for public schools."

But he also said some Protestants were shifting their allegiance to parochial schools.

He said the implication is that children in church schools are in a "good atmosphere" and that public schools are "bad, getting worse, and so let them go to the devil."

Attorney Harold Levander, of St. Paul, Minn., said the churches should take a stand against "using our parochial schools as a means for defeating bond issues for public schools."

America's most respected political cartoonist, Herblock, appears in The Washington Post.

VOTES TO GIVE '5TH' TEACHER HER JOB AGAIN

Newark, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Newark school board reversed an earlier decision last night and voted to reinstate a teacher who had invoked the 5th amendment because, as one board member put it, "This is Newark, not Little Rock."

The board voted five to three to reinstate Mrs. Estelle Laba of Millburn as a biology laboratory instructor at Central High school.

At the same time, public hearings were ordered for two other teachers who had been dismissed after pleading the 5th amendment when asked about possible communist activities.

Urged by Superintendent

Dr. Edward F. Kennelly, superintendent of schools, recommended the action after meeting with the teachers recently.

Times, 9-26-57

Mrs. Laba, Dr. Robert Lowenstein, 47, who was acting chairman of the modern language department at Barringer High school, and Perry Zimmerman, a former mathematics instructor at Dayton st. school, invoked the constitutional privilege against possible self-incrimination before the house un-American activities committee in 1955.

The New Jersey Supreme court ruled last spring that the school board had no right to dismiss the teachers for having invoked the 5th amendment. The court added, however, that the board could make its own investigation of the teachers and dismiss them if they were determined unfit to teach.

Board Member's Statement

In voting for the reinstatement, Joseph F. Walsh, a board member, said:

"I originally voted to dismiss Mrs. Laba. I was firmly convinced then that anyone who invoked the 5th amendment was not entitled to be retained in the school system. I still feel the same way.

"Happily, this is a land that is governed by laws and not by men. My personal feelings are not involved. This is Newark, not Little Rock. I will adhere to the Supreme court decision."

Motehrs Ask Help At Integrated High

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

CAMDEN, N.J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Sixteen mothers today asked the city schools superintendent to protect children at a junior high school where rumors of a possible gang war between white and Negro pupils arose Friday.

The school, Pyne Poynt Junior High, has an enrollment of 975 pupils with Negroes numbering almost as many as whites.

Mothers Ask Help In School Strife

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

CAMDEN, N.J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Sixteen mothers today asked the city schools superintendent to protect children at a junior high school where rumors of a possible gang war between white and Negro pupils arose Friday.

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Race Issue Raised In Test Case

Journal & Guide Sat. 7-27-57 Norfolk, Va.

Mother Contends Girl Handicapped In Negro School

NEW YORK—The entire school pattern of New York City may be drastically affected by a test case which will challenge its zoning provision. The suit, the first of its kind, is being instituted by Mrs. Mae Mallory on behalf of her 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola.

In her plea, Mrs. Mallory contends that Public School 88, a junior high school at Seventh avenue and 114th street, is inferior. As a result of being required to attend this school by the residential zoning pattern, the plaintiff argues that her child is denied a first class education, which will hinder her ability to attend an accredited college for study to become a dietitian.

* * *

THE PETITION cites that Public School 88 has an all-Negro enrollment due to zoning, whereas P. S. 118, where the plaintiff sought to enroll her child, is integrated. It is located on 93rd street between Amsterdam and Columbus avenues. It charges that Patricia will not have an opportunity to interrelate; that P. S. 88 lacks experienced and trained staff; lacks a well orientated and executed curriculum to prepare her for future education; and that the physical plant is substandard and in a hazardous condition.

It was reported that Mayor Wagner's office tried to prevent the case from going to the courts. On July 9, Mayor Wagner met with Mrs. Mallory and her attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parent Committee for Better Education of which his client is secretary, and assistant superintendent Clare C. Baldwin, representing Supt. William Jansen.

* * *

THE MAYOR was informed the superintendent could not permit any change in the zoning regulation.

The papers in the case were served on Dr. Jansen last Wednesday. The petition will reach the State Supreme Court July 31. Atty. Zuber said that the suit was being based on the United States Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation issue.

Mother Sues N.Y. Schools

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57

NEW YORK — A young mother this week entered suit against the board of education here to force enrollment of her daughter in an integrated junior high school outside the school zone in which she lives.

Mrs. Mae Mallory of 27 Morningside Dr. has charged that her daughter, Patricia, 12, cannot receive a first-class education at the all-colored school to which she has been assigned.

This, she charges, violates the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling against segregation in schools.

* * *

HOWEVER, the net effect of the suit, which will be filed in State Supreme Court on July 31, would be to break down the system whereby the board assigns pupils to schools according to the zones in which they live.

Mrs. Mallory, who is active in her neighborhood Parent-Teacher Association and who is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, charges that all-colored schools in Harlem and other sections of the city are inferior to integrated schools.

* * *

SHE SAID that her daughter, who wants to become a dietitian, is scheduled to enter P.S. 88, a junior high school at 7th Ave. and 114th St., in the fall.

Because of the neighborhood in which she lives, the school has an all-colored student body.

Mrs. Mallory said she asked the board, instead, that her daughter be enrolled at Joan of Arc Junior High School at 93rd St. near Columbus Ave.

She was denied permission to change the enrollment, she said, because the school is out of her district.

TEACHERS SPURN DIFFICULT POSTS

New York Sat. 7-13-57

Only 25 Volunteers for 1,000 Jobs in Problem Schools—Officials Map Action

By BENJAMIN FINE

Only twenty-five New York teachers have volunteered to serve in the city's so-called difficult schools. Between 1,000 and 1,200 are needed.

Last spring the Board of Education's integration committee recommended that experienced teachers be assigned to the schools, which have a preponderance of Negro or Puerto Rican pupils.

The teachers protested against forced assignments. They contended that there would be enough volunteers to fill the positions.

Officials called for volunteers, requesting experienced teachers to accept transfers to Harlem and other problem areas.

Of the 40,000 teachers in the school system, only twenty-five offered to serve.

Board officials are now aroused and representatives of Negro organizations are up in arms.

"We are not going to sit down and do nothing about it," Dr. Edmund J. Gannon, associate superintendent in charge of teacher personnel, said yesterday.

May Defer Vacation

Dr. Gannon is scheduled to go on vacation next week.

"I'm not going," he said. "I'll stay here all summer if necessary to work out a plan to get the experienced teachers in the difficult schools."

For several years Negro leaders and others have complained that the difficult schools have more than their share of substitute, probationary and emergency teachers. They will evidently have a stronger argument now.

The Board of Examiners has certified 1,400 new elementary teachers for this fall. They are recent college graduates, without any teaching experience.

Because of the lack of volunteers, the newly licensed teachers will get the "difficult" school assignments. In previous years, when this happened, many new teachers refused to take positions and went to school systems in the suburban areas. Officials are afraid that may happen again.

Next Step in Doubt

Board officials are frankly troubled about the next step. On the one hand, they adopted the integration report that pledges the board to assign experienced teachers to the difficult schools. On the other, the teacher associations are ready to protest if enforced rotation is adopted.

Under the integration recommendations, the board would assign the new teachers to the more favored areas, usually in all-white districts. The experienced teachers would then be assigned to Harlem or other areas that need good teachers. They would stay for three years, presumably.

Dr. Gannon expressed the belief that it might be best to wait a bit longer to see if more teachers volunteered.

"As of this moment the volunteer plan has failed," he said. "If it continues this way we may have to assign teachers without asking them."

Integration Lag Is Seen in N. Y.

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Members of the New York City School Integration Commission have charged that Dr. William Jansen, school superintendent, is not putting into good practice the commission's recommendations for ending segregation wherever possible.

They want to question Dr. Jansen, it became known today, to find out why, as they charge, integration has bogged down.

For that reason, Mrs. Morris Shapiro, chairman of the zoning subcommission of the integration commission, has asked Charles H. Silver, Board of Education president, for a special meeting to air the grievances of the entire commission.

A meeting has been set tentatively for Aug. 22, and by that time Dr. Jansen will have returned from a vacation.

The Board of Education two years ago appointed the commission on integration, and six subcommissions were named. They completed their repotrs last spring and they were adopted by the board.

In essence, the six reports urged that the board take a definite stand in ending segregation wherever possible. Changes were urged in school zoning, and it was proposed that experienced teachers be assigned to difficult schools.

Members of the commission have protested to board members that Dr. Jansen is not putting the recommendations into good practice.

SCHOOLS FACE SUIT ON ZONING POLICY

Times Thurs. 7-18-57

Mother Contends City Negro Institutions Are Inferior

New York

By BENJAMIN FINE

The Board of Education's school zoning policy is being challenged in the courts.

A suit is being brought by a mother to compel the board to permit her child to go to a junior high school outside her school district. The board, through the Superintendent of Schools, utilizes a zoning system that is based on the place of residence of the parents.

This is now being attacked on the ground that the all-Negro schools in Harlem and elsewhere are inferior to the predominantly white schools.

If the zoning laws are declared unconstitutional, the entire school pattern would have to be altered drastically.

The suit is being brought by Mrs. Mae Mallory of 27 Morningside Avenue in behalf of her 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola.

During the last school year, Patricia, who wants to go to college and become a dietitian, attended Public School 10 at St. Nicholas Avenue and 117th Street. When school ended last month, she was assigned to P. S. 88, a junior high school at Seventh Avenue and 114th Street. This because of the residential pattern is an all-Negro school.

Mrs. Mallory, who is active in the local Parent-Teachers Association and is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, objected to this assignment. She argued that P. S. 88 would not provide a first-class education for Patricia. Instead, Mrs. Mallory tried to enroll the child at Joan of Arc Junior High School (P. S. 118), Ninety-third Street between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues.

Because the school is out of her district, permission was denied.

Through her attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, Mrs. Mallory threatened to bring suite to compel the school board to change its ruling.

An attempt was made by the Mayor's office to prevent the case from going to the courts. On July 9, Mayor Wagner met with Mrs. Mallory, Mr. Zuber and Dr. Clare C. Baldwin, assistant superintendent, representing Dr. William Jansen, the Superintendent of Schools.

The Mayor was told that the superintendent could not permit any breakdown of the zoning regulations.

Yesterday, Mr. Zuber served papers on Dr. Jansen. The petition wil be filed in State Supreme Cour on July 31.

Mr. Zuber said that the suit was being based on the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the school segregation issue. The Supreme Court declared "separate but equal"

school facilities unconstitutional. Even if P. S. 88 were made as physically and educationally attractive as P. S. 118, Mr. Zuber declared, it would still be a segregated school and thus basically inferior.

The petition charges that P. S. 88 is inferior in many respects to P. S. 118, which is an integrated school. The papers served on Dr. Jansen makes these charges:

¶Patricia will not have an opportunity to inter-relate with children of other racial groups.

¶P. S. 88 lacks an experienced and trained teaching and supervisory staff.

¶P. S. 88 lacks a well oriented and executed curriculum to prepare Patricia for future educational training.

¶The physical plant of P. S. 88 is substandard and in a hazardous condition.

"We are going to ask the court to declare the board's zoning policy unconstitutional," Mr. Zuber said. "The board admits that the schools in the difficult areas are substandard. The superintendent cannot deny that the child who goes to a substandard school loses a basic constitutional right."

Top school post goes to Turner

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-20-57

NEW YORK — Francis A. Turner, assistant director of community education for the NYC Board of Education, has been selected to head a school zoning body at a salary of $16,000 a year.

The body, which will have wide powers over boundary lines, was created to aid in the board's program to speed up integration in the NYC schools. It will be officially proclaimed at the board's meeting Thursday.

As head of the body, Turner will become the second of his race to have the title of assistant superintendent. He will work directly under Supt. William Jansen.

* * *

THE CENTRAL unit on school zoning was created following the recommendations of a subcommission, one of six established last December by the board's commission on integration.

Its powers will take in the boundary lines of the various areas served by the city elementary and high schools under public jurisdiction.

* * *

SPECIFIC DUTIES of the group include the preparation and coordination of city-wide plans to achieve the maximum integration in the public schools as soon as possible.

In addition to Mr. Turner, NYC has one other Assistant superintendent of schools. He is Dr. John B. King, in charge of two Brooklyn school districts.

OFF TO AFRICA

CHICAGO — Mrs. Christine Johnson, school teacher, left recently on a three-week trip to Africa as part of the Council on Student Travel's joint cooperative program in West Africa. She also will visit Nigeria, Ibadan, Ife, Benin City, and Port Harcourt.

The New York Times

CHALLENGE ZONING OF SCHOOLS: Mrs. Mae Mallory with her daughter, Patricia Leola, 12. Mrs. Mallory is suing in Supreme Court to compel the Board of Education to permit the girl to attend a junior high school outside Harlem district, where they live at 27 Morningside Avenue.

Only 25 NYC teacher volunteers want jobs

Afro-American Baltimore Sat. 8-3-57

NEW YORK (ANP) — Last spring the NYC Board of Education's school integration committee strongly recommended that experienced teachers be assigned to so called difficult schools which have a preponderance of colored or Puerto Rican pupils.

Teachers' groups protested against "forced" assignments and contended to school officials that volunteers would readily fill the 1,000 to 1,200 posts.

Thus far, of 40,000 teachers in the NYC school system, only 25 have volunteered to serve. Officials are reportedly aroused to the point of taking immediate steps to rectify the situation.

Integration Test Begun In Brooklyn

New York Herald Tribune P. 5

Negroes Go To Distant School

By Robert A. Poteete

The Board of Education has begun a small-scale experiment in long-distance transfers of volunteer Negro high school students in the hope of achieving racial integration without further taxing already overcrowded schools.

Since the opening of the fall term in the public schools, from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in the heart of Brooklyn have made long daily trips on public transportation to and from a high school on the periphery of Brooklyn.

Normally, they would have attended academic schools in Bedford-Stuyvesant where enrollments are heavily Negro. The purpose of the voluntary transfers was to make racially balanced schools available to them on an experimental basis.

4 Schools By-Passed

In their daily trips, the thirteen by-pass four other high schools, closer to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section but already so overcrowded as to make transfers impractical even if such transfers would serve the purpose of integration to which the Board of Education is firmly committed.

At the high school on the periphery of Brooklyn, the thirteen reportedly have been assimilated without question into a large sutdent body which had only about 3 per cent Negro enrollment. The Board of Education did not reveal the name of the school.

Fred Schoenberg, assistant superintendent of Brooklyn schools, said that School Superintendent William Jansen had set up the experiment after conferences with groups of parents from the heavily Negro Bedford - Stuyvesant section who demanded some solution to the problem of racially homogenous schools in their area.

Problem Explained

He explained that the problem was with academic high schools, which are zoned. Vocational high schools throughout the city are open to all students regardless of where they live. In Bedford-Stuyvesant, the choice of academic high schools is limited to all-Negro or half-Negro and half-white schools.

Mr. Schoenberg said that the parents objected on the ground that any school with more than 40 per cent Negro enrollment is "segregated," and that the ideal racial balance would match the population balance at less than 15 per cent Negro to about 85 per cent non-Negro.

Mr. Schoenberg said that the beginning problem was that the academic high schools in the Brooklyn areas adjoining Bedford-Stuyvesant were overcrowded, with or without the desirable racial balance.

Dr. Jansen's offer to the parents was to make room for thirty youngsters from Bedford-Stuyvesant at the high school on the periphery—an hour to an hour and a half away from the section by public transportation. At the time the offer was made, twenty youngsters volunteered to enrol. By the time school opened, this number was down to the thirteen now making the daily trips.

Object of Test

The object of the experiment, apparently, is to find out whether the parents and the students will consider the long travel time worthwhile in order to obtain a well integrated school.

The principal of the peripheral school said that it is too early for any one to determine this.

Another school official observed that the 13 students are spending from two to three hours daily traveling to and from school, and that if they participate in extra-curricular after-school-hours activities, they will be arriving home at 7 or 8 p. m. He also noted that winter weather could be an additional discouragement.

Whatever the result of the long-travel experiment, the Board of Education is under intense pressure, particularly from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, to find ways to achieve a better racial balance in all the schools.

Education . . .

Placing of Schools Speeds Integration

Half of New Buildings in City Situated in Mixed Racial Areas

By TERRY FERRER

Education Editor

More than half of the city's new elementary and junior high schools which have been completed or planned since 1954 have been deliberately placed in bi-racial or "fringe" areas to speed integration, Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, reported yesterday.

In presenting a study made by Dr. David H. Moskowitz, associate superintendent in charge of the Board of Education's division of housing, Dr. Jansen said that of 134 new elementary and junior high schools, seventy-one are in sections of mixed racial population. The regular high schools which have been finished or are in the planning stage were not included in the survey because the Board of Education considers that by serving large geographical areas, these schools are, in effect, integrated.

Ferrer

Twenty-one of the elementary and junior high schools have already been completed, Dr. Moskowitz reported in his study. Ten of them are elementary schools. Of the remainder, twenty-two are under construction, nine are on the drawing boards and nineteen are in the proposed 1958 capital budget, which was approved by the Planning Commission on Nov. 1.

$16,000 Modernization

Further, Dr. Moskowitz's report said, since 1954 some $16,000,000 has been spent in modernizing the facilities of thirty integrated schools. "This total," Dr. Moskowitz said, "represents slightly more than half of all modernization projects undertaken."

Budget allocations for rehabilitating the whole school plant and replacing obsolete equipment has increased from $2,000,000 in 1954 to a proposed $14,000,000 for 1958.

"This unprecedented increase in funds for the upgrading of the physical plant," Dr. Moskowitz said, "will provide more opportunities to improve the condition of schools in fringe areas, and thereby lend aid to the cause of integration."

Where Needs Are Greatest

Since 1954, more than $35,000,000 has been spent on maintenance and repair of elementary and junior high schools, the report said, with "the bulk of such appropriations going to obsolete schools in depressed areas where the needs are greatest."

In these depressed neighborhoods, the Board of Education has also provided or planned to build additional special classrooms, about four times as many as have been completed in the last three years. Sixty-three of these special instructional rooms have already been completed, and 247 more are either under construction or planned.

These 310 special classrooms will be used or are being used in the following way: For the mentally retarded, 135; for remedial instruction, 111; for health improvement, forty-seven, and for sight conservation, seventeen.

Playgrounds and Kitchens

In further efforts to help low socio-economic sections of the city, the Board of Education and the Department of Parks now operate thirty additional playgrounds, which have been built since 1954 near schools in these areas. The need for expanded lunchroom facilities to insure hot lunches for the children of these poorer families has been met by making kitchens and storage space 50 per cent larger than in "non-blighted areas."

Dr. Moskowitz admitted that there is still much to be done to overcome the existing backlog of overcrowded schools and obsolete buildings. Although the city has been spending about $100,000,000 annually for school construction in the last few years, Dr. Moskowitz said, it has as yet been unable to get all the funds necessary to meet all of the financial problems brought on by the current inflation, today's high birth rate and the hangover of the depression on the 1930s and the pressures of the war years.

Both Dr. Jansen and Dr. Moskowitz felt that school integration has been hampered in some areas by the segregated residential patterns of the communities which the schools serve.

Remedies Difficult

"This is an unfortunate condition of present day urban life with which the schools cannot cope directly," said Dr. Moskowitz. "Many such ethnically homogeneous areas are geographically so extensive that remedial action in the form of effective zoning or judicious school location cannot be undertaken without large-scale transportation of children to distant schools.

"Mass bussing of children would do violence to the concept of the neighborhood school, would destroy the many benefits which accure from it and would with good reason be opposed by the community," Dr. Moskowitz concluded.

Further difficulties in intergrating schools are caused by the post-war growth of large-scale housing projects. Public housing projects now number seventy-eight in the five boraughs, with forty-nine more either under construction or planned, the report said. Since these public projects, plus a number of private housing projects, reflect the ethnic make-up of their tenants, the Board of Education can do nothing directly to hasen integration of schools serving such projects.

14d(1) 1957 NEW YORK

N. Y. C. regroups pupils in try to end Northern segregation

Miss. Pi. Bham, Ala. 7 m. 2-1-57

BY PETER B. BART

NEW YORK — Every weekday morning several school buses pull up in front of Public School 93 in the Bronx and some 200 Negro children scamper off to class. 14d(1)

Until last September these seven and eight year old tots could walk to their own neighborhood schools. Today the City of New York takes them in buses the 20 city blocks or more to P. S. 93.

Their daily journey is part of an enforced mass migration of school children being launched by New York's Board of Education. It's a matter of racial integration. Until the Negro children were transferred to P. S. 93, that school was attended almost entirely by white pupils living in the neighborhood. Now, like many of the 790 other New York public schools, it is "mixed."

"Mixed" is a big word in New York City these days. Without fanfare—but by no means without objections—city officials have begun a program of racial integration that involves more than a policy of non-discrimination. As at P. S. 93, many school youngsters are already being transported from one school district to another so the Board of Education can achieve what it feels is a proper balance.

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This is only a beginning. A "master plan" to speed up the integration process for New York's 925,000 public school pupils has been drawn up by the subcommittee on zoning of the Board's Commission on Integration. If approved, the plan will take effect next September. It proposes extensive use of city-financed buses to create racially balanced schools, and suggests that racial integration should be the sole objective of school zoning.

Rotating Teachers

Also under consideration: A plan for the rotation of experienced teachers from "good" schools to "problem" schools so as to improve the quality of instruction in slum areas. Meantime, the Board of Education wants a $68 million boost—to $412 million—in its new budget; some of the additional money would be used to expand the work of the Commission on Integration.

The aim of all this activity is to eliminate the school segregation that occurs in the North as an outgrowth of local housing patterns. To banish it the officials must also banish the traditional concept of the "neighborhood school."

Elsewhere in the North this campaign to abolish alleged "de facto" school segregation is also picking up in intensity—notably in cities like Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit. But the most impressive efforts are being made here in New York.

Even here the size of the school migration can't be fully measured. One difficulty is that its operation is decentralized: School officials say they've made no attempt to add up the number of pupils transferred. Another is that the best informed officials hesitate to give a guess; they shy away from public comment because they think it is an explosive subject.

Criss-Crossed City

Nevertheless, all concede that hundreds of New York students are already criss-crossing the city by bus and subway to schools far from home. In the slum-ridden Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, full-scale transfers of children from zone to zone have brought about integration in at least 20 schools since the opening of the school year.

Not only are children from Negro sections like Harlem traveling to hitherto all-white schools; in some instances, white pupils are crossing regular school zones to enter all-Negro schools.

"One junior high school in my three Brooklyn districts was almost entirely Negro last year, and it's now 50-50 in racial composition," says Samuel M. Levenson, an assistant superintendent of schools. He adds: "In another junior high school, white students were brought in from a mile or so away to prevent it from becoming 100% Negro."

"We've got busloads of Negro children coming in from big distances," the principal of a formerly all-white school in Manhatten relates. "I hate to think what it's costing the city."

In some cases, integration is being achieved by means of minor gerrymandering of school zones without much transfer of pupils. This is particularly true of schools in so-called fringe areas where white and Negro neighborhoods converge.

Vigorous Pursuit

Spearheading the integration movement in New York and other cities, is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At its 1956 convention in San Francisco the NAACP resolved that "the entire resources of this organization be dedicated to pursue with vigor the elimination of segregation in the schools in Northern communities . . . We cannot wait for residential discrimination to be eradicated before something is done about the elimination of segregation in our Northern public schools."

Backing the NAACP in a number of cities are such groups as the Urban League, Americans for Democratic Action, United Automobile Workers, plus local civil rights and religious groups.

Not surprisingly, public officials are extremely sensitive on the issue. Consider the curious case of an obscure Brooklyn minister, Dr. Milton A. Galamison of the Siloam Presbyterian Church. Irritated by what he considered to be a delay in "desegregating" Brooklyn Junior High School 238, Dr. Galamison sent a personal telegram to Superintendent of Schools William Jansen demanding the latter's resignation.

To the minister's astonishment, Dr. Jansen personally called and "asked for an appointment." Later the telegram was released to the press along with a rather defensive explanation by Dr. Jansen of his position. Thus the affair attained city-wide publicity. And Dr. Galamison was elected president of the Brooklyn branch of the NAACP.

Moving Away

School authorities tend to discount the protests they hear. "We had some white parents who threatened violent action if their children were transferred to Negro schools," confides a Brooklyn principal, "but in the end some of them just gave up and moved away." Agrees Rev. Dr. David M. Cory, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Division, Protestant Council: "You hear a lot of talk about violent opposition to school integration, but I have yet to find any actual manifestation of it."

Nonetheless, some open opposition exists. The scheme to rotate experienced teachers from good to problem schools has already drawn sharp objections from the powerful High School Teachers Association. Its president, Mrs. Concetta T. Roy, warns: "It will only create more dissatisfied high school teachers."

And Rev. W. Sterling Cary of Brooklyn says: "I just don't think the schools are the answer. The real problem lies in the housing ghettoes themselves which are the cause of Northern school segregation. And I think all this rezoning could be a hardship on children who may have to travel great distances to school every day."

"I believe we're being stampeded into a dubious program," contends the principal of a recently integrated Brooklyn school. "We have incontrovertible evidence of large numbers of white children withdrawing from schools when Negroes are brought in from outside. Many New York schools will be 100% colored within two years after Negro children are introduced. The hard truth is that we can't have full-scale integration until both Negroes and whites are really ready for it."

But such voices seem unlikely to halt the rush. As one highly placed New York school official puts it: "Any racial issue is political dynamite in a city like this. If anyone suggests that the integration program be slowed down while we find out where we're going, he's immediately branded a racist."

New York Test Puts Negroes In Predominantly White School

Advertiser-Alabama-Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 2-3-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — An experiment in transporting Negro children to a school in a predominantly white neighborhood is being tried here in the interest of racial integration. So far the plan is in effect only in one school on a trial basis.

But a "master plan" to balance the racial ratio in all schools attended by the city's 925,000 public school pupils has been drawn up by the zoning committee of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration.

The board itself has not approved the paln—except for the one school—but is expected to reach a decision in time to determine whether it shall start going into effect when the schools open their next term in September.

INTERESTED EYE

Meanwhile, it is keeping an interested eye on Public School 93 in the Bronx. Until last September, the school was attended almost entirely by white pupils.

Since then, city-financed buses have drawn up to the school each day with some 200 Negro children who formerly walked to school in their own neighborhood a mile or more away. Now these seven and eight-year-old tots, scamper into P.S. 93 classrooms in what may be the forerunner of a planned integration pattern.

New York City schools have no segregation as such. Many have mixed classes, but some are predominantly Negro and some predominantly white, largely following the racial characteristics of the neighborhood in which the school is located.

The "master plan" would have the schools attended on a "balanced" rather than a neighborhood basis.

to take placme this fall.

It became known yesterday that 1,000 teacehsr might be transferred to classrooms in Harlem and other sections of the city where classes were predominantly Negro or Puerto Rican.

The Board of Education has before it a report of its subcommission on integration dealing with teacher assignments. The report proposed that, if a difficult school could not be staffed with regular teachers, the board should draft them for such service. At the open hearing on Jan. 17, the major teacher groups opposed this suggestion.

The board will act upon it on Feb. 28. In all likelihood, it will be adopted.

School officials are getting ready to implement the recommendation, following its adoption. It has been found that few teachers want to go to Harlem or to underprivileged areas. As a result, the so-called difficult schools are filled with a much higher percentage of substitutes and emergency teachers than are the all-white schools.

Urban League Report

The Urban League of Greater New York, in a study of schools, found that in almost every case the schools in better economic areas had a higher percentage of regular teachers.

Junior High School 258, Brooklyn, was singled out by the league as an example of what was happening. This school has been a controversial center for months. It is an all-Negro school; the league believes that the school should be developed into an integrated one. Of the seventy teachers, only eighteen are on regular license. Twenty-two are on the substitute list and another twenty-two are on emergency licenses. The others are teaching under a waiver, since they hold elementary certificates.

"The teaching situation in J. H. S. 258 is symbolic of the need for adoption of the teachers' assignment report," Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League, declared. "Here is a modern, up-to-date plant, including all kinds of facilities, yet the proportion of experienced, regularly licensed junior high school teachers still falls below that for comparable white or integrated schools."

The teachers' groups are opposed to forced transfers. They assert that it would break down morale and breed resentment and defiance. However, hoard officials are going ahead with their plans to take teachers from the better schools and move them into the schools that have the largest proportion of emergency or substitute teachers.

The officials reassured the teachers that everything would be done to make such a transition as easy as possible. Teachers are to be transferred for a three-year period only. Also, teachers with nineteen or twenty years of experience are not to be transferred.

School officials at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn the board's headquarters, have been meeting in closed sessions for the last two weeks. Another meeting was held last night, and others are scheduled before the Feb. 28 meeting. The officials had data showing that schools in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and South Jamaica had an undue proportion of substitute teachers. Regularly appointed teachers shy away from these areas.

The integration commission has proposed that teachers get an opportunity to volunteer for the difficult schools. But the board has been unable to get enough volunteers.

1,000 TEACHERS FACE CITY 'DRAFT'

Times Herald
Wed. 2-6-57

School Board to Act Feb. 28 on Proposal for Transfers to 'Difficult' Areas

New York

By BENJAMIN FINE

Mass transfers of teachers to "difficult" schools are scheduled

CIVIC GROUPS BACK INTEGRATION PLAN

Times 3-24-57
New York

Teachers Association Still Opposes 'Forced Transfers' Under School Program

Sat. 3-2-57

By BENJAMIN FINE

Spokesmen for teachers and community groups yesterday showed a varied reaction to the school integration program adopted on Thursday by the Board of Education.

The board unanimously approved the zoning and teacher placement reports. Presented by its Commission on Integration. The reports call for new school district lines, as well as a transfer plan for teachers to get more regular teachers into "difficult" schools. The plan is designed to end segregation in fringe areas.

The teachers have objected to that part of the report dealing with "forced transfers." They have insisted that morale in the school system will be shattered if the board compels teachers to go to difficult schools.

The New York Teachers Guild said that the board had found a sensible solution to a difficult problem. The guild said that the way was now open to work out an acceptable plan for staffing difficult schools by consulting with teacher leaders.

"The real way to give equality of educational opportunity in this city," the guild said, "is to approve the difficult schools with all possible speed. We urge all teachers to support vigorously the many proposals for increased guidance and remedial services, smaller classes, more manageable teacher loads and other improvements in these schools."

The Urgan League of Greater New York praised Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, for his "leadership in carrying forward the integration program." It noted that the integration reports were sound in all their basic recommendations.

Responsibility Is Cited

"The board and its administrative staff," said Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president of the league, "now have the positive responsibility not only to implement the reports but to clear up the baseless anxieties and misapprehensions about their contents.

The League declared that there must be no changes in the substance or the timetable of the policy recommendations. It urged that an adequate budget proposal be submitted immediately to the budget director, and it also suggested that the administrative staff begin working on an implementation program.

"We want to see a real start toward full implementation as contemplated in the reports, by next September," the leagues aid.

The Inter Group Committee on New York's Public Schools also praised the Board of Education. It said tha it twas pleased at the action and looked forward to a speedy implementation of the recommendations to end segregation.

The High School Teachers Association contdemned the "hasty adoption" of the zoning and teacher assignment reports. Mrs. Concetta C. Roy, president of the association, said that the teachers were disappointed by the lack of open discussion on the issue.

"As long as forced rotation of teachers and unjustified transportation of children from neighborhood schools remain," said Mrs. Roy, "the threat to the morale of the pupils, parents and teachers will continue."

Court Leaves 'Under God' In School Pledge to Flag

Post-Times Herald Tues. 2-26-57
Washington, D.C.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP) A state Supreme Court judge has refused to order the words "under God" stricken from the pledge of allegiance made by New York public school children.

Justice Isadore Bookstein said in a decision announced yesterday that use of the phrase in the Flag pledge was not in violation of constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

"The child of a non-believer may simply omit the words," he said. Joseph Lewis of Croton Falls, president of the freethinkers of America, and Alfred L. Klein of Staten Island had held, in the case the phrase was unconstitutional and "a flagrant disregard of the rights of conscience of every individual . . ."

Martin J. Scheiman, counsel for the petitioners, said last night there was "a very strong likelihood of an appeal."

Lewis brought the action last September. He said at that time he would carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

The litigation centered on an education department recommendation of a pledge to the Flag. It was amended to include "under God" after Congress had changed the official version of the pledge to include the phrase.

School balance factors probed in scores

Afro-American
Sat. 4-6-57
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Although racial segregation in the New York City public schools was banned by law in 1900, a kind of "de facto" segregation or racial concentration still exists as a result of residential segregation, Asst. Supt. of Schools John B. King told the Catholic Interracial Forum here.

Other complicating factors in the problem of achieveing complete integration in the New York schools, King stated are the tremendous size of the city, the scope and complexity of its educational program and its constantly shifting population.

An assistant superintendent since 1951, Mr. King was the first of his race to attain that position in the New York public school system.

He said that the Board of Education is "firmly determined" to achieve more racially balanced schools but that since "population distributes itself," residential patterns will continue to be a complicating problem in the Board's plans.

Queens Section Opposes NYC Integration Plan

Journal and Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-24-57

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The city's new plan to integrate Negro and white children in the schools is arousing some opposition, largely in the Borough of Queens.

School officials have arranged two public meetings to allay what they call misunderstandings.

Dr. William Jansen, superintendent, will address another the one meeting April 10 and Dr. Jacob Greenberg, deputy superintendent wil laddress another the next day. Both meetings will be held in Queens.

The Board of Education has received more than 2,000 letters criticizing the integration program since it was announced several weeks ago. It estimated that about 90 per cent of them came from Queens.

* * *

THE CITY HAS no segregation as such, but some schools are largely Negro or white depending on the residential pattern of the neighborhood.

The plan aims to attain a more balanced mixture of whites and Negroes by rezoning school districts and by some bus transportation from one area to another.

The Federation of Civic Councils of the Borough of Queens is one group that has asked school officials for clarification. Federation leaders say they favor "natural" but not "forced" integration.

Queens, a largely residential area, has 22 per cent of the city's almost one million pupils. Less than five per cent of those in Queens are Negro or Puerto Rican and they are concentrated largely in six schools.

N. Y. School Segregation On Increase

Courier p. 11
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-7 PART I
14dD

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—To the consternation of those proud New Yorkers who like to look upon their city as free from racial strife, the public school integration issue has been as rough a problem here as it has been in the strongholds of Dixie.

While the problem has not been accompanied by violence and other forms of overt resistance, the sad fact remains: Most Negro children in New York attend "Negro" schools and most white children attend "white" schools.

■

ON THE SURFACE, this would seem logical and natural; youngsters attend school nearest their homes, and their homes are in segregated areas. There is only a smattering of housing integration in New York City.

Beyond the surface, however, there is another dark fact: THE DEGREE OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION IS ON THE INCREASE. Should present trends continue unchallenged, it is conceivable that this city could enjoy the questionable distinction of operating a completely separated black and white school system.

While for some time authorities, educators and parents played pitty-pat about school segregation, the first noisy bombshell was tossed four years ago by Dr. Kenneth Clark, City College professor and founder and co-director of the North Side Center for Child Development. A telling witness in the now-famous Virginia school desegregation case which led to the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision, Dr. Clark returned to New York ready to do battle about the same problem that existed in his hometown.

■

DR. CLARK not only charged that segregation was on the increase, but he also pointed out that the quality of education which children in segregated schools received in New York was continually deteriorating.

New York's officialdom viewed the situation with alarm. As to be expected, there followed a calling of conferences, a forming of committee, a creating of study groups. Tackling the question with intelligence and vigor were the Urban League's Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools, the Board of Education's Commission on Integration and the Public Education Association.

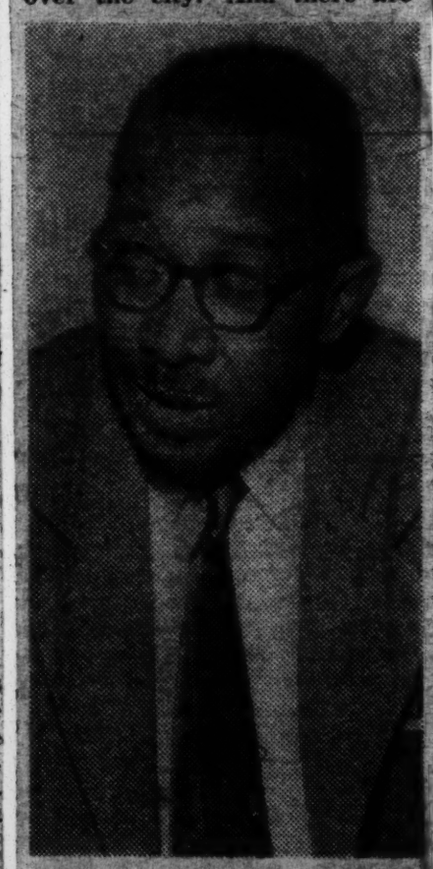
The Intergroup Committee's findings were seconded by the PEA after a year-long study. The PEA charged that nearly three-quarters of New York City's public schools were attended by children of a single ethnic group; that those schools that were predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican suffered most from overcrowding, age and deterioration; from inadequate and inexperienced teaching. The children lagged behind in learning, and even their intelligence quotient deteriorated from year to year. It was affirmed that less money was spent per pupil in these schools — where the need was greatest—and that zoning of the public schools was done, at best, with little, if any, regard for integration.

■

THE COMMISSION on Integration developed a statement that "it is a desirable policy to promote ethnic integration in our schools as a positive educational experience of which no child in the city should be deprived." Six subcommissions on guidance, educational standards, physical plant, zoning, teacher assignments and community relations were set in motion to make this policy work.

Meanwhile, there has been that segment of the citizenry whose alarm has been based on entirely different reasons. There have been, and are, those teacher groups who fear that thousands of teachers may be uprooted and sent far and wide over the city. And there are parents who believe they face the prospect of a huge cross-city network of buses taking their protesting children from schools near home to schools many miles away, solely for the purpose of integration.

And, finally, there is Superintendent of School William Jansen who told Mayor Robert F. Wagner that the charges were utterly with foundation.



DR. KENNETH CLARK
. . . dropped the bombshell

NEW YORK—Superintendent of Schools William Jansen has announced that definite progress is being made in the integration of New York City's schools. Edward S. Lewis, Urban League director, noted that Mr. Jansen had included no "specifics" in his statement.

Jansen Sees Progress in Integration

Herald Tribune
p. 1 Fri. 8-23-57
Newyork, N.Y.

School Board In Closed Session

The Board of Education united behind Superintendent of Schools William Jansen yesterday in his prediction that, despite difficulties, substantial progress in school integration will be made here this year.

The board discussed the issue in executive session at 120 Livingston St., Brooklyn, and afterward Dr. Jansen issued a statement in which the board and its president, Charles H. Silver, concurred. In it, Dr. Jansen said the city was making "definite progress" toward integration despite "some disappointments and expected difficulties."

In emphasizing that the statement of the superintendent was also issued in behalf of the board, the board apparently hoped to demonstrate agreement on integration.

Mr. Silver—who only Monday said flatly that he was "disappointed in the progress" of integration—said after yesterday's meeting that he was in complete accord with Dr. Jansen's statement.

He said board members are not in disagreement on the issue of integration, and added that they also agree on the importance of the problem.

Jansen Statement

In his statement, Dr. Jansen said, "It is well known that no form of segregation within the meaning of the historic decision of the Supreme Court is practised in New York City." He said the city was interested in providing "the best possible education for all the children of our city, including the gifted and those who are handicapped by difficulties or problems arising from their environment," and added:

"For this reason I look upon integration as the process of making one united family out of all our people, creating and maintaining equal rights and equal opportunities for all. It is with this goal in mind that we are making definite progress, although we are, at the same time, meeting with some disappointments and expected difficulties."

New York Struggles At Huge School Race Integration Job

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Step by step, New York City is trying to achieve more complete racial integration in its huge public school system despite the city's segregated residential patterns.

School Supt. William Jansen today issued a 23-page report, summarizing progress made in carrying out a broad program adopted last spring to bring about fuller distribution of the races in the schools.

It's a long-range undertaking, involving rezoning of school districts, locating of new schools and other techniques. As outlined by Jansen, some of the machinery for doing the job is just getting started.

He said that the mere shifting of one or two Negroes into formerly all-white schools, or vice versa, did not fulfill the integration objectives, which is to obtain a balanced racial makeup.

"Integration is a process of bringing all parts together into a unified whole," he said.

School segregation has long been illegal in New York City. Jansen emphasized that all schools are open to any race, but residential concentrations in some areas have been reflected in many schools.

There are about 1½ million pupils in the city's public schools, 18.3 per cent of them Negro, 14 per cent Puerto Rican and 67.7 per cent white. But many live—and go to school—in areas mostly of their own race.

Jansen said changes made in the past year had "improved racial distribution" in more than 50 schools that formerly were predominantly white or predominantly Negro.

As directed by the school board program, he said a comprehensive zoning plan, still in tentative form, has been drawn up to further the goal of racially mixed enrollments.

It is to be ready to go into full effect in the fall of 1958, although some of its general principles already are being applied.

Concerning one of the most controversial issues in the rezoning move—the transportation of pupils by bus from one area to another in order to get mixed schools—the plan states:

"Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration.

"However, when it becomes necessary to transport pupils by bus to relieve overcrowding and for better utilization of the school plant, integration of racial groups should be one of the considerations in determining which pupils shall be moved and to which school."

Bus transportation is provided whenever pupils live beyond maximum distances, depending on grade level, from the school to which they must go.

The plan says that the "neighborhood school concept" — the practice of having children attend schools in their own residential vicinity—will be preserved in the rezoning of districts, but adds: "It may be possible, without abandoning the neighborhood school concept, so to draw the zones lines that more pupils of different races will attend schools with interracial pupil groups."

The plan says that "it is impossible to establish any fixed ratio of children of different racial backgrounds for all schools" because of the housing patterns which themselves are constantly shifting.

In other words, the schools see no prospect of getting a proportionate number of Negro and white pupils, in relation to the over-all city population, in each school—so long as the residential lines exist.

"Unfortunately," the zoning blueprint adds, "there are in New York City a few localities populated by Negroes which cover so large an area that it is difficult to provide an interracial population for those schools located in the heart of such areas.

"Nevertheless, the assistant superintendent — in such areas—should constantly keep this objective in mind."

The plan notes that because elementary school zones are smaller, it will be more difficult to rezone them to embrace mixed population groups, but that junior and senior high schools, covering larger areas, can do so more readily.

In conformity with the authorized program, Jansen said a "central zoning unit" now is being formed, with a director already named, but that personnel to fill the staff has not yet been obtained.

Office space has been provided for the unit, with a $100,000 budgetary allotment.

Jansen also reported major progress in another phase of the program—the improvement and expansion of teaching staffs and facilities at so-called "difficult schools," many of them in predominantly Negro residential areas.

This Is Racial Discrimination

Of course one should not expect either favoritism or prejudices to play a part in the public school system of the grand and glorious city of New York, yet it seems to be nevertheless a [illegible] something of that [illegible]

[illegible] "National [illegible] published in New York.

"Of the 1,000,000 pupils in elementary and junior high schools in New York, three out of every four go to schools that are at least 90 per cent colored or 90 per cent white. In the Negro and Puerto Rican areas of the city, the poorest economically, school buildings are older and more crowded. They have 1,150 of the city's 1,450 new, inexperienced teachers. The Board of Examiners has certified 1,400 new elementary teachers to go to work this September. Most will go into the schools labeled "difficult," while the experienced teachers remain in the 90 per cent white schools.

"There are other charges: that education in colored schools is insufficient foundation for higher education, that guidance teachers steer Negro and Puerto Rican children away from further academic study or the professions, persuading them into vocational schools."

Most assuredly, that is something Congress and the President should do something about.

Why doesn't the President call out the national guard and compel the New York school authorities to assign their very best teachers to the Negro schools?

DISTRICTS REZONED

N.Y. Schools Push Integration Plans

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Step by step, New York City is trying to achieve more complete racial integration in its huge public school system despite the city's segregated residential patterns.

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WAGNER ANSWERS INTEGRATION UNIT

Times P.26-C

The executive committee of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration was told by Mayor Wagner last night that it should deal directly with the board, not with the Mayor's office, in seeking additional school integration funds.

The Mayor wrote a letter to Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, answering the committee's plea on Monday for funds.

The committee asserted that the effectiveness of the integration program depended in a large measure on the restoration of a substantial part of itms deleted from the Mayor's 1957-58 executive budget. The committee did not say how much additional money was needed.

In his letter Mayor Wagner said this year's allocation of additional funds for integration was "precisely what you asked for when I met with you and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen during my budget retreat."

"I am strongly of the opinion," the Mayor continued, "that the commission, as an agency of your board, should deal directly with your board on these matters rather than with this office."

The Mayor added, however, that he would be willing to meet with the board whenever it wished.

Preparing for Integration

Times P.30

Attitudes of Teachers and Public Believed Basic to Success

Jus. 4-23-57

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the discussions of the recommendations of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration, which have been focused largely on the reassignment of teachers and the transfer of pupils, one of its important proposals has been neglected. This is the need for better preparation of prospective teachers and teachers in service in the principles and practice of intergroup relations.

Contrary to what one might expect, this field of study has not loomed large in the preparation and in-service training of teachers in New York City, and we are now paying a price for it.

A survey of cities which have been dealing with integration shows that the greatest success has been achieved in those communities, such as St. Louis, which have put the most effort into securing understanding on the part of teachers and public before the program was put into effect. In New York City it was mistakenly assumed that teachers and public were ready for the readjustments demanded by a complex program.

The costs and difficulties of integration, which are not to be glossed over, only make sense in the light of a deep understanding of the relationship between our multi-group society and the principles of democracy.

We need to study minority groups, such as the Puerto Ricans, as our school system is doing. However, we also need to study the nature of prejudice in the majority groups, self-examination by teachers and the techniques for promoting healthy relationships between diverse groups. The social sciences have accumulated much useful knowledge in these areas.

It is now evident that integration in New York City will not be achieved in a year or two, but is a matter of a decade and more. Success depends not so much on the mechanics of the operation as on the attitudes of teachers and public. Our colleges and universities can make a vital contribution here, but their resources have barely been tapped to date.

HENRY MILLER,
Assistant Professor, School of Education, The City College.
New York, April 19, 1957.

New York Test Puts Negroes In Predominantly White School

Advertiser Jan. 2-3-57 P.3-A

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP) — An experiment in transporting Negro children to a school in a predominantly white neighborhood is being tried here in the interest of racial integration. So far the plan is in effect only in one school on a trial basis.

But a "master plan" to balance the racial ratio in all schools attended by the city's 925,000 public school pupils has been drawn up by the zoning committee of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration.

The board itself has not approved the paln—except for the one school—but is expected to reach a decision in time to determine whether it shall start going into effect when the schools open their next term in September.

INTERESTED EYE

Meanwhile, it is keeping an interested eye on Public School 93 in the Bronx. Until last September, the school was attended almost entirely by white pupils.

Since then, city-financed buses have drawn up to the school each day with some 200 Negro children who formerly walked to school in their own neighborhood a mile or more away. Now these seven and eight-year-old tots scamper into P.S. 93 classrooms in what may be the forerunner of a planned integration pattern.

New York City schools have no segregation as such. Many have mixed classes, but some are predominantly Negro and some predominantly white, largely following the racial characteristics of the neighborhood in which the school is located.

The "master plan" would have the schools attended on a "balanced" rather than a neighborhood basis.

School Official Discusses Steps To End Bias

Daily World Wed 3-27-57

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Although racial segregation in the New York City public schools was banned by law in 1900, a kind of "de facto" segregation or racial concentration still exists as a result of residential segregation, Asst. Supt. of Schools John B. King told the Catholic Interracial Forum here.

Other complicating factors in the problem of achieving complete integration in th New York schools, King stated are the tremendous size of the city, the scope and complexity of its educational program and its constantly-shifting population.

An assistant superintendent since 1951, King was the first Negro to attain that position in the New York public school system. He said that the Board of Education is "firmly determined" to achieve more racially balanced schools but since 'population distributio' itself residential patterns will continue to be a complicating problem in the Board's plans.

N. Y. Times Writer Looks at Integration

Eagle Tulsa Okla. P.1

Thurs. 5-23-57

By E. L. Madison, Jr.
Of The Eagle Staff

Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times, visited Tulsa Public Schools last week to determine the extent of progress of integration in the schools here. Fine's report of the Tulsa study was released in Wednesday's edition of the Times.

In an interview with Dr. Fine Thursday afternoon at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, The Oklahoma Eagle was informed that the writer's trip was primarily concerned with areas where school integration of Negro and white students is working satisfactorily.

Dr. Fine reported that he had visited cities in other so-called border states where integration has progressed. Among these were Charleston, W. Va., Wilmington, Del. and cities in Missouri and Lexington, Ky.

Reporting his findings which resulted from a meeting with 30 or more school principals and school officials, Dr. Fine said Negro school administrators all agreed that there has been no problem with regard to school integration in Tulsa.

On the other hand, Dr. Fine was informed by citizens present at the YMCA interview that although the situation in school integration here is hopeful and should be commended, there are still many more issues to be solved. Chief among these was the issue of integration on the teacher level.

With reference to teacher integration, Dr. Fine quoted Dr. Charles Mason, superintedent of the Tulsa Public Schools, as saying that no plans are currently underway to get Negro teachers in white schools in this city.

M. M. Taylor, executive director of the Tulsa Urban league, told Dr. Fine that a systematized job must be done in order to bring about teacher integration in the Tulsa system. He declared that there had been no organized effort here to get Negro teachers hired in local schools rgardless of color.

It was reported that a total of 1393 Negro teachers are still employed in segregated or predominantly Negro schools. "Progress in school integratinon here," Taylor said, "is purely a matter of opinion."

Zoning is a Factor

The Rev. Karl E. Lutze, pastor of Prince of Peace Lutheran church and president of the Tulsa Urban league, said a majority of Negro schools in Tulsa will be "Negro" due to the geographical situation. He made reference to the zoning in the Negro residential area.

Primus C. Wade, Tulsa attorney and Urban League board member, said that Tulsa school districts "have been gerrymandered Negro teachers are not being employed on an integrated basis."

Dr. Fine, who also observed the school integration program underway at Oklahoma City, said there were about 600 Negroeos attending predominan ly white schools there. He reported further that there had been a few instances of faculty integration.

The New York Times writer said his report might be summed up as follows: "The situation in Tulsa presents a hopeful picture but there is still unfinished business."

Action Has Been Slow

According to a prominent Tulsa oilman who attended the meeting, 112 out of 56,000 Negro students have been integrated into the Tulsa schools in the two years that the program has been in effect. He said that according to statistics the program does not show too much concerted action on the part of the school administration. He further stated that some superintendents and principals seemingly refuse to admit that the problem exists.

A leading Tulsa labor executive reported that as far as he knew labor unions had not shown any objection toward school integration. However, he pointed out that within labor ranks here integration was moving at a snail's pace. There has been only slight improvement during the last two years.

The Rev. M. C. Merriweather, pastor of Christ Temple CME church, maintained that there is a problem to get Negro teachers hired who have lost jobs as a result of integration in smaller Oklahoma communities. He felt teachers should be employed where vacancies exist, regardless of where they were previously employed.

TODAY IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Segregation In New York

Integration In The School System Even There Continues As A Problem

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

Wed. 1-30-57

WASHINGTON

NEWS THAT SEEMS on its face to be confined to a locality and hence gets little attention nationally can upon occasion be of far-reaching importance in the life of a nation. A good example is the failure as yet of New York City's Board of Education to obey the Supreme Court of the United States in what lately has been emphasized as "the law of the land."

It will be surprising to many people to learn that "integration" in the school system has not been solved in the metropolis of America where so-called "liberalism" is very vocal. There loud voices of accusation recently have been heard denouncing the South as "backward" or as "undermining respect for the Supreme Court" or as contemptuous of the Constitution.

One can hardly believe that it is in the Northern citadel of "civil rights" where public attention is being vividly drawn to the tendency of human beings to segregate according to color. With a commendable sense of realism in assessing the weaknesses of human nature, *The New York Times*, in an editorial entitled "The Beam in Our Own Eye," a few days ago spoke out as follows:

New York Times Pointed Out Difficulties

"EVER SINCE the Supreme Court in 1954 concluded that in the field of education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' had no place, and that racial segregation deprived children of a minority group of equal educational opportunities, New York City has been re-examining its conscience. A commission on integration, with various subcommissions, has been at work for the Board of Education.

"The board did not, for the most part, have to deal with the problem found in parts of the South, where there is settled public opinion against integration. It had to cope with the more subtle forms of segregation that create, as if by accident, a school almost wholly white, Puerto Rican or Negro in its student body. The good intention to integrate is not enough. Real physical difficulties exist, as in the case of a school drawing its student body from a residential area almost wholly of one race. Inertia, some prejudice that must be admitted, and other obstacles too numerous to recount stand in the way of instant solution, even granted the best of goodwill.

"Now the Board of Education stands at the critical point where mere paying of lip service to fine moral principles will not suffice to move us forward, and where the sacrifices by which high principles are translated into action must be assumed."

Integration Takes Time Even In New York

THIS WILL COME as news to many people outside New York, especially in the South. For evidently there are no "Citizens Councils" in New York which have brought about this situation. It will be a comfort to the Southerners to learn, however, that the problem cannot soon be solved "even granted the best of goodwill" because "obstacles too numerous to recount stand in the way of instant solution." Maybe one of the Circuit Courts of Appeals and one of the District Courts which in recent rulings didn't allow time for "gradual" change will be conscience-stricken to discover that court decisions based on "psychology" do not wipe out either prejudices or the characteristics commonly called "human nature." For even in New York City apparently it takes time to find ways to accomplish "integration."

But perhaps the real significance of the New York City episode is that the persons who are taking the Supreme Court decision literally do not really understand how much distance they have to go. For if the logic of the high court's decision is really followed, it will become necessary for every school to admit at least a sprinkling of persons of another color in order to remove the "inferiority" complex which the pupils of one race are supposed to develop when there is any race discrimination in the schools. Theoretically, even the private schools will some day have to make their contribution to the "psychological" millenium described by the Supreme Court of the United States when in 1954 it suddenly decided that "psychological" considerations were more controlling than a legal precedent which had stood more than 100 years as "the law of the land."

The sympathy of the South doubtless will go out to the people of New York who are struggling so slowly "to obey the Constitution."—©

Urban League Brands School Board Lax As Jansen Rewrites Integration Reports

Times Sun 1-27-57 p. 38

New York

The Urban League of Greater New York accused the Board of Education yesterday of "sitting on its hands while Superintendent of Schools William Jansen tears the heart out of the nation's most comprehensive school integration program."

The charge was contained in letters sent by Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league, to Mayor Wagner, Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald and Dr. Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education.

These officials were asked to "do all in your power to correct this unfortunate situation where recommendations growing out of years of work and study * * * are being watered down to insignificance."

The attack followed the publication of a new master plan prepared by Dr. Jansen for zoning the city's public scools. The plan, described as "tentative," would make few basic changes in the present system, under which many schools draw their pupils entirely from racial groups predominant in their neighborhoods.

A new system of bus transportation had been expected to start this fall. However, Dr. Jansen's report said "pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration."

The league accused Dr. Jansen of "rewriting" two reports by the board's Commission on Integration. These concerned the assignment of teachers and zoning.

The reports were adopted by the board "with reservations." Mr. Lewis' letter said that the board had given the impression that the reservations had applied only to details and the wording of the reports. He charged, however, that Dr. Jansen had "seized upon these 'reservations' to rewrite these reports in such a way as to preserve, in essence, the status quo ante."

Specifically, Mr. Lewis said that Dr. Jansen had:

¶Ignored the mandate of the commission to staff all schools with an equal number of qualified and experienced teachers. Instead, Mr. Lewis said, Dr. Jansen has "crammed 1,150 of 1,450 new inexperienced common branch teachers in the Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other de-facto segregated schools."

¶Made no "real effort to secure volunteers among the experienced teachers to transfer into the 'subject schools.'"

¶Delayed until the very last minute the issuance of a comprehensive zoning plan, as mandated by the board, and finally came up with a document that placed zoning policy "effectively back where it had been before the organization of the Commission on Integration."

A SUPERINTENDENT FOUND?

Times p. 18-2

For statutory reasons of age Dr. William Jansen must retire on Aug. 31, 1958, as Superintendent of Schools of New York City. On Dec. 7, 1956, the Public Education Association, expressing the views of eighteen respected civic organizations on its coordinating committee, wrote to the Board of Education taking note of this impending retirement. It asked that the board announce the procedure it expected to follow in selecting a new superintendent. It suggested that the board appoint an advisory committee of ten citizens to recruit and screen candidates to find "the best-qualified person in the country."

The silence in board circles that has followed this constructive suggestion by the P. E. A. has been deafening. On May 23 the P. E. A. wrote again to Charles H. Silver, board president, repeating its suggestion. This too has failed to move the board.

This raises some questions in the public mind. Does the board feel so sure of its own wisdom that it regards citizen help—from university presidents and deans of schools of education—as surplus? Does it feel, consistent with the Lyons residence law, that no one but a New Yorker should be considered for the superintendency of a school system already suffering from inbreeding? Or has it already tacitly chosen the new superintendent and thus doesn't want to be bothered with a committee, or a list of candidates on which the board's nominee might by some embarrassing accident be among the missing?

In his address on re-election as board president Mr. Silver said, "It will not be easy to find a man equal in stature and ability to Dr. Jansen." He added: "We will approach this task with a solemn awareness of the importance of our decision in selecting one who will guide the school system as its executive head in the years to come." We advise the Board of Education not to make a farce out of this promise by its president by provincially closing the door to outside educators. A committee should be appointed at once.

Schools Lag, Negroes Say

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—A Negro delegation of about 50 persons, representing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations, appealed to Mayor Wagner today to speed the progress of integration in the city's schools.

The group held a two-hour meeting with the mayor in City Hall.

Speakers told the mayor that the Board of Education was lagging in putting forward an integration program.

Recommendations made by the parents included appeals for permissive zoning to allow Negroes to enter junior and senior high schools; in other sections of the city, more experienced teachers in all-Negro schools; better physical facilities such as cafeterias and classrooms and better guidance facilities.

The mayor told the group he would look into the situation and check with the Board of Education.

There is no official segregation in the city's schools, but becaue of racial residential concentration, schools in some zones are predominantly white or colored.

Text of the Jansen Plan on School Zoning

Times 9-8

Following is the text of a tentative plan for zoning for the city's public schools. It was prepared by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, and submitted to assistant superintendents and members of the Board of Education's commission on integration.

Lab. 9-27-57

Any comprehensive plan for zoning will be the result of a process of growth and, therefore, no doubt will undergo continuous modification. Any plan at present is, therefore, to be regarded as a starting point and, of necessity, will be flexible.

New York

Since there is an uneven distribution of various ethnic groups in different communities and boroughs, and since there is a constant shift of population within the city, it is impossible to establish any fixed ratio of children of different racial backgrounds for all schools. The ratio will vary among schools and will constantly change as the residential pattern shifts from one majority to another. The homogeneous character of some school neighborhoods is an effect of segregated residential patterns, a condition which the schools cannot deal with directly.

Unfortunately, there are in New York City a few localities populated by Negroes which cover so large an area that it is difficut to provide an inter-racial population for those schools located in the heart of such areas. Nevertheless, the assistant superintendent should constantly keep this objective in mind. At the same time, he should take appropriate steps to develop within his districts an understanding of, and positive attitude toward, more inter-racial schools as part of a good intergroup relations program.

Elementary and Junior High Schools

DEFINITION — By zoning is meant the process of establishing boundary lines for an area within which all pupils of the same grade attend the same school.

I. Basic Criteria

1. Distance from home to school—This means that the proximity of the school to the homes of the children who attend it is a major consideration in deciding on the boundary lines. This is particularly true of the elementary schools. A half-mile is considered beyond walking distance for pupils in the kindergarten through second grade, a mile for pupils in the third grade through the eighth grade.

2. Maximum utilization of school space—In the face of mounting enrollments, it is necessary to adjust zone lines to make the most efficient use of existing school facilities.

3. Racially integrated schools—In applying the above criteria, the promotion of a racially integrated school population should be an important consideration.

4. Transportation — Where it is necessary for children to use public transportation, the convenience and accessibility of such transportation is a factor in setting zone lines. In instances where children are assigned to schools beyond the distance limits mentioned in Item 1, transportation by various means, including the school bus, is provided.

5. Topographical barriers—Lakes, rivers, canals, railroads, street crossings, bridges, parks, highways and other natural and man-made obstacles are factors which often have an intruding influence with respect to school zoning.

6. Continuity of instruction—It is an objective to avoid shifting the same pupils several times as a result of adjustments in school boundaries.

II. Basic Principles

1. The neighborhood school concept posts that the public elementary and junior high schools are essentially neighborhood or community institutions which serve the children of families living wthin an area contiguous to the school building. It may be possible, withont abandoning the neighborhood school concept, so to draw the zone lines that more pupils of different races will attend schools with inter-racial pupil groups.

The application of the neighborhood school concept insures the conditions of relative nearness, safety and convenience which are basic considerations of good school organization. Many parents still want their children to come home for lunch. If a child becomes ill, he is not far from home. If a child takes private lessons after school, he can get home quickly. If he goes to released time instruction, he will be near the center. If he wants to remain in school for some special activity, he can get home without being required to meet a bls schedule. The neighborhood school also tends to develop a strong parents' association and a stronger community spirit.

The determination of district lines should be consistent with the neighborhood school concept and the district of the school unit should ze the attendance area of all pupils living within it.

2. The Assistant Superintendent shall have the responsibility for determining school district lines. This responsibility is logically placed on the Assistant Superintendent in the field as the person having direct supervision of the schools, a comprehensive knowledge of the area, full information on available school facilities and instructional needs, and immediate contact with members of the Local School Boards and community.

The Assistant Superintendent should weigh the advantages of a complete introduction by having it apply only to new admissions. One factor might be the degree of difficulty in winning over the community to the change.

3. Parents of pupils affected and members of the Local School Boards should be consulted by the Assistant Superintendent prior to making changes in existing school districts or in creating new school districts.

4. Provision should be made in each school for classes which will serve the full range of its pupils' needs and abilities. This will include the organization of classes for the brightest pupils on each grade. These classes need not be either Intellectually Gifted or Special Progress.

In all schools, children who qualify for Intellectually Gifted and Special Progress Classes and who cannot be accommodated in their home schools, may be sent to other schools. The objective integration should be considered when such transfers are being contemplated by the principal and Assistant Superintendent.

5. The special classes for mentally retarded, physically handicapped, health conservation, etc., should be organized in a manner consistent with the basic concept of neighborhood schools. When, because of the small number of such pupils in a given school, it becomes necessary to transfer these pupils to another school, integration should be one of the criteria for placement.

6. The continuity of a pupil's school attendance should be maintained as far as possible. Changes in district lines should be such as to avoid frequent interruptions in the continuity of instruction.

7. Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration. However, when it becomes necessary to transport pupils by bus to relieve overcrowding and for better utilization of the school plant, integration of racial groups should be one of the considerations in determining which pupils shall be moved and to which school.

8. The junior high school draws its pupils from a considerably larger area than does the elementary school, and, therefore, will afford greater flexibility in the establishment of zoning lines. At this level the elementary school zoning criteria must also be taken into consideration, but additional consideration is to be given to integration by drawing zoning lines to include the areas of feeder schools or parts of the orea of feeder schoolss in such a manner as to promote racial integration.

9. Any exceptions to the above principles may prevent the orderly implementation of the comprehensive zoning plan and disrupt the process of integration. Accordingly, the application of the principle of permissive zoning" should in general be deferred to the senior high schools.

Senior High Schools

The High School Division is composed of two sections: the vocational section and the academic section. In general, there are no zoning restrictions in the vocational high schools, and pupils may apply from any borough of the city. In the general vocational high schools, the pupils are more likelyto come from the borough in which the school is located, while the specialized vocational high schools draw from all sections of the city. Actually, desirable ethnic distribution has been achieved in these schools, except that a school located in a homogenous area derives the major portion of its population from the immediate environs.

In the academic high school section different determinants are operative. There are four specialized high schools (Brooklyn Technical, Bronx Science, Stuyvesant, and Music and Art) that obtain their pupils on the basis of an entrance examination, and there are no zoning restrictions. In the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx there are several single-sex schools, and, generally, these schools have borough-wide zones. The remaining academic schools are co-educational and have basically the same course offerings, including the academic course (college preparatory) the commercial course and the general course. The co-educational high schools have a distinct boundary or zone and only the pupils who reside within the boundary are permitted to attend the high school in the zone.

I. Basic Principles

1. The assistant superintendentsasigned to the High School Division should have the responsibility for determining high school boundary lines.

2. Prior to making changes in existing school zones or in creating new school boundaries, the Divisional Assistant Superintendent should consult with the principals, the parent groups and the field Assistant Superintendents who have an interest in the new boundary lines.

3. Provisions should be made in each school for classes which will serve the full range of its pupils' needs and abilities. This will include the organization of honor classes in all schools.

II. Criteria for Zoning

1. The senior high school draws its pupils from a considerably larger area than does the elementary school or the junior high school and, therefore, will afford greater flexibility in the establishment of zoning lines. Because of this latitude, additional consideration can be given to racial integration provided it is consistent with other basic criteria.

2. Distance from home to school for high school pupils should be considered even though it is not given the same emphasis as in the case of the elementary or junior high school. A compact high school zone insures desirable community interest, strong parent associations and an active after-school program for pupils.

3. Maximum utilization of school space—In the face of mounting enrollments, it is necessary to adjust school zones to make the most efficient use of existing facilities.

4. Transportation—Since the majority of high school pupils use public transportation, the extent and relative convenience of its use should be considered when boundary lines are drawn.

III. Exceptions

1. The High School Division has granted exceptions to zoning regluations in order to promote racial integration. Examples of such exceptions may be found in examining the booklet "The Directory of the Public High Schools."

2. If the practice of zoning variances is to be extended, there are certain inevitable outcomes to be considered and understood. Schools that are located in ethnically homogenous areas will become underutilized if the pupils of the feeder schools in the area are permitted to apply to schools out of the area. Eventually, the high schools in the zone will become so underpopulated that they will have to be abandoned. This event in turn will increase the overcrowded conditions in the adjacent zones, requiring additional high school facilities. Moreover, the high school in the zone adjacent to the area that has just been abandoned as a desirable zone for high schools, will soon develop a very high percentage of the ethnic group in the homogeneous area.

In the interest of optimum utilization of school facilities, and in the interest of maintaining racial integration at desirable levels, the following recommendations are made:

a. As a guide, the ethnic composition of all schools in a borough should be ascertained.

b. Zoning maps, showing racial and ethnic composition

by blocks, should be supplied.

c. Exceptions to zoning regulations should be made to feeder schools on the basis of specific numbers of specific schools.

d. The numbers to be assigned to specific high schools are to be determined on an arbitrary basis, a geographical basis, or a combination of the two. If the arbitrary basis is the one to be used, then each applicant in the graduating class of the feeder school who expects to take advantage of the zoning variance is to indicate, in the order of preference, the schools to which he seeks admission. As many first choice preferences will be granted as possible. Second, third, etc., choices will be used in order to control the number that are to be admitted to the respective schools, also bearing in mind the other criteria that should be applied.

3. A zoning variance should be authorized if it will satisfy a subject need of an applicant, usually a foreign language.

4. A zoning variance should be authorized for an applicant because of health conservation, sight conservation, or the need for CRMD [Children with Retarded Mental Development] classes, or special need as indicated after study by the Bureau of Child Guidance.

WILLIAM JANSEN,
Superintendent of Schools.

INTEGRATION PLAN GIVEN BY JANSEN LEADS TO DISPUTE

Times 7-27-57

New York

Neighborhood Is Stressed in School Zone Program Urged by Superintendent

14 d (1) P.1

Dr. Jansen's master plan for school zoning, Page 8.

By BENJAMIN FINE

A master plan for zoning the city's public schools has been prepared by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools.

The plan sets out the basic criteria for redistricting the schools. In essence, it differs little from existing practices. The Superintendent's comprehensive program provides that the neighborhood concept of the school system be continued.

The plan, which is called "tentative" by Dr. Jansen, has not been made public, but a copy was made available to The New York Times. It was the basis of considerable discussion, much of it bitter, at a conference Thursday morning in the office of Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education.

A number of field superintendents, administrative officials and members of the board's Commission on Integration attended the meeting. State Controller Arthur H. Levitt, who with Mr. Silver is co-chairman of the commission, also attended.

Delay Laid to Jansen

Dr. Jansen was charged with "holding back" the integration program. Several Negro members of the commission threatened to resign unless the Board of Education moved faster.

The zoning report was a particular target. Many suggested that the previous report prepared by the subcommission on integration, headed by Mrs. Morris Shapiro, had been watered down and rewritten.

The Urban League of Greater New York is sending letters to Mayor Wagner, Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald and Mr. Silver expressing its displeasure at the steps taken by Dr. Jansen to implement integration here.

In his zoning plan, Dr. Jansen cited these basic criteria in districting elementary and junior high schools:

¶Distance from home to school.

¶Maximum utilization of school space.

¶Racially integrated schools.

¶Transportation.

¶Topographical barriers.

¶Continuity of instruction.

The heart of the zoning plan is this principle:

Responsibility Is Set

"The neighborhood school concept posits that the public elementary and junior high school are essentially neighborhood or community institutions which serve the children of families living within an area contiguous to the school building."

The report declares that the assistant superintendents shall have the responsibility for determining school district lines. No mention is made of the Central Zoning Unit, which is now being established by the Board of Education. At the Thursday board meeting, Dr. Francis A. Turner was elected Assistant Superintendent to head this new agency.

Edward S. Lewis, Urban League director, warned that "if zoning is left in the hands of the assistant superintendents, it will continue to encourage de facto segregated schools."

On the controversial question of bus service for children, the Jansen report declares:

"Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration.

"However, when its becomes necessary to transport pupils by bus to relieve overcrowding and for better utilization of the school plant, integration of racial groups should be one of the considerations in determining which pupils shall be moved and to which school."

The comprehensive plan expresses opposition to "permissive zoning." Under this practice, parents could select the school ti which their child might attend. The subcommision on integration had recommended that some permissive zoning be set up.

High School Zoning

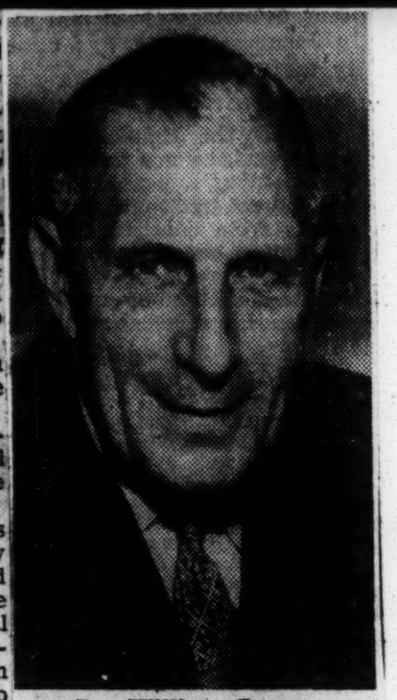
At issue also is the question on zoning on the high school level. The report urges that the neighborhood concept be retained, in large part, in the high schools as well as junior high and elementary schools.

"Distance from home to school for high school pupils should be considered even though it is not given the same emphasis as in the case of the elementary or junior high school," Dr. Jansen says. "A compact high school zone insures desirable community interest, strong parent associations and an active after-school program for pupils."

The report declares that if the practice of zoning variances is to be extended, there are certain "inevitable outcomes to be considered and understood."

"Schools that are located in ethnically homogenous areas will become under-utilized if the pupils of the feeder schools in the area are permitted to apply to schools out of the area," Dr. Jansen maintains. "Eventually the high schools in the zone will become so underpopulated that they will have to be abandoned."

Before the report is adopted, it will have to be approved by the Board of Education.



Dr. William Jansen

New York City School Official's Integration Plan Causes Dispute

Advertiser 8-3-57 Lockport, Mich.

P.1

Says Pupils Should Not Change Zone Solely To Establish Integration

New York, N. Y., July 29—A master plan for zoning the city's public schools has been prepared by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools.

The plan sets out the basic criteria for redistricting the schools. In essence, it differs little from existing practices. The Superintendent's comprehensive program provides that the neighborhood concept of the school system be continued.

The plan, which is called "tentative" by Dr. Jansen, has not been made public, but it was the basis of considerable discussion, much of it bitter, at a conference Thursday morning in the office of their race, religion or national origin.

Mr. Abrams was quick to note that this rise was not the result of an increase in bigotry in the state, but of other factors, such as a greater awareness among minority groups of their rights under the law. He observed that thirty-eight complaints charged bias in housing, an area in which the commission has limited jurisdiction.

Mr. Abrams said that 502 complaints filed so far this year exceeded the number filed in the entire twelve months of any previous year in the commission's 12-year history, with the exception of 1956. Last year, 562 complaints were filed.

The chairman said that, upon investigation by the commission, the specific discrimination complained of this year was found to exist in 14 per cent of the cases. This is considerably lower than the 27 per cent average over the last ten years.

Mr. Abrams noted, however, that indiscriminatory practices, other than the specific practice complained of, had been found in 23 per cent of the cases investigated this year. This brought to 37 per cent the cases where some form of bias was found. This percentage was also below the ten-year-average.

Mr. Abrams cited the following principal factors in the increase in complaints:

A greater awareness by Negroes and other minorities of the existence of the commission and of their rights under the anti-discrimination law .

Greater efforts by the commission to protect minority groups, particularly in up-state areas.

MIXING SCHEME GIVEN SETBACK

Times Picayune

Sun. 7-28-57

New York Schools Keep Neighborhood Plan

New Orleans

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The New York Times has disclosed a new master plan for zoning the city's public schools and said it differs little from existing practices governing the controversial race segregation issue. P. 11

The plan, drawn up by Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, has not been officially made public but the Times today published it in full.

Essentially, it provides that the neighborhood concept of the public school system be continued. Under this policy in the past, many New York City schools have in fact although not in law been racially segregated, since neighborhood schools followed the racial pattern of their communities.

The city had previously announced it would try to end "de facto" segregation and to improve educational opportunities in so doing.

Groups favoring a vigorous policy of trying to break up, as much as possible, segregated school patterns by shifting some students around reportedly were angry about the Jansen plan.

The Times also said several Negro members of the city's commission on integration threatened to resign unless the board of education moved faster toward integration.

Jansen's report, as published by the Times, does say that the assistant superintendents of schools who are charged with carrying out the school zoning should have the "objective" of eventual integration always in mind.

BUDGET CRITICIZED OVER INTEGRATION

City Is Warned at Hearing That Schools Need More Funds for the Program

TEACHERS PRESS PLEAS

Continue to Demand Salary Rises for All—Education Board Chided by Mayor

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Estimate was warned yesterday that unless it provided adequate funds to the Board of Education, the school integration program might be adversely affected.

The warning was sounded by various speakers at the second of three public hearings on Mayor Wagner's 1957-58 executive budget of $1,936,234,223. Yesterday's session was devoted to the education and library allotments.

In addition to the request for more funds for a proposed attack on "de facto" segregation in the school system—a situation attributed to residential patterns rather than official policies—strong pleas were made for more money for teachers' salaries and school services.

Many of the speakers sharply criticized the Mayor for reducing the Board of Education's budget request, especially the proposed $23,000,000 item for teacher pay rises. In the Mayor's budget the item has been cut to $8,400,000, spread over two years. This would provide pay increases for about 16,000 of the city's 38,000 teachers. Those benefitting would be mostly high school teachers appointed before 1947 and teachers with advanced preparation.

Mayor Explains Distribution

At the beginning of the session, and several times during the hearing, Mr. Wagner asserted that the distribution of the increases was suggested by the school board, and that it was not his idea. He also said the board knew in advance that the city did not have $23,000,000 for teacher pay rises, but that the board nevertheless made the request.

While the hearing was in progress, about 250 teachers gathered outside City Hall demanding satisfactory increases for all teachers. The demonstration was conducted by the Teachers Union, independent. A demonstration by the Teachers Guild on Tuesday, before the hearings began, brought out 1,500 to 2,000 protesting teachers.

On the subject of integration, almost all the speakers were in favor of increased funds for the program. Matthew J. Shevlin, of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, however, argued that no funds at all were needed for the program, because "there is no such thing as segregation in New York City."

The majority view point was upheld by Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, who charged that items "crucial to put into effect this program" had been deleted by the Mayor.

Mr. Lewis said these items, amounting to about $15,000,000, had not been earmarked for the program "per se," but would have provided "equal educational opportunities for our city's minority children who have been educationally starved for so many decades."

Similar views on the subject were expressed by officials of the Public Education Association, the United Parents Association, the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools and other organizations.

Varying Views of Teachers

While all the teacher groups were unanimous in their sentiment that teachers deserved high salaries, they were sharply divided on who should get what.

The High School Teachers Association attacked the single-salary principle, whereby teachers of equal preparation receive equal salaries regardless of the level on which they teach. The group argued that high school teachers, because of their special preparation and responsibilities, deserved higher salaries than those in elementary schools.

Strong support for the single-salary concept and for pay increases for all teachers were expressed by officials of the Teachers Guild, the Joint Committee of Teacher Organizations, the Kindergarten-6B Teachers Association, the Teachers Union and other groups.

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen backed the teachers' request for higher salaries and a shorter schedule. When Mayor Wagner interjected that the city did not have enough funds to satisfy the demands of all municipal employes, Dr. Jansen conceded the magnitude of the problem, but added: "Perhaps it would be helpful to have a commission of some of our leading economists look into the situation."

Today's hearing will begin at 10:30 A. M. and will be devoted to civic groups wishing to speak on the entire city budget.

City Plans 24 School Buildings To Spur Drive for Integration

By BENJAMIN FINE

The Board of Education is taking steps to end segregation in New York City schools.

Twenty-four elementary and junior high school buildings will be constructed in Harlem and in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district in Brooklyn. Twenty-two of these will be situated so as to reduce the segregation that is developing from the housing pattern.

Dr. David H. Moskowitz, associate superintendent, in charge of the building program, said the board was planning, so far as possible, to build the schools so that integration would take place as a natural consequence.

The schools will accommodate about 25,000 pupils and will cost a total of about $60,000,000. They are to be completed in the next three years.

In addition to the building program, the board has taken, or has under consideration, the following steps:

¶About 1,500 children, both white and Negro, will be sent by bus to schools other than those they now attend. The pupils will be transferred only on the request or consent of parents. For example, one school in Harlem will send fifty Negro children to a predominantly white school outside their district.

¶The assistant superintendent in a Brooklyn district will send 400 Negro pupils from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section into a predominantly white school through a permissive zoning arrangement.

¶Special classes will be set up for superior students in some parts of the city, to which Negro pupils may be assigned if they meet the academic standards.

¶The Board of Education plans to improve the so-called difficult schools in the segregated areas by providing more supervisors, more school clerks and auxiliary teachers. The Mayor approved the board's supplementary budget request of $1,589,500 for this purpose.

¶Teachers are to be asked, on a voluntary basis at first and later under orders, to serve in the difficult schools. Most of the schools that are predominantly Negro or Puerto Rican have a much higher than average proportion of substitute teachers.

The program translates into action integration reports adopted recently by the Board.

There has been opposition to the program among teachers and some parents. The teachers are afraid that a compulsory rotation plan will force them to serve in Harlem schools. The parents fear that their children will be sent by bus outside their own neighborhood.

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, speaking in Queens last Wednesday, denied some rumors concerning integration.

"It is not true," he said, "that we are transporting or planning to transport groups of Negro children long distances to schools in which the pupils are predominantly white and vice versa."

Nor, he continued, is the administration's position on "compulsory rotation" decided. Teachers will be encouraged to volunteer for the difficult schools, he said.

To carry out the program, the board has named a committee of four, headed by Dr. Jacob Greenberg, deputy superintendent. The others are Dr. John B. King, assistant superintendent; Dr. J. Wayne Wrightstone, director of educational research, and Dr. Morris Krugman, assistant superintendent in charge of guidance.

The firmest attack on segregation will come with the construction of schools in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas. Fifteen of the new schools will be built in Harlem and nine in Brooklyn.

In the past, many schools were built to conform to current residential patterns. The new policy takes the opposite position. According to Dr. Greenberg, the schools will be built in the fringe areas where population is mixed and children of different races live in the same district.

The board also plans to set up a central unit for zoning. This will cost about $100,000 and will be located in the board headquarters at 110 Livingston Street in Brooklyn. This unit, officials say privately, may eventually become the most important weapon in breaking down the patterns of segregation.

One major problem, it was noted, lies in the uneven racial distribution of children in the city. Some areas have a large number of Negroes or Puerto Ricans, while others have few or none.

The statistics below, showing the division of school population, was prepared by the Greenberg committee:

	Negro.	P. R.	Other.
Richmond	5.8	1.2	93.0
Queens	10.7	1.4	87.9
Manhattan	34.5	32.5	33.5
Bronx	15.3	19.3	65.4
Brooklyn	17.3	10.7	72.0
City total	18.3	14.0	67.7

The zoning unit, the board explained, will be formed from members of the professional staff. It will consist of census experts, mapmakers and school authorities. Field superintendents, local school boards and parents will also have a voice.

New Pupils Affected

Dr. Greenberg said that the redistricting would usually apply only to new pupils. Children already attending a city school will not be affected; the only exception will be in schools that are seriously overcrowded. Transfers will be made after consultation with parents and the individual school board.

"To achieve integration," Dr. Greenberg said, "children will not be required to walk greater distances than they now walk. The neighborhood school concept will always be kept in mind. There is no intention to change the neighborhood school policy."

The Greenberg committee will work with the Commission on Intergroup Relations, formed last year by Mayor Wagner. This fifteen-man commission is headed by Dr. Alfred J. Marrow.

"The schools have a big job ahead of them," said Dr. Marrow. "Integration cannot be accomplished by fiat or directive."

To make the job for teachers in difficult schools more pleasant, the board had planned to cut class sizes, to provide more supervisors and to employ more clerks. But the funds for these services were cut from the regular budget; however, a substantial amount was left for these extras in the supplementary one.

Among other things, the Greenberg group is studying the possibility of providing more parking facilities in congested areas to ease the burden on teachers who drive. This is not a simple matter in crowded

Schools Planned

The following table shows the school buildings now under construction in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas and the projects listed in the 1957 capital budget. All except those that are starred are placed in fringe areas to provide maximum integrations

Being Built

School	Estimated Completion
Harlem	
P-7—Lexington Ave., E. 119 & E. 120 Sts.	Spring 1958
J-13—E. 106 St., Madison & Park Aves.	Spring 1958
J-45—120 St., 1st & 2d Aves.	Jan., 1958
P-105—Amsterdam Ave. & W. 97 St.	Dec., 1957
J-117—E. 108 & E. 109 St. 2d & 3d Aves.	Jan. 1958
P-123—Edgecombe & 8th Aves., 140 & W. 141.	Spring 1958
P-129—W. 130 St. & Convent Ave.	Aug., 1957
P-144—W. 122 St., Lenox & 7th Aves.	Spring 1958
P-175—W. 134, W. 135 Sts., 7th Ave.	Dec., 1957
P-192—136 St., east of B'way.	Late 1957
Bedford-Stuyvesant	
P-9—St. Marks, Underhill Aves. & Bergen St.	Aug., 1957
J-33—Stockton & Floyd Sts. & Tompkins Ave.	July, 1957

Provided in Budget

Harlem

P-28—Vicinity of St. Nicholas Ave. & 156 St.
J-120—120 St., 5th & Madison Aves.
P-179—101 & 102 Sts. & Amsterdam Ave.
*P-180—Vicinity of St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 120 St.
P-198—Vicinity of E. 100 St. & Lexington Ave.

Bedford-Stuyvesant

P-11—Greene, Washington, Gates & Waverly Aves.
J-148—Ellery & Hopkins Sts.
*P-256—Vicinity of Tompkins Park.
P-270—De Kalb, Classon & Lafayette Aves.
P-289—Kingston, St. Marks Aves. & Prospect Pl.
P-297—Vicinity of Stockton St. & Marcy Ave.
P-299—Vicinity of Halsey St. & Ralph Ave.

*Carry-over from 1956 Capital Budget.

Note: P-Public School. J-Junior High School.

Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Despite these promised benefits teacher say that they are not convinced. They say they want more than a casual assurance by school officials that they will not be transferred out of their home territory.

'Not Consulted'

"As yet," said Mrs. Concetta C. Roy, president of the High School Teachers Association, "we and other high school personnel have not been consulted although the groundwork for implementing the reports is being laid. Open zoning might create serious population problems in the high schools. Those issues should be tackled now. The teacher shortage is already acute in the high schools. Threats of forced transfers and artificial zoning will only aggravate it."

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education is co-chairman, with Arthur Levitt, State Controller, of the school integration committee. Mr. Silver declared that "the integration program must go forward without any slackening." He believes that the public, teachers and school officials will accept the program without opposition.

"We need to educate the parents and teachers," said Mr. Silver. "Once our program is properly understood, it will receive tremendous support from all right-thinking members of our city."

DESEGREGATION APPEARS VICTOR

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

New York City Suburb Has Special Election

Fri. 5-17-57

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—Returns from a special election on a school expansion program in this New York city suburb were seen as indicating, in at least one instance, a victory for desegregation.

Among the items submitted to voters in the referendum on the $13,806,000 school improvement project was replacement of the present Lincoln elementary school with a new one.

Ninety per cent of the pupils attending Lincoln are Negroes, because most of the residential facilities in the vicinity are occupied by Negroes.

Negroes opposing the construction of new quarters to replace those now used contended that such action, rather than distributing the pupils among other schools in the city, would defeat desegregation for another 50 years.

Voters rejected the building replacement plan by a tally of 7511 to 6598.

In all, three of five school improvement proposals opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were defeated.

It was clear, however, that monetary considerations played a large part also in the voting. Many of those against the various proposals were clearly opposed to spending more money.

New Rochelle, just north of New York city and the residence of many city office workers, has a population of more than 72,000.

It was contended by some Negro leaders that the elementary school question offered the first opportunity since the supreme court desegregation ruling for residents in a northern city of middle size to perpetuate actual segregation now in effect.

Voters Back Plan To End Segregation

Daily World Fri. 5-17-57

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — (SNS) — Northern cities too, have their problems concerning segregated schools.

New Rochelle voters, in a special referendum on the school-expansion program this week, indicated that its one segregated school had to go. The NAACP had urged the voters to reject the proposal which would cause continuation of the segregated school.

Local Negro leaders called the voting on elementary school propositions as the first opportunity since the U. S. Supreme Court's decision against segregation, for residents in middle-size northern cities to declare whether they wanted to perpetuate segregation.

New York Education Board Outlines Integration Plan

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-22-57

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A three-point program designed to effect integration in this city's schools was outlined last week here by the Board of Education's Commission on Integration.

The tri-point plan is as follows: The adoption of:

1. An adequately staffed Centralized Community Relations Unit as a guide to help existing community groups stimulate intergroup programs locally.

2. Pilot projects under the commission on Intergroup Relations to serve as models for neighborhood councils.

3. A public relations unit within the board of education to disseminate information on policy and administration and to advise the board on how to present its program to the public.

In its first ruling against segregation, the state's highest court told the parents:

"Whatever may be the powers of the Supreme Court to correct and overrule its own decisions relating to the construction or interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, we are without any such power.

"On the contrary, we must recognize the binding force of such decisions of the Supreme Court and be controlled by them."

Accuses "Times" Of Integration Facts Error

Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 5-29-57

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Contending that an article in the New York Times created a misunderstanding of the Board of Education's school desegregation program here, the superintendent of Schools in this city last week objected to the listing of two additional steps that the board "has taken" or has under "consideration."

Dr. William Jansen referred to the newspaper story which reported that "about 1500 children would be transported by bus to schools other than they now are attending on the request or with the consent of parents.

He also objected to the assertion in the article that 400 Negro pupils from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area would be sent to predominantly white school by "permissive zoning arrangement."

Dr. Jansen said "there is no plan to transport 1500 Negro and white children after obtaining parental consent, nor is there any truth to the statement that 400 Negro children are being transferred to a predominantly white school."

He stated that the writer of the article was perhaps confused by the fact that "a new school building located in a white area, but not far from a Negro area will be opened later this year."

The educator said that by "permissive zoning," the impression meant is the granting of the privilege of attending a school other than the one normally attended by the children living in a neighborhood."

Say New Rochelle Citizens Voted Down 'Separate But Equal School' for Negroes

Dyston Tri Thurs. 5-30-57 Des Moines, Iowa

New Rochelle, N. Y. — Analyzing the results of a referendum on a proposal to build a new school in an all-Negro area, Rev. M. DeWitt Bullock, president of the New Rochelle NAACP branch, said May 24 that the defeat of this proposal indicated that the "citizens of New Rochelle, white and Negro, voted against payment for separate but equal schools."

The proposal, one of seven submitted to the electorate on May 14, would have allocated $1,516,000 for the construction of a new Lincoln elementary school on the site of the present school in the heart of the Negro area. The NAACP opposed the proposal because "it would perpetuate segregated education and insure the development and expansion of an enlarged all-Negro community" Mr. Bullock asserted.

Citizens Groups

Despite the opposition of the New Rochelle NAACP, the board of education insisted on submitting the proposal to the voters. Many citizens' groups also supported the board's position. But the voters rejected it.

"The board has been taught a lesson in integration as far as citizens of New Rochelle are concerned," Mr Bullock declared. "It is my feeling that now the board realizes that people will no longer sit idly by in our community and allow school officials to turn their backs upon our American democracy. The board defeated its own referendum by poor public relations, misrepresentation and pressure tactics. It lost the referendum because it is out of touch with the thinking of the majority of the citizens."

Five Defeated

Of the seven proposals submitted for a school expansion program costing $13,806,000, five were defeated including three which the NAACP branch urged people to vote against.

Instead of building a new elementary school in the heart of the segregated Negro area, the NAACP contended that the present Lincoln school should be abandoned and the pupils assigned to other schools in the city. Enrollment in the school is now 90 per cent Negro.

14d(1) 1957 NEW YORK

JANSEN DISCERNS INTEGRATION GAIN

New York Times 9-30-57

Zoning Alters Composition of 50 Schools, He Reports —5,000 Pupils Affected

By LEONARD BUDER

Racial integration in more than fifty New York City schools has been augmented in the last year through zoning changes, Superintendent of Schools William Jansen reported yesterday.

More than 5,000 pupils from Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhood schools have been transferred to what were formerly all-white schools as a result of the zoning changes. About 1,500 of these pupils are being transported by bus up to two miles so they can attend mixed schools. In a few instances, white children have been transferred to largely Negro and Puerto Rican schools.

Dr. Jansen said that the transfers were accomplished with "a minimum of protest because of careful planning" and with no difficulties. The schools affected were elementary and junior high schools.

Program Is Explained

The Superintendent explained the program at an interview last week, at which he released a progress report on school integration. The report, which will be followed by others in the near future, covered school zoning—which has to do with school boundaries—and teacher assignments.

The twenty-three-page statement gave a point-by-point account of what the schools are doing to implement to the recommendations of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration. It showed that "some action" had been taken on a majority of the proposals submitted by the subcommission on zoning and teacher assignments.

The report was seen as the school system's answer to criticisms that it was not doing enough to further integration in the city schools. One of the specific charges has been that Dr. Jansen was "dragging his feet" on integration.

Zoning Changes Noted

The zoning changes at the "more than fifty schools" was touched upon only briefly in the report, which said:

"These changes were made carefully. The plans were discussed with the parents and all changes were effected smoothly."

However, Dr. Jansen elaborated on it at his press interview. He pointed out that in all instances the children were transferred from overcrowded to under-utilized schools. This, he said, was in line with the subcommission's recommendation that school zones be drawn to effect better utilization and to further integration.

The zoning changes, Dr. Jansen asserted, affected "many times" 5,000 pupils, the number actually transferred. Because of the transfers, some previously overcrowded schools were able to abandon part-time schedules and go on full programs.

"This has meant better education for many more thousands of our pupils," the Superintendent commented.

Explaining why most of the children transferred were Negro and Puerto Rican, Dr. Jansen said that the Negro and Puerto Rican schools were in the densely populated areas of the city and thus were most overcrowded.

Richmond Not Affected

The zoning changes affected schools in all boroughs but Richmond, where the pupil enrollment is 93 per cent white. Dr. Jansen said that most of the schools affected were in "periphery" and "fringe" areas, where integration could be furthered by a revision of school boundary lines. In the matter of schools located deep inside one-race neighborhoods, he said, the problem was much more difficult, but was being worked on.

Dr. Jansen said that he hesitated to make public the list of schools affected by the zoning changes "because to publicize the fact that these schools are being made more Negro or Puerto Rican might stir up some feeling that could hurt our efforts." But he cited several examples—naming schools "off the record"—to show what had been done.

In three examples, involving transfers from crowded East Bronx schools to underutilized all-white schools in the West Bronx schools to under-utilized Negro and Puerto Rican pupils were sixty, 150 and 300. In each instance, the transfers gave the receiving schools an enrollment of 15 per cent Negro and Puerto Rican pupils.

Other illustrations involved schools in Queens and Brooklyn. In some cases, the pupils walked to their new schools; in others, they took school or public buses.

When it was pointed out that most of the transfers appeared to change the enrollment at former all-white schools to 15 per cent non-white, Dr. Jansen asserted that this was not a Board of Education-ordered percentage, but one that some officials in charge of school districts apparently had set as their goal.

Says Percentage Will Rise

The percentage, he said, would go up in succeeding years, because many of the transferred pupils were in the early grades of elementary school and in the seventh-grade in junior high school. As these pupils move up through the grades, other Negro and Puerto Rican pupils will take their places in the lower grades.

"In one junior high school in the Bronx," Dr. Jansen said, "we now have sixty Negro children. Next year, we will have 120, and the following year, 180."

In some cases, the zoning changes were the result of teamwork between officials of two school districts. Some pupils not only left their regular schools but also by-passed other crowded institutions in their district to attend an under-utilized school in an adjoining district.

In his report, Dr. Jansen stressed that "no form of 'segregation' within the meaning of the historic decision of the Supreme Court [in 1954] is practiced or sanctioned in New York City." Where a large concentration of an ethnic group occurs in a school, he said, it is a result of the ethnic make-up of the neighborhood of the school.

In some sections of the country, he noted, if one or two Negro pupils attend a formerly all-white school, "these schools are called integrated schools." Used in this context, he went on, the term has no application to the city schools.

"There is, however, a much broader application of the term 'integration'," the Superintendent added, "which has engaged our serious consideration. It has to do with the obligation of a school system to provide full educational opportunities for all children."

Complexity Is Stressed

The statement pointed up the complexity of the integration problem. Of the pupils in the city's elementary and junior high schools, 67.7 per cent are white; 18.3 per cent are Negro; and 14 per cent are Puerto Rican. Manhattan has the greatest mixed school population with 34.5 per cent Negro; 32 per cent Puerto Rican; and 33.5 per cent white.

The report said that the statistics were based "upon the judgment of principals and teachers," since no child is asked about his race, nor does any notation appear on the individual record cards.

On the subject of the recommendations of the zoning subcommission, Dr. Jansen reported the following action:

¶Integration has been accepted by the school system as a "cardinal principle of zoning."

¶A tentative master plan for school zoning has been formulated by the Superintendent.

¶The school board has appointed Dr. Francis Turner as assistant superintendent to head the proposed central zoning unit. The unit, however, has run into some difficulty in obtaining qualified staff personnel. A budgetary allotment of $100,000 for 1957-58 has been given to the unit.

Study Is Promised

Dr. Jansen said that many additional steps would be taken during the present school year, including the intensive study of some critical areas and some action in connection with the recommended "permissive zoning of high schools." The Superintendent added that high schools required different measures from elementary and junior high schools because they were not "neighborhood schools."

The reported repeated assurances made last year by the executive committee of the commission that the concept of the neighborhood school—whereby pupils of a community go to the school in that neighborhood—would not be discarded. He also reiterated that children would not be sent from one borough to another to further integration.

Of the sixteen proposals made by the subcommission on teacher assignments and personnel the report said that some action had been taken on all but one. This has to do with providing parking facilities for teachers serving in difficult areas. Dr. Jansen said that the board was working on this problem even before the suggestion was made but has so far been unable to solve it.

The report said that class sizes had been generally reduced in schools with large Negro and Puerto Rican enrollments, and that these schools had been given more supervisory assistants, teachers and special services.

Dr. Jansen said that some progress had been made in obtaining more experienced teachers for difficult schools, although he added that the improvement "has not been as rapid as some are demanding."

Dr. Edmund J. Gannon Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of personnel, who took part in the news conference, noted that 1,200 newly appointed teachers were assigned to these schools at the start of the new term on Sept. 9.

Despite some predictions that teachers would quit their jobs rather than serve in difficult schools, he said, there was no large number of teacher-absences the first week of the term.

The news conference was held in Dr. Jansen's office at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

N. Y. School Integration Progress Is Reported

Post Herald p. 22 Mon. 9-30-57

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Step by step, New York City is trying to achieve more complete racial integration in its huge public school system—despite the city's segregated residential patterns.

School Supt. William Jansen today issued a 23-page report, summarizing progress made in carrying out a broad program adopted last Spring to bring about fuller distribution of races in the schools.

It's a long-range undertaking, involving rezoning of school districts, locating of new schools and other techniques. As outlined by Jansen, some of the machinery for doing the job is just getting started.

He said that the mere shifting of one or two Negroes into formerly all-white schools, or vice versa, did not fulfill the integration objectives, which is to obtain a balanced racial make-up.

"Integration is a process of bringing all parts together into a unified whole," he said.

School segregation has long been illegal in New York City. Jansen emphasized that all schools are open to any race but residential concentrations in some areas have been reflected in many schools.

There are about 1½ million pupils in the city's public schools, 18.3 per cent of them Negro, 14 per cent Puerto Rican and 67.7 per cent white. But many live — and go to school — in areas mostly of their own race.

Jansen said changes made in the past year had "improved racial distribution" in more than 50 schools that formerly were predominately white or predominantly Negro.

As directed by the school board program, he said a comprehensive zoning plan is ready to go into full effect in the Fall of 1958, although some of its general principles already are being applied.

Concerning one of the most

controversial issues in the rezoning move—the transportation of pupils by bus from one area to another in order to get mixed schools—the plan states:

"Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration.

"However, when it becomes necessary to transport pupils by bus to relieve overcrowding and for better utilization of the school plant, integration of racial groups should be one of the considerations in determining which pupils shall be moved and to which school."

The plan says that the "neighborhood school concept" — the practice of having children attend schools in their own residential vicinity—will be preserved in the rezoning of districts, but adds:

"It may be possible, without abandoning the neighborhood school concept, so to draw the zones lines that more pupils of different races will attend schools with interracial pupil groups."

"Unfortunately," the zoning blueprint adds, "there are in New York City a faw localities populated by Negroes which cover so large an area that it is difficult to provide an interacial population for those schools located in the heart of such areas.

Jansen also reported major progress in another phase of the program—the improvement and expanding of teaching staffs and facilities at so-called "difficult schools," many of them in predominantly Negro residential areas.

One keenly debated phase of the program — the authorized compulsory transfer of teachers to "difficult schools" if volunteers can't be obtained to give such schools faculties as good as elsewhere—still is being held up, Jansen said.

In many cases in the past, the "difficult schools" have had a large ratio of inexperienced substitute teachers. Teacher organizations have strongly protested the "compulsory transfer" plan. Jansen said that if a campaign to obtain volunteers fails, then the compulsory steps will go into effect.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Report on Integration in the City's Schools Shows Progress and Problems Ahead

Times, 11-29-57 p. E11 - Sun 10-6-57

14491

By BENJAMIN FINE

The steps that the city school system has taken to reduce segregation here were outlined last week by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools. In his first report since the Commission on Integration presented its findings last spring, Dr. Jansen suggested that much progress has taken place.

Problems of integration arise in New York primarily because of segregated housing patterns. Children go to the school in their district. The population of Harlem is almost completely Negro, so most schools are all-Negro schools. Only in "fringe" areas where Negroes and white live closely together are the schools mixed.

Dr. Jansen gave an optimistic report of what the school board has done. He pointed to these steps that tend to reduce segregation within the school system:

(1) Zoning changes have been made in fifty schools, to bring Negro, Puerto Rican or white children into districts where there had been none. As a result, 5,000 Negro or Puerto Rican pupils have been transferred to formerly all-white schools. About 1,500 of these pupils are now taken by bus, up to two miles, to formerly all-white schools, and white children are transported to the formerly all-Negro schools.

(2) Integration has been accepted as a cardinal principle of zoning. A zoning unit has been created, with an initial budget of $100,000, to study the school district lines.

Criticism of the Report

The Intergroup Committee on New York City Public Schools, consisting of thirty civic organizations interested in integration, has been most critical of the city's school program. In a meeting last week, it attacked some of the conclusions found in the twenty-three page Jansen report. The group challenged Dr. Jansen's figures on zoning changes, charged that his zoning unit would be ineffective and complained that many schools in Negro and Puerto Rican areas remain understaffed.

"We are not happy about the Jansen report," the Urban League of Greater New York said. "We feel that many of the essential recommendations of the integration commission have been perverted or eliminated."

These problems remain unsolved:

Teacher assignment: The integration commission proposed that teachers with experience, be assigned to the "difficult" schools. (These are schools that are in underprivileged areas, and have a predominance of Negroes or Puerto Ricans). It proposed that teachers be drafted, if necessary, to teach in the difficult schools. The board rejected the drafting of teachers, but urged that they volunteer. It just didn't work out. Twelve hundred more teachers were needed; exactly thirty-one have volunteered to date.

Redistricting the schools: The integration commission recommended that new zoning lines be drawn for schools to reduce segregation. Critics charge that Dr. Jansen has done little to rezone the school plants. The Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P. and other groups have complained that the status quo remains, despite the mandate from the integration commission.

Differences in Curriculum

Improved curriculum: Much remains to be done in the field of curriculum improvement for the difficult schools. A committee of Negro parents visited Mayor Wagner to complain that their children get a poorer course of studies than do children who attend the all-white schools in the better residential sections of the city. The curriculum is "down-graded," they charged, so that it is more difficult for pupils to take an academic course in high school as preparation for college.

Poor physical facilities: The charge has been repeated on various occasions that the school plants in Harlem and other underprivileged areas are inferior to the all-white schools. Classes are overcrowded, buildings are old, and decent playground or gymnasium facilities are lacking. In answer, the Board of Education points out that many new buildings will be constructed during the coming years in Harlem and other Negro or Puerto Rican areas.

What does the balance sheet show? Improvements have been made, but more money is needed if all the criticisms are to be met. As Dr. Jansen points out, integration is a cardinal principle of the city school system. But it will take time and genuine desire to put the theory of integration into practice.

Even in the Northern states the answers have not been found to the vexing question of integration. School officials are constantly seeking further solutions. Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, said last week he would meet with the New York Teachers Guild to discuss the problems that have arisen from integration, such as the question of teacher assignment and methods to improve the difficult schools.

The Jansen report shows what has been done to end segregated practices. It also suggests how much remains to be done in this complex area of human relations.

New York Ends Integration Via Bus Trips

NEW YORK (AP)— A Board o Education report has scotched the idea of transporting children to distant schools for purposes of integration.

Daily Home

Such transportation, the report says, would do violence to the concept of neighborhood schools would destroy the many benefits which accrue from the concept and would, with good reason, be opposed by the community.

Gallipolis Ohio p. 13

The report, prepared by Dr. David H. Moskowitz, associate superintendent in charge of the board's division of housing, was made public yesterday by Supt. Dr. William Jansen.

Times 12-5-57

The mass transportation idea, experimented with on a small scale last spring, met with much controversy. Critics complained that its effect was to lower standards in nonsegregated schools.

Actually, the ctiy has no formal segregation in its 900 public schools, However, because some neighborhoods are almost entirely Negro, Puerto Rican or white, schools in these neighborhoods, in effect, are segregated.

The report also pointed out that more than half the elementary and junior high schools completed or planned in the city in the past three years were deliberately placed in biracial or "fringe" areas to speed integration.

Integration of schools was recommended to the board by its commission on integration.

JANSEN SEES GAIN IN PROBLEM ZONES

Notes Progress in Complying With Recommendations of School Integration Unit

14d(1)

TEACHING STAFF GROWS

Bright Pupils and Those Who Speak No English Aided, but Lack of Funds Is Found

By GENE CURRIVAN

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, who has been under fire recently by members of the Board of Education's racial integration program, has issued a progress report.

At a news conference at his office, Dr. Jansen offered detailed statements of progress toward implementing recommendations of the Board's Commission on integration.

He reported considerable progress in raising the level of achievement and providing guidance for youngsters in the so-called difficult schools.

But he said there appeared to be an equal amount of frustration because of budget limitations.

Many of the recommendations made by the commission could not be carried out, Dr. Jansen said, but the proposed programs were placed on a "long-term" basis with the hope that the Board of Estimate eventually could be prevailed upon to loosen the municipal purse strings.

Dr. Jansen said progress had been made in providing more teachers, including those with a speaking knowledge of the Spanish language; more assistant principals to help meet the special needs of underprivileged children; more school supplies, and additional reading centers.

Smaller Classes Set Up

Provisions also were made for smaller classes, increased guidance, including an introduction to the cultural side of life for those who had never experienced it, and an attempt to equate curriculums so that the youngster in a Harlem school would receive the same education as one in Jackson Heights, Queens.

Dr. Jansen's "Statement of Progress" was concerned with two reports of the commission. One was on "Educational Standards and Curriculum" and the other on "Guidance, Educational Stimulation and Placement."

A previous progress report, on "Zoning and Teacher Assignments and Personnel," was widely assailed when it was issued Sept. 30. Critics charged it was a whitewash of actual conditions and did not adequately meet commission recommendations.

The latest report, which shows considerable progress but reflects the effect of limited finances, shows the following improvements made in the difficult or special service schools, as they are now called:

¶Two hundred seventy-nine teachers appointed to reduce class size.

¶Forty-five additional Spanish-speaking teachers assigned to schools in Puerto Rican areas to work with parents and community agencies.

¶Eighty-five more assistant principals assigned to elementary schools for teacher training and increased supervisory services. They also meet special needs of pupils and improve communication with parents.

¶Twenty-five additional assistant principals assigned to junior high schools.

¶$400,000 appropriated to employ qualified parents and others to relieve teachers in the lunch and milk programs.

Some Requests Refused

An indication of frustration was shown in the following paragraph of the report:

"However, 1,024 additional positions for reducing class size were disallowed [in the budget]. A request for 100 additional remedial-reading teachers was not granted, and a request for fifty additional special teachers of non-English-speaking children was also not granted. Also, additional guidance and psychological services were requested through the Divisions of Curriculum Development and Child Welfare to increase services in Special Service Schools. Most additional psychologists, guidance counselors, social workers and research workers requested were disallowed in the budget."

In both the elementary and junior high schools allowances of $1 more per capita were allowed for supplies. In junior high schools with large registrations of Puerto Rican pupils $150 will be given for special texts, tests and other materials.

The report also showed that classes had been reduced in size in an effort to raise the achievement level. Special service elementary schools were organized on the basis of twenty-eight pupils to a class, while the normal is 32.5.

Where there are large numbers of pupils who do not speak English, the classes are now on a statistical basis of 26.5 and are reduced to 25 or fewer if the non-English speaking percentage is 50 per cent or more. Junior high schols in the difficult category now have classes as low as 28.6 and high schools 21.5.

14d(1) 1957

NEW YORK

RACE ISSUE POSED BY A NEW SCHOOL

Times 7-1-C

New York

N.A.A.C.P. and Clergy Fight Building in Negro Area of New Rochelle

Sat. 3-23-57

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 22—The proposed replacement of the 1898 Lincoln Elementary School here by a modern $1,516,000 structure for the 550 pupils was opposed today by the New Rochelle branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Lincoln school is in a predominantly Negro district and 90 per cent of its pupils are Negroes. The association believes that instead of perpetuating a segregated school situation the Board of Education should take steps to integrate the racial groups of all the schools.

The Board of Education declared it opposed segregation but believed in adhering to a district for each school, and could not be held responsible for the large population of Negroes in the Lincoln district.

On May 14 the voters in this city are to decide whether to spend $13,806,000 on school expansions and redevelopments. One item will be the $1,516,000 for a new Lincoln school. Because of this item, the N. A. A. C. P. and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance said they would fight adoption of all the elementary school proposals in the referendum. They demanded a comprehensive study of the integration problem.

The Rev. M. De Witt Bullock, president of the N. A. A. C. P. branch, said the Lincoln School replacement would accelerate the development of "larger all-Negro ghettoes."

Other Parts of City Cited

"We want to solve the problem of housing segregation," he went on. "This hope will be destroyed with a new Lincoln School. On the fringe areas of the Lincoln district, New Rochelleans of all races and ethnic groups are living together and their children are attending school together. This is an example of the kind of enriched and democratic living that should be duplicated a thousand times in every section of our city.

"We charge the Board of Education with failure to fulfill its responsibility in achieving the best educational climate for all our children and with lack of adequate leadership in interpreting and effecting the goals of democratic education."

Dr. Donald K. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, reported that the board had asked eight universities to conduct a survey proposed by the Negroes and had received rejections. Many surveys have been made, however, and the State Department of Education has been consulted.

The board said it believed each school should have as pupils a cross section of the entire population. It attributed the "undesirable" racial imbalance at the Lincoln School to factors beyond its control.

Dr. Phillips said that the Lincoln School District, like all other schools here, had long had fixed boundaries and that no switching of districts by pupils was allowed. He predicted that the proposed replacement of the Lincoln School would not be rejected by a majority of the voters.

The Forest and the Trees

Times Union

The recent victory for school integration in New Rochelle, N. Y., and the dramatic demonstration of community solidarity in the Montgomery bus boycott tends to re-emphasize the importance of more intensified effort at the grass roots.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the past there has been a tendency to see the forest rather than the trees in the fight for full citizenship; to be greatly aroused by some issue of national importance while being rather unconcerned about conditions on the local scene, with the result that these were too often ignored.

Sat. 6-8-57

There was always something paradoxical about denunciations of segregation and discrimination in some distant Southern community while almost equally bad conditions existed in scores of places in the West, North and East, and seemed to be almost complacently accepted because they were dictated by custom rather than law.

Montgomery demonstrated the possibility of organizing an entire community to combat a community evil while New Rochelle demonstrated how intelligent Negro leadership can plan a political campaign and win white adherence to defeat a proposal which would perpetuate segregated schools.

N.Y. Schoolmen Hit On Integration Issue

Times Union Jacksonville

Sun 7-28-57

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP) — The New York City Board of Education was accused today of "sitting on its hands while Supt. of Schools William Jansen tears the heart out of the nation's most comprehensive school integration program."

The accusation was leveled by the Urban League of Greater New York, an interracial group which says its aim is bettering interracial relations.

The criticism followed publication of a new master plan prepared by Dr. Jansen for zoning the city's public schools. Described as "tentative," the plan, in general, makes few changes in the existing system, under which many schools have pupils drawn entirely from racial groups predominant in the school's neighborhoods.

A new system of bus transportation earlier had been expected to make a start this fall in reducing the segregation which occurred in previous school operations. However, Dr. Jansen's report said, "Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration."

The Urban League praised the "personal efforts" of Board of Education President Charles H. Silver to "implement public school integration and equality of educational opportunity." But the league said the majority of the board members appeared content to let the integration program "fizzle out."

The criticism was contained in letters to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald and Silver from Edward S. Lewis, the league's executive director.

Specifically, Dr. Jansen was accused of acting contrary to a recommendation of the Commission on Integration that new, inexperienced teachers should not be sent to "de facto segregated schools" for their probationary period.

Instead, said Lewis, the school superintendent placed 1,150 of 1,450 new common branch teachers in "Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other de facto segregated schools."

Jansen was not available for comment.

The Board of Education has the final approval on all matters relating to schools.

Tobias backs Gotham school integration

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6-15-57

LAKE METCONG, N.Y. — The report of the New York City Board of Education's committee on integration deserves the support of all citizens who have the welfare of our children at heart, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP chairman, told teachers and parents at a week end conference here.

The conference, held at the Hudson Guild Farm, was sponsored by the board of education under the direction of Miss Truda T. Weil, assistant superintendent of Districts 12, 13 and 14, comprising the Harlem area in NYC.

ADDRESSING THE MORNING session on June 2, Dr. Tobias warned that "No problem is ever solved by running away. We all have a responsibility to take a stand and support efforts to eliminate racial segregation."

He cited the work of the NAACP which "set in motion the machinery for elimination of segregation in this nation."

President Eisenhower, he said, has succeeded in cleaning up racial discrimination in the District of Columbia, thus setting an example for other communites to follow.

"The attack on the NAACP in the South is really an attack upon the United State Supreme Court," he declared. This attack is doomed to failure. It cannot succeed, he asserted.

BOARD TO SCREEN FOR SCHOOL POST

Times P. 16-C

Assumes Task to Review All Candidates to Succeed Jansen as Superintendent

Fri. 7-26-57

By BENJAMIN FINE

The city's Board of Education yesterday set itself up as a "screening" committee to select a Superintendent of Schools.

New York

At its regular meeting at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, the board voted unanimously to become a Committee of the Whole in the selection of a successor to Dr. William Jansen. After serving ten years, Dr. Jansen will retire next June at the retirement age of 70.

The Public Education Association and other civic groups have urged the board to appoint a citizens' screening committee. This was done in 1947.

Prior to the meeting, Charles H. Silver, board president, received a letter from the Citizens Committee for Children of New York, urging that a public committee be created to select the superintendent.

"The citizens of this city have a tremendous stake in his selection and should be given an opportunity to participate in it," the letter said.

Regarded as Board's Duty

In announcing that the board would do the screening, Mr. Silver said at the open meetting:

"One of the most important duties of the Board of Education is the election of a Superintendent of Schools. It is the considered view of the board that this is a mandated statutory function.

"By reason of the great citywide interest in this most important duty, I am today designating the members of the Board of Education as a Committee of the Whole to serve for this important purpose. To this committee names should be presented of individuals thought to be capable of filling the position of Superintendent of Schools of the largest school system in the world."

Seven of the nine members of the board were present.

The board elected Dr. Francis A. Turner as Assistant Superintendent of Schools. The post will pay $16,000 a year. Dr. Turner, a Negro, is the second member of his race to achieve such a position in the school system. Dr. John King is the other Negro Assistant Superintendent.

Facets of Integration

It was announced that Dr. Turner would head the newly organized Central Zoning Unit. This agency, which is now being set up by the Board of Education, will deal with problems of integration, such as re-establishing district lines to avoid segregation and yet keeping the neighborhood pattern of schools.

The board also approved the appointment of 1,450 new elementary teachers, effective with the fall term. Considerable controversy surrounded this action.

Eleven hundred and fifty of the new teachers will go to the "difficult" schools. These contain a predominant number of Negro or Puerto Rican children. The board's integration committee had asked last spring that the new probationary teachers be assigned to the better schools and that experienced teachers be sent to the difficult areas.

A campaign to get teachers to volunteer for the difficult schools proved fruitless. Only twenty-five teachers responded. As a result, the board was forced to assign the new teachers, without experience, to such positions.

Mr. Silver opposed this action. He reiterated yesterday that experienced teachers should be sent. He said he would vote for the item with the understanding that "the entire matter will be re-evulated and reconsidered for the beginning of the next spring term."

School Mixing Stalled in NYC, Negroes Say

Journal + Constitution

Sun. 7-28-57

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A new master plan for zoning the city's public schools has aroused controversy and stirred charges that

the integration of racial groups is being stalled.

Several Negro members of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration have threatened to resign unless the board moves faster.

The new zoning plan, described as "tentative," was prepared by Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools. In general, it makes few changes in the existing system under which many schools are pupiled entirely by those of the racial groups predominant in the schools' neighborhoods.

• • •

A NEW SYSTEM of bus transportation earlier had been expected to make a start this fall in reducing the segregation which occurred in previous school operations. However, Dr. Jansen's report said on this score:

"Pupils should not be transported by bus from one school to another solely for the purpose of integration.

"However, when it becomes necessary to transport pupils by bus to relieve overcrowding and for better utilization of the school plant, integration of racial groups should be one of the considerations in determining which pupils shall be moved and to which school."

• • •

WHEN THE Jansen plan was taken up for discussion at a conference in the office of Charles H. Silver, Board of Education president, some charged Dr. Jansen with "holding back" the program. Several Negro members of the integration commisison asserted they would resign if the process were not speeded up.

The Board of Education has the final approval on all matters relating to schools. There was no indication as to when it might act on the zoning question.

Moving Toward Integration

Cooperation of Leaders of Religious Faiths Believed Necessary

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The recent report of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration by the Sub-Committee on Community Relations and Information seems to some of us to be one of the most important of all the reports.

While the earlier reports underscore needs about which our schools can and must take action, the job of integration in our city cannot be accomplished by the schools alone. They must be supported in their goal by an enlightened public opinion and by the active and intelligent cooperation of all citizens of goodwill.

Progress at present is blocked not only by prejudice and by time-honored patterns crying for change, but by the fear and misunderstanding with which many citizens confront the proposals which have been made to forward integration.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews and other intergroup agencies in our city have long enjoyed cooperative relations with the public schools, and our human relations programs in the schools will continue to be important. I am impressed, however, with the emphasis which this report places upon neighborhood leadership, and I believe that it is urgent for all of our agencies to bring our resources to bear in the development of indigenous leadership and cooperation.

Role of Clergy

In this connection the report mentions the important role that can be played by rabbis, ministers and priests. On May 23 a conference sponsored by N. C. C. J.'s Committee on Religion at Work in the Community, under the leadership of Dr. Harry Carman, put the spotlight on what clergy of all faiths working together have accomplished in the Manhattanville-Morningside community.

Teams of clergy and lay religious leaders from various other neighborhoods in the metropolitan area will, we hope, be inspired to enter into similar cooperative work in their own neighborhoods.

As one religious leader has said, "Without disturbing the religious boundaries we must break down the barriers." Catholics, Protestants and Jews in active cooperation on the neighborhood level can bring the religious dynamic which is needed if we are really to move toward the integration which is our goal.

ALLYN P. ROBINSON,
Director, Greater New York Area,
National Conference of Christians and Jews.

New York, May 24, 1957.

Lip Service To Integration

New York City is having its troubles over what has been euphemistically called "de facto segregation" in the public schools — that is, segregation which exists, but without the authority of law.

New York City school segregation is, as we understand it, based on housing. Negroes are restricted to certain neighborhoods and the school zoning systems, following geographical bounderies, result in segregation in the schools.

A Commission on Integration has proposed a revision of these zoning laws to permit more "flexibility" in the assignment of children to various schools —deliberate race mixing, in other words. The committee also proposes a kind of troop rotation policy under which teachers will serve time in "difficult" schools —in Harlem and other Negro areas.

At a recent five-hour meeting, 85 speakers representing 100 of the city's most influentual teacher, parent and civic groups "clashed" (in the words of *The New York Times*). The pro-integration groups contended that "segregation, whether imposed by the Board of Education or whether the result of residential patterns, has no place in this city." They urged immediate integration by breakdown of zones.

But spokesman for the leading teacher groups denounced the zoning and assignment proposals. Such integration plans would, they said (sounding strangely Southern in their arguments) "lower teacher morale, disrupt school services and bring about an avalanche of resignations and retirements." The teachers were particularly hostile to being sent to the "difficult" schools in Harlem and elsewhere.

This reaction from the people on whom the integration plan would devolve—the teachers—"shocked" Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the pro-integration Urban League of Greater New York. The solid front of teacher opposition Lewis described as "simply incredible." He continued:

The attitude of the teachers certainly indicates that before we can get integration in our schools, we will have to re-educate our teachers. *They evidently have been giving nothing but lip-service to the whole problem of integration.* [Italics ours] How discouraging!

It can be expected that, as they are faced with the problem in their own cities, many who have been loud in their denunciation of the South and their professions of belief in integration will be unmasked as magnolia liberals only.

Dr. Theobold to Succeed Jansen as Schools' Head

Election Due Before End of Week

By JACOB JACOWITZ,
School Page Editor.

Dr. John J. Theobald, often mentioned as most likely to be the city's next superintendent of schools, will have that $32,500-a-year prize in his possession before the week is over.

It became known today that the Board of Education is calling a special meeting on Wednesday to elect a successor to Dr. William Jansen, who under the pension law must retire next summer.

At a conference held over the weekend, it was learned, the nine board members reached a unanimous decision to give the position to Dr. Theobald. President of Queens College, Dr. Theobald has been on leave since December, 1955, to serve as Deputy Mayor.

Within the last few months the Board of Education has interviewed 24 educators recommended for Dr. Jansen's job by various civic groups. Another 22 whose names had been suggested declined invitation to appear before the board's screening committee.

Originally the board had planned to vote on Dr. Jansen's successor after Jan. 1. The decision to speed up the procedure, it is understood, was caused by the fact that the Board of Higher Education was competing for Dr. Theobald's services. It was trying to induce him to become chancellor of the municipal college system.

According to Dr. Theobald's chief backers for the school superintendency, he is uniquely qualified for the job at this time when there is a nationwide outcry for tougher school standards and for more emphasis on science engineering and mathematics.

He has been trained as both an educator and an engineer. At one time he was a college teacher of mathematics. For a time he left teaching to work as a civil engineer. When he returned to college work he taught civil engineering at City College, and later on became a full professor of the subject.

Advanced to the position of dean, he made a study of college administration and eventually became dean of administration. Eight years ago he was made president of Queens College, where he has remained since, except for the period during which Mayor Wagner asked him to serve as Deputy Mayor.

Text of the Board of Education Statement on Integration Here

Times 7-22-C

Following is the text of a statement, in question-and-answer form, prepared by Dr. William F. Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, and Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, on the board's position on integration in the city's public schools.

New York

There has been some misunderstanding of several aspects of the integration program in New York City. Some anxiety has been generated among parents, teachers and other interested people because of these misapprehensions. To clear up certain areas of confusion, the [Board's] Integration Commission provides this simple question-answer review of the most widely discussed recommendations in the subcommissions' reports.

Q.—Why the concern about integration? Does New York City have segregation in its schools?

Times 3-26-57

A.—There is no official segregation in New York City; it is outlawed by statute. However, there is a concentration of certain ethnic groups in some schools in New York City resulting from the residential patterns.

Q.—What has the Integration Commission done thus far?

A.—There are six subcommissions, five of which have already released reports. Three of these have been approved by the Board of Education. The first report calls for providing facilities to raise the level of achievement in schools in culturally deprived areas so that all children may receive the best possible education. The second report calls for increased guidance in these schools and greater stimulation of gifted students. The third report calls for improvement of school buildings in underprivileged areas. It also recommends the location of new buildings in fringe areas so that they will serve a mixed population. All three reports met with almost universal approval.

Q.—What has been the cause then of the recent criticism by some people?

A.—The reports of the subcommissions concerning zoning and teacher placement (which will be acted upon by the Board of Education on Feb. 28) have been the ones misunderstood. Let us now look at some of the provisions of these reports which have been most often misunderstood.

Rezoning to Spur Integration

Q.—What does rezoning of school districts mean?

A.—Zoning lines are constantly being redrawn as new housing and population changes occur. The rezoning now envisioned simply means that, wherever possible, zoning lines will be drawn in such a way as to encourage integrated instead of segregated schools. This would apply particularly to so-called "fringe" areas—neighborhoods made up of several racial groups. The subcommission noted that such procedures have been used in the past. It is democratic in an American community to have children of different racial background who live near each other attend integrated schools.

Q.—Does this do away with the principle of neighborhood school?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—What of the "bussing" of children?

A.—Most "bussing" in New York City occurs because children live at a distance from the nearest school. "Bussing" of elementary school children occurs also when there is an overcrowded school not too far from an underutilized one. It is now suggested by the Commission that integration be considered along with school utilization.

Q.—Does the zoning report require that children be bussed from one borough to another?

A.—Certainly not. As indicated in the answer directly above the "bussing" is the same type that is now being practiced for school children throughout the city.

Q.—What is "permissive zoning?"

A.—This would enable a child attending a non-integrated school in his neighborhood to transfer to an integrated school elsewhere if his parent so requests and school conditions permit.

Housing Pattern a Factor

Q.—Will all schools in New York City become integrated?

A.—Though this would be desirable, our segregated housing patterns make this impossible. Most elementary schools in racially homogeneous areas would probably have to remain virtually unchanged for the time being. The Commission on Integration has stated that only limited success is possible until the discriminatory residential pattern now in existence come to an end.

Q.—What about "rotation?"

A.—This is a word which has been bandied about very loosely. This report refers to an equitable staffing of all schools and the suggested methods to accomplish this. What is intended is that all schools will have the same ratio of experienced teachers to substitutes. In fact, this principle was approved by the Board of Education last June and some effort has been made to increase the number of licensed teachers in subject schools.

Q.—Some teacher groups have asserted that the subject schools should be staffed by volunteers. Why isn't the problem handled that way in order to avoid "drafting" teachers?

A.—This is precisely what is intended. It is only if there are not enough volunteers for the so-called subject schools, that some changes in teacher placement are intended.

Q.—It has also been asserted that if conditions in the subject schools are improved there would be no problem in setaffing them. Has the subcommission on teachers assignments given thought to that suggestion?

A.—Of course it has. The subcommission's first recommendations were for reduction in class size, improvement in physical plant, more remedial teachers, increased supervisory help and more free time for the teachers in such schools.

Q.—Some teacher groups have recommended a salary differential for teachers in subject schools, similar to that now earned by teachers in "600" schools. Has the subcommission on teachers assignment given thought to that proposal?

A.—It has and it has peremptorily rejected that proposal. A subject school is not a school for delinquents. It is a school in an underprivileged and culturally deprived area. The additional funds required would be better spent in improving teaching conditions in these schools.

Teacher Transfer Possible

Q.—How is it intended to equalize the ratio of experienced teachers to substitutes in all the schools?

A.—If there are not enough volunteers, it may be necessary for teachers in some schools to be declared in excess and transferred to so-called subject schools, giving every possible consideration to distance from home. It is recommended, also, that a formula be established to regulate transfers.

Q.—Won't this be inconvenient for some of the teachers thus transferred?

A.—In some cases, yes. But the needs of the children are primary. It is likely that most teachers agree with that principle. Moreover, as conditions in the subject schools improve—more experienced teachers, smaller classes, better physical palnt—the teaching conditions in the subject schools will be improved. The Board of Education in its budget request ofr the coming fiscal year indicated its wish to implement these recommendations. The subcommission believed it unfair to require the children to wait for all these improvements.

Q.—Since many more teachers than at present will serve in subject schools, won't this new policy have an adverse effect on teacher recruitment?

A.—On the contrary, it is believed that it wil lhelp, providing that new teachers enter the city school system with the assurance that they will begin work in relatively less complex teaching situations.

Q.—Isn't it a little harsh to uproot teachers who have been in the same school for many years?

A.—Admittedly, and under the recommendation, the Personnel Division of the Board of Education would not reassign teachers of twenty years service or more and would certainly consider individual cases of hardship when it makes assignments. However, it is not desirable to perpetuate the present conditions in which subject schools are staffed to such an extent by substitutes and inexperienced regular teachers.

Q.—If there is additional mixing of children from deprived areas with those from more favored areas, will the result be a lowering of standards in the fringe-area school?

A.—If anything, it should provide an additional educational stimulus. With the improvement of teaching conditions and the general quickening of the educational pulse, envisioned by the subcommission reports, the level of achievement should be raised in all schools.

Q.—Why then has there been some resistance to the subcommission reports on zoning and teachers assignments?

A.—A great deal of resistance is due to misunderstanding, which it is hoped this review will clear up. There is always resistance to change, especially change that means certain inconveniences. The Commission on Integration, however, is confident that the people of New York City will recognize their moral and democratic responsibilities.

We are not unmindful of the problems that the Superintendent will have in carrying out the recommendations in all of these reports, and it is understood that in the implementation of the recommendations, administrative discretion must be exercised by the Superintendent of Schools and his associates.

INTEGRATION HERE, 500

Times 7-26-C

Refusing to be awed by a campaign of misrepresentation, selfish obstructionism and in some cases prejudice, the Board of Education has courageously approved in principle a program to equalize educational opportunity in New York's schools by reducing de facto racial segregation as much as possible and improving teaching standards where needed. The action was unanimous. The board president, Charles H. Silver, rejected counsels of

New York Times 3-4-57

The board specifically reserved to itself the right to proceed deliberately and reasonably with the implementation of the reports on zoning of school districts and on teacher assignments that had come from its Commission on Integration. Zoning, or rather better zoning, means that school district lines will be drawn wherever possible to encourage integrated schools instead of segregated schools.

Segregation has never had official sanction in New York; where the student body is all-Negro, for instance, it is because a residential neighborhood is all-Negro. With the best of good intentions it is not easy to cope with such a situation. However, where rezoning cannot immediately improve a situation teacher transfer and—this is important—other related improvements can greatly alter for the better the educational opportunity in a "difficult," or "subject," school. This is where the other report, on teacher assignments, comes in.

Now in principle the difficult school will begin to get the best of things and of personnel. It will be manned by experienced teachers; if they cannot be obtained by voluntary action they will be obtained by assignment. The lot of the teachers in such schools will be improved, with smaller classes, more free time, and so on; in spite of all the assurances given, some teacher organizations fear (as usual when any compulsive change is suggested) a loss of teacher "morale." We think too well of the rank and file of our teachers to believe this. Anyway, as Dr. Jansen and Mr. Silver have noted, "the needs of the children are primary."

This commendable action by the board, prepared for and assisted by such fine organizations as the Public Education Association, brought its loud protests. But how could the decent people of this city have held up their heads today if the board had declined to take it? How could we have answered our conscience? What could we have said to our friends in the South?

School Board Hedges On Integration Report

World-Telegram & Sun P. 14
Fri. 3-1-57
New York

By JOHN J. McCUEN,
Staff Writer.

Straddling the fence with the skill of a tightrope walker, the Board of Education yesterday approved in principle, but not in all their details, two highly controversial reports from its Commission on Integration.

They deal with zoning schools throughout the city in the interest of a better racial balance among the pupils and with placing additional experienced teachers in the schools of the "difficult" areas.

The board's action was an obvious compromise between those who wanted to delay the controversial reports until they could be fully clarified, and those who favored immediate adoption.

It voted to accept the reports, but left clarification and interpretation for some time in the future. Neither did the board commit itself to carry out the recommendations in the documents.

However, a group of parents from Queens let the board members know that the fight on changing school zones is not yet over.

When the vote was taken and the meeting was declared adjourned, the parents shouted thier disapproval and threatened law suits if steps are taken to implement the integration program in a manner not satisfactory to them.

Teachers' leaders were also resentful that the board would hear no discussion from other than board members before the vote was taken. Among those who protested were Mrs. May Andres Healy of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, Mrs. Concetta Roy of the High School Teachers Assn. and others.

Teachers are concerned because the Integration Commission had recommended a program of forced transfers to "difficult" areas.

Both Reprehensible

A Pro-American

An editorial in Life Magazine says New York City has no officially segregated schools, but over-zealous friends of integrated schools are creating a new problem.

The magazine says New York officials are being pressured to make thousands of children change their schools to provide a better racial balance and to permit children and parents to select what school they should attend.

Baltimore, Md.

The facts as disclosed by the New York Board of Education are as follows:

Some areas of New York City are populated predominantly by colored people, or by Puerto Ricans, or by Italians, or by Jews, or by foreign-born, etc.

The school district lines have been drawn so that schools within these given districts are virtually segregated according to the racial or religious composition of the neighborhood.

The result is that schools in colored or Puerto Rican neighborhoods are overcrowded, operating on double shifts, equipped with poor facilities and staffed with tired and overworked teachers.

Two or three blocks away would be a virtually all-white school with more space than it had pupils.

What the board proposes to do is to redraw these school districts to eliminate these racial and religious boundary lines.

The White Citizens Councils in Mississippi is fighting to keep schools segregated by race and law.

Life Magazine in New York is fighting to retain segregation by gerrymander.

We say both are equally reprehensible and contrary to the Supreme Court's decision and the Constitution.

We think the New York Board of Education would be wise to ignore the fulminations of Life Magazine and proceed with all deliberate speed with its announced plans.

School Board Adopts 2 Integration Reports But With Reservations

On Zoning And Shifting Of Teachers Fought by Parents And Instructors

Herald Tribune
Fri. 3-1-57
New York

By Judith Crist P. 1

The Board of Education yesterday adopted with reservations two controversial reports by its subcommissions on integration. The first recommended the rezoning of school districts to encourage desegregation and the second called for the re-assignment of experienced teachers to provide "equitable staffing" in schools in underprivileged areas where there are at present a high percentage of substitute teachers.

In a statement at its regular meeting at 110 Livinston St., Brooklyn, the board emphasized that "approval of these reports together with the accompanying supplementary material does not necessarily mean acceptance in every detail either of the language or of specific aspects of the recommendations contained therein."

It also "reserves" to itself the privilege of interpreting the meaning to be attached to certain terms and phrases, of further exploring the methods of specific recommendations and of resolving the administrative problems which necessarily arise" . . .

The two reports had brought denunciations from community and teacher groups since they were first submitted to the board in December. A heated public hearing was held on them on Jan. 17 and the board delayed final action until its regular meeting yesterday, at which six of the nine members were present.

Re-Zoning Opposed

Community and parent groups had opposed the re-zoning report under the impression that it called for the wholesale bus transportation of children even from one borough to another in order to provide racially integrated schools. Teacher groups opposed the personnel report on the ground that it would mean the whoesale transfer of teachers of long experience from the schools in which they had seniority to schools in distant and undesirable neighborhoods.

In a final effort to eradicate misunderstanding earlier this week the executive committee of the board's Commission on Integration issued the "supplementary material" specified in the board statement clarfying the recommendations of the reports.

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In th efinal effort to eradicate misunderstanding, earlier this week the executive committee of th eboard's Commission on Integration issued the "supplementary material" specified in the board statement clarifying the recommendations of the reports.

The re-zoning envisioned by the report would mean that school district lines would be drawn "in such a way as to encourage integrated instead of segregated schools," applying particularly to "fringe" areas, neighborhoods made up of several racial groups. Busses would transport children only, as they have in the past, if a child lives at a distance from the nearest school or when there is an overcrowded school not too far from an under-utilized one. The commission proposed that integration as well as utiliaztion be considered.

Further, it recommended "permissive zoning," so that a child attending a "segregated," or non-integrated school, could, if his parents so requested and school conditions permitted, be transferred to an integrated school elsewhere.

Teachers would be "assigned" to underprivileged schools only, the commission stated, if not enough experienced teachers volunteered for the job. It recommended that a formula be established to regulate transfers, with consideration to individual hardship cases.

INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Times P. 29-C
Fri. 3-1-57
New York

In rightly condemning school segregation in the South we New Yorkers must also have become aware in the last year or two—if we did not know it before—that this city has a serious school segregation problem of its own that requires, and is now receiving, the closest attention.

School segregation as such in New York City is, of course, extralegal based as it largely is on the racial residential pattern of local areas. Its extent was indicated in a report of the Public Education Association a year and a half ago, which noted that in only 30 per cent of the schools do appreciable numbers of Negro and Puerto Rican children contact continental white children." This is the situation that the Board of Education is now trying to correct, partly by establishing new schools in "fringe" areas where populations are mixed and where integration of pupils would become almost inevitable.

This method of attack on the segregation problem is observable in the building program for new schools as reported in this newspaper yesterday. However, by no means all of the schools listed are "fringe" schools; and it is necessary to warn against expecting too much. At least three of the new Harlem schools, for example, can accomplish little in the way of integration, though they are all badly needed.

In addition to locating some of the new schools in racially strategic locations, other methods are also being advanced. A limited experiment in transferring pupils from one district to another, with their parents' consent, will be tried. This approach has its pitfalls, but school officials have promised that "the neighborhood school concept will always be kept in mind," and that children will not be transported long distances merely to insure racial admixture. Another important step is the establishment of a central unit for zoning of school districts, which could do much eventually to alter the segregation pattern.

Improvement of teaching conditions in "difficult" schools in areas where segregation does exist has been promised, although funds to do the job adequately—not to mention the broader question of teacher pay increases generally—have not been included in the budget. But an encouraging start is being made on reducing segregation in the city's schools. There is also a long road ahead.

JANSEN WILL FACE CRITICS IN QUEENS

New York Times 4-23-57

School Executive to Explain In Person the City's Plans for Integration Program

Sat. 4-23-57

MANY LETTERS RECEIVED

Borough Groups Appeal for Details—Meetings Are Set for Monday and April 10

By PETER KIHSS

The school system has become concerned over criticisms in Queens about the new integration program for Negro and white pupils. Officials are moving to explain it in person.

The two-month-old Federation of Civic Councils of the Borough of Queens, whose leaders say they are for "natural" but against "forced" integration, is one body that has asked for clarification. The group has written the Board of Education that it wishes "to eliminate the possibilities of certain 'hate groups' from exploiting the fears of the people."

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, will address a special group April 10, at 2 P. M. in Jamaica High School. He will attempt to allay "misunderstandings about zoning" and possible bus transportation of children from one area to another. He is inviting each of the borough's 200 schools to send three parent representatives.

Expects Very Few Changes

In answer to questions, Dr. Jansen said yesterday:

"It is my opinion at this time without having examined the matter in all details—that only an extremely few schools, if any, in Queens, will there be any change at all. There may be none.

"We have no intention whatsoever of long-distance bussing or bussing of children simply because of their color. If we bus children, it will be because there is room in one school and not in another, as we do now.

"We believe in the neighborhood school."

Dr. Jacob Greenberg, deputy superintendent, head of the school system's "implementation committee" for the new program, is to speak at 8:15 P. M. Monday at the Cambria Heights Jewish Center, 222-05 116th Avenue. This was arranged by the Queens Community Coordinating Council, whose chairman, Mrs. Sylvia Bartley Altschuh, said her East Queens group brings organizations together for information without taking a position on issues.

2,000 Letters Criticize Plan

More than 2,000 letters criticizing the integration program have been received by Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education. Estimates were that 90 per cent came from Queens, despite what would appear to be a relatively minor problem there.

Queens has 22 per cent of the city's pupils — 208,195 out of 922,030—in 200 of the city's 782 schools. Less than 5 per cent of its people are Negro or Puerto Rican—the City Planning Department has estimated the borough's 1960 population will be 1,805,000, including 80,000 nonwhites and 25,000 Puerto Ricans.

Six Queens elementary schools —two in Corona and four in South Jamaica—were among the forty-two in the city found by a basic Public Education Association report in October, 1955, to have enrollments that were 90 per cent or more Negro or Puerto Rican. The borough had no schools among the city's nine junior highs with 85 per cent such enrollments.

Much of the initial Queens protest appeared in largely similar letters that apparently had been stimulated by teacher groups opposing possible transfers of their members. The new program has proposed to seek volunteer transfers of teachers first to so-called "difficult" schools. In any event, the transfers would average one or two from a school.

Right-Wing Efforts Noted

Right-wing groups also got to work. Socialogists suggest that many of suburban Queens' residents may have moved from the heart of the city either consciously or partly to get away from integrated patterns in the more congested sections. Still others might be worrying about changes that might affect property values.

About mid-January, some East Queens residents began receiving Jamaica-postmarked envelopes containing a leaflet, with no identification of sponsorship, entitled "The Ugly Truth." This reprinted a speech by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia attacking the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been battling against segregation.

In Woodhaven, petitions were circulated last month by a "Committee for the Preservation of the Neighborhood Schools and Equity," expressing worry over bus and police problems and envisioning a plot to pit races against each other. A sectional newspaper published a story on "The Red Plot to 'Rezone' Your Children," contending the Communist party was seeking "to redistrict school lines on an integrated basis.'

This month, some Queens civic leaders received a four-page newsletter entitled "The Red Hand in New York Schools," published by the National Economic Council, Inc., headed by Merwin K. Hart. This attacked the zoning and teacher transfer phases, suggested that "leftist groups" had influenced the program and estimated that it might ultimately cost taxpayers $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Further fuel came from reports in major publications denied by school officials—that long-distance bus hauling of children had been started in other parts of the city simply to force racial mixing.

Times P. 24 C

Schools Widely Scattered

Unlike the city's apartment and tenement areas, the small-home regions of Queens have widely scattered schools, involving bus transport for pupils. The school system provides for buses when a child in kindergarten or the first or second grade would have to walk more than half a mile, or a child in the third to eighth grades would have to walk more than a mile, or the nearest school is overcrowded.

4-3-23-57

The spectre of extra bus routing has particularly stirred the Federation of Civic Councils. This was organized last January as a coordinating body for the United Civic Council of Queens, the Central Queens Allied Civic Council, the Eastern Queens Civic Council, the Queens County Civic Council, the Civic Council of Southern Queens and the North Shore Council of Community Home Owners. These in turn represent some 200 associations with possibly 100,000 members.

Councilman Robert E. Barnes, Republican of Flushing, has introduced a resolution calling for a City Council hearing on the program.

New Rochelle Criticized on School Bias; Education Board Denies State's Charges

Times Tues. 4-2-57

New York, Special to The

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 1—A state education official today criticized the quality and sincerity of racial integration in this city's schools. School officials denied the charged and said they were flabbergasted by them.

P. 33

The state report was drafted by Dr. Theron A. Johnson, head of the Division of Intercultural Relations of the Department of Education.

School officials fear that his report and the controversy it is likely to set off may jeopardize acceptance of a $13,806,000 school expansion and replacement program. A referendum on it is scheduled to be held May 14. Dr. Johnson's report suggested that the referendum be postponed.

Dr. Johnson had come here and studied charges by the local branch of the National Asosciation for the Advancement of Colored People that the Lincoln elementary school was segregated. It is in a district that is predominantly Negro and 90 per cent of its pupils are Negroes.

"Although the Board of Education," Dr. Johnson wrote, "has frequently expressed its dissatisfaction with the existence of a predominantly Negro elementary school in New Rochelle, it has not fully taken the responsibility to implement its policy of integration. Although the board cannot be blamed for a residential pattern which facilitates segregation, it does have the responsibility to take the leadership in finding a way out.

"In studying the existing school attendance lines there were many instances where the boundary seemed to be neither reasonable nor consistent. It could only appear that special interest had been permitted to effect the assignment of children to schools.

The N. A. A. C. P. is opposing all elementary school projects in the referendum, including a $1,516,000 Lincoln School replacement, because of the "segregated" pupils in that school.

Frederick A. Davidson, president of the Board of Education, said in reply to the state report that "our responsibility is to provide adequate facilities for all the children in New Rochelle."

In a letter to Dr. Johnson, Mr. Davidson wrote:

"In view of your Dec. 18 report in which you stated that 'no known techniques can now create complete integration of the Lincoln School District,' may I say that we are amazed at your present suggestion that relief from the serious overcrowding which now plagues many of our schools should be postponed until some technique can be found which might create complete integration in Lincoln. This, as you know, is a housing problem rather than a school zoning problem."

Every school in New Rochelle has fixed boundary lines and no pupil is permitted to shift to a school outside his district. The school board contends that all boundaries, including those of Lincoln, are geographically logical.

SCHOOLS REQUEST INTEGRATION FUND

Times 4-23-57

New York

Board Appeals to Wagner for Items for Transition That Were Cut From Budget

By LEONARD BUDER

A strong plea for funds to implement the school integration program was sent to Mayor Wagner last night.

The appeal was made by all nine members of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration. Among those signing it were State Controller Arthur Levitt and Charles H. Silver, board president, who are co-chairmen of the commission.

The statement registered the committee's "grave concern at the elimination from next year's budget proposal of most of the funds necessary to implement the recommendations of at least three subcommissions; those which dealt mainly with equalization of educational opportunity in the subject ["difficult"] schools as distinguished from the ethnic mixing of children."

In the appeal to the Mayor, the executive committee, which contains the chairmen of the six subcommissions on integration, declared that:

"'Integration,' as the commission has used the term, has at least two interrelated aspects. One involves developing techniques for attaining more diversified school populations, the other involves the raising of the educational standards and the improving of facilities and teaching for all children.

"The former type of integration can be accomplished only to a limited degree as long as residential segregation exists in our city. Your budget provides for the administrative unit recommended by the subcommission on zoning in order to help bring this about. In addition, implementation of some recommendations of the physical plant report will locate many new schools so as to provide a more balanced racial population."

Higher Standards Sought

But the committee expressed its concern over the fate of the recommendations pertaining to guidance and educational standards.

Asserting that various studies had shown that "many children were not achieving up to normal expectations," the statement said:

"These groups are composed principually but not exclusively of Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters. Because of the lack of normal exposure to the enrichment of cultural influences outside of the school, intensified in the case of Negroes and Puerto Ricans by the discriminations which still exist in our community, these children need more compensatory aid in school to fulfill their capabilities in later life.

"Consequently, many of the recommendations of the commission were formulated to increase educational and vocational services, to increase and broaden testing facilities, to provide more remedial teachers and teachers to reduce class size and to improve physical facilities. The zudget requests for these items were largely deleted in your budget proposal."

Restoration of Items Urged

The statement said that the effectiveness of the integration program depended in large measure on the restoration of a substantial part of the deleted items. It added that "a carefully selected number of such items would not be exorbitant in cost and a conference with Board of

Education officials would easily pinpoint the most critical items."

The committee members not connected in an official capacity with the school board also offered to consult with the Mayor on this matter.

While the plea made no mention of how much additionally was needed, it had been previously estimated that the deleted items that would provide "equal educational opportunities" for the city's minority children, came to about $15,000,000.

In addition to Mr. Levitt and Mr. Silver, those signing the appeal were the Rev. John M. Coleman, Brooklyn member of the school board and coordinator-secretary of the commission, and the following six sub commission chairmen: State Rent Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Richard L. Plaut, Mrs. Rose Shapiro, George K. Hunton and Thomas B. Dyett.

Jansen Stresses Housing

Maenwhile, at a luncheon meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade held at the Concourse Plaza, Superintendent of School William Jansen underscored the influence of housing patterns o the school segregation problem.

"Unfortunately," he declared, "there are in New York City few localities populated by Negroes which cover so large an area that it is difficult to provide an interracial population for those schools located in the heart of such areas.

"It is essential that we work for interracial housing to break up such areas."

Dr. Jansen's talk was a discussion of factors bearing on the integration plans of the school board. He reiterated denials by himself and Mr. Silver that the board contemplated a change in its system of pupil transportation specifically in connection with the integration program.

"For some unexplained reasons," he said, "rumors have been spread that we are transporting or planning to transport groups of Negro children long distances to schools in which the pupils are predominantly white, and vice versa. These rumors are completely false."

In response to a question, the Superintendent emphasized that whatever transport the integration plan involved would be based on the existing rules, not on the integration scheme per se.

24 Schools Planned to Aid Integration in New York

Star Wed. 4-17-57 E-35-C

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—Twenty-four new schools are to be built at a cost of some $60 million in Negro sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn as part of the city's school integration program.

Dr. David H. Moskowitz, associate superintendent in charge of the city's school building program, outlined the plan yesterday. The schools will be built over a three-year period.

He said the schools will be located in such a way as to make the integration of Negro and white pupils take place naturally. The new structures will be placed in fringe areas where the surrounding population is mixed.

Some 25,000 pupils will be accommodated by the new schools. Fifteen of the elementary and junior high schools are to be built in Manhattan's Harlem, with nine others scheduled for the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, where large numbers of Negroes and Puerto Ricans reside.

The Board of Education said it also is planning to offer incentives to teachers to move to the so-called difficult schools in Negro and Puerto Rican areas. These schools presently employ a high percentage of substitute instructors.

The teacher program will be voluntary now and compulsory later, officials said.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 17 (AP).—An exchange of blows between a white man and three Negro women flared yesterday on a racially integrated Montgomery city bus.

Police said it was the first racial incident on a city bus since shortly after the United States Supreme Court ordered an end to segregation on them December 21. The four were charged with assault and battery.

James E. Grice, jr., 31, told police he gave his seat at the front of a bus to a white woman and then moved toward the center of the bus.

He said he asked a Negro woman to move to the rear so he could sit down, but that the woman slapped him. The woman, identified by police as Josephine Boldin, 19, said Mr. Grice cursed her and ordered her to move, then struck her twice with a wrench.

Police said the two other women, Annie Burch, 37, and Johnnie Mae Eaves, 32, came to the woman's support.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said no serious injuries were reported.

The four signed their own bonds and were released. A hearing was set for City Recorder's Court Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17 (AP).—Two Louisiana laws designed to bar Negroes from State colleges were ruled unconstitutional yesterday by two Federal district court judges.

One 1956 law required all college applicants to submit certificates of eligibility and moral character. The other law made it illegal for a school official to advocate integration. This had the effect of preventing the officials from signing certificates for Negroes.

Federal Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright said the laws were "a transparent device" to bypass the 14th Amendment.

Their joint opinion was handed down after argument on three cases were heard in Baton Rouge.

JANSEN CLARIFIES INTEGRATION PLAN

Times p19-C

Sat. 4-20-57

Disputes Published Report of 'Permissive Zoning' for Negroes in One School

New York

TRANSPORT AIM DENIED

Superintendent Says Board Does Not Seek Mass Shift With Consent of Parents

144(1)

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen declared yesterday that "considerable misunderstanding" of the Board of Education's program for ending segregation in the city schools has resulted from an article in The New York Times on Wednesday.

The article reported that twenty-four elementary and high school buildings were to be constructed in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant district of Brooklyn. Twenty-two of these, it continued, would be situated so as to reduce the segregation that is developing from the housing pattern.

Then ew schools are to accommodate 25,000 pupils and will cost about $60,000,000. They are to be completed within the next three years.

Dr. Jansen objected to the listing of two additional specific steps that the Board of Education "has taken, or has under consideration." The first of these involved the transport by bus of "about 1,500 children" to other schools than those they now attend, on the request or with the consent of parents.

The second point particularly challenged was the assertion in the article that 400 Negro pupils from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area would be sent to a predominantly white school by a "permissive zoning arrangement."

'Permissive Zoning' Clarified

Dr. Jansen's statement said: "The article by Benjamin Fine in The Times on April 17 has caused considerable misunderstanding and has resulted in numerous injuiries. As a result, I was requested by the Board of Education, at its meeting on April 18, to correct some erroneous impressions created by the article, especially in the matter of permissive zoning.

"There is no plan to transport 1,500 Negro and white children after obtaining parental consent, nor is there any truth to the statement that 400 Negro children are being transferred to a predominantly white school.

"Perhaps Mr. Fine was confused by the fact that a new school building located in a white area but not far from a Negro area will be opened later this year. The school is not open now. It will be zoned so that its pupil population will be approximately 25 per cent Negro. No permissive zoning is involved.

"By permissing zoning is meant the granting of the privilege of attending a school other than the one normally attended by the children living in a neighborhood. This privilege has to be granted with great care, as it can easily lead to abuses. If permissive zoning is granted, care must be exercised so that it does not result in favoritism. It must further the cause of integration, and consideration must be given to the capacity of the school to which the pupils are permitted to go."

Flatbush School Involved

The new school referred to, Dr. Jansen subsequently explained, will be Junior High School 61. It is under construction at New York Avenue, Empire Boulevard and Sterling Street, the Superintendent of Schools said. This is in the Flatbush section, near Ebbets Field.

With regard to Dr. Jansen's statement, Mr. Fine, education editor of The Times, said:

"In reply to Dr. Jansen's comments I wish to say that I received the information contained in my story on integration from sources which I regard as highly reliable and responsible. This information was then checked with other sources of an equally reliable nature."

Dr. Jansen will discuss the school integration program at a luncheon of the Bronx Board of Trade at the Concourse Plaza Hotel on Monday. He was to have spoken on it Monday night at a meeting of the Bronx branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but he said his schedule would not permit him to make the later meeting.

NEW YORK TO BUILD INTEGRATION SCHOOLS

Daily Worker

Atlanta Ga

Apr. 21-57

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A school building program will culminate in the erection of 24 new schools designed to just naturally achieve integration here was disclosed last week by the associate superintendent in charge of the city's building program.

Dr. David H. Moskowitz made the disclosure declaring that 22 of the 24 schools will be erected in fringe areas, where the population around the schools will be mixed.

He said the schools will be located in such a way that integration of white and Negro pupils will take place naturally.

To be built over a three-year period, the schools will cost an estimated 60 million dollars.

They will include elementary and junior high schools in New York and Brooklyn's "Harlem" areas.

Fifteen of the edifices will be built in the Harlem area of Manhattan and nine in the Harlem area in Brooklyn where large numbers of Negro and Puerto Rican families dwell.

The schools will accommodate some 25,000 students.

In other moves against segregation in schools, officials revealed that 1,500 white and Negro pupils will be transported by bus to schools other than those they now attend. Four hundred Negro pupils from Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area will be moved into a predominantly white school and special made classes around the city for superior students, where Negroes who meet the qualifications can be sent to school with whites, will be established.

14d(1) 1957

NEW YORK

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Times New York Sun 2-10-57

Northern Cities Confront the Problem of De Facto Segregation in the Schools

P. 11-F

By BENJAMIN FINE

Integration in the schools is a nation-wide problem, not just one that belongs south of the Mason-Dixon Line. The New York City Board of Education has its own integration problem.

Last week it was disclosed that the board intends to transfer 1,000 or more teachers from their present schools next fall and send them to the "difficult" ones. Before this the board merely asked teachers to go to Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other such districts on a voluntary basis. But that did not work. A study made last week by the Urban League of Greater New York showed that the "difficult" schools had a far greater proportion of emergency and substitute teachers than did the all-white schools in more favored economic areas. For example, Junior High School 258, in a Negro section of Brooklyn has been unable to get regularly appointed teachers. Of the seventy positions listed last semester, only eight were filled by licensed teachers. The others were emergency or substitute teachers.

Teacher assignment is just one of the steps being urged on the board by thirty local community, civic, parent and labor groups, calling for the adoption of a series of anti-segregation resolutions now before the board. Open hearings were held on them on Jan. 17 and they will be voted on Feb. 28.

De Facto Segregation

What is the controversy all about?

There is, of course, no official segregation in the city. It is illegal. But, as has been pointed out by the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is a de facto form of segregation. This is caused by the residential pattern. Children go to their neighborhood schools.

When the Supreme Court held that segregation was unconstitutional, some educators and community leaders insisted that New York re-examine its position. A commission on integration was formed, with President Charles H. Silver of the Board of Education and State Controller Arthur Levitt as co-chairmen. Five subcommissions were appointed to look into the problems arising out of the integration decision.

Three of these committees have already reported, and their findings were accepted without question. They dealt with guidance, community relations and physical standards of schools. Little controversy was stirred up by them.

But the final two reports have set off the fireworks. These deal with zoning and teacher assignment.

In essence, the zoning report called for the creation of a central zoning unit with power to redraw school district lines. In some instances new zones would permit children who now attend predominantly colored schools to go to near-by white schools. The teacher assignment recommendations would make it board practice to assign as it sees fit, including moves to the "difficult" schools in predominantly underprivileged sections of the city.

The teachers do not object in principle to the zoning, although many are opposed on the ground that it would be harmful to "bus" children traveling any great distance. (If zoning lines are changed, pupils at distant points might have to be brought by bus to their new schools.)

Teachers' Protest

It is on the question of teacher assignment that the protest has been loudest. The teachers say that morale will break sharply if they are assigned, against their will, to "difficult" schools. They say that many of their number are not psychologically prepared to teach children in such schools.

To which the board answers, in effect: "All children deserve good teachers. We don't want to penalize pupils in the poorer economic area by giving them an undue proportion of the less able teachers."

The civic groups recognize that housing is the real problem. But they now insist that the school board, acting within the present housing framework, take steps to keep even de facto segregation down to a minimum. These are some of the ways it can be done, they say:

(1) Integrate as many schools as possible on the "fringe" areas by rezoning. Build new schools at such sites that both colored and white children will attend without violating the neighborhood school principle.

(2) Change the "feeder lines" leading from elementary to junior high schools to develop a better pattern of integration.

(3) Change the pattern of high schools to permit students to attend regardless of neighborhood. There are specialized schools now that admit students from anywhere in the city. Extend that principle to other high schools.

(4) In deeply segregated areas develop a new approach to integration. If children are attending a crowded Negro school and are sent by bus now to another all-Negro school, send them somewhat farther to a white school. It might mean a somewhat longer bus ride, but the extra mile or so will matter little.

(5) Permit parents to send children out of the neighborhood through "permissive" zoning.

(6) Put special classes, such as those of intellectually gifted children, in predominantly Negro schools. Then permit children from neighboring areas to attend.

(7) See that all schools, regardless of location, get a fair share of teachers who are qualified.

These changes would take place if the board adopts the zoning and teacher assignment reports. Actually, the changes would not end all segregation in schools. It would take a housing revolution to do that. As long as there are discriminatory residential patterns, there will be segregation in the schools as well. But the new program, as proposed by the commission on integration, would certainly eliminate most of the by-products of a de facto segregation.

In Other Cities

New York City is not the only Northern community where the civic conscience is at work. Most of the major cities will be forced to take up the question soon. Chicago is already considering the problem. A commission is studying what can be done to reduce the number of segregated classes. The N. A. A. C. P. has asked the school board at Pasadena, Calif., to set up a similar commission.

Rumblings are being heard in South Bend, Ind., and in Los Angeles. Near home, the New Rochelle school board is wrestling with the problem. Complaints are received in such suburban towns as Hempstead, Freeport, Amityville and Yonkers—complaints on the manner in which school zone lines have been drawn, on the selection of cities for new schools, on the practice of permitting white children in predominantly Negro zones to transfer to other schools.

Perhaps the action in Willow Grove, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, is a model for other communities. Willow Grove integrated its school system on the so-called Princeton Plan. Two adjacent school zones were combined into a single zone and students were assigned to one of the two schools on the basis of grade. The formerly all-Negro grade school was assigned the kindergarten and grades one, two and six. A new grade school which had originally been planned as an all-white school was assigned grades three, four and five.

The two schools were put under a single principal. Thus two completely integrated schools replaced segregated schools which had resulted from strict segregated residential patterns.

BILL WOULD HELP CITY ON SCHOOLS

Times p. 24-C Sun. 2-12-57

Debt Limit Exemption of Half a Billion Is Presented for Use in Construction

New York

PARENT UNIT BACKS IDEA

Amendment to Constitution Would Be Needed—State Finance Agency Urged

14d(1) NY

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11—A proposal to exempt $500,000,000 for new school construction from New York City's constitutional debt limit was submitted to the Legislature tonight.

Senator Samuel L. Greenberg of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Melville E. Abrams of the Bronx, both Democrats, sponsored the measure.

The sponsors said that Mayor Wagner and the New York City Administration had taken no official position on the proposal as yet but that it had the backing of the United Parents Association.

The measure involves an amendment to the State Constitution, which fixes a maximum debt limit for New York City. Therefore it requires approval by two separate Legislatures, with an intervening general election, and ratification by the voters of the entire state at a referendum.

Senator Greenberg and Assemblyman Abrams explained that the proposed exemption was an outgrowth of a City Planning Commission report to the Board of Estimate last November. This report said that the city's school construction program faced a "catastrophic" curtailment unless new construction funds were available.

Integration Effect Noted

Ordinarily bonds issued to finance school construction and modernization are a charge against the city's debt limit. If the Greenberg-Abrams proposal takes effect the city would borrow up to $500,000,000 for these purposes without counting it against the city's debt limit. Interest and principal payments on the bonds would be a charge against tax revenues just as in the case of bonds issued within the debt limit.

The sponsors noted that the city, in planning new schools to be built with these funds, could provide for racial integration in most schools through the choice of sites. Some schools are now all white or all Negro because they serve all-white or all-Negro areas.

Senator Greenberg and Assemblyman Abrams quoted Charles J. Bensley, chairman of the Board of Education's building and sites committee, as reporting that 180 of the existing school buildings in the city should be replaced with modern structures.

Note Sale Plan Attached

A Republican proposal to help finance new schools outside of the city came under Democratic attack in the Senate tonight. It would permit local school districts to obtain money for construction through the sale of notes instead of bonds. These notes would be redeemable within five years from the proceeds of a sale of bonds of longer maturity.

The purpose of the measure is to enable school districts to avoid paying the high interest rates now demanded in bond sales. The expectation is that these rates will be lower within five years.

Democrats contended that a much sounder way of accomplishing the same objective would be the creation of a state school building authority. This authority would buy up local district school bonds with money through the sale of its own obligations in the open market. State Controller Arthur Levitt has estimated that districts could be saved up to 1 per cent interest a year in this manner.

New York Looks Under Its Nose

Advertiser Tues. 2-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

AS WE were saying:

Integration in the schools is a nationwide problem, not just one that belongs south of the Mason-Dixon line. The New York City Board of Education has its own integration problem.

This might have been extracted from one of *The Advertiser's* editorials, but it happens to be the comment of Education Editor Benjamin Fine in the Sunday *New York Times*. Fine goes on to say:

There is of course, no official segregation in the city. It is illegal. But, as has been pointed out by the Urban League and the NAACP, there is a *de facto* form of segregation. This is caused by the neighborhood pattern. Children go to their neighborhood schools.

And the neighborhood pattern is of course created by real estate segregation. That creates the de facto (actual, though not by law) situation. Nor is it confined to New York City, Fine says:

Most of the major cities will be forced to take up the question soon. Chicago is already considering the problem. A commission is studying what can be done to reduce the number of segregated classes. The NAACP has asked the school board of Pasadena, Calif., to set up a similar commission. Rumblings are being heard in South Bend, Ind., and in Los Angeles . . . The New Rochelle school board is wrestling with the problem. Complaints are received in such suburban towns as Hempstead, Freeport, Amityville and Yonkers — complaints on the manner in which school zone lines have been drawn, on the selection of cities for new schools, on the practice of permitting white children in predominantly Negro zones to transfer to other schools.

A plan to force integration in New York City by transporting Negro and white children out of their neighborhoods to schools elsewhere has met with open hostility of teachers.

If this and other "rumblings" continue, perhaps we will have less of the moralistic dogmatizing of Northern newspapers on the "Southern" race problem.

New York To Shift Students for Fuller Integration

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. 2-28-57

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—New York City's Board of Education today adopted a broad program to achieve fuller integration in the schools by shifting students across racial residential lines.

The plan also calls for equalizing standards in the 900 public schools—in part by rotating teachers so that faculties in both the poorer and better areas will have the same quality of instruction.

Before a packed hall of spectators, the sweeping and controversial program was adopted without a dissenting vote. Two absent members of the nine-member board sent word they favored the program.

The action, whipped through just before the meeting adjourned, produced an outburst of protests from the audience.

"A railroading job," one woman cried.

"It's just like they do things in Russia," shouted Mrs. Harriet Ramos, a member of a Queens parent-teacher group.

"Disgraceful," yelled another, trying to get a chance to make a speech.

But the meeting was rapped to a close.

Public hearings were held previously on the program. In today's meeting, there was no discussion before the vote, but the board had held a closed executive session beforehand.

Board member Charles J. Bensley, in the only official statement on the matter other than the formal presentation, said the action charted " a new frontier in better living for all groups, irrespective of ethnic or cultural differences."

Although there is no official segregation in New York City schools, racial concentrations in some areas have resulted in many schools being made up almost exclusively of white or Negro pupils.

The program calls for modifying school zoning lines when feasible to get a fuller amalgamation of racial groups, and the movement of students, especially older ones, to obtain that objective.

Getting students out of overcrowded schools in poorer neighborhoods and into less crowded schools also is an aim. School officials have said no young children would be shifted any great distances.

The plan for transfering teachers—so that schools in deprived neighborhoods will have the same ratio of regular, experienced teachers as schools in better areas—has been opposed by city teachers' groups. They said it would damage morale in the teaching force.

"The teachers don't want to be moved," a woman shouted in the hectic finale of today's meeting. "It's against their civil rights."

The program was adopted yesterday at a board meeting in Brooklyn marked by shouts of disapproval from an audience consisting largely of teacher representatives and parent-teacher groups.

Adoption of the report, read to the assembly before the meeting adjourned, involves rezoning of school districts and the rotation of teachers among the poorer and better areas of the 900 public schools.

The plan is scheduled to go into effect next September and be in full swing by 1959.

Although official segregation in New York city schools does not exist, racial concentrations in some areas have resulted in many schools being made up almost exclusively of white or Negro pupils.

In modifying school zoning lines where feasible, a fuller amalgamation of racial groups will be obtained. The plan involves only the older students.

N. Y. School Integration To Be Eased

Post & Times Herald P. 6-d Sat. 3-2-57 Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—New York City's Board of Education has unanimously approved a plan aimed at providing fuller integration in the public schools.

Segregation Is Trouble To N. Y. City

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C. Mon. 2-25-57

Citizens Protest On School Racial Situation, Reports Visiting Official

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

New York City is in the midst of a controversy over school segregation.

A citizens' committee report on public schools has stirred up the controversy in a city generally thought to be free of such problems.

No law requires segregation, but many New York schools have been segregated in effect. And the report charges that the informal segregation has deprived some minority students of an education equal to white children's.

A New York City school official, in Washington for the convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, said yesterday the problem was largely one of housing. Miss Mary E. Meade, assistant superintendent of the high school division, said minority groups tended to congregate in cohesive neighborhoods.

Would Mix Races

The citizens' report recommends change in school boundaries to create a greater mixture of races in schools, many of which are made up almost entirely of Negro or Puerto Rican children. The Board of Education will act on the report this week.

Some parents fear changes in zonning would force their children to ride subways or buses long distances.

"These fears are a misrepresentation of what the report calls for—the report doesn't call for long trips on buses," Miss Meade said.

Present school policy now calls for neighborhood elementary schools to save children long trips. The high school policy is different. For 10 years, Miss Meade explained, school officials have made a conscious effort to achieve a racial balance in high schools.

High School Problem

"Older children can go anywhere on the subway," she explained, "and it's easier to zone for them. In Manhattan the high school districts are really gerrymandered. We've tried to split up a difficult area, so we don't have all its residents in one school."

She described the efforts of school authorities to keep Morris High School in the Bronx from becoming completely Negro when its neighborhood population changed. Officials launched a "terrific program of education and inspiration" to make the school attractive to all races, she said.

Integration in high schools has caused little difficulty, according to Miss Meade. "We're used to newcomers of all races and nationalities."

Miss Meade once was principal of Washington Irving High School for girls on the lower East Side, which now is attended largely by Puerto Ricans and Negroes.

"The Puerto Ricans have presented the usual problems of persons coming from one culture to another—everything from climate on up," Miss Meade said. "The worst problem is the almost complete breakup of the immigrant family life because both parents usually have to work.

TEACHERS CLASH OVER INTEGRATION

New York

Disagree With Civic Units on Reports Calling for Zoning Revisions and Rotation

Times 1-18-57

By BENJAMIN FINE

The city's teachers and many of its civic leaders clashed yesterday at the Board of Education's open hearing on integration.

Two reports by the board's Commission on Integration were aired. The commission had proposed five reports in the last several months. Three of these, dealing with methods to bring about a better integrated school program, were adopted without opposition.

But two created sharp controversy. These dealt with a revision of the zoning laws to permit more flexibility in the assignment of children to schools, and with teacher rotation in "difficult" schools.

Eighty-five speakers, representing more than 100 of the city's most influential teacher, parent and civic groups, appeared at the five-hour hearing. Spokesmen for such groups as the United Parents Associations, the Public Education Association, the Citizens Committee on Children, the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools and the American Jewish Committee came out strongly in favor of the two reports.

General Tenor of Comments

The general tenor of their comments was this: Segregation whether imposed by the board or whether the result of residential patterns, has no place in this city. The speakers urged the board to take immediate action to end whatever segregation might now exist in the public schools.

Spokesmen for the leading teacher groups attacked the zoning and teacher assignment reports. They held that their adoption would lower teacher morale, disrupt school services and bring about an avalanche of resignations and retirements. The teachers specifically opposed any plan that would require them to teach in the "difficult" schools, presumably in Harlem and similar areas.

"We are very much afraid that the recommendations of the Commission on Integration, if carried out to the letter, will produce new hostilities, conflicts, resentments and separations of peoples," Mrs. May Andres Healy, chairman of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, declared. "The result may well be an obvious race-consciousness that does not exist."

The hearing attracted more than 200 persons to the board's quarters at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. Many in the audience shook their heads in vigorous dissent. Mrs. Healy continued:

"If our school system is not to become a shambles of stop-gap teaching practices, job insecurity, poor morale and don't-give-a-care ineptness, we respectfully urge the Board of Education to reject the report of the Commission on Integration."

Guild Tempers Position

The High School Teachers Association, the Bronx Boro-Wide Association of Teachers and the Teachers Alliance all urged the board to turn down the integration reports. The Teachers Guild and the Teachers Union, independent, favored the reports. However, the guild tempered its position by opposing several sections of the teacher assignment proposals.

The stand of the majority of the teachers was assailed. Mrs. Rose Shapiro, chairman of the zoning commission report, chided the teachers for a lack of courage. She said they would lose community support for their views and create hostility for their own organizations.

"You teachers," she declared, "can learn courage from the teachers of Clinton, Tenn., where the difficulties are far greater than ours."

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, expressed "shock" at the attitude of the teachers.

"It's simply incredible," he protested." The attitude of the teachers certainly indicates that before we can get integration in our schools, we will have to re-educate our teachers. They evidently have been given nothing but lip-service to the whole problem of integration. How discouraging!"

The Board of Education will vote on the two integration reports at an early meeting, it was indicated.

Problems Not Same as South's But--

Herald Tribune

New York Finding Integration Takes Time

Miami, Fla.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—News that seems on its face to be confined to a locality and hence gets little attention nationally can upon occasion be of far-reaching importance in the life of a nation. A good example is the failure as yet in New York City's Board of Education to obey the Supreme Court of the United States in what lately has been emphasized as "the law of the land."

LAWRENCE

It will be surprising to many people to learn that "integration" in the school system has not been solved in the Metropolis of America where so-called "Liberalism" is very vocal. There loud voices of accusation recently have been heard denouncing the South as "backward" or as "undermining respect for the Supreme Court" or as contemptuous of the constitution.

One can hardly believe that it is in the Northern citadel of "civil rights" where public attention is being vividly drawn to the tendency of human beings to segregate according to color.

With a commendable sense of realism in assessing the weaknesses of human nature, The New York Times, in an editorial entitled "The beam in our own eye," a few days ago spoke out as follows:

"Ever since the Supreme Court in 1954 concluded that in the field of education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' had no place, and that racial segregation deprived children of a minority group of equal educational opportunities, New York City has been re-examining its conscience. A commission on integration, with various sub-commissions, has been at work for the Board of Education.

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"THE BOARD did not, for the most part, have to deal with the problem found in parts of the South, where there is settled public opinion against integration. It had to cope with the more subtle forms of segregation that create, as if by accident, a school almost wholly White, Puerto Rican or Negro in its student body.

"The good intention to integrate is not enough. Real physical difficulties exist, as in the case of a school drawing its student body from a residential area almost wholly of one race. Inertia, some prejudice that must be admitted, and other obstacles too numerous to recount stand in the way of instant solution, even granted the best of goodwill."

This will come as news to many people outside New York, especially in the South. For evidently there are no "citizens councils" in New York which have brought about this situation. It will be a comfort to the Southerners to learn, however, that the problem cannot soon be solved "even granted the best of goodwill" because "obstacles too numerous to recount stand in the way of instant solution."

★ ★ ★

MAYBE ONE of the circuit courts of appeals and one of the district courts which in recent rulings didn't allow time for "gradual" change will be conscience-stricken to discover that court decisions based on "psychology" do not wipe out either prejudices or the characteristics commonly called "human nature." For even in New York City apparently it takes time to find ways to accomplish "integration."

The sympathy of the south doubtless will go out to the people of New York who are struggling so slowly "to obey the constitution."

26 SCHOOL GROUPS URGE INTEGRATION

Times

Jul. 1-29-57

Assail Board of Education on Delay In Vote on Zoning and Teacher Reports

New York, N. Y.

EXTRA MEETING SOUGHT

P. 32

Committee Letter Also Asks Budget Request for Funds to Implement Goals

1440

Twenty-six civic, religious and social welfare groups called upon the Board of Education yesterday to approve twe integration reports now before it. The board was severely criticized for delaying a final vote on the proposals.

The groups, affiliated with the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools, expressed "deep disappointment" that the board had not adopted the integration measures.

On Jan. 17 the board held a public hearing to consider the reports, which concern zoning and teacher assignment. These proposed that the school system change its current zoning and teacher personnel policies. The end result, the reports said, would be to promote racial integration and assure qualified teachers for all schools.

The community groups appearing at the open hearing were solidly behind these recommendations. However, with the exception of the Teachers Guild, A. F. L.-C. I. O., and the Teachers Union, independent, the organized teacher groups opposed the integration reports. Several administrative organizations, representing the school system, also opposed the reports.

In a letter to Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, the intergroup committee urged immediate action to approve the integration proposals. The only member group of the committee that did not sign the letter was the Teachers Guild.

"While we approve the reports in general and in most of the specifics," said David Selden, guild representative, "we do not believe that the forced transfers of teachers will accomplish school integration."

Says Leaders Favor Reports

The intergroup committee declared that all of the city's responsible community leadership favored adoption of the zoning and teacher assignment reports.

"We are aware that delay can be as effective as negative action in preventing the implementation of these recommendations on which members of the board, its professional staff and community leaders have labored so long," the committee said.

"It is our belief that without prompt, affirmative action on these two reports, the work of the commission will have been in vain, since all of the reports are interdependent in order to bring about the desired goals of improved integration."

The committee said it was concerned that the board's budget did not request funds to implement the integration proposals. Although the board has announced that it will act on the reports at its Feb. 28 meeting, the committee urged that a special meeting be called prior to that date. It said further:

"We would like your assurance that full implementation will proceed, as scheduled, this coming September."

The letter to the board was signed by Hubert T. Delany, as chairman of the intergroup committee.

According to Mr. Silver, the two integration reports are now under consideration by the Board of Education. It is known that the board members are concerned at the sharp opposition expressed by the teacher groups and by the administrative staff.

However, it is considered almost certain that the two reports will be approved by the board. Several members of the board, as well as community leaders, served on the Commission on Integration and its five subcommissions. The co-chairmen were Mr. Silver and Arthur Levitt, State Controller.

N.Y. Schools Urged To Use Non-Bias Teachers Plan

Herald Tribune 1-29-57

NEW YORK — The board of education here has been urged by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, to adopt the recommendations submitted by a sub-commission on teachers' assignments and a sub-commission on zoning.

Mr Wilkins' communication to the board was in the form of a letter to Charles H Silver, board president. The letter was sent on Jan 14.

"As we recall the resolution of the board passed Dec 23, 1954, it set up these commi sions to study the New York City system and to make recommendations to enable the board 'to approach more closely the racially integrated school in all localities,'" the letter said.

"All New Yorkers were proud of the board of education for setting this goal," the message continued, "and the adoption of the recommendations of these two sub-commissions would serve notice that the board intends to institute a realistic program looking to the attainment of its declared objective."

A change in the assignment of teachers was suggested by the sub-commission working on that subject. Among the proposals were the following:

Teachers should be assigned to 'difficult' schools on the basis of the schools' needs rather than the teacher's preferences.

More teachers should be assigned to schools having classroom problems so that teachers can devote more time to actual teaching.

Teachers should be appointed on the basis of ability, not of race, creed or national origin, and teaching staffs should reflect the diversified nature of the city's population.

Proposals submitted by the sub-commission on zoning included these:

The primary objective of zoning should be racial integration.

Permissive zoning should be used to enable children in a school with an all-white or all-Negro composition to transfer to an integrated school.

The conversion of junior high school to elementary schools and similar changes in school organization should be utilized to diminish the number of years a child spends in a homogeneous environment.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Star 1-15-57

Integration in New York City

Board of Education Is Reported Failing Of Full Compliance With Court Ruling

Washington D.C.

News that seems on its face to be confined to a locality and hence gets little attention nationally can on occasion be of far-reaching importance in the life of a nation. A good example is the failure as yet of New York City's Board of Education to obey the Supreme Court of the United States in what lately has been emphasized as "the law of the land."

It will be surprising to many people to learn that "integration" in the school system has not been solved in the metropolis of America where so-called "liberalism" is very vocal. There loud voices of accusation recently have been heard denouncing the South as "backward" or as "undermining respect for the Supreme Court" or as contemptuous of the Constitution.

One can hardly believe that it is in the Northern citadel of "civil rights" where public attention is being vividly drawn to the tendency of human beings to segregate according to color. With a commendable sense of realism in assessing the weaknesses of human nature, the New York Times, in an editorial entitled "The Beam in Our Own Eye," spoke out a few days ago as follows:

"Ever since the Supreme Court in 1954 concluded that in the field of education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' had no place, and that racial segregation deprived children of a minority group of equal educational opportunities, New York City has been re-examining its conscience. A commission on integration, with various subcommissions, has been at work for the board of education.

"The board did not, for the most part, have to deal with the problem found in parts of the South, where there is settled public opinion against integration. It had to cope with the more subtle forms of segregation that create, as if by accident, a school almost wholly white, Puerto Rican or Negro in its student body. The good intention to integrate is not enough. Real physical difficulties exist, as in the case of a school drawing its student body from a residential area almost wholly of one race. Inertia, some prejudice that must be admitted, and other obstacles too numerous to recount, stand in the way of instant solution, even granted the best of good will.

"Now the board of education stands at the critical point where mere paying lip service to fine moral principles will not suffice to move us forward, and where the sacrifices by which high principles are translated into action must be assumed."

This will come as news to many people outside New York, especially in the South. For evidently there are no "citizens councils" in New York which have brought about this situation. It will be a comfort to the Southerners to learn, however, that the problem cannot soon be solved, "even granted the best of good will," because "obstacles too numerous to recount stand in the way of instant solution." Maybe one of the Circuit Courts of Appeals and one of the District Courts which in recent rulings didn't allow time for "gradual" change will be conscience-stricken to discover that court decisions based on "psychology" do not wipe out either prejudices or the characteristics commonly called "human nature." For even in New York apparently it takes time to find ways to accomplish "integration."

But perhaps the real significance of the New York episode is that the persons who are taking the Supreme Court decision literally do not really understand how much distance they have to go. For if the logic of the high court's decision is really followed, it will become necessary for every school to admit at least a sprinkling of persons of another color in order to remove the "inferiority" complex which the pupils of one race are supposed to develop when there is any race discrimination in the schools. Theoretically, even the private schools will some day have to make their contribution to the "psychological" millennium described by the Supreme Court of the United States when in 1954 it suddenly decided that "psychological" considerations were more controlling than a legal precedent which had stood more than 100 years as "the law of the land."

The sympathy of the South doubtless will go out to the people of New York who are struggling so slowly "to obey the Constitution."

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26 SCHOOL GROUPS URGE INTEGRATION

Herald Tribune 1-29-57

New York

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Times 1-29-57

EXTRA MEETING SOUGHT

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The community groups appearing at the open hearing were solidly behind these recommendations. However, with the exception of the Teachers Guild, A. F. L.-C. I. O., and the Teachers Union, independent, the organized teacher groups opposed the integration reports. Several administrative organizations, representing the school system, also opposed the reports.

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According to Mr. Silver, the two integration reports are now under consideration by the Board of Education. It is known that the board members are concerned at the sharp opposition expressed by the teacher groups and by the administrative staff.

However, it is considered almost certain that the two reports will be approved by the board. Several members of the board, as well as community leaders, served on the Commission on Integration and its five subcommissions. The co-chairmen were Mr. Silver and Arthur Levitt, State Controller.

New York Reveals Segregation Views

Post 1-29-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Board of Education has announced that school officials will continue to eliminate segregation wherever possible in the city school system.

The board said there is no official segregation in the city schools, but there is a concentration of racial groups as a result of residential patterns.

The board's position was made known yesterday by Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools.

INTEGRATION PLAN IS VOTED BY BOARD

Times Fri. 3-1-57

Proposals Call for Teacher Transfers and Rezoning—Action Is Protested

New York, N.Y.

By GENE CURRIVAN

A two-part program designed to lessen racial segregation in the city's public schools was adopted yesterday by the Board of Education without a dissenting vote.

P. 9

The plan proposed to achieve this goal through widespread rezoning of school districts and by the transfer of regular teachers to the so-called difficult schools.

The leading teacher organizations have strongly opposed such transfers. They expressed fears that there would be an involuntary "rotation" system.

Shouts of disapproval greeted the adoption of the reports, which had been prepared by the board's Commission on Integration.

Representatives of teacher and parent-teacher groups, who thought they would be given a chance to speak, yelled "This is like Russia" and "We are being railroaded." Over the noise Mr. Silver tried to explain that the public hearing already had been held, but the shouts continued until the board members had left the hall.

The board, in a statement read at the meeting, made it clear that its approval of the reports did not necessarily mean the acceptance of every detail.

Further Study Possible

"The Board of Education," the statement said, "reserves to itself the privilege of interpreting the meaning to be attached to certain terms and phrases, of further studying and exploring the merits of specific recommendations and of resolving the administrative problems which necessarily arise in carrying out any policy for a school system as complex as that of New York City."

At the same time, the board directed Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, to take "such action as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of said reports." He was given authority to make adjustments.

The progra madopted yesterday is part of an overall plan to bring about school integration. Three other parts of the general plan were adopted previously without opposition. They dealt with guidance, improvement of buildings and the raising of academic standards in underprivileged areas.

The plan is to go into effect next September and be in full swing by 1959.

SCHOOLS PRESSING INTEGRATION PLAN

Times Sat. 3-9-57

Board to Seek $2,000,000 to Hire 700 by This Fall to Speed Program Here

New York, N.Y.

JANSEN DRAFTS BUDGET

P. 21

Mayor's Approval Foreseen by Silver for Funds to Assist 'Difficult' Units

By BENJAMIN FINE

Plans to reduce segregation in the city's schools are under way.

The Board of Education says that it is prepared to spend $2,000,000 this year to implement its integration program. Between 700 and 800 additional teachers, supervisors and nonprofessional personnel will be needed by September, it was noted.

Under the present plan, the "difficult" schools in Harlem and other areas where de facto segregation exists will get additional school aid. Classes will be reduced, in some instances, from thirty-five to twenty-five pupils. More supervisors and guidance counselors will be employed. Nonprofessionals will serve as lunchroom monitors, relieving the regular teachers of this task.

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, met with board officials during the last week to determine the next steps in the program.

Dr. Jansen will now submit a request for a supplementary budget to the Board of Education, probably in time for the regular meeting March 21.

Mayor's Approval Foreseen

After the budget is adopted, it will go to Mayor Wagner for approval. Since the Mayor is on record as favoring a policy of integration, it is believed almost certain that a request for additional funds will be favorably considered.

Based on preliminary discussions, it appears now that the board will ask about $2,000,000. The money will be used to help make "difficult" schools more attractive to regular teachers. Currently, these schools have a higher proportion of substitutes and emergency teachers than do schools in other areas.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Teacher Placement Commission steps will be taken to:

¶Provide more assistant principals and other supervisory personnel at "difficult" schools.

¶Increase the number of clerks and other non professional personnel.

¶Give teachers additional free time for conferences on teaching problems.

¶Provide free time so that teachers can meet with parents to discuss school problems.

¶Reduce class sizes in difficult schools with a maximum of twenty-five as the goal.

All of this, board officials point out, will cost money. The final total has not yet been made, but officials estimate that at least 700 and possibly 800 additional school personnel will be required.

'Not Going to Wait'

In the meantime, Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, reported that the school system was proceeding with its implementation program.

"We are not going to sit back and wait for things to happen by themselves," he said. "I hope that we can begin to implement the program by the time school opens this fall."

Mr. Silver, who has taken a prominent role in developing the board's policies, is cochairman, with Controller Arthur Levitt, of its Commission on Integration.

In addition to providing for more teachers, the board plans to establish a central zoning unit. This was proposed by the subcommission on zoning headed by Mrs. Morris Shapiro, former president of the United Parents Associations.

The zoning agency will have the task of rezoning school districts. Its objective will be to decrease segregation in "fringe" areas by permitting a greater interchange of students from predominantly white schools to those predominantly colored.

Rumors of Cross-City Bus Trips Under School Integration Denied

Times 3-28-57

New York

Head of Board Sees No More Travel Than Under the Present System—Reports to Be Weighed Today

Times 3-28-57

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education gave assurance yesterday that the integration reports to be considered by the Board today would not change the current extent of school bus transportation.

The board is to decide whether it will adopt or table the reports of its Commission on Integration. The reports, dealing with zoning and teachers' assignments have been before the boar since Dec. 27. They have caused considerable controversy.

Mr. Silver's statement was issued to counteract reports that children would be transported from one end of the city to the other for purposes of school integration.

"I have been assured by the Superintendent of Schools," Mr. Silver said, "that all such bus transportation, now as in the past, is either (1) to transport a child who lives far from the nearest school or (2) to relieve overcrowding and make better use of school buildings.

"The Commission of Integration stated that it has not proposed any type of bus plan other than the type 'that is now being practiced for school children throughout the city' and the Board of Education contemplates no other type," he said.

Delay in Action Urged

William J. O'Shea, Manhattan membmer of the board, joined with leading teacher groups yesterday in advocating a postponement of action on the reports. In a letter to Mr. Silver he pointed out that he and two other members of the board, Cornelius J. Walsh and the Rev. John M. Coleman, had not been able to participate in recent discussions because of illness.

In favor of the immediate adoption of the reports are the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations and the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools. The commission is an official city organization devoted to the protection of minorities. The committee is a group of twenty-five organizations, including the American Jewish Congress, the Urban League of Greater New York and Othe National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CITY SCHOOLS LIST INTEGRATION AIMS

Times 3-26-57

New York

Board's Statement Clarifies Policy and Notes Barriers to Complete Conformance

By BENJAMIN FINE

The Board of Education made clear its position on integration yesterday. It said, in effect, that the school officials would continue to eliminate segregation wherever possible in the school system.

The board's views were made known through a statement issued, in the form of a series of questions and answers by Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools.

This is the first official pronouncement by the board since its Commission on Integration issued reports from its subcommissions recently.

The teachers have opposed vigorously several parts of the report on assignment and personnel. They have complained that teachers would be rotated from one school to another without regard to their places of residence or ability to handle "difficult" schools. They have charged that children would be sent by bus to schools far away from their own neighborhood.

Hope to Clear Uncertainties

The board and superintendent recognized that some parents and teachers were concerned by the problems raised. They hoped that the question-and-answer statement might help clear up the uncertainties that still existed.

There is no official segregation in this city, the school officials said, but there is a concentration of ethnic groups as a result of the residential patterns. Certain areas of the city, notably Harlem, are almost 100 per cent segregated.

The board has already accepted three reports of the Integration Commission. These dealt with increased guidance, improvement of school buildings and raising academic standards in underprivileged areas. No one objected to their adoption.

The final two reports — on zoning and teacher placement — created a controversy. The board is scheduled to act upon these reports on Thursday. Although the teachers have objected, and several members of the board are not quite certain as to the wisdom of the recommendations, the integration reports are almost certain to be adopted.

The board noted that it was democratic to draw zoning lines in such a way as to encourage integrated instead of segregated schools. This would apply more to "fringe" areas than in districts heavily populated by one racial group.

Inter-Borough Shifts Barred

Children would not be sent from one borough to another, but the board favored sending children from an over-crowded school to one that was not fully utilized if the distance is not great. Also, a child who was attending a nonintegrated school would be able to transftr to an integrated one if his parents permitted, provided, of course, that school conditions made that feasible.

However, despite the board's action, all of the city's schools will not become integrated. Segregated housing patterns make that impossible, the statement explained.

On the troublesome question of rotation, the board declared that this referred to an equitable staffing of all schools. What is intended, the board said, is that all schools have the same to substitutes. If the difficult schools could be staffed voluntarily by regular teachers, so much the better; otherwise, the board might assign them as a matter of policy.

Will the new policy have an adverse effect on teacher recruitment? The board said it would not.

"If anything," the report declared, it should provide an additional [illegible]

The Mania For Mixed Schools

Advertiser 3-4-57

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

IS IT "democratic' 'to force children to attend' public schools they don't want to attend, and which are less accessible to them than the neighborhood schools they have always been attending?

Montgomery Ala.

The public school authorities of New York City are shuffling students around on the theory that "mingling Negroes, Puerto Ricans and whites encourages democratic living." Apparently the democratic right of choosing a school that one can get to readily and which one may prefer for other reasons is not considered important under this fantastic concept.

Thurs. 3-7-57

EVEN *Life* magazine, certainly no segregationist organ, blasts this nonsensical educational setup in its March 4 issue. Under the heading "Let the Students Choose," it says editorially that "overzealous friends of integrated schools are creating a new problem." It goes on:

"Superintendent William Jansen says he will not make children 'travel unreasonable distances,' and acknowledges that housing segration will continue to set limits on how much classroom integration he can attain. In our opinion the less he tries to achieve it by restraints upon the free choices of individuals, the more painlessly will integration come to be taken for granted."

Superintendent Jansen and others deny flatly that pupils are being hauled "across town in New York," although *The Wall Street Journal* declared, in late January:

"All concede that hundreds of New York students are already criss-crossing the city by bus and subway to schools far from home."

The same article said that some 200 Negro children were being transported 20 city blocks or more to public school 93 in the Bronx, and that these children attended neighborhood schools until last September.

We accept the statement of Superintendent Jansen that pupils are not now being hauled across New York. Whether this was being done until recently and then was stopped, because of the mounting clamor, we are unable to say.

The admissions of the New York school authorities are sufficiently damaging, as far as we are concerned. They acknowledge that pupils are being forced to leave their neighborhood schools and taken to schools farther away. As summarized by the Associated Press, the plan involves the following:

"Rezoning school districts to embrace racially diversified sectors; transporting Negro students in some cases to white districts and vice versa; equalizing the quality of faculties in rich and poor areas; and locating new schools so as to serve mixed populations."

When this plan was presented last week at a meeting of the New York City Board of Education, there were loud protests from parent-teacher representatives that it is "discriminatory against both white and colored children," and "just like they do things in Russia."

UNDER this plan to further "democratic living," it is stated by officials that if teachers object to being taken from the neighborhoods in which they have taught all their lives and assigned to slum areas—in order to achieve a so-called balance of educational opportunity—they will be ordered to comply. If they refuse, they will be "subject to charges of insubordination."

So much for the brand of "democracy" with which the people of New York are being favored, at the behest of the NAACP. If this goes through in New York, will the same thing be tried in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and so on? If so, the South will be in danger of determined attempts to ram a similar system down its throat.

The integrationist fanatics seem to have lost all balance and perspective in their mania for mixed schools.

BUT the board wasn't listening to the teachers. Nor to the parents. It voted in public, before a packed hall of spectators—but only after a closed session, and without allowing any questions from the floor.

Against the board's laudable object of equalizing standards of instruction in all New York's 971 public schools surely there can be no criticism. But its method is another thing, and the rotation scheme is an astonishing admission of the board's past inefficiency in hiring and concentrating "inferior" teachers in "inferior" areas. Spreading this inferiority on a citywide basis instead of eliminating it will certainly add no strength to the public school system nor to support of it by the people of the metropolis.

In the matter of young pupils, clearly somebody's basic human rights are being violated. Hauling little children long distances through New York traffic, as one teacher put it, "is inimical to their health and safety." But it is seven- and eight-year-old tots in P S 93, to cite but one example, who since last September have daily been hauled 20 city blocks or more to their school. The children, white and Negro alike, become movable hostages to the notion that forced integration in the schools

Artificial And Arbitrary Integration

Advertiser 3-4-57

The Louisville Courier-Journal

GOING far beyond any requirement of law or reason, New York City's Board of Education has embarked on a stormy course. At tremendous cost—educationally, financially, and, quite possibly, in terms of worsening instead of improving racial relations—it is committed not to the end of compulsory segregation but to arbitrary and artificial forcing of integration.

Montgomery Ala.

The New York system has already gerrymandered school districts for this purpose. With no concession to freedom of choice, it has already knocked out the "neighborhood school" concept by transferring pupils 20 blocks or more away from their old schools, by school bus and of course at increased public expense, to help "equalize" racial mixing in the schools.

Tues. 3-6-57

It has been committed for months, in other words, to the dubious precept that forced racial integration should be the sole objective of school zoning or pupil assignment, no matter what the cost or what the inconvenience or the actual hardship to its young wards.

Last week the board put its formal stamp of approval on the program. And it went farther. Not content with transferring Negro and white pupils miles away from their homes, board members unanimously voted to rotate teachers from poorer to better socio-economic areas and *vice versa*—a step vigorously opposed by teachers' organizations. Such arbitrariness, as the teachers contend, will help neither teacher-morale nor the already difficult problem of teacher-recruitment.

completely overrides all other considerations.

NEW York's 724,000 elementary and junior high school pupils include 132,000 Negroes, 101,000 Puerto Ricans. There are people of all races in each of the city's five boroughs, but a combination of economics and housing, not school law, has led to a high degree of "accidental" segregation in the schools. Yet the schools are now to be used not for their primary mission but as a social weapon against New York's stubborn immovability in other fields. And a good bit of a budget-increase request for $68 million (total: $412 million) is expected to go to this cause.

This newspaper vigorously supports the ideal of one standard of citizenship for all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color. But it does not believe that the public schools should be made a laboratory for forced integration.

Something or other in New York has triumphed over common sense.

INTEGRATION PLAN GIVEN FOR SCHOOLS

Times P.31-C

A program to help the Board of Education carry out its integration plans was proposed yesterday by the Citizens Committee for Children of New York City.

Wed. 3-6-57

In a letter to Charles H. Silver, the board's president, the committee said many misunderstandings and fears had to be dispelled among personnel throughout the school system, while parents had to become better acquainted with the program.

New York

Among the committee's recommendations were the assigning of strong teams of principals, assistant principals and supervisors to inspire teachers to accept difficult assignments as a challenge. But appeals to teachers to volunteer for "difficult" schools should be accompanied by firm assurances that all steps would be taken to create favorable working conditions, the committee added.

Among the other suggestions were:

¶Designate several schools as pivotal and work out a concentrated program.

¶Announce plans and dates for implementation as soon as possible.

¶Improve the general conditions under which teachers work to enable them to do their jobs better.

"Ending racial segregation in our public schools," the committee declared, "is the most crucial issue in American life today."

14d(1) 1957 NEW YORK

Problem Schools Snarl Integration

World-Telegram & Sun Wed. 6-24-57 p.9

Teachers Fight Forced Transfer to Difficult Posts

New York

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

At the heart of the delicate issue of racial integration in New York City public schools lies a problem that officials prefer not to emphasize.

It is the matter of "difficult" schools. Educators dislike the stigma attached to the word "difficult," and so they call them "subject" schools. There are 187 of them among the city's 790 elementary and junior high schools.

Both teachers and parents rose in protest when the Board of Education's Commission on Integration recommended in January that the best and most experienced teachers be assigned to "subject" schools.

Teachers Win Fight.

The teachers apparently have won their fight against forced transfers to such schools, but the basic problem remains.

Present indications are that few, if any, teachers will be forcibly transferred this fall. Instead, virtually all newly appointed teachers will go to "subject" schools, and officials will encourage older teachers to volunteer for such assignments.

Most of the problem schools have largely Negro or Puerto Rican enrollments. But educators say the difficulty has nothing to do with race, color or national origin.

Not even discipline is a major factor. What sets off the problem schools from the rest is that the pupils tend to come from families that are economically or culturally deprived.

They have not had the breaks to prepare them for public schooling. They need extra attention, smaller classes and more teachers.

Puerto Rican children are an example. After a 10-year immigration wave, there are 101,000 of them today in the city's elementary and junior high schools. In Manhattan they constitute 32 percent of the enrollment.

Many speak little or no English. They are shy and afraid. Without auxiliary language teachers, they can make no progress.

Out of the 187 "subject" schools, 144 have 100 or more pupils who don't speak English.

Among many Negro children, the chief handicap is poor reading ability, a characteristic in all deprived areas. This throws off their IQ tests, which depend on the ability to read.

Learning Pace Slowed.

Unless corrected by special instructors, it slows up their pace of learning. This grows progressively worse. But teachers have found that with the aid of a remedial reading instructor a child can advance as many as four years in one.

Educators say many changes are needed to correct the situation—such as increasing the number of guidance counselors, psychiatrists and extra services available in slum neighborhoods.

But they say an ultimate solution will come only with the rezoning of school districts to bring better "racial balance."

How far this program will go in, say, 10 or 20 years it is impossible to say. Officials say boundaries will probably not be shifted more than a few blocks in the next year.

William Jansen, superintendent of schools, said he expects to establish an approximately equal distribution of experienced and new teachers in every section of the city. But he said this would be done gradually—by persuasion rather than force.

$2 Million Required.

An indication that the integration program will not bring any drastic changes in the immediate future is found in Mr. Jansen's estimate that about $2 million will be required for the program in the 1957-1958 fiscal year.

Nearly all the money is earmarked for improvements at the predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican schools. It would be used to reduce the size of classes and provide more assistant principals, clerks, substitute teachers and guidance counselors.

The over-all budget is about $430 million, meaning that $2 million would be less than 1 percent of the total.

New York City's school integration program will move slowly. Officials have put in considerable time assuring parents and teachers that they need fear no radical changes—such as transporting children from one borough to another by bus to break up segregated schools.

Details to Take Year.

Some details will take years to work out—on a continuing basis. The resolution by which the Board of Education approved the recommendations of the Commission on Integration put it this way:

"Be it further resolved that . . . the superintendent of schools is directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of the said reports, making such adjustments, where necessary, in the implementation thereof as will meet the situation from the standpoint of good administration of an effective integration program."

INTEGRATION SPLITS CHAMBER IN QUEENS

Times p.21-C
Wed. 5-22-57

A supporter of the school system's integration program said yesterday he would resign from the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce because its directors refused to repudiate statements against the plan.

Dr. Lloyd Marcus, personnel director of Q-Tips, Inc., said he and nine other members of the seventeen-member educational committee had been opposed to the stand taken by the committee's chairman, Matthew J. Shevlin. Mr. Shevlin had charged the program was ill-advised and unnecessary, and would involve dangerous bus transport.

John T. Clancy, chamber president, said more than thirty of the forty-eight directors were present Monday night when Mr. Marcus' protests and a demand for a "code of ethics" for committees were discussed. They voted unanimously to "file" the correspondence on the ground the issue had become "academic" after the Board of Estimate approved an appropriation for the integration program, he said.

Committee memberships expire each April 30, but Mr. Clancy said he planned to reappoint Mr. Shevlin as chairman of the educational committee. Dr. Marcus said his company's membership would run out May 31, and he had been authorized to resign if the directors failed to repudiate the earlier stand.

School Chief Defends Plan For Rezoning

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 6-10-57

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Dr. William Jansen, city superintendent of schools, said today that school integration is being used by transferring pupils from overcrowded public schools to "undercrowded" ones, but without arbitrary shifting of student population.

Jansen said "permissive rezoning" is especially being carried out in junior high schools.

Pupils, he said, are offered the opportunity to transfer from a predominantly Negro school to one that is predominantly white. He said the transfer is discussed both with the pupils and their parents and efforts are made to select the most intelligent students for the voluntary transfer.

Asked about a report students were being forced to travel by bus from one borough to another to attend school as part of an integration program, Jansen replied:

"Certainly not, and we never considered doing so."

Jansen said it was planned to construct some new school facilities on the fringe areas, which would become integrated schools.

He also said that interscholastic athletic programs with both white and Negro children participating "is working out very well."

However, Jansen said, "I would hate to leave the impression that zoning would be an end to all of our problems. It is not merely a matter of race but one of economics."

Because of the size of New York City, he said, there is no immediate possibility of achieving racial balance among the city's school population.

New Rochelle turns down jim-crow school measure

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-8-57

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. — Analyzing the results of a referendum on a proposal to build a new school in an all - colored area, the Rev. M. DeWitt Bullock, president of the New Rochelle NAACP branch, said today that the defeat of this proposal indicated that the "citizens of New Rochelle, white and colored, voted against payment for separate but equal schools."

The proposal, one of seven submitted to the electorate on May 14, would have allocated $1,516,000 for the construction of a new Lincoln elementary school on the site of the present school in the heart of the colored area.

The NAACP opposed the proposal because "it would perpetuate segregated education and insure the development and expansion of an enlargdd all - colored community," Mr. Bullock asserted.

* * *

DESPITE the opposition of the New Rochelle NAACP, the board of education insisted on submitting the proposal to the voters. Many citizens' groups also supported the board's positiin. But the voters rejected it.

"The board has been taught a lesson in integration as far as citizens of New Rochelle are concerned," Mr. Bullock declared. "It is my feeling that now the board realizes that people will no longer sit idly by in our community and allow school officials to turn their backs upon our American democracy.

The board defeated its own referendum by poor public relations, misrepresentation and pressure tactics. It lost the referdum because it is out of touch with the thinking of the majority of the citizens."

Instead of building a new elementary school in the heart of the segregated area, the NAACP contended that the present Lincoln school should be abandoned and the pupils assigned to other schools in the city. Enrollment in the school is now 90 per cent colored.

No Drastic School Integration Shifts

World-Telegram & Sun New York Tues. 8-23-57 P. 1

Parents' Fears Groundless, Officials Declare

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

School integration became part of the law of New York State in 1884, when Gov. Grover Cleveland signed a bill abolishing separate schools for Negroes.

Why, then, is there so much fuss today about the Board of Education's current efforts to guard against racial segregation?

Much of the answer lies in the fact that the present program involves re-drawing the boundary lines of the city's school zones. This has aroused fears among parents that their children will no longer attend the school closest to home and that youngsters will have to make long trips through unfamiliar neighborhoods.

Parents also have been afraid that teaching standards at an unfamiliar, distant school will not be as high as at the one close to home.

Fears Called Groundless.

School officials say these fears—like others spawned by the integration program—are groundless.

The program came into being as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's historic anti-segregation decision of May 17, 1954. Although there was no formal segregation here, the Board of Education found itself under attack by pro-integration groups, which contended standards were lower in Harlem schools than elsewhere and that school districts were "gerrymandered" to encourage racial separation.

After a private survey by the Public Education Assn. and New York University's Research Center for Human Relations, the Board of Education set up a Commission on Integration in December, 1955, and directed it to draw up an integration program as rapidly as possible.

Two Reports Issued.

The commission had 37 members, only a few of them being professional educators. Its two reports, covering rezoning and teacher assignments, were made public in January of this year.

On Feb. 28 the Board of Education approved them in principle, but conceded that "varying interpretations have been placed by readers on the meaning of certain phrases in the written reports."

The board, therefore, "reserves to itself the privilege of interpreting the meaning," its resolution of approval said.

In essence, the commission urged that racial separation be discouraged by setting up school zones with a "balance" of children from all racial groups.

No Big Transfers.

A preliminary draft of one of the commission's reports, it was learned later, said that racial integration should be *the* cardinal principle in New York City school zoning. The final draft toned this down to make integration *a* cardinal principle.

William Jansen, superintendent of schools, and other officials say the rezoning, for the time being at least, will not mean mass integration or the movement of huge groups of children from one school to another.

They make these points:

● School zones will generally be drawn on an individual basis to encourage greater mixture of races. Boundaries will be moved no more that a few blocks.

● The traditional causes for rezoning will be taken into account before integration is considered. These factors, from the standpoint of an individual home, include the distance to school, possible traffic hazards on the way and the full utilization of the school without overcrowding.

See Limited Success.

● If, because of population shifts, a school suddenly becomes badly overcrowded and children must be transported to another school by bus, an attempt will be made to pick a school with a racial mixture, rather than one of predominantly the same race — provided that the distance covered is reasonable.

Officials agree that integration of all schools is impossible. For the time being at least, there will be little or no changes in the enrollment at schools in racially homogeneous areas.

The Commission on Integration conceded that until housing discrimination ends "only a limited success is possible" in school integration.

Officials also say that rezoning is a continuing process regardless of integration. Each of the school system's 25 assistant superintendents is in charge of the 775 zones in his jurisdiction, and local authorities, parents and borough presidents are consulted before a redistricting order goes into effect.

As to fears that teaching standards would be lower in the schools to which pupils might be transferred, officials say fast and slow learners are normally placed in separate classes in all schools. Thus, they say, an individual child can be expected to progress about as fast in one school as another.

Charge school board 'sitting on hands' in integration issue

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P. 9

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK— The Urban League of greater New York last week charged the board of education with "sitting on its hands while superintendent of schools William Jansen tears the heart out of the nation's most comprehensive school integration program."

The interracial agency praised the "personal efforts" of Board President Charles H. Silver "to implement public school integration and equality of educational opportunity"

But it asserted that "the majority of the board members appear to be content to let the integration program fizzle out."

* * *

IDENTICAL LETTERS were sent by Edward S. Lewis, league executive director, to President Silver, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald.

Mr. Lewis was particularly critical of "the rewriting by Superintendent Jansen and his associates of the reports on teachers assignment and personnel and zoning of the Board's Commission on Integration."

These were the two most controversial of six reports adopted by the board over the past year on recommendation of its Commission on Integration, an official body of board, professional and lay members charged with recommending policy to improve school integration and educational opportunity.

The zoning and teachers assignment reports had been adopted by the board with "reservations," thought previously to apply only to detail and wording of the reports.

The league charged, however, that Superintendent Jansen "seized upon these 'reservations' to rewrite these reports in such a way as to preserve, in essence, the status quo ante."

"Unfortunately, the majority of the board members appear either to be indifferent to the fate of the reports or support Dr. Jansen in his efforts to incapacitate them."

The league warned that "the community cannot be expected to remain silent when three and one half years of patient investigation, negotiation and sound recommendations to correct the shocking inequities growing out of de facto segregated schools in New York City are literally thrown out the window."

14d(1) 1957

NORTH CAROLINA

Whitakers White Patrons' Suit Testing School Assignment Law

News + Observer Thurs. 7-11-57 P.1

Raleigh N.C.

WHITAKERS, July 10 — North Carolina's first superior court test of its School Assignment Law is being initiated by 26 white patrons of the Whitakers School.

Attorneys Ben H. Neville of Whitakers and Joseph Branch of Enfield are now preparing papers for filing in Edgecombe County Superior Court to test the arbitrary assignment power of the Board of Education of Edgecombe.

Edgecombe's Education Board, acting under the School Assignment Law, has ordered the transfer of 26 pupils from Whitakers School in Nash County to North Edgecombe School at Leggett 13 miles away.

Advisory Committee.

R. G. Payne of Whitakers, grocer and former teacher and athletic coach at Benvenue School in Rocky Mount, is serving on an advisory committee for the Whitakers parents with F. N. Hyman and Harold A. Braswell.

Payne said today that the court action arises from the arbitrary assignment of the 26 white high school and elementary pupils to the Leggett School who have previously attended the Whitakers School, "some of them for their entire school career."

"Inasmuch as these students are the only white students of the country who have not been free to return to schools attended last year or in previous years and that students residing in Leggett go to Tarboro or other schools of their choice," said Payne, "these citizens resent what they feel is discrimination against them."

He explained that all except two of the pupils have residential and church ties with the Whitakers Community.

Lost Pupils.

The Leggett School has lost a number of pupils in tenant families displaced by the tobacco acreage cut and the Leggett Community is heavily populated with Negroes, it was explained.

Attorneys Neville and Branch, representing the patrons in question at a meeting with Supt. I. S. Inscoe of Nash County July 1, stressed that "family, social and church ties bind these residents of the Gethsemane Church Community, to Whitakers rather than to Leggett."

News + Observer

They further declared at a meeting that "the welfare, safety and happiness of the students would not be taken into consideration, since greater travel to Leggett would be a handicap for young children." P.9

High school students would be forced to leave an accredited high school staffed by five teachers and enter a school with a faculty of three members, the attorneys stressed.

Meeting four days later, the Board of Education ordered the transfer of the 26 pupils.

Long History.

Whitakers School has served the citizens of Nash and Edgecombe counties since the days of the one-room schoolhouses. Battlesboro, divided by the ACL Railroad—boundary line between the two counties—has always operated as a part of the Edgecombe system, receiving students from both counties.

"Taking advantage of the 1955 School Assignment Act," declared Payne, "the Edgecombe Board apparently has decided to increase the enrollment of North Edgecombe School at Leggett, wholly within its jurisdiction, without consideration for the happiness, welfare and best interests of the pupils thus assigned."

Discussion of a consolidation program for Edgecombe County has aroused citizens of the area, he explained.

"The desire of the Whitakers people residing in the Edgecombe section is to maintain their present school, constantly endeavoring to enlarge and improve its facilities," he declared.

Payne noted that during the 1956-57 term, Whitakers School served its patrons of the Edgecombe area in dispute through the use of an activities bus purchased by the Whitakers-Battleboro Athletic Association, of which H. E. Vernon is president, Payne vice president and Neville, secretary-treasurer.

"If other transportation is not available, the organization plans to operate this special bus for the coming year," he declared.

Payne said that the Board of Education and former Supt. E. D. Johnston of Edgecombe County "have plagued this section of the county with numerous obstacles."

"For the 1956-57 term, these citizens were deprived of a county bus for transporting the children to the school of their choice," Payne said. "At the same time, Leggett or North Edgecombe School and its feeder school, Speed, began operations several days before others in the county system and just two days prior to the opening at Whitakers."

He explained that when students chose to ride the special bus to Whitakers, officials stopped the driver, "raised numerous questions" and finally sent a request to Raleigh for a special inspection of the bus.

"The inspector declared the bus to meet all safety requirements and adequate insurance was carried," said Payne.

He said bus routes serving Whitakers School were set up and approved by the State prior to 1955.

"Each year for the past 10 years or more, buses from the Leggett School have run into the Whitakers territory, where they picked up no students," Payne said. "These runs ceased only upon orders from State bus route supervisors."

White Schools Admit 12 North Carolina Negroes

Star Wed. 7-24-57 P.5-A

Washington D.C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24 (AP).—Seven previously all-white schools in three North Carolina cities will admit 12 Negro children this September.

School board members in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem—squeezed between United States Supreme Court decisions and angry segregationists—voted last night to accept the Negroes after "earnest and prayerful consideration."

They are the first school board members in any of the nine Southeastern States to voluntarily assign Negro pupils to white schools.

The move was no sweeping victory for desegregation.

While admitting 12 Negro children, the school boards rejected the applications of 41 other Negro children for assignment to white schools. Charlotte alone turned down 35.

Five of the children to be admitted are in Charlotte, six in Greensboro and one in Winston-Salem.

Can Transfer Whites

The Greensboro board announced it reserved the right to transfer to other available schools any white child whose parents objected to racially mixed classes.

State leaders have agreed that some desegregation would be necessary if North Carolina's pupil assignment act was to stand.

The act, carefully drawn by the 1955 Legislature, with no mention or race, transfers pupil assignment from State to local school boards specifying assignments shall be made "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils."

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that threw out Virginia's pupil-placement act because it was backed by strict segregation laws ruled the North Carolina law is not "unconstitutional on its face."

Calls Mixing Inevitable

Col. William T. Joyner, vice chairman of the Governor's advisory committee on schools, which proposed both the assignment and Pearsall Plan, told the North Carolina State Bar last year:

"I think that some mixing in some of our schools is inevitable an dmust occur.

" . . . The admission of less than 1 per cent, for example one-tenth of 1 pe rcent of Negro children to schools theretofore attended only by white children is a small price to pay for the continued operation of our public schools, a small price to pay for the ability to keep the mixing within the bounds of reasonable control."

The Charlotte Observer, a paper known for its support of some school integration, said in an editorial today, supporting the decisions:

"If the law (pupil-placement) is administered fairly, and not by a yardstick of race, it probably will stand as a legal and effective instrument for keeping desegregation a limited and selective process."

Public reaction to the decision is still uncertain.

At Greensboro, a crowd so large that it could not fit inside the board room, stood outside on the lawn last night, peering through the windows and cheering a spokesman for the Anti-Integration Patriots of North Carolina.

"If this board tonight permits the integration of one single colored boy or girl to any branch of the school system in Greensboro, you shall be condemned, villified, damned and cursed," Greensboro attorney C. Leroy Shuping, sr., told board members.

"If you want to do any integrating, do it amongst yourselves," he declared as the crowd yelled its approval. "If you want to live down there with the colored people, then go ahead!"

Board members said they studied each application individually, considering among other factors closeness of the children's homes to the schools.

Board Lacks Discretion

The Charlotte board stated it had "sought the best legal advice and counsel," admitting the five because it had "no discretion to assign them elsewhere."

"The board has taken this step only with the greatest concern and after earnest and prayer consideration of the many complex factors involved. Its chief motivation has been a sincere desire to preserve the public schools of Charlotte and North Carolina," the official statement said.

Under the Pearsall Plan, the public schools could be closed.

The complicated measure provides for closing of schools through local option elections and for tuition grants so that pupils may attend private schools. It does not mention race and has had no legal test.

Chapel Hill Rejects Negro Pupil Request

News + Observer Thurs. 7-5-57 P.12

Raleigh N.C.

CHAPEL HILL, July 4 — The Chapel Hill School Board has rejected the sole application it received for transfer of a Negro pupil to a white school next fall.

As a result of the denial of the request of shoe repairman Preston R. Weaver in behalf of his 12-year-old son, James Vernon Weaver, the five local schools will again be totally segregated next year, unless Weaver appeals the board's decision and is successful in such an effort. He said today that he had not made up his mind as to whether or not he would do this.

14d(1)

The board issued a mimeographed account of the minutes of its committee-of-the-whole meeting of June 25 at which it unanimously agreed to deny the transfer request, but no reasons for the denial were made public.

Grey Culbreth, chairman of the board, said simply, "Mr. Weaver's reasons for wanting the reassignment were inadequate." He said the board members discussed the matter in great detail and based its committee-of-the-whole decision on many reasons, but that the members felt they should not make public these reasons.

The report of the committee-of-the-whole — denying the application — was unanimously adopted in short order with no discussion by the board at its regular meeting on Monday evening. This report listed persons present at the earlier committee meeting and carried a list of 10 factors discussed in evaluating the transfer application.

In adopting the committee-of-the-whole recommendation the board agreed to send this report to applicant Weaver and to inform him of his right to appeal this decision back to the board.

North Carolina School Head Appeals for 'Understanding'

Journal + Constitution P. 7-E

Atlanta, Ga.

Admission of Negro Pupils Viewed As Aid to State's Legal Position

Sun 7-28-57

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

P. 7-E

RALEIGH, N.C., July 27—The admission of 12 Negroes to white schools in three North Carolina cities will strengthen the state's legal position, according to one of the architects of the school legislation.

State Rep. Edward F. Yarborough of Louisburg, a member of the Pearsall Committee that drafted the revised school law, said, "I think it certainly strengthens our hand in the courts because it shows we have nondiscriminatory laws, administered by local boards."

The Charlotte city school board voted to admit five Negroes, Greensboro voted to admit six and Winston-Salem admitted one.

Patriots Protest

Representatives of the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., ardent prosegregation organization, appeared before each of the three boards — which met simultaneously Tuesday night—to protest the action.

But C. L. Shuping of Greensboro, general counsel of the Patriots, said the organization has not met to decide what if any formal steps it will take.

Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction, called for understanding. "I can only hope that the people of the state will comprehend and appreciate the burden of decision resting with the men and women who constitute school boards," he said.

"Such an understanding will permit boards and the communities they serve to determine and pursue a reasonable and intelligent course of action."

Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, chairman of the state school committee, said, "I would suppose, and I hope, that these school boards acted only after the most careful and prayerful study and consideration."

Pearsall said he assumed the three school boards "concluded that there was, under federal law as now interpreted by the court, no legal basis for denying the applications for reassignment. . . ."

Dr. I. Beverly Lake, Raleigh attorney who fought the Pearsall plan on grounds it was too mild, said, "I was disappointed by the action of the boards."

Lake disagreed with Yarborough on the legal effects. The admission "of Negroes to a white school by one school board would, in my opinion, have no bearing whatever on the validity of an assignment made by a different school board."

Col. W. T. Joyner, top lawyer in Raleigh and vice chairman of the Pearsall committee, told the state bar association last year that "some mixing of our schools is inevitable and must occur." He said his position is now the same.

"It is reasonable to expect that at some time in the future," Joyner said, other North Carolina school boards will likewise admit some Negroes.

NORTH CAROLINA

In Greensboro, the race relations committee of the Greensboro Ministers Fellowship adopted a resolution calling upon citizens ther to back the local school board. Said the resolution, "We approve of the program of moderation which is, on the one hand, to carry out the laws of our state and of the United States; while on the other, it is to make every effort to care for those who are disturbed by their action."

Those Tar Heels who feel admission of the Negroes will be a help legally point out that the rewritten school laws do not contain any reference to race. They think that admission of a few Negroes will buttress arguments before the court that the state is showing "good faith" in making assignments without regard to color.

Lawyer's Nightmare

Col. Joyner once put it in these words:

"One of the nightmares which besets me on a restless night is that I am in a federal court attempting to defend a school board in its rejection of a transfer requested by a Negro student, when a showing is made in the court that nowhere in all of the state of North Carolina has a single Negro ever been admitted to any one of the more than two thousand schools attended by white students."

Charlotte, while accepting five Negroes, rejected 35 more, including Kelly M. Alexander Jr., son of the state head of the NAACP. Greensboro turned down one Negro application and Winston-Salam three.

For the Patriots, Kenneth Whitsett appeared before the Charlotte board. He presented a petition he said bore 16,000 names of persons opposed to any integration. "You have put on yourself the blame for mixing the white race," he said. "You mean to tell me you can't get around this little handful of niggers?"

Patriot counsel Shuping told the Greensboro board, "There's absolutely no necessity for this board to destroy the integrity of Greensboro's public school system." In Winston-Salem, J. S. Kuykendall said the step would create "intolerable conditions—conditions that would lower the education standards and create a moral environment that prudent and wise parents will not tolerate."

Newspaper Reaction

Newspaper reaction included:

Charlotte Observer: "School commissioners in each of the three cities might have rejected all the applications for reassignment, thus inviting an inevitable court order for mandatory desegregation.

"They chose instead a saner course — conscious, evidently, that forced integration is laden with far greater hazard than a gradual, orderly, reasonable plan of compliance. They chose, too, a course that strengthens the validity of the pupil assignment law that must govern the pattern of school administration throughout North Carolina."

Greensboro Daily News: "Nobody can foresee how these experiments will work. But they do proclaim to the world that North Carolina at least will try to take a first step toward complying with the law of the land. She will not, through lack of sufficient forethought and planning, forfeit her moderate leadership to the extremists on either hand who want all or nothing."

Raleigh News and Observer: "With all deliberate speed the sensible South is showing that it can and will obey the law of the land without fear of chaos in its human relationships. . . . The small voice of Southern good sense and good will has been hard to hear above the clamor of the Kluxers and the kingpins, the demagogues and the defiant. In North Carolina the true voice of the best South has made itself heard."

The simultaneous decisions in the three cities culminated more than two years of planning on a cooperative basis. School boards from the cities met privately, in hotels and restaurants, on numerous occasions to discuss the problem.

Newspapers in the three cities wrote editorials, as the time for the announcement neared, designed to create a climate as favorable as possible for the boards' decisions. Actual board action came without any discussion and with only the issuance of a resolution dealing with the assignments.

Carolina Integrates

Atlanta Ga.

Three North Carolina communities have taken a small but significant step toward compliance with the Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision. Thurs. 7-25-57

Washington D.C.

It is a small step in the sense that only 12 Negro children (53 applied) are to be admitted to the public schools of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem next year. There is strong public sentiment against integration in North Carolina, however, and it is doubtful that the local school boards, with either wisdom or safety, could have undertaken more at this time.

It is a significant step because it reflects an awareness on the part of the Carolina school authorities that there must be some integration if the public school system is to be preserved. The State's pupil assignment plan has received tentative approval in the courts. But it certainly would not survive if used to close all white schools to all Negro applicants. So the local school boards, at least in these three cities, are moving cautiously toward some integration. At best, it will not be easy. In Greensboro, the board voted to admit six Negro children to white schools, and announced its readiness to transfer to all-white schools any white child whose parents objected to racially mixed classes. Even so, a prosegregation speaker berated the board, while an overflow crowd applauded him.

In other areas of North Carolina public reaction may be even more hostile and more bitter. But the alternative to some integration is to close the public schools, and the step which has been taken suggests that the school authorities do not propose to fall back on this drastic and, in the long run, probably unworkable device.

The Carolina action leaves Virginia, with its policy of no integration anywhere, in an isolated position. The Fourth Circuit Court, which tentatively approved the North Carolina assignment plan, has made it clear that Virginia's pupil placement plan cannot stand if it is used as a no-integration weapon. Despite this ruling, the State officials, so far, are standing pat. In our opinion, however, this can lead only to disaster for Virginia's public schools system. It is too bad that the Old Dominion authorities will not take a leaf from the North Carolina book, and turn this terribly difficult problem back to the local governing bodies for solution at the local level.

ECC Anniversary Speaker Says:

News & Observer P.1 Sat. 3-9-57 Raleigh, N.C.

Opinion Clash Over Segregation Can Sound Educational Retreat

By JIM WHITFIELD.

GREENVILLE, March 8—One of the south's leading educators declared here today that he is willing to sacrifice some of his personal tastes and preferences to keep the cornerstone of free universal education.

Dr. Henry H. Hill, president of George Peabody College, said the clash of opinion over the question of segregation, intergration and moderation not only can prevent a modern educational renaissance, "but actually sound an educational retreat."

Principal Speaker.

He was principal speaker at a convocation in which East Carolina College blew out 50 years that glowed as candles of educational progress on its Golden Anniversary cake.

Town and gown merged on the campus to pause in a program of commemoration looking to the past half-century of teacher training here and looking to new horizons of progress for an institution that has seen its student body grow from an initial 174 to 3,500.

"I am far more concerned with the enhancement in value and scope of our public school system that I am with the precise method of living with the Supreme Court decision, "Dr. Hill, a native Tar Heel, declared.

"The cornerstone of my credo rests on free universal education", he continued, "and I am willing to sacrifice some of my personal tastes and preferences in order to keep that cornerstone." P.3

Dr. Purks Introduced.

Dr. Hill, introduced by Dr. James Harris Purks, Director of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, said it cannot be reiterated too often than "An ignorant America cannot possibly survive or keep any of the ordinary liberties which we so value today, much less share an educational renaissance."

Noting that trends in elementary and secondary schools not only affect colleges, "but all of us ultimately," Dr. Hill said that he believes unquivocally that the dollar which North Carolinans pay in support of their public schools is their most productive tax dollar.

Convocation ceremonies began in Wright Memorial Auditorium, with Dr. John D. Messick, president of the college for a decade, presiding. Fifty-eight schools and learned societies were represented.

One Of First Students.

Among the former students returning was Mrs. Edmund H. Boyd, the former Lottie Brooks, of Greenville, Route 3, who was a member of the first student body.

Featuring the afternoon festivities was the dedication of R. M. Garrett Hall, the college's newest dormitory for women, named in honor of Radford Marvin Garrett, a former member of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Messick presented the Garrett family. Radford M. Garrett III unveiled the portrait of his grandfather, which was accepted for the college by E. E. Rawl, member of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Howard J. McGinnis, for many years registrar of the college and former acting president, told at a luncheon of the pioneer role East Carolina College has had in teacher training in North Carolina.

Civic clubs of Greenville held a dinner on the campus tonight to help the college wind up its activities for the day. Dr. Hill was speaker.

Students had a vacation for classes and some boys who had grown beards for the anniversary in a contest sponsored by a fraternity, proudly showed off their whiskers as they meandered about the campus.

Dean W. B. Harrell, at Western Carolina College for the past 10 years and a principal at Fayetteville, summed up the impressions many visitors got in their tour of the campus that followed the dormitory dedication.

Dean Harrell, who hadn't seen the campus in 18 years, told the News and Observer, "The thing that amazes me is the spirit I ran across as I met faculty and students. It didn't exist when I was here before. I've discovered what makes this college tick and it isn't tied up in building. Everyone seems to be caught in the spirit of where the school is going and are happy to help it go there."

3 Tar Heel Cities Are Integration Targets

Journal Sat. 6-15-57 P.1 Wilmington, N.C.

At least three North Carolina cities are being asked to integrate schools under the state's new Pupil Asignment Plan for the fall term.

Raleigh, Charlotte and Greensboro parents have filed applications on behalf of ther children to have them admitted to "white" schools.

In Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Holt, Sr., 1018 Oberlin Rd., in a written application Tuesday urged the Raleigh School Board to reassign their son, Joseph Holt, Jr., to Needham Broughton High School from Ligon School for the 1957-58 term. The parents claimed that Ligon was more than three miles from their home and Broughton was only an eight-block distance.

This was the first formal application of a Negro for reassignment to a white school here. The board tabled the application for action at a later date.

GRENSBORO — The City of Greensboro has been asked officially for the first time to integrate its pubil schools.

Greensboro School Board officials said the board has received the first formal application from a Negro studen' for admission from a Negro student for admission to an all-white school this fall. Previously, the board has received several informal requests for school integration.

The formal request came from Josephine Ophelia Boyd, daughter of Mrs. Cora Lee Boyd of Greensboro. School board officials said the application will be considered by the school board at its next meeting, June 18.

Atty. J. Kenneth Lee earlier submitted a letter to the board asking that the girl be placed in a white school nearer her home. However, the board said the request was not formal and therefore no action could be taken.

School Supt. B. L. Smith also said the board has received a request from another Negro parent, Mrs. Geneva Bullock that her child, who will enter school for the first time this fall, be placed in a white school.

Smith said it will be up to the child to "present himself at the school of his choice" this fall, and that the matter will be settled at that time. P.2

Negroes rushed to meet a late afternoon deadline Tuesday for reassignment to white schools in Charlotte under a state pupil-assignment law designed to prevent school integration.

The morning mail brought four more applications to city school officials, raising the total number of requests to 38. Thirteen applications were received Monday.

The deadline for turning in applications for transfers was 5:15 p.m. Tuesday.

The 1955 state law gives local school boards the final decision in assignment of pupils to particular schools as a means of keeping the races separate, but it gives puplis the right to request certain schools.

The requested reassignments for the Negroes involved eight previously all-white schools. Most applicants said the white school sought would be nearer to their homes than the Negro school previously attended.

Forty-one students have filed applications with the city school board and five with the county board for re-assignment to non-segregated schools.

The action taken by these students places the school boards face to face with the desegregation of public schools.

Efforts to get the school boards to voluntarily present a comprehensive plan of implementing the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the field of public education have been unsuccessful.

* * *

SPEARHEADING the attack are two community organizations, the NAACP, Charlotte branch and the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Parents Committee on Education.

These groups have worked closely on the problem for two years with parent education programs and workshops on the meaning of the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 ruling segregation in public education unconstitutional.

The Charlotte and Mecklenburg County boards are now engaged in processing the request.

Kelly M. Alexander Jr., eight year-old son of North Carolina NAACP president, is requesting reassignment to a desegregated school.

Negro Boy Denied Seat in School

Star P.3-a Raleigh, N.C. Aug. 7-1957 Washington D.C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7 (AP). —The Raleigh City School Board yesterday voted 5 to 1, to deny the application of a Negro boy to enter a white high school.

Joseph Hiram Holt, jr., 14, had requested permission to attend the city's white high school, located nearer his home than the school for Negroes.

The dissenting vote was cast by Fred J. Carnage, a lawyer and the board's only Negro member. Mr. Carnage said he understood the difficulty in the first admission of a Negro student to white schools, but added, "The strain will be there five years from now. It is not fair to reject this boy's application, especially if it is on the basis of his being a Negro."

J. W. York, who made the motion to deny the application, said the board should do so "in the interest of the public and in the interest of the boy."

Leroy Martin, veteran board member, counseled a delay to "see how the matter works out in other cities." School boards in Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro have assigned a total of 12 Negro students to previously all-white schools for the coming school term.

Charlotte parents push for integrated schools by fall

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Parents of school children in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County pushed for school boards in North Carolina's largest city to desegregate the public schools by September, 1957.

Court's School Decision Is Called New Bill of Rights'

News & Observer

KINSTON, June 5—Decision of the Supreme Court to abolish segregation in the public schools was described here tonight as a new Bill of Rights.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, expressed loyalty to the old Bill of Rights and his hopes in the new Bill of Rights in tying together freedom and democracy in America and freedom and peace in the world.

He addressed the graduating class of Kinston High School.

"It is a violation of the spirit of the historic Bill of Rights," he declared, "to single out for special penalties those free associations of people who were active in a lawful way regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the public school cases."

"What America does about our colored fellow citizens in stages of wisdom and good faith will largely determine in stages of wisdom and good faith the moral effectiveness of what America seeks to do in the world for the liberties of the individual, equal justice under law, peace and good will on earth, on which two-thirds of the people are colored."

Pointing to the South, he expressed the faith that "in the free minds and loyal hearts of millions of people of both races will live and growth in cooperation the unfulfilled teachings of religion, the democratic struggles of freedom for a higher freedom and the aspirations of the American dream with its message of hope in this age of suspicion, frustration and fear."

Between the "alternative of the annihilation of people and the cooperation of nations," he expressed the faith that the class of 1957 would mean the "dedication of youthful generations to universal brotherhood in the atomic age as the most necessary and practical way of human freedom, survival and progress on our shrinking little earth as the God-given home of the family of man."

He said that in the midst of high prosperity the low salaries paid teachers in America were "a violation of democratic decency, a barrier of balanced progress of the people and a blot on the greatness of a free society."

Dr. Graham expressed faith in the United Nations for:

1. Increasing the moral power of mankind through recommendations made up of two-thirds of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. In technical assistance and economic development programs against poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease and for a more productive life of all people.

3. In beginning progressive steps in enforceable disarmament so that the old circle of fear, armaments, war and annihilation will give way to a new circle of faith, disarmament and more effective international cooperation with and within the United Nations.

4. Establishment of an international police force to grow from symbolic into increasingly effective power.

5. Atoms for peace, production and progress, instead of atoms for tyranny, war and human extinction.

Negro Children Put At A Disadvantage, Judge Says Of Laws

News & Courier P. 1

Wed. 6-12-57 Charleston, S.C.

By CHARLES WEST

ASHEVILLE, N.C., June 11 (AP)—Chief Judge John J. Parker said Virginia school laws put a Negro child at a "tremendous disadvantage" as he closed hearings today on two school integration cases.

Parker headed the three-judge U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals hearing of arguments concerning federal court integration orders in the schools of Norfolk and Newport News, Va. Sitting with the Charlotte jurist were Judges Simon E. Sobolof of Baltimore, Md., and Clement F. Haynsworth of Greenville, S. C.

AIM AT TWO LAWS

Attorneys for the school boards and the Negroes seeking admission to white schools concentrated their arguments on two of the state's new school laws—the pupil placement act and the law which cuts off state funds to integrated schools.

At one point during the hearing, Judge Parker asked:

"If you say the (state-wide) assignment board can place pupils, then say that to place a Negro in a white school the school will get no funds, aren't you in effect telling the board not to place Negroes in white schools"

'DON'T THINK SO'

"We don't think so, your honor," replied T. Justin Moore Sr., attorney for the Newport News School Board.

The court heard both cases together since attorneys for both sides agreed that the issues were identical:

1. Is the pupil placement act constitutional?

2. Should a three-judge court hear the case?

3. Did U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk "abuse his discretion" last February in ordering the schools to drop racial bars this fall?

The appellate court will hand down its ruling on the cases later.

"The real question," said Judge Parker, "is whether this case is controlled by the Charlottesville (Va.) case or the Warlich case."

Dist. Judge John Paul ruled last summer, before the school laws were passed, that Negro plaintiffs had no administrative relief and ordered integration of Charlottesville schools.

The Warlich case concerned a group of Old Fort, N. C., Negro students who sought to enter a white school there rather than drive several miles to another town to attend classes. A federal court ruled that the students had not exhausted their administrative relief outlined in North Carolina's pupil assignment law.

Moore said the Virginia placement law was "complete in itself." He added "the standards (for determining pupil assignment) are set out more clearly than in the North Carolina statute and far more clearly than in the South Carolina statute."

However, Spottswood W. Robinson III, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People lawyer, contended that the assignment act should be considered in its "conjunctive relation" with the fund cut-off provision. In that respect, he said, it "does not afford an adequate relief."

Robinson told the court:

"The Legislature has made it impossible for the placement board to ever assign a student to a non-segregated school. . . The statute has it (the board) in a strait jacket."

On this same point, Judge Parker remarked:

"If you assume that the pupil placement act is constitutional, can it be said to furnish an adequate remedy if other laws prevent adequate relief?"

However, Judge Parker told Robinson, "There isn't any doubt that the Supreme Court has held we ought not to hold state statutes unconstitutional until the state courts interpret the statutes."

He added, "If you seek injunctive relief when the state Legislature affords administrative relief, the federal court is not going to enjoin state officials until you have exhausted administrative relief."

W. R. C. Cocke, appearing for the Norfolk School Board, said:

"It seems to me that under several decisions of the Supreme Court, several in the 4th Circuit and one in the 5th Circuit, it was mandatory that Judge Hoffman remit interpretation of Chapter 70 (placement act) to a state court for determination of validity. . .

"Unfortunately, Judge Hoffman appeared preoccupied with other aspects of oral argument and paid no attention to that point."

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Va., attorney for the Negroes, outlined the actions of the Virginia Legislature, governor and special commission since the May, 1954, Supreme Court school integration decision.

"It doesn't take any imagination to see. . . (that all this) is to maintain segregated schools," Hill said.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. concluded the arguments. He said the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has ordered hearings on a Fairfax County, Va., case concerning the school laws.

"I see no escape from the proposition that the court would be called upon in that hearing to pass on the constitutionality of these school laws," he told the court.

"If a (Negro) child applies to Newport News for admission to a white school, the effect of the statutes would be to cut off state aid," Judge Parker said. "Wouldn't that affect the placement board?"

"Its impact operates on all children alike," Almond replied.

"I'm suggesting that this statute puts the child at a tremendous disadvantage," Judge Parker concluded.

Integration Problem Study Set

News & Observer

CHARLOTTE, June 25 (UP) — Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem city school leaders will meet here Wednesday in an attempt to develop "necessary and uniform action" on the 56 school integration requests facing them.

At the same time, the Charlotte city schools superintendent, E. H. Garinger, said many of the 41 requests asked only for "integrated schools" and failed to name a specific school, in accordance with the State's Pupil Assignment Law.

The meeting here will bring together school board chairmen and members and school superintendents and attorneys from the three cities.

All three cities have yet to take formal action on the mass of integration requests—41 in Charlotte, nine in Greensboro and six in Winston-Salem.

The Greensboro School Board at its June meeting postponed action on the request until its July meeting. The reason given was that "more time" was needed to study the reassignment applications.

Indications from Winston-Salem are that the Twin City school board is planning possible action on its six integration requests at its July meeting. These, said Asst. Supt. Marvin Ward, "were individual applications and no attorneys have appeared yet."

The Charlotte School Board has scheduled a meeting for Thursday, but no action on the integration requests is expected.

Meanwhile, two and possibly three other North Carolina cities also are confronted with school integration attempts.

One such application has been made in Raleigh and Chapel Hill each, and a formal reassignment application for a Negro student is believed in the making in Durham.

North Carolina Faces New Suit Against Anti-Integration Law

Journal + Constitution Sun. 1-6-57 P.5-C

State's 1955 Pupil Assignment Act Attacked in U.S. District Court

Atlanta, Ga.

14d(1)

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 5—The most comprehensive lawsuit yet filed on the question of school segregation has been lodged in the U.S. Middle District Court in Greensboro.

It was brought on behalf of a group of minor Negro schoolchildren in Caswell County and seeks an end to segregation not only in that county, but in other schools in the state as well.

The suit marks the first time that this state's 1955 Pupil Assignment Act and the recently approved constitutional amendments relating to public schools have been brought under direct legal attack.

Denied admission to white schools in Caswell before the start of the 1956 school year, the Caswell Negroes appealed to the State Board of Education. The board turned down the appeal.

Seek Federal Relief

In the Greensboro action, the Negroes ask that a three-judge federal court be convened. They ask that the court enter a temporary injunction or restraining order enjoining the Caswell school board and other such boards in the state from enforcing sections of the state constitution and general statutes.

These sections, the plaintiffs contend, perpetuate segregated schools.

The plaintiffs in the suit also asked the court to issue the necessary permanent orders requiring the defendants to present promptly a plan of desegregation to the court "which will expeditiously desegregate the schools of Caswell County and forever restraining and enjoining the defendants . . . from thereafter requiring these plaintiffs and all other Negroes of public school age to attend public schools in Caswell County and the State of North Carolina on a segregated basis."

The constitutional amendments, approved last Sept. 6, authorize state tuition grants for private schools, local option elections on the closing of schools, and provide a student cannot be held in violation of the compulsory school attendance law if he objects to attending a mixed school.

The Negro plaintiffs contend the amendments "have as their singular and sole purpose and

NORTH CAROLINA

effect the continuation of racial schools of the state by ciruitous methods that will abort, modify, nullify or defeat the spirit and purpose of the laws of the United States."

In addition, the plaintiffs pointed to a "Resolution of Condemnation and Protest" passed by the state legislature in July, 1955, during its special session. They allege the resolution was a declaration of "public policy" to "continue segregation of the races in public education . . . in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States."

The Caswell suit follows a somewhat similar action filed earlier from Montgomery County, an action still pending in Middle District Court. In the Montgomery case, the Negro plaintiffs have asked the court to permit them to amend their complaint so as to bring under fire the legality of the school amendments.

Meanwhile, the Advisory Committee on Education—which sponsored the school amendments—is pondering the question of proposing amendments to the assignment act when the Legislature convenes next month.

One amendment was suggested by a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in a Tar Heel segregation suit. The court in that decision held that appeals to state courts from the rulings of school boards could not be considered part of the administrative remedy offered by the assignment act.

This means that cases will be short-circuited directly from the school boards to federal courts, thus costing the state much of the time it expected the assignment act to buy.

Some lawyers believe federal courts might look more kindly on the judicial appeal as part of an administrative remedy if the act could be changed slightly. Now it provides for jury trials in state superior courts which hear appeals from school boards.

It also provides that such trials will be "de novo," meaning the jury will disregard evidence put before the school board and consider only evidence—"new" evidence—presented to it in court.

Consider Pros, Cons

Both the jury aspect and the "de novo" proviso disturb some of the lawyers. If a judge alone could consider the appeal and base his decision on evidence presented to the school board, the state's position would be strengthened, these lawyers believe.

On the other side of the coin, state officials along with the advisory committee are afraid submission of such amendments in the next Legislature would open a Pandora's box out of which would come extreme legislation on the issue.

So long as Gov. Hodges and the committee do not propose new school legislation, they will have an excellent argument against any other school bills.

BOARD ANSWERS NEGRO PETITION

News + Observer Raleigh N.C.

Charlotte Body Says Desegregation Initiative Rests With Individual

Sat. 3-30-57

CHARLOTTE, March 29 (AP)—The initiative for desegregated schools, Charlotte Negroes were told today, rests with the individual and not with the city school board.

This was the heart of the Board's reply to Negroes posting an appeal for the board to voluntarily initiate a desegregation plan.

14d(1)

Explanatory Answer.

The answer consisted of an explanation of North Carolina's Pupil Assignment Act and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals interpretation of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision.

School Board Chairman Herbert Spaugh told the Negroes:

"No door is closed. . . our schools bear no signs saying "No Admittance."

In replay to questions from individuals among the 26-member Negro delegation, City School Superintendent E. H. Garinger said no applications had been made by Negroes seeking tranfer from their own schools to white schools.

It was a generally calm, well-tempered session.

Led By Alexander.

The 26-member delegation, representing the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Parents Committee on Education and including several Negroes from Winston-Salem, was led by Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Several in the audience said afterward:

"We didn't know about making application for transfers to schools nearest us."

They indicated such applications will be made.

School Board Attorney Brock Barkley gave them this explanation of the nature of any desegregation move.

School Named for Bunche

WELDON, N.C. — Currently boasting a student body of over 1,000 enrollees the Halifax County Training School has been renamed "The Ralph J. Bunche High School." The school has been in existence since the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Pupils Seek Admission At All Levels

Newport Courier Fri. 6-7-57

Charleston S.C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., June 6 (AP)—Seven Negro pupils applied today to attend white elementary, junior high, and high schools in Charlotte.

J. F. Hobson, vice chairman of the City School Board, acknowledged receipt of the applications and said:

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"They will be given due consideration in proper order."

The applicants represented three families. Five applicants specified white schools they wished to attend and two asked reassignment to a "desegregated school." Charlotte has no desegregated public schools.

MEETS JUNE 13

Hobson indicated the applications may be considered at the next regular meeting of the school board, scheduled June 13.

The applications came from two children of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hawkins, four children of machine operator Murray Hamlin and one child of house worker Mrs. Clara Stitt.

Hawkins, a dentist, enclosed a letter with the application from his children. It called for a general desegregation of Charlotte schools.

RELIEVE CROWDING

"It is felt," he wrote, "that if the schools are desegregated, the children living closer to schools in their neighborhoods could attend those schools, thus relieving the crowdedness at Biddleville (a Negro school) and the end results would be better educational opportunities for all concerned and uncrowded schools."

Virginia's new segregation laws on trial

News P.14-a Sun. 6-9-57

Birmingham Ala.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 8—(AP)—Virginia's new hold-the-line segregation laws will get vital legal tests Tuesday in appeals of Norfolk and Newport News from federal court school integration orders.

The cases will be heard by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

14d(1)

The court's decision could mean closing of public schools in the two Virginia cities. Three points are at issue:

1. The constitutionality of the Virginia school segregation laws, especially the Pupil Placement Act.

2. Whether U. S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk abused his discretion in ordering the schools to drop color barriers this Fall.

3. Whether the three-judge appeals court should review the decisions—a technical issue.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People brought the suits in 1956 to admit Negroes to white schools of the two cities.

HOFFMAN last February ordered the schools to begin desegregation this Fall.

A month before his desegregation orders, Hoffman called the Pupil Placement Act "unconstitutional on its face" and denied motions to dismiss the suits.

However, his ruling did not touch other phases of the state's new segregation laws—withholding of state funds from integrated schools, automatic closing of schools in which integration takes place until the governor intervenes, and state operation of schools on an "efficient" (defined by law as segregated) basis.

THE PLACEMENT ACT keeps pupils in their present schools and establishes three-man local boards to handle transfers or advancements of pupils.

The act directs the boards to consider health, welfare, aptitudes, availability of facilities and "the sociology, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors as well prevent as nearly as possible a condition of socio-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

Raleigh School Authorities Delay Decision On Negro Student's Application

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Wed. 12-5-57

Action was postponed yesterday by the Raleigh School Board on an application for Joseph Hiram Holt Jr. to transfer from Ligon Junior - Senior High School to Broughton High School for 1957-58.

The application is to be considered at a regular meeting of the Board when all seven members are present.

Board member Leroy Martin said the Board had made a gentlemen's agreement a year or two ago not to "take up integration of races until we have a full membership of the Board present."

It was the first application of a Negro to attend a previously all-white school received by the Board since it adopted a pupil assignment policy last month. The policy is in keeping with the law passed by the Legislature in 1956 in an apparent effort to continue segregation in the public schools.

Martin pointed out that Board Member Victor Fisher had told members at the last meeting he would be in St. Louis and would not attend yesterday's meeting.

Another board member, Mrs. Harriet Pressly, attended the closed luncheon session of the Board but left at the beginning of the open session because of previous engagements. Only the election of school personnel was taken up during the luncheon session, said Superintendent Jesse O. Sanderson.

J. W. York said he was not aware that any agreement had been made not to discuss integration matters without all Board members present.

Martin said the members had agreed on it without a single dissent a year or two ago. York was appointed to the Board in March of this year.

Fred Carnage, only Negro member of the Board, concurred with Martin.

York then said he thought all such applications should be taken up at regular meetings of the Board because "everybody knows when the regular meetings are and could plan to attend."

Mayor Fred B. Wheeler, Board chairman, asked "These applications will be acted on before school starts?"

Martin said, "Yes, in the reasonable future."

The pupil assignment policy passed by the Board provides that children be assigned to attend the same school in 1957-58 attended in 1956-57.

The polcy provides also that parents of a pupil desiring a transfer of their child from one school to another must file a written application with the Board 60 days prior to the opening date of school. The 1957-58 term will begin on Sept. 4.

The Holts, who live at 1018 Oberlin Road, applied in August, 1956, for their son to attend Daniels Junior High School. The application was turned down because it did not meet time requirements established by the Board.

Joseph Holt Jr., 14, completed the ninth grade at Ligon School for 1956-57, was promoted to the 10th grade and reassigned to the same school for the coming school term. Sanderson said yesterday the boy's grades at Ligon were "reasonably good." He said the application stated the boy's father is a shipping clerk at the N. C. Equipment Company and that the mother had told him she taught in the county school system.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt gave as their reasons for wanting their son transferred to Broughton: attendance at Ligon is an illegal inconvenience; assignment to Ligon was made on racial basis to continue total segregation in the schools; Ligon is more than three miles from pupil's home while Broughton is only eight blocks away; Broughton offers fuller academic and extracurricular program; and attendance at Broughton would remove illegal stigma of racial segregation.

The Board also delayed action on several applications for children not attending Raleigh schools last year to attend them in 1957-58 and on applications of pupils for transfer from the schools to which they have been assigned to others. The transfers received from Negroes were to attend other Negro schools. The situation was the same for white pupils, said Sanderson.

Such applications for transfer are received every year, said Sanderson. He gave as an example the case of a child being transferred from the school he would normally attend to another so he might stay after school with his grandmother.

The Board agreed these applications will be taken up "as a group" later.

The Board reasigned 65 students to relieve crowded conditions at Crosby-Garfield School and Ligon Junior-Senior High School.

Thirty-five students were transferred from Crosby-Garfield to Lucille Hunter School and 15 others were transferred from Crosby-Garfield to Washington School. Also transferred to Washington were 15 Ligon students.

Sanderson explained that many people were having to move out of the Washington Terrace area leaving "plenty of classrooms at Washington School but causing other schools to be a little crowded.

Sanderson said the schools were "all pretty close together" and expressed the belief the change would not work a hardship on students.

Carnage made the motion that the suggested changes be approved.

Chapel Hill denies bid to mix school

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-28-57

CHAPEL HILL — A father who made application for his son to attend the Chapel Hill white elementary school about four weeks ago is pondering on the next step in his efforts to have his son admitted to the white grammar school here.

The Chapel Hill Board of Education last week rejected the application of local shoe repairman Preston Weaver, filed on behalf of his son, and notified him of the action.

HE CAN appeal the board's action to the school board but said that he had "no comment" to make on his possibly pursuing that course.

The school board accepted a recommendation made by a committee of its members that Weaver's application be denied. Reasons for denying the application were not specified.

C. W. Davis, superintendent of schools here and secretary of the board, said the school board's six members voted unanimously to follow the recommendations of the committee.

* * *

DAVIS SAID Weaver can appeal the decision to the school board. Should the board refuse to change its decision, Weaver could resort to court action. The rejection means that Chapel Hill schools will remain segregated for another year.

Weaver's application was the only such application filed and should he resort to court action it is unlikely any decision will be made before the school terms for 1957-58 begins.

41 Negro Pupils Seek Admission to White Schools In Charlotte

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Wed. 12-5-57

CHARLOTTE, June 11 (UP)—Applications for three more Negro children to attend white schools here were squeezed in under a deadline today, bringing the total of such applications for the fall term to 41.

The city schools office said Mrs. Sara Foster Spencer, a Negro, appeared at the school office at 4:45 p.m. with applications for her three children to attend different Negro schools.

A spokesman said the woman was advised her applications were not notarized and that she left. The spokesman said when Mrs. Spencer returned with the applications notarized, the forms had been changed to request transfer to white schools.

Four other applications, all asking that Negro children be reassigned to white schools nearer their homes, were received in the mails this morning.

The deadline for applications for reassignment for the fall term was 5:15 p.m. today.

City School Superintendent E. H. Garinger was out of town today, but he said Monday the application would not be taken up at the board's next regular meeting Thursday. He said the application could not be processed by Thursday.

But Garinger said all of the applications would be fully processed.

Under North Carolina law, pupils are assigned to schools solely by the local school boards. The boards' decision may be appealed to state courts.

SIX NEGROES SEEKING GREENSBORO ADMISSION

GREENSBORO, June 11 (AP)—The Greensboro school system has received five more formal applications from Negroes for transfer to all-white schools, including one to Curry School of Woman's College.

This makes six received to date. Today was the deadline for transfer applications.

The application of Cheryl Edmonds, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Edmonds, to transfer from Lincoln Junior High School to Curry School High School caused some confusion both in the city school office and at Curry.

Curry is not a part of the Greensboro shool system but is operated by the Woman's College and comes under the direct administration of the chancellor.

Principal Herbert Vaughn of Curry said he did not know what procedure would be followed in handling such a situation "since it never came up before."

Five White Parents Asking Court to Overrule Decision

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sat. 8-3-57

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 2 (AP)—Five white parents today appealed to Superior Court to overrule the decision of this city's school board to admit five Negro children to white schools here.

The appellants all have youngsters attending the two high schools and two junior high schools where the Negroes were reassigned July 22 for classes starting in September.

The white parents filed their appeal under a section of North Carolina's pupil assignment law passed in 1955 providing that:

"Any person aggrieved by the final order of a county or city board of education may at any time within ten days from the date of such order appeal therefrom to the superior court . . ."

Under the law the case would be heard before a jury.

School board attorney Brock Barkley said he understood the law provided the appeal for those who were refused reassignment by the school board, adding that dissatisfied parents of either race could request transfers for their children and tuition supplements.

The appellants as "citizens and taxpayers aggreived by the order of the school board" took the appeal in the names of themselves and on behalf of "all other parents and taxpayers similarly situated."

Listed as appellants were James J. Ross, Mrs. J. P. Reid, W. E. Doster, Thomas L. Hughes and Mrs. M. H. Lowe.

In Greensboro where the school board also voted to admit Negro students to white classes, several white parents have requested that their children be transferred to other schools not admitting colored students this fall.

'Gradual' School Integration Program Unfolding In Fact Now

News + Observer Raleigh N.C. Sun. 8-11-57

By WILLIAM A. SHIRES.
United Press Staff Writer.

North Carolina's "gradual" school integration program is unfolding in fact now and for the officials who put the plans on paper it's like walking a tightrope.

These State officials feel that North Carolina adopted and enacted the most practical, sensible and workable program for meeting the school segregation problem that has yet been devised. But, because of its gradual features and its so-called "safety valve" mechanics, it drew opposition. Opposition came from both sides of the segregation fence.

These opponents were the people Gov. Luther H. Hodges called "extremists" in his pleas for patience, calmness and a chance to see if the program he recommended would work.

Crisis Ahead.

In about a month the crisis of actual integration in three major North Carolina cities will be reached. That will be the day on which Negro pupils actually attend schools in Charlotte, Winston - Salem and Greensboro which have been heretofore for white pupils only.

The framers of the State's 1955 Pupil Assignment Law Pearsall Plan are holding their breath.

Already there have been protests—protests from both sides, from segregationists who oppose mixing the races in any degree in any school, and from integrationists who say the first steps toward integration were not in "good faith," that it is still discriminatory to accept some and refuse many.

Will there be trouble? Will North Carolina be subjected to race incidents and violence such as that which flared at Clinton, Tenn., and other points last year?

The officials who thought out the North Carolina program say this depends upon how well the local school boards determine local conditions.

Raleigh Not Ready.

In Raleigh, where only one Negro pupil applied for re-assignment to a white school this year, the school board decided that the time was not yet ripe—that the city was not yet ready to accept integration. It conceded that integration in Raleigh is certain to come eventually.

Raleigh is, in its makeup, really an Eastern North Carolina town and it is in Eastern North Carolina that segregation sentiment is strongest, that the traditional separation of the races in the old agricultural economy of the South is deeply entrenched. Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro are in the more industrial Piedmont.

There are numerous local factors bearing on the segregation issue which are taken into account by local boards reaching decisions on pupil assignments. The State officials who urged placing the authority for such decisions in hands of local boards back in 1955 insist that no single policy would work for the entire State.

Conditions prevailing in Greensboro, for example, may be greatly different from those in an eastern county such as Northampton, or the town of Rich Square, when it comes to the matter of whether racial integration will work.

At the time the Pupil Assignment Law was enacted, the Legislature adopted a policy statement that integration at that time would not work in North Carolina, could not immediately be accomplished and that to attempt it would result in chaos and possible destruction of the public school system.

In two years school boards in three cities of the State have concluded that conditions have become such that, on a limited, gradual scale, integration might be attempted.

In the smaller cities such as Old Fort, Bryson City and Yanceyville where Negroes' applications have been rejected for one reason or another, the feeling is that conditions are not yet such that integration could be accomplished. That such feelings on the part of the school boards are disputed creates tension and a possible trouble spot.

At Bryson City when the school board met last week to decide on the applications of seven Negro pupils for assignment to Swain County high school, a large number of white high school students gathered on the downtown streets that night. Most of them were teen-age boys. There was no trouble. Word spread quickly that the applications were rejected. But town police went out and talked to the boys, and kept a watchful eye.

Trouble might have erupted on the streets that night had the Negroes' applications been accepted, and undoubtedly the school board knew of the local conditions which resulted in such feeling.

North Carolina's plans, as written into law by the 1955 Legislature and at a special session a year ago, includes two safeguards for both sides in the touchy, explosive issue.

Should a school board fail to act in good faith, its decisions may be appealed to the courts.

Should a school board make a mistake in judgment, the Pearsall Plan has a unique "safety valve" feature designed to prevent trouble or violence. That is the local option-tuition grants plan, whereby school patrons in a local option unit (a local school district) may petition for a vote on whether to close a school or schools because of "intolerable" situations. If the local electorate then decides to close the schools, the State would support a system of private schools with pro-rata tuition grants until such time that the public schools might be reopened.

There were many legislators who, only a year ago, told reporters that they had fervent hopes that the local option-tuition grants feature would never be used.

Legal Confusion

Journal + Sunday Raleigh N.C. Sept. 8, 1957

NORTH Carolina adopted a pupil assignment plan which gives local school boards the right to administer it. The plan contains provisions for appeal to the board and from court to court until it reaches the State Supreme court. By that time the appellant will be too old to attend grammar school, and will have to start all over again.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals presided over by JUDGE JOHN J. PARKER, has held that the plan is constitutional. The same court held that the Virginia plan is unconstitutional.

14d(1)

Under the North Carolina plan 12 colored pupils were assigned to schools other than those they had been attending.

N.C.

Five were Charlotte pupils. Twenty-five colored pupils were turned down by the Charlotte board.

Almost immediately, parents of 24 of those turned down gave notice of appeal. Following close on that the parents of five of the Charlotte white pupils who were assigned to the schools to which the colored pupils were ordered, gave notice of appeal.

Also there is a similar appeal by Greensboro parents.

Can anyone imagine a more complex legal situation confronting the courts?

Much of this is due to one thing—one rusty mental defect in American democracy: When the United States Supreme Court interprets a law in the light of the constitution, some rural lawyer with a criminal law practice, or some plain operating politician who happens to be a member of the state legislature, a governor, or a congressman, comes out with a manifesto which says that the Supreme Court is in error, and maliciously so. And too many people believe what the small bore lawyer or the working politician says.

N. Carolina Integration Hearing Set

Post and Herald Jerne. Herald

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 23 (AP)—A Superior Court hearing has been called for next Thursday on efforts by white parents to block assignment of six Negro school children to previously all-white public schools here.

Judge L. Richardson Preyer announced the hearing yesterday, and said he would rule then on a petition for a restraining order to prevent the partial integration of three schools which open Sept. 3.

A number of parents who have children in the Gillespie Park Elementary, Gillespie Park Junior High and Greensboro Senior High Schools petitioned for the restraining order, and asked that the board's assignment of the six Negro pupils be set aside.

Noting that a civil jury trial could not be heard before schools open on Sept. 3, the petition asked that Judge Preyer issue a temporary restraining order that would keep the schools segregated.

Judge Preyer noted in his order that "the Greensboro City Board of Education should be heard before granting an injunction."

This will mark the first time since the school board decided July 23 to admit the Negro students who had applied for reassignment that the issue will be heard in the courts.

Only Wednesday the school board reaffirmed its decision to admit the Negro children. Robert F. Mosely, board attorney, said then that nothing short of a restraining order from the courts would alter the action of the school board.

North Carolina Schools to Seek Enlarged Integration

Charlotte, N. C.—Parents of 36 school children whose applications for admission to previously all-white schools were turned down by the Charlotte school board met here July 25 to prepare an appeal to the school board for reconsideration of the rejected applications.

On July 23 the school board voted to assign to white schools five of the 41 children who applied. Similar action was taken by school boards in Winston-Salem and Greensboro in accordance with the state's pupil assignment act permitting local action to integrate the schools. Winston-Salem reassigned one child and Greensboro, six. A total of 51 pupils made application for reassignment in the three cities.

Voluntary Step

The decision to admit 12 of the applicants to "white" schools was the first voluntary step towards integration of the elementary and secondary public schools in North Carolina and the first break in the hitherto solid defiance of the Supreme Court's ban on segregated education by authorities in eight southern states. In addition to North Carolina, these include Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Commenting of the action of the three school boards, Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, said: "It is encouraging to see North Carolina move into the class of responsibility as to implementation of the Supreme Court decision in the field of public education. The school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro are to be commended for . . . approving the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools. The NAACP in North Carolina had predicted that school boards in the larger cities of western North Carolina would take the leadership in the desegregation of the public schools of the state."

White Patrons' Petitions Are Thrown Out of Court

A last-ditch legal effort by white parents in two North Carolina cities to prevent integration of the public schools failed yesterday when judges in two separate actions threw their petitions out of court.

The actions of the two judges was similar. At Charlotte, Judge J. Will Pless denied the petition of a group of white parents for a temporary injunction to prevent the enrollment of four Negro children at previously all-white public schools.

Judge Pless also dismissed the parents' appeal seeking a jury hearing on the reassignment of the disputed Negro pupils.

In a similar hearing at Greensboro, Judge L. Richardson Preyer turned down the bids of white parents to halt the enrolling of six Negro children to white schools Tuesday.

"Class Actions".

Judge Pless' ruling came after he had agreed with Brock Barkley, attorney for the Charlotte board, that the original appeal by the white parents, on which all subsequent maneuvers have been based, was a "class action" on behalf of a group.

Barkley argued, and Pless agreed, that Federal court rulings have made it clear that any actions under the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Act must be on behalf of individuals, not groups.

Parker Whedon, attorney for the white parents, denied that the appeal was ever intended to be a class action. After the judge had ruled against his group, Whedon said they would appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Tribute To Laws.

Judge Pless also paid tribute to North Carolina's new school laws pertaining to the race-school issue known as the "Pearsall Plan." This legislation, adopted by the 1955 and 1956 General Assemblies, provides for the assignment of pupils by local boards, and allows "safety valves" for local use in handling desegregation problems.

The judge said this legislation "makes it possible for the state to live under the law and still avoid 'social revolution.'"

"If the Pearsall plan is not obeyed, we will find ourselves under order of a federal court that will call for integration so fast we won't have a chance to do anything about it," Pless added.

Noting that the desegregation dispute stemmed from the U.S. Supreme Court rulings in 1954 and 1955, Judge Pless declared:

"We can't secede from the union, you know. If we're going to live in these United States, we've got to obey the laws."

The appeals which touched off the series of legal events leading to today's hearings were filed early this month. At Charlotte, the original appeal was filed by five parents of children attending the four white schools to which Negroes were assigned. Since then the list of parents whose names were added to the action went up to more than 200.

The parents here and at Greensboro argued they were "aggrieved" by the desegregation decision, that effective operations of the schools would be impossible except in conformity with community attitudes and beliefs; that the move was not for the best interest of the Negro children involved, and that it "will gravely endanger the safety and welfare" of both white and Negro children involved.

At Greensboro, Judge Preyer turned down the requested injunction on grounds that the white parents were not "aggrieved" and that their petition constituted "class action."

Judge Preyer, in his judgment denying the restraining order, said aggrieved persons and the only ones who may appeal to the courts (under the pupil assignment act), are only those persons whose application for enrollment to a public school has been denied.

None of the children whose parents were parties to the two actions heard before the court Thursday had been denied enrollment.

The Greensboro jurist also noted that the purpose of the act was to give full and complete authority over the assignment of pupils to the school board:

"The Court holds that no lagal rights of the appellants have been damaged by any action of the school board . . . that its members acted after long and prayerful consideration and that they acted with the intent and purpose of maintaining the constitutionality of the Pupil Assignment Act . . . that none of the appellants is a 'person aggrieved' within the meaning of the term as used by the pupil assignment act;

"That the judgment of the court is that the appeal of the appellants is a class action and the North Carolina Superior Court has ruled that the rights given under the Pupil Assignment Act and the rights to be enforced by the courts under that act are the rights of individuals and not those of a class or a group. It is the opinion of the court that this is a class action."

School Racial Row Surprises Briton

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2 (AP).—The Lord Mayor of Salisbury, England, expressed amazement yesterday at the "suggestion of trouble between the whites and blacks" over educational matters in this country.

In a speech delivered at the closing session today of the 48th annual session of the North Carolina League of Municipalities, Alfred E. Batt said he couldn't imagine children "not being happy in their schools."

"I've seen the wonderful training colleges, the lovely schools you have for both colored and white. Although our schools are improving they could not compare with the schools for your Negroes," Mr. Batt said.

Integration Case Reaches High Court From Guilford

A group of white school patrons who failed last summer to block limited integration of Greensboro schools under the Pupil Assignment Act took their case to the State Supreme Court yesterday.

The appeal of the white parents from the Greensboro school board's ruling admitting six Negroes to white schools was dismissed in Guilford Superior Court on Aug. 29 as a "class action."

In their appeal to the Supreme Court, the white parents contended the Greensboro Board of Education's order mixing the schools is not in the best interests of the Negro children and "gravely endangers the health, safety and welfare" of children in the schools.

They also complain that "no adequate remedy at law is available" to them under the Pupil Assignment Act.

The board's answer to the appeal asserts that it was required to admit the Negro pupils in question to white schools under the United States Constitution and the laws of the State.

To the white parents' contention that integration "will disrupt the orderly and efficient administration" of the schools, the board answered: "It is not impossible to operate the schools in Greensboro in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of North Carolina."

The board again contends that the appeal is a class action not permitted under the Pupil Assignment Act because "the act requires that any appeal from an order of the board be confined to such an order in respect to a single person . . ."

In dismissing the appeal last Aug. 29, Judge L. Richardson Preyer also denied the white parents' request for a temporary order restraining the board from integrating the schools pending their appeal to the Supreme Court. This would have blocked the limited integration which went into effect in September.

Noting that the Assignment act has been held constitutional "on its face," Judge Preyer found that "no legal rights of the petitioners or appellants have been injuriously affected by the action of the Board of Education in making reassignments of the pupils complained of . . ."

He said the intent of the school board was to uphold the constitutionality of the Assignment Act. Greensboro school officials, along with those in Charlotte and Winston-Salem, admitted a limited number of Negro pupils to white schools on July 23.

Charlotte Board Plans to Allow Four Negroes to Enter Schools

News & Observer Sun. 8-18-57 p. 11-I

Raleigh N.C.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Charlotte Board of Education let it be known that it intends to allow four Negroes to enter previously all-white schools next month despite a legal effort by a group of white parents to prevent any desegregation.

The board moved in Mecklenburg Superior Court yesterday for the dismissal of the appeal by five white parents.

Board attorney Brock Barkley, said: "The Board of Education will have to proceed on the presumption that the appeal is a nullity."

This means that, barring a court order to the contrary, the board will proceed with limited desegregation as scheduled.

Parker Whedon, attorney for the white parents, has taken the position that until their appeal is acted on, the reassignments cannot be put into effect.

The appeal was filed Aug. 2 by the parents, all of whom have children in schools opened to Negroes by the board's July 23 action.

They said they were "aggrieved" by the Board's decision and asked that the whole issue of reassignment of the four Negroes to white schools be re-heard in Superior Court. They cited a provision of the Pupil Assignment Act in making their request.

In asking dismissal of the appeal Friday, the school board contended:

1. The appeal was made in the form of a class or joint action (on behalf of a group), and combined the several actions for reassignment of the Negro children. The Pupil Assignment Act allows only individual actions.

2. The appellants are provided a remedy in the form of transfers to other public schools or tuition grants to attend private schools, and are not "aggrieved" in the meaning of the Pupil Assignment Act.

3. In the event such an appeal is legal under the Pupil Assignment Act, complainants would first have to request a hearing before the school board after the board's initial decision. This the appellants have not done.

4. There is an error in the form of the appeal in that the parents of the children involved are not listed.

Charlotte School Board Kills Transfer Appeals

Post and Times Herald

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Charlotte School Board, which on July 23 admitted five Negroes to previously all-white schools, today turned down appeals from 20 Negroes to whom it had denied reassignment earlier.

The school board issued no statement but adopted the report of the committee-as-a-whole which heard the appeals on Aug. 2.

Among those denied an appeal was Kelly Alexander Jr., son of the head of the Charlotte chaper of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On July 23 the school board heard requests from 40 Negroes that they be reassigned to white schools. Some specifically requested white schools nearer their residences; others asked to be moved to "desegregated schools."

The board approved five of the requests and turned down 35. Of the five, it was later learned that one had moved to another location, so his reassignment to a white school was removed. Twenty of the 35 appealed their denials of reassignment.

White Teen-Agers Attack Girl As She Leaves School

Charlotte Observer

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANS) — A 16-year-old Negro girl student was attacked by an estimated 150 white teen-agers as she left a Charlotte high school where she had just enrolled as its first integrated student.

Two white children were arrested shortly after the beating on charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

Thurs. 9-5-57

Dorothy Geraldine Counts, 16, one of three to attend separate high schools in Charlotte Wednesday was stoned, spat upon and hit with a stick as she left her new school. She was not seriously injured.

Her father, the Rev. Herman L. Counts, professor of religion at Charlotte's Johnson C. Smith University was accompanying his daughter at the time of the attack. There were no adults in the threatening crowd.

SMALL CROWDS

Two other Negroes attended Charlotte schools Wednesday. There was no violence, but in each case small crowds gathered shouting, "Go Home N.....r."

Four Negroes were scheduled to begin classes Wednesday, but one girl's parents notified her school she could not attend.

Six Greensboro Negro students went to classes peacefully for the second day without incident.

One student is scheduled to be integrated into a Winston Salem high school.

NO COMMENT

North Carolina Gov. Luther Hodges, when informed of the disturbance, refused an immediate comment.

Police helped Dorothy and her father get away from the unruly mob and then singled out Liston Flowers, 18, a tenth grade student who they charged threw the stick which hit the young girl.

Patricia Smith was also taken into custody for spitting on Dorothy and her father. She was charged with disorderly conduct.

Dorothy had told reporters before she entered Harding High School that she was glad to be there and did not expect any violence.

Twenty Are Denied School Entrance

Daily World Sun. 8-18-57

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Twenty Negroes here lost their appeals Thursday to enter all-white Charlotte schools.

Atlanta Ga.

After accepting five out of 40 Negroes requesting to enter the all-white schools last July 23, the Charlotte school board turned down appeal requests from 20 persons it had previously denied entrance to the schools.

Four of the original five Negro students are still planning to enter the white schools, it was disclosed. One has since moved to another location.

43 Apply For Admission To White Schools

Reminder

YANCEYVILLE, N. C. — (ANP) — The Caswell County school board received 43 Negro applications here last week for admission to previously all-white schools in the county beginning with the school term this fall. School will open Sept. 4 in the county.

Sept 8-24-57

Submitted to the school board by John L. Jeffers of Blanch, N. C., father of one of the pupils, applications gave reasons for transfer, such as: "closet school," "school nearest home," "nearest non-segregated school," "nearest fully equipped school," and "nearest school on non-segregated system."

Many of the applicants are among a group which has a suit pending in federal court asking that integration be started in the county. The board is expected to make a decision on those applications at its regular meeting later this month.

Negroes Denied Admission To White School

Wash. Post & Times Herald Wed. 10-16-57

MARION, N.C., Oct. 15 (AP) — The McDowell County Board of Education last night gave a final "no" to requests of 66 Negro students that they be transferred to the all-white Old Fort School.

This followed a statement of the board that entrance of Negro students into the white school "would probably endanger the health and safety of students."

Charleston S.C.

The board said the white Old Fort school already is overcrowded — to such an extent the superintendent of schools has been instructed to transfer as many students as possible to other units.

The board said two laboratories and a library are now being used for classrooms at the school.

Requests of the 66 students for transfer to the white school already had been turned down by the board. However, following this previous decision, attorneys for the Negroes requested a series of hearings in which evidence could be presented.

But no Negro applicants showed up at any of the hearings and the attorneys subsequently said they would waive presentation of evidence and await a final decision of the board.

The board turned down the original requests on the grounds applications of the Negroes for transfer were not properly filled out.

The board said today evidence showed that a number of the "alleged petitioners" had not authorized the Raleigh law firm of Taylor and Mitchell to act for them and this "raised in the minds of members of the board serious questions and doubts of the good faith of the applicants in each case."

State Won't Tolerate Violence Over School Mixing, Hodges Says

North Carolina, which next week moves into its first experience with integrated public schools, will not tolerate any violence, Governor Hodges said yesterday.

In a five-line preliminary statement on a "report to the people" he will make next Tuesday night, the Governor volunteered comment on school board decisions at Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro to admit some Negroes to white schools this year.

Personal Views.

"My personal views against mixing the races is well known," he said.

"Without judging whether recent actions by some local school boards are right or wrong in accepting or rejecting Negro applicants, I want to emphasize that the State and the people of North Carolina will not tolerate any lawlessness or violence in connection with this problem," the Governor said.

He indicated he'd have more to say on the subject in his Tuesday speech to the North Carolina Associated Press Broadcasters here. The Governor's office put out word Wednesday that his speech, which will be broadcast, would include comment on school and racial problems.

He chose to make his no-violence statement yesterday at his weekly press conference, the Governor said, "because some public schools will be open before Tuesday."

Previously, Governor Hodges had said he "neither approved nor disapproved" the limited integration action taken by the Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro school boards.

It was his understanding, he had said, that the State, by adopting the Pupil Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan, had turned school segregation problems over to local school boards.

Yesterday, a reporter asked the Governor, "Would you hesitate to call out the National Guard in case of violence?"

He'd rather not say more, the Governor replied, but he thought it would be his duty "to do whatever is necessary" if trouble broke out.

Judge Awaits Board's Answer To Injunction Requests By Holts

By FRANCES WALLS.

The Raleigh School Board had made no plans late yesterday for its defense in action brought by Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., Negro youth, in U. S. Eastern District Court here to obtain admission to all-white Broughton High School.

Holt, with his parents, filed a complaint yesterday asking the Court to issue a permanent injunction against the School Board requiring it to admit Holt and restraining the Board from operating city schools on a segregated basis.

Judge Don Gilliam said he will wait for the School Board to file a plea—motion to dismiss, demurrer or answer—in the case before he takes action. The Board has 20 days in which to file a plea.

Jesse O. Sanderson, City school superintendent, said yesterday his office had not been served with the complaint and summons for answer. No attorneys have been employed to defend the Board, said Sanderson. No meeting of the Board has been scheduled to discuss the matter, he said.

The School Board does not retain a lawyer but engages attorneys as the need arises, Sanderson said.

The Holts' application for their son to attend Broughton for 1957-58 was turned down by the Raleigh Board on Aug. 6. They were granted a hearing by the Board on Aug. 23 as provided in the State Pupil Assignment Act.

At that meeting action was postponed for further consideration and study by a committee of three. On the committee's recommendation, the Board again rejected the application on Wednesday.

Permanent Injunction Asked.

In the complaint, the Holts seek a permanent injunction "forever restraining and enjoining the board from maintaining a system of public schools upon a racially segregated basis."

It states further that the Board "is in fact now maintaining a public schools system . . . maintained and operated . . . on segregated basis . . . with . . . Negro children forced to attend schools maintained exclusively for them."

The complaint asks the Court to enter a judgment declaring the policy of maintaining segregated schools is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The complaint further asks "that the Court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendant from maintaining and operating public schools and a system of public schools in and for the City of Raleigh upon a racially segregated basis."

It states further that the Board is maintaining Broughton High School only a few blocks from the defendant's home on Oberlin Road while Ligon Junior-Senior High School, where he must attend, is about three or four miles from his home. Attending Ligon is an inconvenience for Joseph Holt Jr., said the complaint.

The Court is asked also to issue a "mandatory injunction requiring defendant forthwith to admit minor plaintiff Joseph Hiram Holt Jr.," to Broughton High School "without regard to his race or color and upon the same basis aside from race or color as other children . . . in the area . . . are admitted."

The complaint asks for an immediate hearing on the matter. Raleigh schools open on Sept. 4.

Since the School Board has 20 days in which to file an answer before the hearing can be held, it is not likely young Holt will enter Broughton on opening date even if the Court rules in his favor.

Further, an extension of time could be granted the school Board to file its answer in the Judge's discretion.

The Holts could have filed for a temporary injunction to get admittance to Broughton, said Judge Gilliam, in which case he could have ordered the boy admitted or asked for a hearing in which the School Board would have to show cause why he should not.

Herman Taylor, who with his partner Samuel Mitchell, are attorneys for the Holts, said, "We could have asked a temporary restraining order, but we preferred to let the matter run its normal legal course in court."

The complaint could have been filed in Superior Court, but in bypassing the State's courts, "at least a year's time has been saved," said Taylor.

The U. S. Fourth District Court of Appeals in the Old Fort school case ruled last December that state courts "are judicial bodies and not administrative units," said Taylor. "Therefore, the school case can be filed with the Federal Court rather than in Superior or Supreme Court."

Leroy Martin, who has been on the Raleigh School Board for 20 years, said yesterday the court action "is regrettable." He had said on Aug. 6 when the Holt application was turned down that he hoped it would "not mean going into the courts."

"There's no particular point in making a case here," he said, "since Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem are taking the lead to determine what the legal rights are. Raleigh could be expected to pretty well follow it."

Negro PTA Protesting New School

SCOTLAND NECK, Oct. 12—The first shot against what may become a test case for North Carolina's Pearsall Plan for maintaining segregation in the public schools was fired in a Halifax County Board of Education meeting this week.

A group representing the Hollister Negro School Parent-Teacher Association petitioned the county board to deny any financial aid which may be sought from the county by the Haliwa Indians, who have organized a private school near Hollister for members of the race. Up to recently children of these people had attended Negro schools, including Hollister.

The county board took no action on the request, presented by Vernon Lynch, spokesman for the PTA delegation, which stated in part:

"It is the unanimous opinion of this PTA that the creation of such a private school will create discord among the people of our community and will eventually result in the loss of teachers in our school."

The school referred to opened its doors near Hollister, but in Warren County, Sept. 9, and enrolled 206 students from Halifax and Warren counties during the first week. By last week, the number of teachers had increased to three. Grades are from one through 12, and follow a schedule identical to that of the county schools system.

If the group obtains expense money from the State, it will be the first allocation under the Pearsall Plan, which became a constitutional amendment for North Carolina in a statewide ratification last September.

Under the plan, parents who object to sending their children to public schools with children of another race may apply for education expense grants with which to send their children to private schools. The grants would amount to about $135 per year per child under the formula set up by the plan.

No financial aid for the school has yet been requested from the county.

W. R. Richardson, head of the Haliwa Indian Club, and several other leaders of the Indian group worked for several months to get the school.

Bomb Home Of Negro Who Sent Children To White School

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 8—The home of a Negro who has sent his two children to a former all-white school was rocked late last night by an explosion. No one was injured.

The police today continued the investigation of the explosion, which occurred in the yard of Elijah Herring. He lives about two blocks from Gillespie Park School where his children attend. The only apparent damage to the house was from mud and rocks thrown by the blast. A small piece of siding was knocked off the front of the house.

This was the first violence noted here since five Negro children enrolled at Gillespie five weeks ago and one Negro girl began studies at the white senior high school.

Mr. Herring's two sons, Russell, 12, and Elijah Jr., 16, attended school today without incident.

N.C. school issue climax due in 1957

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-5-57

GREENSBORO, N.C. — With a Federal court decision on the Pearsall Plan almost a certainty, the year 1957 is considered one of decision for North Carolina as far as public school segregation is concerned.

Two school desegregation suits—both attacking the newly adopted Pearsall Plan for continuing segregation — are now pending in Middle District Court (U.S.) here.

One of the suits filed in 1955, names the Montgomery County School Board as defendant. The other, filed in December, names both the Caswell County board and state school officials as defendants.

* * *

EACH OF the suits asks that segregation in the public schools be abolished, but the Montgomery County case is expected to be the first to come to trial and may be the one that determines the fate of the Pearsall Plan.

Pending step in the Montgomery County suit is the decision of Judge Johnson J. Hayes on whether the petitioners in the case are to be permitted to amend their complaint.

They are seeking to amend the suit to direct any action taken by the court against the state's school officials as well as the members of the Montgomery County School Board.

In their motion for a hearing, the petitioners contend that it is necessary to amend their complaint because changes in the state school laws, including the Pearsall Plan, were made after they filed their original suit.

THE PEARSALL PLAN provides the state with what Gov. Luther Hodges and state school officials describe as two "safety valves," namely:

1. That the General Assembly has authority to provide from public funds tuition grants toward education of any child assigned against the wishes of his parents to a school in which the races are mixed and that such grants be available for education only in nonsectarian schools and only when such child cannot be conveniently assigned to a nonmixed public school.

2. That any school board unit has the authority to suspend by majority vote the operation of any public schools within that unit, notwithstanding constitutional provisions for maintaining public schools.

N.C. school suits too technical--judge

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57 P. 16

Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C. — Telling lawyers for petitioners in pending school integration suits in the state are too technical and fail to test the state's segregation laws, a Federal judge outlined last week how it should be done.

In outlining the manner in which such a suit should be brought, Judge Johnson J. Hayes said he would like to see "all the issues involved," not just the technicalities, included in the pleadings.

Judge Hayes' remarks, indicating that he would welcome an omnibus suit came last week after he had granted the attorneys' request to delay trial of integration suits involving Person County and Chapel Hill schools.

* * *

DECLARING THAT NONE of the school suits now pending squarely faces the segregation issue, he said such a test would be made if a colored child applied for and was denied reassignment to a particular white school under the state's pupil assignment law.

The attorneys asked and were granted a postponement of the Person and Chapel Hill suits until after the Supreme Court rules on a McDowell County case in which colored pupils seek to enter a "white" school.

The case is on appeal from a Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in November that the McDowell plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies at the state level.

* * *

THE CIRCUIT COURT refused to order a Federal district judge to proceed with the case. The decision was handed down by Judge John J. Parker who ruled that the pupil assignment law's constitutionality was not before the court.

One other integration suit is scheduled for a pretrial hearing in Middle District Court this month and two others are still pending in the courts.

One of the suits pending, the Caswell County case, asks integration of the county's schools and a court ruling that "certain state laws," which petitioners contend promote segregation, be declared unconstitutional.

The other pending action, the Montgomery County case, is similar to the Caswell County case. Plaintiffs in that suit moved to withdraw the complaint and amend it to include "certain new state laws," including the so-called Pearsall Plan.

United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered to issue a writ of mandamus directing Judge Wilson Warlick of the Federal District Court for the Western District of North Carolina to vacate an order staying proceedings, to allow a supplemental complaint to be filed, and to proceed with the case as though North Carolina had never enacted its Pupil Enrollment Act.

When the case was first before the Circuit Court of Appeals, it ruled that Judge Warlick erred in dismissing the case as moot and that in further proceedings the District Court should consider whether administrative remedies provided by the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act of March 30, 1955, had been exhausted.

This act gives to county and local school boards authority to determine the schools to which each child in an administrative unit should be assigned.

After the Court of Appeals decision, the North Carolina Supreme Court ruled that an appeal from the denial of an application for admission of a child to a particular school must be prosecuted by the interested parent or guardian, and not by a group or organization.

* * *

THE COMPLAINANTS did not attempt to comply with the provisions of the Pupil Enrollment Act as interpreted by the Norh Carolina Supreme Court, but on July 11, 1956, counsel wrote a letter to the secretary of the Board of Education inquiring what steps had been taken for the admission of colored children to the Old Fort school.

The secretary replied that since no colored pupil had applied to attend the Old Fort school in the school year 1956-57, "the board had had no cause to take any action in this connection."

After receiving this reply, the petitioners on July 12, last, filed a supplemental complaint asking for a declaratory judgment and an injunction to compel the admission of colored children to the school in Old Fort.

Judge Warlick denied the motion on the ground that the petitioners had not exhausted their administrative remedies and stayed the proceedings until such remedies were exhausted.

The petitioners then filed in the Court of Appeals an application for a writ of mandamus to require Judge Warlick to vacate the order staying proceedings, to allow the supplemental complaint to be filed, and to proceed with the case "as though the Pupil Enrollment Act had never been enacted."

The Court of Appeals denied the writ of mandamus on the ground that it nowhere appears that the petitioners had exhausted their administrative remedies under the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act and they were not entitled to the relief sought until they have exhausted such remedies.

* * *

THE PETITIONERS contend that the decision of the Court of Appeals is erroneous because it applies the doctrine of exhaustion of remedies to a civil rights action as though that doctrine had the same vigor in public school desegregation cases as in other actions and that school boards had no duty to provided colored pupils with non-segregated schooling.

They assert that the Court of Appeals overlooked the fact that the so - called administrative remedies must be administered by the very authorities against whom the petitioners complain of illegal racial segregation.

Negro School Is Destroyed By Washington, N. C. Fire

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C. Thurs. 2-28-57

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27—Washington Colored Elementary School was destroyed by fire while some 650 pupils slept at their homes at dawn today.

A janitor discovered the fire. Possible defective kitchen wiring was advanced as the cause. Supt. E. A. West said the building was insured for $224,000 and equipment for $30,000. Firemen saved nearby buildings. Emergency facilities were provided for the students.

Supreme Court review asked of Old Fort School verdict

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 P. 16

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Colored children in the town of Old Fort in McDowell County, N.C., Monday asked the Supreme Court to review the judgments of lower Federal courts refusing to enjoin their exclusion from the public school in the town of Old Fort because of race or color.

They are seeking to have the

Old Fort Integration Squabble To Be Settled By Supreme Court

News & Observer Raleigh, N. C. P. 12

Sun. 2-3-57

Lawyers for a group of Negro children seeking admission to a white school at Old Fort are asking the U. S. Supreme Court to review their case.

Herman L. Taylor mailed to the Supreme Court a petition for certorari asking the court to review the decision in the case handed down last Nov. 14 by the Fourth U. S. District Court of Appeals.

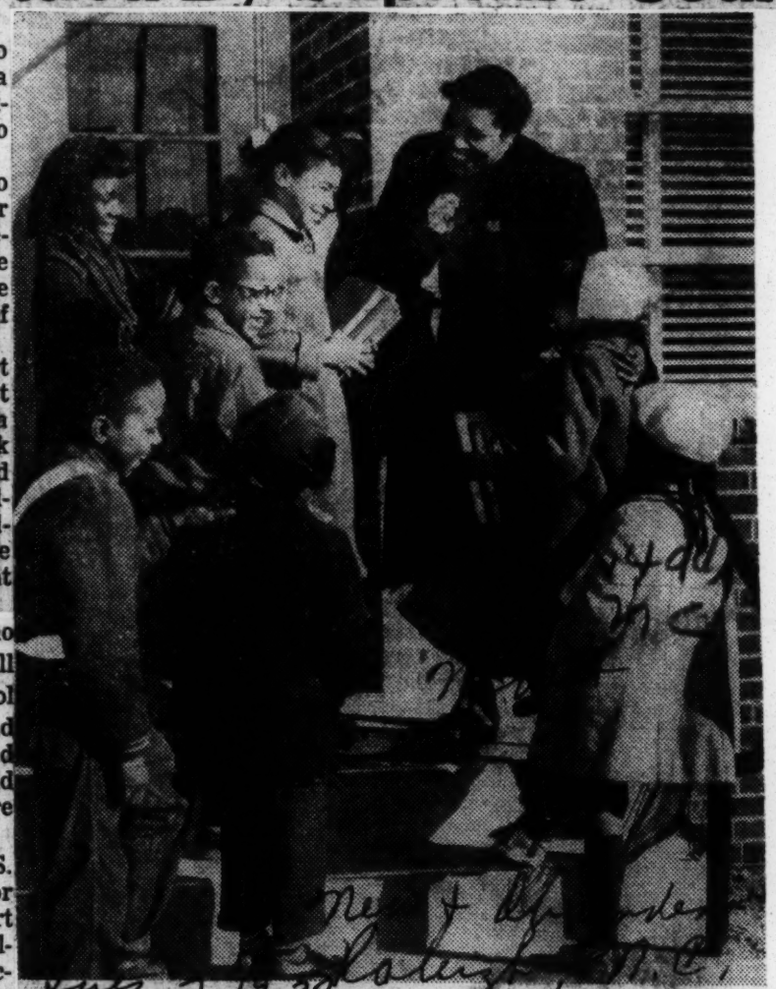
In its decision, the circuit court refused to order U. S. District Judge Wilson Warick to vacate a stay of proceedings. Warlick granted the stay on the ground that parents of the Negro children had not exhausted their administrative remedies under the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Law.

The circuit court held that no one is better qualified to enroll children in school than school boards and school officials and "not until they have been applied to and failed to give relief should the courts be asked to interfere in school administration."

In their petition for a U. S. Supreme Court review, Taylor and Mitchell said the circuit court decision was based no "two fallacious notions: (1) that the doctrine of exhaustion of administrative remedies has the same vigor in public school desegregation actions as in other actions and (2) that the school boards have no pre-existing and preemtory duty . . . to provide Negro public school pupils with public school education of a non-segregated basis."

The lawyers contended that their clients had "substantially, realistically and actually" exhausted so much of the administrative remedy as the circuit court said applied to them. They argued that the standards set forth in the North Carolina Assignment Law are "too vague, subjective and arbitrary."

They also contended that the administrative remedy—the assignment law—must be administered in their case by the McDowell County Board of Education, "by the very authorities against whom your petitioners complain of illegal racial segregation and discrimination."



News & Observer Raleigh, N. C.

SCHOOL OPENING—Mrs. Alma T. Williams, principal, greets a group of children as they enter the Mary Phillips School which opened for the first time yesterday. More than 200 children attending classes in makeshift quarters at the Lucille Hunter School were transferred to the new school located in northeastern Raleigh. (Staff photo by Madlin Futrell.)

Pending Suits Not Testing State's Segregation Laws

News & Observer Tues. 2-5-57

DURHAM, Feb. 4 (AP) — Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes today told a group of Negro lawyers that no school suits now pending in federal courts test North Carolina's segregation laws. Then he outlined how such a suit could be brought.

The judge declared he would like to see that "all the issues are involved," not just technicalities."

Judge Hayes' remarks came as he granted the attorneys' request to delay trial of segregation suits involving schools in Person County and in Chapel Hill.

He said none of the school suits squarely faces the segregation issue in this state. He said such a test would come if an individual Negro applied for and was denied reassignment to a particular white school under the state's pupil assignment law.

The Negro lawyers requested postponement of the Person and Chapel Hill suits until after the Supreme Court rules on a McDowell County case in which Negro students seek to enter a white school.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in November, however, that the McDowell plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies at the state level. The court refused to rder a federal district judge to proceed with the case.

Circuit Judge John J. Parker in handing down the appeals court decision said:

"We cannot hold that the (reassignment) act is unconstitutional upon its face, and the question as to whether it has been unconstitutionally applied is not before us, as the administrative remedy it provides has not been invoked."

One other anti-segregation suit is scheduled for pre-trial hearing in Middle District Court this month and two are still pending.

The schedule calls for a pretrial hearing Thursday on a suit by 10 Negroes to drop racial barriers at any golf course or park established, operated or maintained by the City of Greensboro. The case is docketed for the week of Feb. 18 in a special court session in Greensboro.

One of the suits pending, the Caswell County case, asks integration of schools and a court ruling that certain state laws, which the Negro plaintiffs claim promote segregation, be declared unconstitutional.

The other pending action, from Montgomery County, is similar to the Caswell suit. The plaintiffs moved to withdraw the complaint so they could amend it to include certain new state laws, including the so-called Pearsall Plan.

Observer Raleigh, N. C. 2-28-57 P. 1

THIS HAPPENED YESTERDAY—Flames destroying Washington, N. C., Colored Elementary School serve as a renewed warning that North Carolina schools can burn down. (Photo by Roy Hardee).

N. C. Law Not Affected

News & Observer Raleigh, N. C. Sat. 1-12-57

A Federal judge's ruling which held Virginia's pupil placement program "unconstitutional on its face" does not affect North Carolina's pupil assignment law, Atty. Gen. George B. Patton asserted yesterday.

He said the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that North Carolina's pupil assignment law is valid.

At Norfolk, Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman said yesterday it was his firm conviction that the Virginia plan is unconstitutional on its face.

Patton Comments.

Commenting on North Carolina's assignment law, Patton said "in my opinion there is nothing on its face that appears unconstitutional."

He pointed out that in a McDowell County case, attorneys for Negro children who were denied admittance to a white school argued that the pupil enrollment law is unconstitutional. Federal Judge John J. Parker wrote, however, "We cannot hold that that statute is unconstitutional upon its face and the question as to whether it has been unconstitutionally applied is not before us as the administrative remedy which it provides has not been invoked."

North Carolina's assignment law gives local school boards authority to assign pupils to the schools they think they should attend. Pupils can ask for reassignment and a hearing.

In State Board.

The Virginia law, it was explained, puts the assignment power in a three-man state board. The Virginia statute goes on to provide, it was explained, that if a school has any integration it is an "inefficient school" and all state funds will be withdrawn from that school.

Patton said "We don't have anything like that in our statutes."

He added that in effect, the Virginia judge ruled that Negro plaintiffs would not have to exhaust administrative remedies under the Virginia pupil assignment statute. In North Carolina, all administrative remedies would have to be exhausted.

"Little Integration" in North Carolina

Herald Tribune New York 9.18

Wed 9-14-57

By Waldo Proffitt Jr.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In the first week of September a handful of Negro children will enroll at previously all-white schools in North Carolina.

Only a minute fraction of the state's 300,000 Negro students are directly involved. But the figures give little indication of the importance of the event. For North Carolina is not a border state. It is in the South—the Deep South by many definitions. Charlotte, the largest city in North Carolina, lies as far south from Richmond, Virginia, as Richmond does from Philadelphia.

The Charlotte school board on July 23 admitted five Negroes to white schools. In simultaneous meetings, the Greensboro school board "integrated" six Negroes; the Winston-Salem board, one. Action on applications pending elsewhere may add slightly to this total of 12 by the time schools open.

The decision of the school board in each of the three cities was unanimous. Yet the board members are overwhelmingly opposed to integration; and they acted under authority of a state law designed to forestall it. The explanation of this apparent paradox lies in the state's official "vaccination" concept of resisting integration.

* * *

A leading segregationist, Col William T. Joyner of Raleigh, put it this way:

"One of the nightmares which beset me on a restless night is that I am in a Federal court attempting to defend a school board in its rejection of a transfer requested by a Negro student, when a showing is made that nowhere in the State of North Carolina has a single Negro ever been admitted to any one of the more than 2,000 schools attended by white students . . . A state taking the inflexible course of massive resistance faces the dilemma of either integrating under court order or of going out of the public school business. . . .

"I think that the result of free choice and of honest assignment, according to the best interest of the child, will be separation so complete as to be tolerable to our people."

There are some who say it is impossible to have a "little integration." This school of thought has among its adherents the North Carolina Patriots, a white supremacy organization with chapters throughout the state. Many pro-integrationists, white and Negro, agree with the Patriots on this issue. They have, almost without exception, praised the actions of the three school boards and refrained from comment on their motives.

The president of the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Kelly M. Alexander, a Charlotte mortician and hotel owner, has kept silent except for a simple statement, "The Charlotte board acted wisely in making the decision to admit the Negroes they did." Kelly M. Alexander jr. was one of thirty-five Charlotte Negro children denied admission to white schools.

* * *

Is it possible to bring about even limited desegregation in North Carolina without civil violence? Most informed observers think it is.

North Carolina has a history of moderation in racial relations. Industrialization has brought to the state many people who do not share the traditional Southern views on Negroes. There is already a substantial amount of integration in certain areas, chiefly public transportation and recreation. Negroes vote in large numbers throughout the state. Negroes, in small numbers, already attend the state university at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Desegregation is slated to begin in the three largest cities of the state—the best places possible from the point of view of those who hope to see desegregation proceed smoothly. The six daily papers in these cities have editorially praised their school boards and urged that the decisions be accepted gracefully.

The state's political leadership is also a favorable factor—in a negative fashion. It is sitting this one out. A law passed in 1955, at the first session of the Legislature after the Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools are inherently unequal, places the full responsibility for pupil assignment in the hands of local school boards. Tar Heel politicians, by and large, are happy to leave it there. Gov Luther Hodges set the pace by declaring he did not either approve or disapprove of what had been done by the three school boards. Gov. Hodges is widely believed to be planning to run for the United States Senate.

On the other side of the ledger, there is no doubt that a majority of North Carolinians oppose integration. How strongly they oppose it is still to be determined; but leaders of the Patriots have promised to try to close every school that mixes Negroes and whites.

A school can be closed, under the provisions of the so-called Pearsall Plan, by a majority vote within the school district. The Pearsall Plan, named for the head of the study commission that conceived it, is a package of legislation and constitutional amendments which went into effect following four-to-one approval in a statewide referendum a year ago.

The plan, frankly promoted as an "escape hatch" to ease pressures in "intolerable" situations, also offers private school tuition grants to students who don't want to go to an integrated school and, for various reasons, can't be accommodated in a segregated one.

* * *

Whatever the outcome, it is clear that North Carolina expects to handle its own problems. John Kasper, who was convicted of contempt of court for interferring with school desegregation in Clinton, Tenn., on the same day the three North Carolina school boards announced their school assignment rulings, said he would come to North Carolina to conduct an "educational" campaign. Tar Heel editors immediately raised an outcry. The typical reaction was that of "The Raleigh News and Observer" think of any one more universally unwelcome in this state. . . . He should be treated by one and all with the contempt which he has impotently tried to show to the courts."

Even the North Carolina Patriots want no part of Kasper. A spokesman for the Charlotte Patriots group said, "We're not going to have any horseplay and we're not going to have any Kaspers. . . . If they (Patriot members) go to playing with him, we're going to root 'em out."

Mr. Proffitt is City Editor of "The Charlotte News" of Charlotte, N. C.

Court Issues Order On School Integration

Evening Star Washington D.C. 8-27-57 p. 11-A

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27 (AP).—Twenty-one white parents, in a last minute effort to keep four Negro students out of white schools here, obtained a show-cause court order yesterday against the Charlotte School Board.

Judge Hugh B. Campbell issued the order for the school board to appear in court Thursday to defend its admission of the Negroes to the previously all-white school.

Earlier, 42 white parents at Greensboro obtained a show cause order against the school board there. It, too, will be heard Thursday.

Limited Number

School boards of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem last July 23 admitted a limited number of Negroes to white schools of those cities. Charlotte admitted five, Greensboro six and Winston-Salem one. Later, the Charlotte number was reduced to four when one Negro child moved to another neighborhood.

The Charlotte parents said they had asked for an injunction to bar the Negroes because:

"There has never been any intermixing of white and Negro pupils.

"Effective operation of . . . public schools is so closely entwined with the customs, ideas and beliefs of the parents, teachers and pupils in each community that such schools cannot be operated effectively and properly without due regard to and in substantial conformity with such customs, ideals and beliefs."

Trial After Opening

The parents said they believed a jury trial on the injunction request could not be scheduled before the September 3 opening of schools.

Charlotte School Board Attorney Brock Barkley said that the board would comply with any court order, but that he did not think such an appeal was proper under the State's pupil assignment laws.

He said the proper remedy under the laws would be for the parents to apply for transfers to other schools or for private tuition grants.

FIRST COUNTY ORGANIZED

Carroll To Dedicate Negro School Sunday

p. 3 Daily News

By JEAN ALDRIGE

CARROLLTON (Special) — Critics of the South's public school system for Negro students should take a trip to Carroll County. They would find three new Negro school buildings that excel the four whites.

One of Mississippi's oldest and largest counties (638 square miles), but one of the poorest and most sparsely populated, Carroll is the first in the state to complete in June, 1957, a school reorganization and equalization program prescribed by House Bill No. 3 of the Legislature's 1953 extraordinary session.

DEDICATION SUNDAY

One of these buildings, Marshall School at North Carrollton, will be dedicated Sunday afternoon at 3, with Dr. J. L. Fortenberry, state coordinator of Negro education, as the principal speaker, and other State Department of Education and Education Finance Commission representatives and Carroll County School Board members participating.

Jackson

The Negro elementary School at Black Hawk was the first in Mississippi to be completed under the new school program, in November, 1956. Marshall School at North Carrollton, and Vaiden's Negro High school, both 12-grade schools, were completed in June, 1957.

Sun. 8-25-57

NO LEGAL SKIRMISHES

The program was completed without a single legal battle, while in some counties, reorganization plans were not submitted by county education boards until the July 1, 1957 deadline specificied by the School Bill, and the court battles over some consolidations are still pending.

Daily News

The Carroll County school board, however, got an early start. In July, 1954, their reorganization plans were ready for approval of the State Education Finance Commission.

In this county composed of 5 per cent Negroes, or about 8829 out of a total of 15,492 according to the 1950 census, the number of Negro schools had been reduced from a total of 62—with enrollment of 3,157 in the 1944-45 session—to 29 for the 1954-55 session, with enrollment of 2,794, and average daily attendance of 1,986.

NAMED FOR EX-OFFICIAL

Twelve small frame schools were consolidated into the Black Hawk Elementary School.

The Marshall School, named for former county superintendent of education, Miss Louise Marshall, is built adjacent to a 7-classroom brick building in North Carrollton, which was built in 1951 under Miss Marshall's administration and also named for her. Four schools were consolidated into the newly completed Marshall school.

Six schools were consolidated into the Vaiden school, located on Highway 51 just north of Vaiden, and students from five schools are transported by bus to attend nearby Leflore County schools, at Carroll County expense.

The new brick schools at North Carrollton and at Vaiden each contain 10 classrooms; science, commercial and homemaking departments; library; agricultural-vocational shops; and combination gymnasium-auditorium - cafeteria. Cost of the new Marshall School was $183,000, and Vaiden's school cost $198,000.

With an enrollment of 956, Marshall school has 24 teachers, and Jerry McKinney is principal. The Vaiden Negro school principal is Percy Hathorn, and there are 17 teachers, and an enrollment of 804. All three Negro schools operate on split session terms, the months of July and August, and November through April. Attendance for the July-August sessions, started in 1953 to allow students time to pick cotton, is 100 per cent higher than previous September-October attendance of former sessions.

FOUR WHITE SCHOOLS

White schools, which numbered nine with enrollment of 1,870 during the 1944-45 session, had been reduced to four schools with enrollment of 1,373, with average daily attendance of 1,163, during session 1954-55.

Now that the Negro school-building program is completed, improvements are being begun on white schools. At Vaiden a Band Hall is under construction, four classrooms are to be added, and gymnasium repairs and new lighting in classrooms are scheduled. Indoor toilets will be added at Valley School, and elementary and high school buildings will be added within the coming year at Carrollton.

The problem now in Carroll County, according to Supt. Lovell, is to equalize schools for the Whites with those for the Negroes.

14d(1) 1957

NORTH CAROLINA

DR. FRANK GRAHAM SAYS:

'School Decision Is New Bill O'Rights'

Afro American Sat. 6-15-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 11

KINSTON, N.C.— Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools was a "new Bill of Rights," Dr. Frank P. Graham told graduating seniors of the local white high school last week.

Dr. Graham, United Nations mediator, expressed his loyalty to "the old Bill of Rights" and the "new Bill of Rights" in linking together freedom and democracy in America and freedom and peace in the world.

* * *

THE FORMER U. S. senator from North Carolina and former president of the University of North Carolina was delivering the commencement address at Kinston High School. He declared:

"It is a violation of the spirit of the historic Bill of Rights to single out for special penalties those free associations of people that were active in a lawful way regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the public school cases.

* * *

"WHAT AMERICA does about our colored fellow citizens in stages of wisdom and good faith will largely determine the stages of wisdom and good faith the moral effectiveness of what America seeks to do in the world for the liberties of the individual, equal justice and law, peace and good will on earth, on which two thirds of the people are colored."

Pointing specifically to the South, he expressed the belief that:

"In the free minds and loyal hearts of millions of people of both races will live and grow in cooperation the unfulfilled teachings of religion, the democratic struggle of freedom for a higher freedom and the aspirations of the American dream with its message of hope in this age of suspicion, frustration and fear."

* * *

IN A challenge to the Class of 1957, he asserted that between the "alternatives of the annihilation of people and the cooperation of nations, "he hoped that classes like their own would mean:

"The dedication of youthful generations to universal brotherhood in the atomic age as the most necessary and practical way of human freedom, survival and progress on our shrinking little earth as the God-given home of the family of man."

He asserted that in the midst of high prosperity the low salaries paid teachers in America are "a violation of democraic decency, a barrier to balanced progress of the people and a blot on the greatness of a free society."

Negroes Granted School Hearing

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

MARION, N.C., Aug. 12 (AP)—The McDowell County Board of Education today granted the requests of 44 Negro students that they be given hearings concerning their applications for transfer to the all white school at Old Fort.

The board will begin the hearings at 6 p.m. Aug. 20 in the office of County Superintendent of Schools Melvin Taylor.

The students have asked that they be transferred to the white school to avoid having to commute to the consolidated Negro school at Marion, 13 miles away.

The requests for hearings came after the McDowell board earlier rejected transfer applications of 66 Negroes on the grounds they were improperly prepared and weren't sent through the correct channels.

CROSS-SECTION OF SCHOOL GROUPS—Educators and other prominent citizens shown above are among the 30-odd members of the North Carolina Citizens Committee for Better Schools and its advisory panel. They are, left to right: Dr. Paul Bishop of Rich Square; Dr. L. S. Cozart, Concord; Hugh Lobdell, Charlotte; John R. Foster and Howard E. Carr, both of Greensboro; Dr. Thomas J. Watkins, Charlotte; Joseph Moye, Greenville; A. S. Brower, Durham, chairman of the State Board of Education; Dr. Charles F. Carroll, Raleigh, State superintendent of education; Dr. Jasper Memory, Winston-Salem; and Leo Jenkins of Greenville. Jenkins, Drs. Carroll, Memory and Cozart are on the committee's advisory panel; the others are members of the committee which held an organizational meeting here yesterday.

State Organizes Long-Range Program For Better Schools

News & Observer Thurs. 1-24-57 Raleigh, N.C.

North Carolina is organizing a long-range campaign to awaken its citizens to the problems and opportunities of the public schools.

Gradual improvement of the schools is the announced aim of the program, and the job will be done at the local level. The organizational work began here yesterday at sessions of the North Carolina Citizens Committee for Better Schools and its advisory panel.

Governor Luther H. Hodges, who addressed the group at a dinner last night in the Sir Walter Hotel here, spoke of the occasion as "a new day in public school education in that we are recognizing at a state level the need for a non-professional, non-paid citizens to represent the hundreds of communities of the State" in the campaign.

Holt McPherson, High Point newspaper editor, who is chairman of the committee, stated the objectives of the group would be "to help North Carolinians realize how important our public schools are to our expanding democracy and to arouse in each community the intelligence and the will to improve our public schools."

News & Observer

The Governor said that McPherson's statement "says to each of us in this good State that we are going to take a good look at our schools at all levels and in all communities. It also indicates that action will follow this look."

To Governor Hodges, the committee which he appointed about two weeks ago, represents a sincere and open approach. "It has nothing of professionalism in it," he said, "and it should never have, except for technical advice."

So there could be no misunderstanding, the Governor again pointed out the committee "has nothing to do with, nor will it have anything to do with, the problem of segregation. That problem has no place here. We are interested in good schools for all our children."

Several Negroes are members of the committee.

Hodges also insisted the committee was not to report to anybody except to the public. Contrary to what he intimated in a speech in Durham when he refered to the fact that the committee "might have something" for the 1959 General Assembly, it is not proposed, he said last night, that the committee make a report to any Assembly.

"It is possible that by 1959, it may through other channels have things to suggest to the General Assembly," he explained, "but there will be no official report, as I understand, from the group."

The Governor strongly recommended that the committee should not become involved with school budgets, or other such matters which may come before the 1957 General Assembly. He said the group would lose its influence immediately if its members participated in the oncoming budget

discussions.

As the State took over more and more of the school business in North Carolina, the Governor observed, the localities felt less and less responsibility. What should be done now, in his opinion, is to bring about a better balance between the State and the communities in school problems.

"We should take time . . . to raise questions and to get the answers," he said.

McPherson told the group, he was concerned "at some disturbing trends in schools in recent years" and that he did not share the belief that "there's nothing wrong with the schools that money won't cure."

Money can help, he admitted. "But the trouble runs deeper," he said. "It reaches into the homes, to attitude of parents. I fear that when North Carolina out of necessity, leveled the school structure it paid a price for what was gained. In causing schools to conform to that pattern we cut off the head instead of the feet."

"Our job, stated as simply as it can be put, is to put a head back on the schools.

"That won't be easy.

"But it is necessary if schools are to have the power and force to move and act for themselves."

As an example of a successful effort at organizing for better schools at the local level, Dallas Herring of Rose Hill, a member of the State Board of Education, discussed the job done in Duplin County.

"The objective investigation which these citizens were making of their schools was not long underway before it was unanimously agreed that the basic problem in their situation was too many schools, few of which were really large enough to do an effective job," he said. "They then urged the board of education to consolidate them in new buildings with improved education programs. They took their case to the people with our blessing and they came back to us with unanimous support for the consolidation of seven of the 10 high schools.

Herring was, at that time, chairman of the education board.

Late in the afternoon, the committee was divided into three discussion groups. Each group prepared a set of answers to 16 questions on organizing for better schools and getting the State committee off to a good start. The groups reassembled at 6 p. m. and reported on the discussions.

Of necessity, the busy Governor usually remains at a meeting just long enough to make his scheduled address. It was a different matter yesterday. So interested was he in the school meeting, he showed up at the hotel shortly before 3 p. m. and remained until the meeting adjourned shortly before 9 p.m.

The Governor also presented the committee his personal check for $100 to help cover the costs of the meeting.

Greensboro School Board:

News + Observer 1-16

Delays Negro Application Decision

Thurs. 6-20-57

GREENSBORO, June 19 (UP)—The Greensboro School Board has put off for at least another month decisions in requests by nine Negro students that they be admitted to all-white schools in Greensboro this fall.

Raleigh, N.C.

But in doing so, the Board may have set the wheels of another integration suit into motion, similar to one which has resulted in a federal court decision that a Greensboro golf course must be desegregated.

Indications of such a suit came from Negro Attorney J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro, who represented four of the nine Negroes who have asked for reassignment to all-white schools here.

Following the Board's decision Tuesday night to defer action on the integration requests until its July meeting, Lee said that time would be so short for an appeal that "if we have to go to Federal Court, we wouldn't have time. You give us a remedy, but it's not a remedy."

However, following the meeting, Lee would not say whether he definitely plans to take the matter to the courts.

He did say, however, that he believed the Board had had sufficient time to study the applications, and that should the Board turn them down in its July meeting "that would mean we would have to wait until the latter part of August to come before you for a hearing.

"That hearing would be only a week or so before school opens."

Board Atty. Robert Moseley had said earlier that "All of these requests . . . should be scrutinized carefully. We have not had sufficient time to go into these matters—and for that reason only and for no other reason, I believe we should wait until further study is given to the matter."

The Board previously had deferred action on the requests in its May meeting, giving as a reason the fact that the applications were not made formally.

Ruling In Louisiana School Case

News + Observer Raleigh, N. C. P.1

Not to Affect N. C., Patton Says

Tues. 6-18-57

Atty. Gen George Patton said yesterday he did not think a U.S. Supreme Court decision which, in effect, struck down Louisiana's pupil assignment law would have any effect on the school segregation situation in North Carolina.

The decision in the Louisiana case "is not going to affect North Carolina's pupil assignment law "one way or another," Patton told newsmen when asked for comment on the Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court, in a decision announced in Washington, declined to review a circuit court decision which held the Louisiana law unconstitutional.

Patton said there is a big difference in the Louisiana and the North Carolina assignment laws.

His comments were echoed and amplified by Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Giles who has specialized in handling segregation matters in the Attorney General's office.

Giles said he did not think "the decision in the Louisiana case affects North Carolina's situation at all."

Giles pointed out that the Louisiana Legislature at the same time it enacted its assignment law which says, "All public elementary and secondary schools in the state of Louisiana shall be operated separately for white and colored children. This provision is made in the exercise of the state's police power."

In carrying out the assignment law, Louisiana parish school superintendents were forbidden to violate the provision of the law calling for separate schools, Giles added.

The laws, he said, are "nothing at all like North Carolina's assignment statute" which provides that local boards shall assign pupils to schools using a number of criteria which do not include race.

In addition, Giles pointed out that the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled the North Carolina assignment statute to be constitutional and the Supreme Court had declined to review the circuit court decision.

News + Observer

He said the attorney general's office had interpreted this to mean that the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of North Carolina's Pupil Assignment Law.

The Supreme Court let stand a decision striking down Louisiana's pupil assignment plan. The plan was adopted in 1954 after the Supreme Court ruled against racial segregation in public schools.

The decision which the Supreme Court refused to review was given by the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans. It was appealed by the Orleans parish school board—the first time any pupil assignment plan has been involved in such an appeal.

The Circuit Court in the same decision held invalid a 1954 Louisiana law calling for racial segregation in the state schools. The Circuit Court also said Louisiana constitutional provisions for maintenance of segregated schools were invalid.

Seek Enlarged Integration In North Carolina

Black Dispatch

Fri. 8-2-57

Oklahoma City

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Parents of 36 school children whose applications for admission to previously all-white schools were turned down by the Charlotte school board were scheduled to meet here today to prepare an appeal to the school board for reconsideration of the rejected applications.

On July 23, the school board voted to assign to white schools five of the 41 children who applied. Similar action was taken by school boards in Winston-Salem and Greensboro in accordance with the state's pupil assignment act permitting local action to integrate the schools. Winston-Salem reassigned one child and Greensboro, six. A total of 51 pupils made application for reassignment in the three cities.

The decision to admit 12 of the applicants to "white" schools was the first voluntary step toward integration of the elementary and secondary public schools in North Carolina and the first break in the hitherto solid defiance of the Supreme Court's ban on segregated education by authorities in eight southern states. In addition to North Carolina, these include Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Commenting on the action of the three school boards, Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, said: "It is encouraging to see North Carolina move into the class of respectability as to implementation of the Supreme Court decision in the field of public education. The school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro are to be commended for . . . approving the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools. The NAACP in North Carolina had predicted that school boards in the larger cities of western North Carolina would take the leadership in the desegregation of the public schools of the state."

Tri-State School Group Meets For Integration Talk

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 7-5-57

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—(ANP) School officials from three cities that are preparing to act on applications from Negro students to attend white schools next fall met at Charlotte, N. C., last week to discuss the situation but no decision in the matter had been made as of press time.

The meeting was to bring together officials from this city, Charlotte and Greensboro where a total of 56 applications for admittance into white schools have been made by Negro students.

E. T. Pullen of Winston-Salem said the group would discuss integration request as well as other mutual problems facing the three school systems.

Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro:

News & Observer Thurs. 6-27-57

School Racial Meets to Continue

Raleigh N.C.

CHARLOTTE, June 26 (AP) — School officials from North Carolina's three largest cities indicated after a closed meeting here today that they will continue joint consultation on desegregation problems.

The three cities — Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro—all have pending applications from Negro children seeking to attend white schools.

None of the school boards involved has acted on the applications.

A statement issued after today's meeting said that the session was held "to continue discussion of problems involved in the consideration of recently received applications for change of assignment in three school systems."

No action was taken by the group, the statement said.

It concluded: "Plans for continued study of the problems involved were made with the possibilities of future meetings also being discussed.

The Charlotte school board will meet tomorrow morning, but officials have indicated that the 41 Negro applications for changes will not be considered.

Greensboro has nine applications and Winston-Salem six.

Board In Raleigh to Meet Soon

News & Observer Sun. 7-28-57

Raleigh N.C.

BY FRANCES WALLS.

Threatened bombing of the home of a Negro applicant to attend a Raleigh white school and action by school boards in three cities in the State to integrate schools seem to be having little effect on the local situation.

The Raleigh School Board is to meet Aug. 6 to consider the application of Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., 14-year-old Negro boy who is seeking transfer from Ligon to the all-white Broughton High School.

Only Application.

It is the only application of a Negro for transfer to a white school received by the board for 1957-58.

Mrs. Holt received a telephone call from a man who threatened to bomb her home "if you don't quit sending messages to the school board."

She received another call from a woman who said she did not want her children attending school with the Negro boy.

The Holts also received a letter from the "Wake County Patriots of North Carolina" stating, "We should like to have conditions of peace and good will to continue between the white and Negro people of this region. Your act helps to destroy that peace and good will."

Holt said the threats were an apparent attempt to frighten him into withdrawing the application.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt said yesterday they would not withdraw the application.

Wife Upset.

"I think it is ridiculous that such things like this have to happen," said the father. "I try to ignore it but the calls have, of course, upset my wife."

The decision of the Greensboro, Charlotte and Winston-Salem school boards to admit Negroes to white schools will not "affect our decision," said Raleigh School Board member Victor Fisher yesterday.

"There are seven people on that Board (Raleigh) and I'm only one of them but I think each will deliberate in his own mind and vote his own conviction," said Fisher.

He said he thought the decisions to admit the Negro students were the result of the "deliberation of a lot of well-thinking people."

"We're not going to make everybody happy, no matter what we do. I hope we will do the right thing. I trust the good Lord gives us the right decision," said Fisher.

Fred J. Carnage, only Negro member of the Raleigh board, commented, "I certainly think they acted in accordance with the law set out by our Legislature and the laws of the Federal government. As I see it they were doing what was legally and morally right."

Another member Leroy Martin, asked about his reaction, said, "I don't know what their problem or situation was. It's hard to know what to think." He said he believed they thought they were "facing the inevitable and went ahead and acted accordingly."

Martin said he had no idea what the school board here will do regarding the Holt application.

Board Members J. W. York, Mrs. J. L. Stough and Lewis H. Powell would make no comments on the matter. W. G. Enloe, Raleigh mayor and ex officio chairman of the Board, was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

Jesse O. Sanderson, Raleigh school superintendent who is vacationing on the Coast, said he had no comment to make. He said plans are still for the Board to consider the application on Aug. 6.

The Holts said yesterday they would not attend the school board meeting to which they have been invited.

Mrs. Holt said, "I don't think it's fair for us and our son to be subjected to questions. No one else is having to appear before the Board."

Although the Holt application is the only one from a Negro seeking admission to a white school, the Board has received numerous applications for students to attend other schools of their own race. None of these applicants have been requested to appear before the Board.

School board action on the Holt application has been postponed twice because the full membership of the school board was not present. An agreement was made among board members that matters concerning integration would not be discussed except in the presence of the full board.

At the last meeting, however, members voted to dispose of the application at the Aug. 6 meeting regardless of the number in attendance.

66 ask integration of Old Fort school

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57

Baltimore Md.

MARION, N.C. — Some 66 children last Thursday beat the deadline by a matter of hours by applying admission to Old Fort school for whites. There is no school for colored in Old Fort.

The move was made in accordance with a recent court decision that all administrative remedies must be exhausted before relief can be sought in the courts.

* * *

SAMUEL H. MITCHELL, attorney for the children, said that he would take the issue back to the courts if the McDowell County Board of Education did not act favorably on the applications.

Melvin H. Taylor, superintendent, acknowledged that the applications had been received in the mail. He indicated that the board may act on the requests early in August.

He pointed out that the board was originally scheduled to meet Aug. 5 to discuss a matter which has been postponed. "Now, maybe we'll meet anyway," Taylor said.

* * *

THE COUNTY assigns its pupils to schools by publishing a legal notice in a local paper.

Old Fort parents are trying to get their children in school there to avoid having them transported 13 miles to this city daily to attend school.

Appeals of 20 Negro Pupils Denied By Charlotte Board

News & Observer Fri. 8-16-57

Raleigh N.C.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 15 (UP)— The City School Board today denied the appeals of 20 Negro pupils to be reassigned to white schools here.

Negro leaders have hinted that the cases may be the basis for a court test of the State's Pupil Assignment Law.

The Board had no comment on its denials of the petitions. All Board members voted unanimously to adopt the report.

The 20 students were among 24 who originally appealed decisions denying them entrance to white schools. The other four, along with a brother who was assigned to a white school, have moved, making them ineligible to attend the school to which they applied.

The School Board last month accepted five Negro pupils and rejected 35 to be reassigned to white schools this fall. Twenty-four of the pupils asked the board for a re-hearing.

At hearings on the appeals Aug. 7, leading Negro attorney, C. O. Pearson hinted the cases might result in lawsuits.

He said "Everybody knows these decisions are bound to be tested somewhere."

At that time, Kelly M. Alexander, head of the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said it was "premature" to say if the cases could be appealed to the courts.

Alexander's son was one of the appellants denied today.

NORTH CAROLINA SETS SCHOOL TEST

Times Sun. 7-28-57

Majority of Reaction Favors Cities' Plans for a Modest Start on Integration

New York

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27— The decision of school boards in North Carolina's three largest cities to admit a limited number of Negro students to previously all-white schools has aroused pro and con comment in the state. The majority of the reaction to the proposed change in September has been favorable.

Editorials generally have endorsed the action. The tenor of these in the larger papers was that the school boards had acted courageously. The modest start of integration will be invaluable, many editorials contended, when the state is called upon to defend its 1956 pupil assignment statute in Federal courts.

The cities deciding to permit some integration were Charlotte, which accepted applications of five Negroes; Greensboro, six; and Winston-Salem, one. Last year in its segregated schools, Charlotte had 19,141 white pupils and 9,742 Negroes; Greensboro, 12,906 whites and 5,019 Negroes; and Winston-Salem 10,398 whites and 7,898 Negroes.

Raleigh Negro in Plea

Raleigh is to act in August on the application of one Negro student. Durham has several applications still to decide upon and Swain County is to consider six applications next week. In most schools, the deadline for applying for a transfer to another school has passed.

W. T. Joyner of Raleigh, vice chairman of the advisory committee that developed the state's pupil assignment system, said it would be "reasonable" to assume that some other boards would admit Negroes to white schools. He repeated a statement he made last year, that "some mixing of our schools is inevitable and must occur."

Other members of his committee said the state's hand had been strengthened by the move. However, the chairman, Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, observed merely that he hoped the board had "acted only after the most careful and prayerful study and consideration." He said they probably had concluded that there was "no legal basis for denying the applications for reassignment."

Gov. Luther H. Hodges said he neither approved nor disapproved the action.

Leaders of the North Carolina Patriots, a white supremacy organization, denounced the move but did not indicate what they would do. In Greensboro, parents of half a dozen white children indicated they would seek to have their children transferred to all-white schools.

Governor Noncommittal

I. Beverly Lake, former assistant Attorney General and leader of an anti-integration group, expressed disappointment over the changes. He also doubted that the admissions of Negroes would help in court tests of North Carolina's law. In Raleigh, anonymous persons telephoned threats of bombings and burnings to parents of the Negro child who had applied for admission to the white school.

Outside North Carolina, John Kasper, convicted of contempt that he would come to North Carolina to help organize citizens councils in a racial case at Clinton, Tenn., said in a telephone interview

3 No. Carolina Cities Vote To Integrate Public Schools

Weekly Sat. 8-3-57 P. 1

New Orleans, La.

Winston-Salem, N.C. - (ANP) North Carolina became the first state of the "Deep and Solid" South to lift the white racial curtain off its public school system last Tuesday when three cities voted simultaneously to admit 12 Negro children to previously all white schools.

The cities acted through meetings of their Boards of Education at the same hour and same date, July 23. The cities and the pupils admitted were as follows:

Winston-Salem - Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E.E. Bailey. She will be transferred from all-Negro Atkins High School to Reynolds High School in the 11th grade. The board also approved the admission of two sisters, Gwendolyn and Velma Louise Smith, but their mother, Mrs. Geneva Smith, withdrew the applications for "personal reasons."

Greensboro - Josephine Ophelia Boyd from Dudley High School to Pisgah High School. Harold McDuffie Davis, Elijah J. Herring, Jr., and Russell Herring from Lincoln Junior High School to Gillespie Junior High School, and Brenda Kay Florence and Jimmy B. Florence from Bluford School to Gillespie Elementary School.

Charlotte - Dorothy Geraldine Counts, 15, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. H.L. Counts, 10th grade, from West Charlotte High School to Harding High School; William Pinkney Hamlin, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs Murray Hamlin, and Dolores Maxine Huntley, 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Huntley, seventh grade, from York Road Junior High School to Alexander Graham Junior High School.

Giraud Lilly Roberts, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roberts, eighth grade, from Second Ward High School to Piedmont Junior High School, and Gustavus Allen Roberts, 16, Girvaud's brother, 11th grade, from Second Ward to Central High School.

Weekly P. 8

At their meetings, the Winston-Salem board rejected three Negro applications for transfer; the Greensboro board rejected one and transferred one to Woman's college for consideration, and the Charlotte board rejected 35. Included among the 35 in Charlotte was the child of Kelly Alexander, state president of the NAACP.

In Greensboro, Cheryl Edmunds will await action by Woman's college for admission to the Curry High School, operated by the college. Greensboro also reserves the right to transfer a white child from the newly integrated schools

Chapel Hill Board Spurns Integration

Wkly. P. 4

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (ANP) — Without saying why it did so, the Chapel Hill school board here last week turned down the bid of a Negro student for transfer to an all-white school this fall.

Sat. 8-24-57

The integration petition was brought by 12-year-old James V. Weaver through his father, Preston R. Weaver, a shoe repairman.

The older Weaver said he had not made up his mind whether or not he would appeal the decision. Unless he does and is successful, the five local schools here will be completely segregated next year.

The school board made no public statement in its denial of the Weaver application, but the board unanimously rejected the bid.

66 Old Fort Negroes Rejected For Transfer to White School

News & Observer Sun. 8-4-57

Raleigh, N.C.

MARION, Aug. 5 (UP) — The McDowell County School Board today rejected the applications of 66 Negro pupils to attend the white school at Old Fort, the first white school in North Carolina where Negroes attempted to break color bars.

The refusal came on a technicality. The board ruled the applications were not made on the proper forms, and were not made to the proper official.

The 66 applications were received July 17 by County School Superintendent Melvin Taylor. They were received in the mail from Negro Attorney Samuel S. Mitchell of Raleigh.

The board held today that such applications for transfer must be made to the principal of the school to which application is made.

Standard Form.

It also said the county has a form, used here for several years, on which such applications must be made.

The children, all of Old Fort, now attend the Negro elementary and high schools at Marion. Old Fort has no Negro school. It was closed in 1951.

The applications were the second attempt to gain entrance for Negroes to the Old Fort School. The previous attempt came in 1955 when five Negro children showed up at the white school on opening day. They were turned down.

That case has been before state and federal courts for almost three years. And it brought the first test of the constitutionality of the State's Pupil Assignment Law.

Both the state supreme court and federal courts have upheld the act in the Old Fort case.

The case also produced the state's only recorded incident of violence concerning school segregation. Albert Joyner, the Negro man who took the five children to the school, was involved in a fist fight with a white man in downtown Old Fort after the incident.

The Negro parents appealed to Federal Court and Judge Wilson Warlick ruled they had not exhaused all remedies available under state courts. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals later upheld this ruling.

The Negroes filed a suit in Superior Court. Judge George B. Patton, now Attorney General, ruled that the Negroes should not have applied as a group, but should have applied individually.

Commenting on the action of the three school boards, Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, said: "It is encouraging to see North Carolina move into the class of respectability as to implementation of the Supreme Court decision in the field of public education. The school boards of Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro are to be commended for...approving the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools. The NAACP in North Carolina had predicted that school boards in the larger cities of western North Carolina would take the leadership in the desegregation of the public schools of the state."

Want More Students Admitted

Call P. 1

Fri. 8-2-57

NAACP Seeks Enlargement Of De-Segregation

Kansas City, Mo.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Parents of 36 school children whose applications for admission to previously all-white schools were turned down by the Charlotte school board were scheduled to meet here today to prepare an appeal to the school board for reconsideration of the rejected applications.

On July 23 the school board voted to assign to white schools five of the 41 children who applied. Similar action was taken by school boards in Winston-Salem and Greensboro in accordance with the state's pupil assignment act permitting local action to integrate the schools. Winston-Salem reassigned one child and Greensboro, six. A total of 51 pupils made application for reassignment in the three cities.

The decision to admit 12 of the applicants to "white" schools was the first voluntary step towards integration of the elementary and secondary public schools in North Carolina and the first break in the hitherto solid defiance of the Supreme Court's ban on segregated education by authorities in eight southern states. In addition to North Carolina, these include Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Rejected children appeal board ruling

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-17-57

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The local school board had under consideration last week appeals filed by parents of 24 children who have been denied admission to "white" schools in a recent decision of the board.

While the board last month transferred two colored children to formerly all white schools, it rejected applications for transfers from 24 others. It said it would rule on the appeals, but set no date.

* * *

C. O. PEARSON of Durham, chairman of the legal redress committee of the NAACP, counsel for the parents, refused to say whether legal action might be expected if the school board turned down some of the appeals.

In a broad hint that legal action might be expected in such an eventuality, however, Mr. Pearson added: "I think that everyone understands that this procedure will be tested legally."

* * *

AMONG REASONS given in the statements asking for reassignment are:

1. The child lives closer to a "white" school, yet has the hardship of traveling a greater distance to a "colored" school.

2. Segregated schools provide ineffective education. "Our children cannot be taught in a segregated school to live in an unsegregated society," one statement said.

3. Segregated schools cannot be tolerated because they are illegal and teach disrespect for law.

4. Segregated schools are inherently unequal because of their psychological effect on colored children.

Editor Cites Heart Of Integration War

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 5

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — "I doubt that very many colored people object to going to schools attended exclusively by other members of their race.

"I do believe that most colored people probably object strenuously to being required to go to schools limited to their own race.

"They do not like the implication that they are inferior. Their protest is not so much against colored schools as it is against enforced segregation."

That view of the colored man's fight to knock out segregation in the South was expressed last week by Reed Sarratt, executive editor of two Winston-Salem daily newspapers, before the local Lions Club.

* * *

"NORTH CAROLINA school boards, in my opinion, can remove race from consideration in assigning children to schools without causing much change in the racial complexion of the student bodies of the schools," he said.

Mr. Sarratt added:

"All that the courts require is that no child shall be excluded from a school because of race which he otherwise is entitled to attend.

"School officals who delay action until confronted with a court order to desegregate lose the initiative for making policy decisions on the matter.

"Evidence grows that leaders, in shaping North Carolina's policy, would welcome a start somewhere in the state toward voluntary compliance to demonstrate the workability of the North Carolina 'gradual' plan.

In his opinion, Mr. Sarratt said, the following factors will tend to keep the schools segregated in the absence of legal compulsion:

* * *

1. THE RISE of "equal" schools for colored children.

2. The inadequacy of present school facilities. He said "Most schools are overcrowded to the extent that it would be physically impossible to admit additional pupils to them in any large numbers."

3. Residence. "Most children, whether colored or white, attend schools which are nearest their homes. This practice probably will continue, at least in the cities."

* * *

4. VESTED interest of colored people in their schools. "Facilities, administrative officials, students and the community have gained a great deal through the development of fine colored schools.

"They will not relinquish these gains lightly, provided they can keep them with honor and pride."

Admissions May Help State's Legal Position

News + Observer Wed. 7-24-57 P. 1

Raleigh, N.C.

CHARLOTTE, July 23 (AP) — The action of three North Carolina school boards in assigning a few Negroes to previously all-white schools is expected to bolster the legal position of the state Pupil Assignment Act and Pearsall Plan statutes.

State leaders who have studied the 1955 and 1956 legislation in the light of federal court decisions have contended that some desegregation would be needed to meet judicial tests.

They cite the Virginia pupil-placement act which was overthrown by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals because it was backed up by strict segregation laws.

North Carolina's act was drawn so that it made no mention of race. The Pearsall plan legislation which followed also was framed so that desegregation decisions would be left entirely to local authorities.

The circuit court has said that the North Carolina law is not "unconstitutional on its face" and left open the matter of whether it might be applied in an unconstitutional manner.

Instances of scattered desegregation in the state would be evidence of good faith if the constitutionality of the law is challenged, legal observers say.

The most widely quoted expression of this point of view came last year from Col. William T. Joyner, vice chairman of the governor's Advisory Committee on Schools, which proposed both the assignment act and the Pearsall Plan.

In a speech to the North Carolina State Bar, Joyner said the Pearsall Plan made the assumption there would be some racial mixing in public schools.

"I think that some mixing in some of our schools is inevitable and must occur," he declared.

The veteran attorney went on:

"I do not hesitate to advance my personal opinion, and it is that the admission of less than 1 per cent, for example, one-tenth of 1 per cent of Negro children to schools theretofore attended only by white children, is a small price to pay for the continued operation of our public schools, a small price to pay for the ability to keep the mixing within the bounds of reasonable control."

He then suggested the legal alternative:

"One of the nightmares which besets me on a restless night is that I am in a federal court attempting to defend a school board in its rejection of a transfer requested by a Negro student, when a showing is made in that court that no where in all the state of North Carolina has a single Negro ever been admitted to any one of the more than 2,000 schools attended by white students."

The Pupil Assignment Act, under which the school boards of Charlotte, Winston - Salem and Greensboro acted tonight, was passed by the 1955 General Assembly — the first to meet after the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Schools to Comply In Charlottesville

Star 8-15-57 Thurs. 8-15-57 Washington, D.C.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 15 (AP).—Public schools of this city will comply with a Federal injunction against requiring pupil placement applications, Supt. F. R. Ellis announced yesterday.

Mr. Ellis said the city school board members decided, after consultation with the board's counsel, John S. Battle, to comply with a ruling by Federal District Judge John Paul.

Only July 26, Judge Paul enjoined the local board from "denying entrance" of any pupil to Charlottesville's schools because the parent or guardian failed to apply for assignment to the State Pupil Placement Board, as required by legislation enacted last September by the Virginia General Assembly.

At the same time, Judge Paul declined to order the schools desegregated this fall pending a ruling by the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act, in the Norfolk and Newport News school desegregation cases.

However, Judge Paul, assuming the lower court would be upheld, ordered that his decree calling for desegregation in Charlottesville schools be effective at the start of the first semester after the Supreme Court's decision is given.

66 Negro Pupils Rejected In Bid In North Carolina

Defender P. 5 Thurs. 8-15-57 Louisville, Ky.

Marion, N. C. (ANP) — The applications of 66 Negro pupils to attend the white school at Old Fort were rejected early last week by the McDowell County School Board.

Old Fort is the first white school in the state where Negroes have attempted to break the color barrier.

14d(1)

The refusal was made on a technicality — that applications were not on the proper forms and not made to the proper officials.

The applications were received through the mail last July 17 by County School Superintendent Melvin Taylor. They were sent by Attorney Samuel S. Mitchell of Raleigh.

According to the school board, the applications should have been made to the principal of the school to which transfers is desired, and that the prescribed form, used by the county for several years, should have been submitted.

The pupils, all of Old Fort, are now attending the Negro elementary and high schools at Marion. Old Fort has had no Negro school since 1951.

This marks the second time Negroes have sought to enter Old Fort school. The first attempt was in 1955 when five children showed up at the white school on opening day. They were not permitted to register.

N. C. School Action Virginia Political Issue

News + Observer P. 1 Thurs. 7-25-57 Raleigh, N.C.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24 (AP)—The admission by three North Carolina school boards of 12 Negroes into previously all-white schools brought quick—and divergent—response today from Virginia's two leading contenders for the governor's chair.

Republican Ted Dalton has long advocated for Virginia a North Carolina type pupil assignment plan—one administered by local school boards. He said: "Apparently the school boards in North Carolina preferred to strengthen their position by token compliance with the Supreme Court decision. . . ."

14d(1)

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond saw in the North Carolina development proof that "the assignment plan advocated by Mr. Dalton embraces and accepts the principle of race mixing in the public schools."

Dalton said the action was voluntary on the part of the three cities Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro in North Carolina.

"Under their pupil assignment plan they could first have fought the individual cases through the state and federal courts, whereas Virginia under the Byrd-Stanley-Almond program is already near the end of the rope in the federal courts," Dalton said.

He said North Carolina authorities "are not under court order to admit a single Negro child."

Almond said an assignment plan such as North Carolina's "invites and promotes integration."

'Just Like Other Children,' School Board Is Told

Afro-American Baltimore Md. p. 3

Sat. 8-17-57

Body votes 5-1 to keep color bars

RALEIGH, N. C. — "I think we would be right morally. Legally, I know we would be right. . . I think the sooner a few colored children enter school and the public finds they are just like other children, the sooner the whole thing will be settled."

Fred A. Carnage, Raleigh attorney and school board member, had this to say while putting up a singlehanded and losing battle Wednesday for favorable action on a colored pupil's request for transfer to Needham - Broughton High School.

The pupil, 14-yearold Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., is currently attending Ligon High School, which is located three miles from his home at 1018 Oberlin Rd.

HOLT'S PARENTS, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Holt, applied in June for the transfer to Broughton High School, located only eight blocks from their home.

Action on the application has been passed over twice before because the full membership of the board was not present. The matter was finally brought up Wednesday by School Superintendent Jesse O. Sanderson, who serves as board secretary.

Board member J. W. York remarked that the application "had been pending for some time" and that the members were familiar with it.

"In the interest of the public and the boy, I move the application be denied."

The motion was seconded by Victor Fisher.

Mr. Carnage, the only colored member of the board said:

"I would think this. We ought to have some concrete reason for denying the application. My opinion is the sooner we go ahead and admit, where there's only one like this — a colored boy — the sooner we will relieve the strain people are under.

". . . Unless we have good reason for denying to him a right he is legally entitled to, I think the sooner a few colored children enter school and the public finds they're just like other children, the sooner the whole thing will be settled.

"I think this matter at this time ought to be looked on with favor."

* * *

MR. CARNAGE voiced understanding of the strain attached to admitting the first colored student to an all-white school, but added:

"The strain will be there five years from now. If he is rejected purely on the basis that he is colored, I don't think it sufficient."

* * *

BOARD MEMBER Leroy Martin said: "I feel for the best interest of this boy and Raleigh schools this action (denial of the transfer) should be taken."

"It's been my hope through the years we would be able to avoid court action. I think we have the finest relationship between the races here. I don't think we can forever maintain a school system without taking some colored children. I think the people ought to know that.

". . . But just now, I hope our people will have patience. I'm more interested in appealing to the parents of this boy to give us more time in Raleigh and see how the matter works out in other cities," Mr. Martin concluded.

"Primarily," Mr. Carnage interposed, "my interest is in the Raleigh schools, and if I thought for one instant that admission of the boy would upset the equilibrium of the school, I wouldn't vote for his going."

"No one here doubts that," Mr. Martin said.

* * *

MAYOR W. G. ENLOE, ex-officio chairman of the board, pointed out:

"A number of people have said we could admit this child and it would give us the right to refuse 34 children in the Oberlin Rd. area. Personally, I don't want to be a party to that kind of subterfuge.

"Once the time is right to admit them, the number won't matter. We're doing everything for them citizenwise. I hope there will be no court action to upset the good relationship here."

"I think the board ought to take action in keeping with the law," said Mr. Carnage. "I don't expect the public to approve of it."

The board voted 5-1 against the transfer.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt said that they had not yet decided whether to ask the board for a rehearing and reconsideration.

"At the present time I can not act," said Mr. Holt. "I would have to think about it. In any event I would not go further without legal advice."

Young Holt was an honor pupil with an average between 88 and 91. Upon completion of the 9th grade at Ligon last year.

Raleigh Board Postpones Final Integration Ruling

1+9 ne

By FRANCES WALLS.

"I don't think this means the Board will change its mind," said Raleigh School Board member Leroy Martin yesterday following the Board's postponement until Aug. 28 of final action on a Negro youth's application to attend a white school.

Joseph H. Holt Jr., was denied reassignment from Ligon High School to Broughton in action taken by the Board Aug. 6. His parents requested a hearing on the rejection as provided by law.

At the hearing yesterday Martin moved that action be postponed until the next meeting for study by a committee appointed at the last meeting to study the integration matter.

On the committee are Martin, J. W. York and Fred J. Carnage, only Negro member of the Board.

Motion Renewed.

Prior to Martin's motion, York made the same motion he made at the Aug. 6 meeting—that the Holt application be turned down "for the welfare of the public and the boy."

Neither the Negro youth nor his parents were at the hearing. They were represented by Raleigh attorney Herman Taylor. Taylor read a petition to the Board stating the Board was in error in declining to change young Holt's present school assignment from Ligon to Broughton.

Sat. 8-24-57

The Rev. S. F. Daly appeared before the Board as a citizen and friend of the Holts. He read a statement saying, "one of the reasons advanced" for not admitting Holt was the fact that he would have been the only Negro at the school.

He said:

"The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to say that if the idea of young Holt's being a lone member of his race in the school is a sincere basis of objection on the part of the Board against assigning him to Broughton school, not only is this objection groundless, but the Board itself has in its power full authority to remove this objection completely and summarily: Let the Board assign to accompany young Holt some of his classmates and schoolmates whom the Board would assign to Broughton were they white."

Observers Present.

In addition to Taylor and Bailey three other Negroes attended the meeting to observe. They were Dr. Marguerite Adams, M. D. Haywood and Clark DeVane of Shaw University.

In other action the Board authorized change of assignment of 71 students because of a change in residence and 14 for hardship reasons. Twenty-six tuition students were accepted and 260 original requests for assignment, mostly first graders, were accepted.

The executive committee of the Methodist Home board of trustees notified the Board by letter that it would recommend to the full board of the Home that the orphanage children be transferred to the city system. The students now attend Methodist-Lewis school on the campus along with a number of town children. The changeover would take place not before the 1958-59 term and when room is available at Wiley and Myrtle Underwood schools, said Jesse O. Sanderson, Raleigh school superintendent.

The Board elected the following new teachers:

Mrs. Margaret T. Capps of Raleigh to special education position at Hugh Morson; Mrs. Mary Harold Novak of Knoxville, Tenn., to elementary position; Mrs. Lydia B. Lowie of Wake Forest to science position at Daniels; Miss Edna Earle Nation of Chattanooga, Tenn., to English, dramatic and speech position at Hugh Morson; Mrs. Patricia A. Slagle of Raleigh to elementary position; Mrs. Dorothy Hollifield of Raleigh to girls health and physical education position at Broughton.

Also, Charles W. Wilkerson of Raleigh to biology, swimming and track position at Broughton; Samuel D. Morgan of Marion, to shop position at Broughton; Neill M. Beatty of Elizabethtown to shop position at Broughton; James E. Williams Jr., of Goldsboro to junior high position at Ligon; Mrs. Dorothy C. Thomas of Raleigh to grammar grade position at Washington; Mrs. Louise L. Seawell of Raleigh to elementary position at Washington; and Mrs. Geneva P. Brown of Raleigh to elementary position at Oberlin.

14d(1) 1957 NORTH CAROLINA

County Has 4 "Races," 4 Schools

Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

LUMBERTON, N. C.— The Smiling Indians are really smiling this week.

They'll have their own school bringing to four the number of "different" schools the county must support.

• • •

THE SMILING Indians refuse to go to school with colored students; are not accepted in other Indian schools, and - of course- -are not allowed to attend white schools. Thus, they'll have to have their own, even though only 40 are now eyeing high school studies.

14d(1)

North Carolina law provided schools for white, colored and Indian pupils but Robeson county is doing the state one better by adding facilities for Smiling Indians. The cost of the venture will be $50,000.

• • •

SMILINGS NOW attend a 2-teacher frame school that supplied education only up to the eighth grade. After that grade, they were compelled to leave the county if they planned to continue their education.

Robeson's Lumbee Indians deny the Smilings' claim that they are Indians. The Smilings first came into Robeson county in 1911 claiming they were Lumbees from Sumter, S. C. "Not so" replied the Lumbees who asked that some "safeguard" be set up so that they would not have to accept "migrants coming into the county claiming to be Indians."

• • •

SMILING INDIANS mostly have European features with complexion ranging all the way up and down the scale.

Many of them have—in the past—gone to McColl, S. C. for high school training, but the addition of a teacher and the building of their new school will give them a chance at education "at home" in the future. The school is to be located on Highway 130 south of Maxton.

Old Fort Gets 66 Negro Applications

News & Observer

MARION, July 18 (AP)—Sixty-six Old Fort Negro children today applied for admission to the white school at Old Fort, beating by a matter of hours the deadline for asking for racial integration in McDowell County schools this year.

Melvin H. Taylor, county superintendent of schools, said the applications were received in the mail this morning. Today was the last day that pupils, through their parents, could ask for reassignment to other schools. McDowell assigns its pupils to schools by publication of a legal notice in the local newspapers.

The applications represent the latest step in drawn-out attempts by Old Fort Negroes to have their children attend the Old Fort school rather than a Negro consolidated school at Marion, 13 miles away.

There is no Negro school at Old Fort.

Taylor said the Board of Education had planned to meet Aug. 5 and that the principal item of business was to have been the inspection of construction at various school buildings in the county. However, because an architect would be unable to keep the date, it had been planned to change it to a later date.

"Now, maybe we'll meet anyway," Taylor said, implying that they did not say the matter of the assignment application would be considered.

The board last met on July 1.

In Raleigh, Samuel H. Mitchel, attorney for the Old Fort Negroes, said the applications were made in accordance with a federal court decision that "administrative remedies" under the state's pupil assignment law must be exhausted before relief can be sought in court.

Mitchell also indicated he would take the matter back to the courts if McDowell board didn't act favorably.

Greensboro Parents Hope To Halt Integration Move

News & Observer

GREENSBORO, Aug. 3 (UP)—Three white parents have filed an 11th hour court appeal in an attempt to prevent racial integration at previously all-white schools in Greensboro, United Press learned today.

The three appealed to Guilford County Superior Court the decision by the Greensboro Board of Education last week to open the doors of three white schools to six Negroes starting with the fall term next month.

The appeal by J. E. Turner Jr., James A. Strunks and James W. Cudworth, each of whom said he is a parent of a white child attending at least one of the three schools, was filed at 11:35 p.m. Friday—only 25 minutes before the appeal deadline.

Friday Deadline.

Notice of the action was given members of the Board of Education 15 minutes later. Midnight Friday was the deadline, under the State's 1955 Pupil Assignment Law allowing 10 days for appeal from reassignment decisions by a board of education.

Thus by the margin of a few minutes Greensboro came to follow similar action taken in Charlotte, where the Board of Education has opened the doors of all-white schools to five Negro students. The move by five Charlotte parents was made Wednesday.

And as in the Charlotte case, the Greensboro parents said they were "being aggrieved" by the board's orders, and that, in making the appeal, they acted "on their own behalf and on the behalf of all other parents and taxpayers similarly situated."

J. J. Shields, attorney for the three parents, told United Press he sees "only a very slim chance" that the case will be heard before the scheduled opening — and integration — of the schools here next month.

No Integration Yet.

However, Shields added, "It is our position that while this case is in litigaiton, there can be no integration of the schools." He said the Pupil Assignment Law provides that for as long as such cases are in the courts "the situation is just as if the board had not acted on the applications."

Shields also said that if the appeal was unsuccessful in the Superior Court, it would be taken to the State Supreme Court.

He said the appeal is based on that section of the Pupil Assignment Law that says reassignment shall be made on the basis that it " . . . provides for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils . . ."

Tarheelia Leaders Accept Integration

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P.3

Baltimore Md.

RALEIGH, N.C. — The responsible leaders in North Carolina have generally responded favorably to the action of three school boards in the state in accepting a few colored pupils in formerly all white schools.

A veteran white attorney declared that it is reasonable to expect that "at some time in the near future" there will be more than three school boards in the state that will admit colored pupils to "white schools."

The man, Col. W.T. Joyner of Raleigh, chairman of the N.C. Advisory Committee on Education, said this is expected because of the many school districts and different conditions existing in the state.

* * *

SPEAKING AT his beach cottage at Morehead City, Mr. Joyner said his position had not changed from last year when he told the state bar association in a speech that "some mixing in our schools is inevitable and must occur."

Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, chairman of the advisory committee on education said, "I would suppose and I hope that these school boards acted only after the most careful and prayerful study and consideration."

Mr. Pearsall, author of the "Pearsall Plan," added that he could "only assume" that the three boards "concluded that there was, under Federal law as now interpreted by the court, no legal basis for denying the applications for reassignment."

* * *

THE RACE relations committee of the Greensboro Ministers Fellowship called on "the good people of Greensboro to stand behind the school board in its policy regarding the admission of students to our schools without distinction of race or color."

Five ministers signed a resolution adopted by the committee, which stated in part:

"We approve the program of moderation which is, on the one hand, to carry out the laws of our state and of the United States; while on the other it is to make every effort to care for those who are dsturbed by their action."

Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction, said:

"The assignment of pupils imposes upon each local school board the moral and legal obligation to act in good faith and with appropriate regard for the best interests of all persons concerned.

* * *

"I CAN only hope," Dr. Carroll added, "that the people of this state will comprehend and appreciate the burden of decision resting with the men and women who constitute school boards.

"Such an understanding will permit boards and the communities they serve to determine and pursue a reasonable and intelligent course of action."

C. L. Shuping, Greensboro lawyer and general counsel for the segregationist "Patriots" of North Carolina, said he could not say just now what the Patriots plan to do.

Negroes Must Go 40 Miles to School

World-Telegram & Sun New York P.8

By the Associated Press.

BRYSON CITY, N. C., July 31.—Six Negro students must continue to travel 40 miles a day to attend a Negro high school for their own protection, says the Swain County School Board.

Board members last night unanimously turned down the applications of the six students for reassignment to a white school near their homes.

County School Superintendent T. L. Woodard said he feared admitting the Negroes could cause "a real rough time, in my estimation something like Clinton, Tenn."

Mountaineus Swain County, near the Tennessee border, has no Negro schools. Negro students must travel to a high school in Sylva in Jackson County, 20 miles away.

The board said it acted "for the protection of the applicants."

Carolina Cities Vote To Accept Negro Students

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 7-24-57

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 23 (AP) — Three North Carolina cities tonight voted to accept Negro pupils in previously all-white public schools.

It marked the first move toward voluntary desegregation in the public schools in any southeastern state.

Meeting in separate sessions, school boards here and at Winston-Salem and Greensboro voted to reassign 12 Negro children from the all-Negro schools they attended last year to previously all-white schools nearer their homes.

Five of the children are in Charlotte, six in Greensboro and one in Winston-Salem.

55 APPLICATIONS

The boards passed on a combined total of 55 applications from Negro children requesting reassignment to white schools. Of these, 41 were rejected. Charlotte alone turned down 35.

The school boards emphasized that decisions were made on their merits in individual applications and in accordance with the provisions of the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

That act, passed by the 1955 General Assembly, gives local education boards authority to assign pupils to specific schools "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils."

Race is not mentioned in the act.

The act has been held "not unconstitutional on its face" by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, presumably because it does not preclude possible admission of a Negro student to a white school.

A break-through of the racial barriers in North Carolina's larger cities had been expected by many since the U.S. Supreme Court's antisegregation rulings in 1954 and 1955.

In the opinion of many legal experts, the limited desegregation approved tonight will improve the state's legal position in administering the Pupil Assignment Act, and a companion act which provides for local option elections to close schools and tuition grant payments as steps to avoid forced integration.

North Carolina Cities To Integrate Public Schools

(Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.1 Thurs. 7-25-57)

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (INS) — North Carolina's three largest cities, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, prepared Wednesday to admit Negroes to public schools this fall in the first voluntary end to school segregation in the Southeast.

The decisoin announced simultaneously late Tuesday night, brought bitter protest and some dark but vague threats from some prosegregation leaders.

In sum total, the three school boards approved admission of 12 out of 55 Negroes who had applied for admission to White Schools. There are a total of 22,659 Negro and 24,445 white pupils in the three cities.

One Negro will be admitted to white schools in Winston-Salem, five in Charlotte and six at Greensboro.

There are no integrated schools below the College level in North Carolina.

TO TEST CLOSING PLAN

Kenneth Whitsett, of Charlotte, local official of the Patroits of North Carolina, Inc., declared: "We will test the plan of closing the schools. The citizens of this State are indignant and surprised at this school Board action."

The pro-segregation Patroits have been dormant, and Whitseell admitted: "We didn't expect this action, we were caught without a plan." He emphasized, however, that his organization stands for "law and order," and added, "if there is no way out in the long run, we will just have to accept it.

Another Patroit leader C. L. Sheping, told the Greensboro Board at its meeting, "If this Board permits integration of one single colored boy or girl to any branch of the school system of Greensboro you shall be condemned, vilified, damned and cursed. If you want to do any integrating, do it amongst yourselves. If you want to live down there with the colored people, then go ahead."

John Forster, chairman of the Winston-Salem School Board, pointed out that the board still reserves the right to re-assign to other schools "within the limits of available facilities those children whose parents desire such re-segregation." he added:

"The Board will do all it can to elimimate and dissatisfication which may grow out of the Board's action tonight."

Negro Pupils

School Boards in Charlotte, Winston - Salem and Greensboro Approve Negroes For Admission to Previously All - White Public Schools Under Pupil Assignment Act; 41 Applications Are Rejected

(News & Observer Wed. 7-24-57)

By ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Three North Carolina cities — Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro—tonight approved 12 Negro pupils for admission to previously all-white public schools.

(Raleigh N.C.)

The action, marking the first move toward voluntary desegregation in any Southeastern state, came in separate meetings of school boards in the three cities.

Five of the children are in Charlotte, six in Greensboro and one in Winston-Salem.

The boards passed on a combined total of 55 applications for reassignment of Negro pupils. Of these. 41 were rejected. Charlotte turned down 35, Greensboro one and Winston-Salem three.

Basis For Decision.

The school boards emphasized that decisions were made on the merits in individual applications and in accordance with the provisions of the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

That act, passed by the 1955 General Assembly, gives local education boards authority to assign pupils to specific schools "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils."

Race is not mentioned in the act.

The act has been held constitutional "on its face" by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, presumably because it does not preclude possible admission of a Negro student to a white school.

Break-Through.

A break-through of the racial barriers in North Carolina's larger cities had been expected by many since the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings in 1954 and 1955.

Since early June, the Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston - Salem boards had been considering the reassignment requests filed just after the last school year ended.

The Charlotte board issued a statement explaining its action.

The decision to reassign five pupils came after the board found "it had no discretion to assign them elsewhere," the statement said.

Legal Advice.

The board declared that it had sought the best legal advice "to determine its responsibility under the Pupil Assignment Act and the governing opinions of the United States Supreme Court and the Fourth Circuit Court of appeals."

The statement concluded with these words:

"The board has taken this step only with the greatest concern and after earnest and prayerful consideration of the many complex factors involved. Its chief motivation has been a sincere desire to preserve the public schools of Charlotte and North Carolina."

Reasons given for the actions of the Winston-Salem board followed the language of the Pupil Assignment Act.

Both Winston-Salem and Greensboro also considered a number of reassignment applications from pupils desiring to change to another school of their race.

The Charlotte board confined its consideration to the desegregation requests.

Charlotte's five approved requests were from three girls and two boys, ranging in ages from 12 to 16.

Three were reassigned to junior high schools and two to high schools.

The three Winston-Salem Negroes were all high school students.

Five of the Greensboro pupils were approved to enter a school containing both elementary and junior high school grades and one is a high school student.

In the opinion of many legal experts, the limited desegregation approved tonight will improve the state's legal position in administering the Pupil Assignment Act and the Pearsall Plan, which provides for local option elections to close schools and tuition grant payments as steps to avoid forced integration.

One other large Tar Heel city — Raleigh — still has a pending request by a Negro for reassignment to a white school.

Five such requests have been made to the Mecklenburg Board of Education, with no action taken.

Negro Students Refused At North Carolina Schools

(Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 8-10-57)

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 5 (Special) —An appeal from the school board decision rejecting the requests of 24 Negro pupils for reassignment from Negro to white schools was filed here Tuesday.

The Charlotte school board, in an historic move, lowered the segregation barriers in the schools here by voting to admit five Negro students to all white schools.

In accepting the five, the school board turned down 35 others who had applied.

Notices of appeal from the decision by the 24 parents were received at the school office Monday.

Kelly Alexander, whose son was refused reassignment, said he and other parents were asking for a hearing on the applications to find out specifically and definitely what criteria and standards the board used in admitting some students and refusing others."

Alexander pointed out that the notice received by the parents who were refused gave no explanation why the students request for transfer were turned down.

The Swain County Board of Education also refused to lower segregation barriers to admit six Negro students to white school at Bryson City, and instead voted to reassign the six to an all Negro unaccredited school at Sylvia in the next county.

Charlotte Negro Parents Carry Appeals to Board

(News & Observer Thurs. 8-8-57)

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Charlotte School Board took under consideration tonight appeals filed by parents of 24 Negro children denied admission to white schools here in a recent board decision.

The board transferred five Negro children to white schools last month and rejected 24 applications. The board said it would rule soon on the appeals.

C. O. Pearson of Durham, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and Thomas H. Wyche, a local lawyer, represented all the parents.

Asked if legal action was expected if the school board turned down some of the appeals, Pearson would not say.

He added, however, "I think everyone understands that this procedure will be tested legally."

Among the reasons given in the statements asking reassignment were these:

1. The child lives closer to a white school, yet has the hardship of traveling a greater distance to a Negro school.

2. Segregated schools provide ineffective education. "Our children cannot be taught in a segregated school to live in an unsegregated society," one statement said.

3. Segregated schools cannot be tolerated because they are illegal and teach disrespect for law.

4. Segregated schools are inherently unequal because of their psychological effect on Negro children.

Langston Graduate Accepts Unique Position

Miss Verlene Bennett, a recent graduate of Langston university, has been employed in the public school system of Gackle, North Dakota. She will be the only Negro living in the community, and is the first of her race to be employed in the city's school system.

Miss Bennett received the Bachelor of Art degree in Home Economics from Langston university in May of this year. She was recommended to the position by Langston university's placement service and Miss Lenouliah Ganry, professor of home economics and itinerant teacher trainer. Miss Bennett is the daughter of Mrs. Belle Gunley of Henryetta, Okla., and is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Bias Transferred From Home To School, Survey Concludes

Daily World Fri. 6-14-57
Atlanta Ga.

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — A study by a Toledo elementary school faculty has underscored a long standing belief that racial prejudices can be erased only if they are acknowledged as such.

The study was conducted by the school in cooperation with the Board of Community Relations and had the approval of the Toledo Board of Education.

EYES OPENED

Miss Bell Schuh, principal of the school, said her 30-teacher study group had its "eyes opened to what is happening around us."

As a result, she said, her teachers became aware — many for the first time — that group prejudices exist in school and affect both teachers and pupils.

The report took the position that children tend to bring family attitudes to school with them, and prejudices increase with age.

The survey group suggested neighborhood programs as one way to "create an awareness among parents as to prejudices in the home and to stimulate parental thinking."

A COMMON SIGHT on Cleveland's East Side, where schools are completely integrated, shows this unposed group of Mount Pleasant elementary school children about to cross street near the school. Integration in the schools is not faring so well in other parts of the country. INP

14d(1) 1957 OKLAHOMA

CAN'T RIDE BUS TO BETTER SCHOOL FOR "HEALTH REASONS" PATRONS SAY

Black Dispatch

Negro patrons in the Paden school district have opposed sending their children to the Paden school or to Boley, which is outside their school district, for the past two years, for "health reasons." Their children are not physically able to ride buses and it would seriously impair their health to ride public school buses less than three miles to Paden, or four to Boley. Last July 6, the West End school was burned to the ground which served this community, but patrons eager to continue "protecting the health" of the students involved have provided facilities on the farm of Rev. J. W. Tomlin, who acts as spokesman for the group.

(1) View of the temporary West End school, a room which measures about 20x12. (2) Rear view of school showing toilet in foreground. (3) An outbuilding with no floor, where recent digging indicates a new toilet will be placed. (4) The Paden grade school, less than three miles west, but due to "health reasons" the West End patrons have not even applied for admission of their children.

Teacher Integration Asked in Oklahoma City Schools

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla.

Citizens Action Committee Cites Examples of Success in Other Places

Supt. Approves Merit as Basis of Teacher Selection

Following newspaper reports that the pending closing of two all-Negro elementary schools the policy would be continued of taking Negro pupils without taking competent Negro teachers, the Citizens Action Committee intensified its two-year effort to secure integrated faculties at these two schools to be attended by Negro pupils when Banekar and Woodson schools are abandoned in September. Success in this respect appears brighter than ever, although by no means certain as we go to press.

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Monday afternoon, July 22, the Educational Committee of the Citizens Action Committee met with Dr. M. W. Barnes, new superintendent of Oklahoma City schools, and requested his support in securing the adoption and implementation of a policy by the Oklahoma City board of education which would permit the selection of teachers and all other staff members on a basis of merit and without regard to race.

In support of their policy request, the members of the Citizens Action education committee cited with approval similar policy statements coming from boards of education of St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

The Washington, D. C. statement: "Appointments, transfers, preferments, promotions, ratings, or any other matter respecting the officers and employees of the Board shall be predicated solely upon merit and not upon race or color."

Baltimore policy statement: "In the assignment, promotion, and transfer of staff members, the policy of respecting relative merit shall be scrupulously observed. It shall be the purpose of the Department of Education to assign each employee to that position in which he is likely to render his best service to the school and to the community. No person shall be denied any opportunity because of his race."

The committee informed Dr. Barnes that Baltimore, during the school year 1956-57, had 464 Negro teachers employed in racially integrated faculties of 29 different schools, consisting of 14 elementary schools, 10 junior high schools and 5 senior high schools. There were 151 more Negro teachers employed in the Baltimore schools in 1956-57 than the total employed when segregated schools existed. The facts were called to the attention of the new superintendent. West Virginia, it was pointed out, now has 253 Negro teachers on integrated faculties.

St. Louis policy: All teachers pass a national teachers examination. When school were desegregated, teaching staffs were integrated along with student bodies. Harris Teachers college, for instance, has 25 Negro teachers out of a total of 70, the committee reported.

After listening to the committee, Dr. Barnes made clear that the selection of staff members solely on a basis of merit, as requested by the committee, and arranged for the iCtizens Action Committee to appear before the Board of Education at 4:30 Thursday, July 25, in the Board room of the Board of Education building, 900 N. Klein.

Following the report of the Educational committee to the regular meeting of the Citizens Action Committee, Tuesday afternoon at the St. John Baptist church, the same committee was directed to meet the Board of Education, Thursday afternoon.

The committee consists of the following citizens: F. D. Moon, chairman; Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, secretary; Rev. Robert Alexander, Rev. E. J. Perry, Earl Temple, Dr. Frank Cox, Rev. J. C. West, Meredith Mathews, Atty. J. J. Bruce and Rev. W. K. Jackson, president of the Citizens Action Committee.

"CHARMIN' SCHOOL MARM, Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson is already "busy as a bee" at the State O. E. A. meeting convening here today and tomorrow. Secretary-treasurer of the Visiting Counselors and Attendance Workers section of the State Teachers group, Miss Wilson is psychometrist and visiting counselor in the city public system. Recipient of a number of awards for Oklahoma Negroes in the field of education, the attractive school teacher was among the first Negroes admitted to Oklahoma university and also among the first to receive a Master's degree from the University's Graduate school. A more recent accomplishment, Mrs. Wilson was a recipient of a state scholarship last summer to the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., where there is a quota for Negro students—these being "handpicked." Of this experience, the young teacher says, "I was made to feel as a student and not a Negro." Presently she is enrolled at OU where she is doing part-time study on the doctoral level.

NAACP Committee Approves Court Action In Dispute Over School Transfer Policy

The decision to seek federal court action for a ruling against the existing Oklahoma City school's pupil transfer policies was the outcome of a committee meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at 2 p. m. Tuesday at the N. E. Fourth Street YMCA.

Following this meeting comprised of members of the education committee of the Oklahoma City NAACP, a statement recommending "that the branch seek proper relief in the federal courts should these discriminatory practices continue to exist," was issued.

Refuse Transfers to 7

The Tuesday meeting was the outgrowth of an earlier refusal of the Oklahoma City school officials to transfer seven Negro pupils from the integrated Culbertson elementary school to the all-white Harmony elementary school.

The issued statement explained that the recommendations of the education committee were "made in the light of the unfavorable attitude resulting from the conference with the Board of Education concerning the transfer of the pupils from the various school zones in the Oklahoma City districts, which we believe to be discriminatory."

It continued, "We have in our possession very reliable information and this information was called to the attention of the school board where pupils of the majority race who live as far south as the 1700 block on N. E. 15th and the 1600 block on North Kelham were allowed to transfer to the Harmony school zone.

It further stated that, on the other hand, "Negro students who live as far south as the 2100 block on North Kelham and the 2200 block on North Hood were denied transfers to the Harmony school zone."

Culbertson is located at 1201 N. E. 12th and Harmony at 1537 N. E. 24th.

The action by the school officials was taken at the monthly board meeting when NAACP offiicals attended the Monday session to ask a clarification of the board policy on special transfers.

Atty. John Green, counsel for the Oklahoma City NAACP, pointed out to the board that a number of white students living in the Culbertson school district have been granted special transfers to attend Harmony although they live a greater distance from Harmony than the Negro students requesting transfers.

Ask Board's Policy

Green asked the board if it was the "policy of the board to permit students of the majority race to transfer freely, but to put restrictions on the minority race."

Superintendent Melvin Barnes said the policy set at the time city schools desegregated was to allow a student to transfer to a school where his race predominates in cases where the move appeared to be "in the best interest of the pupils" and where space and facilities permitted.

Dr. Barnes continued, "It seems to us a transfer policy that provides an escape valve for those who cannot take integration has helped integration proceed smoothly here."

The school board head said that changes in transfer policy are not normally made during the year because it would necessitate the shifting of teachers due to the change in location and enrollment of the pupils.

NAACP Meeting Sunday

According to Jimmy Stewart, local NAACP president, the school transfer policy will be a part of the agenda of the monthly meeting of the city NAACP which is scheduled to meet at 4 p. m. Sunday at the Bethlehem Star Baptist church, 9 South Ellison.

School Burning In Oklahoma Blamed On Integration Bid

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 7-22-57

OKEMAH, Okla., July 21 (AP)—A wapish 64-year-old Negro deacon was charged here with second-degree arson in what officers describe as Oklahoma's first "flare-up" since a Supreme Court mandate started segregation crumbling in state schoolrooms two years ago.

Eli Watkins was accused of burning to the ground a frame Negro schoolhouse that stood only about 100 yards from his farmhouse, 2½ miles east of Paden. He was charged with trying to force integration.

Two state officials said today to their knowledge this is the first criminal act in Oklahoma attributed to the integration movement. They are O. K. Bivins, head of the State Crime Bureau, and E. H. McDonald, assistant superintendent of public instruction.

Integration has spread quietly and orderly through many districts of this so-called border state since the Supreme Court mandate was handed down in May 1955. Oklahoma now has 178 integrated high schools, 90 integrated junior high schools and 172 elementary schools with white and Negro pupils.

The July 6 school-burning incident involving the mild, elderly Negro farmer is strange because of the concerted effort by his Negro neighbors to delay integration.

The three-room schoolhouse also had served for many years as the meeting place for the 60-odd members of St. John's Baptist church of which Watkins was a deacon.

Sheriff E. L. Jeter said Watkins told him he wanted Negro children in the district to be integrated with white children at Paden. Watkins has no children.

The Negro deacon admitted he wanted the school closed because he feels there are not enough students to warrant paying the teacher's salary.

"I'm a taxpayer and we support these schools, "he explained.

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"I'm a taxpayer and we support these schools, "he explained.

Muskogee Okay

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Muskogee has accepted the integration of five Negro pupils into two Okmulgee County schools, which had been previously segregated.

Former Oklahoman Returns to Alaska

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mrs. Delbert V. Henry Jr., 2316 Harden Drive, left by plane Aug. 24 for Anchorage, Alaska, where she will resume her duties with the Anchorage Independent school

district as teacher.

Mrs. Henry is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hosie Campbell, and the wife of Sgt. Delbert V. Henry jr., formerly of Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Henry is active in the Anchorage branch of the NAACP. She has served as chairman of the board of directors and is now assistant secretary of that branch She was elected "Woman of the Year, 1956," is president of the Elite Social and Charity club.

Many social courtesies were extended Mrs. Henry upon her stay in the city. En route to Alaska she will visit Langstonites, relatives and friends in Los Angeles. Mrs. Henry is a graduate of Langston university, and has done graduate work at UCLA.

Oklahoma Integrates 20 Per Cent of Negroes Enrolled in Schools

Times-Herald Dallas

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—More than 6600 Negro pupils now are attending classes in 431 integrated public schools in Oklahoma.

New Orleans

Dr. Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of public instruction, reported the new figures Tuesday and said integration has progressed faster than he expected.

He reported on the first major study of integration in Oklahoma in two years.

Dr. Hodge estimated the 6600 represent about 20 per cent of the school-age Negroes in Oklahoma. The state no longer tabulates school-age children by race.

Commenting on the absence of any disturbances of consequence, Dr. Hodge said:

"The state board of education has treated integration as a local problem. The people have accepted integration in some areas and in some other areas they apparently are not yet ready for it."

14d(1)

The state policy has been to discontinue financial aid to school districts maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes. The districts may continue separate schools but must foot the bills themselves.

Hodge noted 138 Negro schools have been closed since integration started, 26 of them this year. Some 298 Negro teachers have lost their jobs.

There still are 184 all-Negro schools, but many of them are in all-Negro communities or in parts of larger towns where some pupils attend integrated schools and others attend Negro schools.

Integrate Quietly In Oklahoma

Courier-Post Camden, N.J. Sat. 10-5-57

OKMULGEE, Okla. — (INS) — A teenage Negro boy entered previously all-white Preston High school without incident while four other Negro children failed to show up at another Okmulgee county school following a federal court integration order.

14d(1)

The four Negro youths who failed to appear at Morris High school south of Okmulgee, had been expected. School Superintendent J. Broadhead said however, that they probably would be enrolled during the week.

At Preston, noth of Okmulgee, high school superintendent Frank Duke said that the ninth grade Negro boy, Mark Simms, was enrolled without disturbance.

He had been attending St. Anthony Parochial school in Okmulgee since the start of the fall term.

The five Negro children were ordered admitted to the previously all-white schools under an integration order issued by U. S. District Judge Eugene Rice Saturday at Okmulgee.

However, Judge Rice delayed action of court-ordered integration at Preston's white elementary schools requested by attorneys for the NAACP.

He asked Preston School District Atty. Harland A. Carter to submit findings of facts and rulings within 20 days on which to base the decision on integration at elementary schools.

Judge Rice's ruling on the Morris suit came after attorneys for the school board said Negroes would be admitted. Parents earlier complained their children were barred from the school by school officials.

Meantime, NAACP officials said they would seek repeal of all segregation features still on Oklahoma's statute books, including transportation, at the 1959 session of the legislature.

Bus segregation has been eliminated and most schools in the state integrated under Oklahoma's official policy of compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court desegregation order.

NAACP state youth advisor John White said the present situation results in confusion.

LOCAL BOARD OF EDUCATION REFUSE TO INTEGRATE OKLAHOMA CITY TEACHERS

Negro Teachers Qualified; Other Cities And States Integrate Faculties

Black Dispatch Fri. 8-30-57

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Although all signs seemed to point to the beginning of teacher integration in the Oklahoma City schools, the local board of education last Friday afternoon voted not to permit Negro and white teachers to integrate at Walnut Grove and Riverside elementary schools for the school year 1957-58. The majority of the Oklahoma City board of education took this action, although Superintendent M. W. Barnes earlier in the summer had stated that the Negro teachers were qualified.

A reporter for the Black Dispatch, in checking into the school board's reason for this action, finds that two Negro teachers from the abandoned Carter G. Woodson school had not been assigned to any school until after the board took action last Friday, apparently being held for assignment at the Riverside school as part of an integrated faculty. Other Negro teachers in the Walnut Grove area, deprived of job assignments when the board of education voted to discontinue the recently built Bannaker elementary school were not assigned until after Friday.

What happened? More than a half dozen people report that a principal was transferred from the Riverside school because she was opposed to having Negro teachers and a new principal, willing to accept Negro teachers, was sent to Riverside. The principal of Walnut Grove is reported to have expected Negro teachers. A large number of white parents in the Walnut Grove and Riverside areas gave in writing and by telephone their strong endorsement of having Negro teachers in their schools.

Did publicity, especially a prejudiced blast from the North Star, a weekly paper published by Walter Harrison, recently defeated first ward councilman, frighten the majority of the school board away from what seems very definitely to have been planned?

Harrison was defeated for mayor two years ago by Mayor Allen Street because, as Harrison put it in his North Star, "I did not get enough votes south of Tenth street (Negro area) to wad a shotgun."

Prior to the recent action of the Oklahoma City board of education, the Education Committee of the Citizens' Action Committee (representatives of 36 organizations make up the Citizens' Action Committee) had appeared before the board of education and the superintendent of schools and furnished information relative to the progress of faculty integration in other places.

A copy of the material furnished the Oklahoma City board of education reveals that Baltimore has increased from five Negro teachers, serving on racially mixed faculties, two years ago, to 464 Negro teachers on such faculties this past school year, serving in 29 Baltimore schools. There were 253 Negro teachers on integrated staffs in the state of West Virginia. Schools in Joplin, Kansas City, Springfield, St. Loius and many other points in Missouri have integrated teachers. There are more than 500 white and Negro teachers working together on faculties in St. Louis alone.

Even the smaller communities of Oklahoma have Negro teachers serving on racially mixed faculties. To name a few, there is now, or has been, one each at Dover, Fay, Wellston, Sulphur, Perry, Kingfisher, Nowata, Luther (elected but took a position in Oklahoma City), and Crescent. Other cities with integrated staffs include three at Ponca City, two at Arcadia, two at Boynton, and two at Slick. Integrated coaches include one each at Cushing, Beggs, Wewoka, and a Catholic school in Oklahoma City.

What is the matter with the school board majority in Oklahoma City? See Walter Harrison's biased blast elsewhere in this issue; also Harrison's backtracking and board members' replies to Harrison's request for the board members' attitude on teacher integration.

As the Black Dispatch goes to press, we learn that the Citizens' Action Committee has voted to file a protest with the board of education relative to its discriminatory policy of taking Negro children to be taught by all-white faculties and denying qualified Negro teachers the privilege granted white teachers, namely, instructing Negro and white children together in the same classrooms.

The Black Dispatch will continue next week to seek an answer for the school board's refusing to integrate qualified Negro teachers when it transferred the Negro pupils to Riverside and Walnut Grove.

Oklahoma Board Stalls For Time

Defender Sat. 1-26-57

Chicago, Ill. P. 1

OKLAHOMA CITY — (INS) — The Earlsboro Independent school district in central Oklahoma promised a federal court Friday that it would integrate during the coming fall term, but pleaded it could not admit Negro children immediately.

Attorneys for the Earlsboro board told federal district Judge W. R. Wallace here that a permanent injunction against the board now would have the effect of causing crowded classrooms which are not yet prepared for integration.

Two Negro families have asked for a permanent injuntion against the board which has denied admittance of their children to the Earlsboro school.

4 YOUNGSTERS

The parents, who had sought to have their children start mid-term classes beginning Jan. 11, are J. C. Carr, father of Frances Jean Carr, and Cole Permeter, father of John Earl, Betty and Coyle. All are high school students.

The federal judge denied a temporary restraining order earlier and was preparing to hear the suit in a full trial when litigants said they were not ready.

The suit was then switched to an injunction hearing.

John Goode, Shawnee attorney representing the board, said it fully intended to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court decision on integration.

However, he told the court "If we are required to integrate now, it means we will have to take two grades out of our high school to make room for the Negro students, and put the white children in grade schools that wouldn't be capable of handling them with the added burden of Negro children."

AUGUST DECISION

Earlsboro school board president C. W. Cole, read a decision made last Aug. 8, and affirmed as being in the best interest of students during a Jan. 7 meeting, in which the board said it had become "necessary to integrate for the school year 1957-58," under the Supreme Court ruling.

In the interim, the board specified, Negro students would have to attend Douglass and Shawnee Dunbar schools.

The families are represented by U. S. Tate, Dallas, Negro attorney, who claimed that J. C. Smith, Earlsboro superintendent, and the school board, made public announcements as far back as June, 1955 that schools would be integrated.

Permeter also told the court he tried to register his children last fall, but Smith told him:

"I told you not to bring the children up here, because I am not going to let them in."

Sues To Enter School For Deaf In Oklahoma

Call P. 4

Tue. 5-22-57

Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA CITY — (NNS) — An Oklahoma City couple Friday filed suit in federal district court seeking admission of their 10-year-old daughter to Oklahoma's School for the Deaf at Sulphur.

The integration suit was the third filed in two days in Oklahoma by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was the first involving the State Board of Education since the historic Supreme Court desegregation ruling.

The suit was filed in behalf of Veronica Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bailey Jr., and also "all other Negro minors... who are deaf and dumb to the extent that they cannot acquire an education in the common schools of the state and who are similarly situated because of their race and color."

Call P. 4

NAACP attorneys, U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, and Albert Alexander, Oklahoma City, filed the suit which specifically names defendants as Leroy B. Hall, superintendent of the Sulphur school; Dr. Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of public instruction and board president; Roy Craig, of Leedey; V. A. Coleman, Harjo; Tom F. Hames, and G. L. Hollabaugh, Broken Arrow; Jack Malin, Idabel, and Dion C. Wood, Duncan.

Two suits were filed in federal court in Muskogee by the NAACP attorneys seeking admission of 30 Negro children to public schools in Morris and Preston in Okmulgee county.

Oklahoma state officials said Monday that Negro children can be enrolled in the Oklahoma School for the Deaf at Sulphur when funds to accommodate them become available.

Dr. Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of public instruction, said there was full agreement on integration at the Sulphur school, but now "it is just a matter of finances."

INTEGRATION GAIN IS FOUND IN TULSA

Times P. 23-C

School-Sponsored Activities Include Negroes—But Lag Is Seen After Classes

Wed. 5-22-57

This is the fifth of several articles on the integration of Negro and white students and teachers in the public schools in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision.

New York

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Okla., May 17 — A teacher at the Daniel Webster High Cchool here took several members of her class, Negroes and whites, to a near-by lunchroom.

"Sorry," the waiter said, "we don't serve Negroes here."

"In that case," a white student retorted, "we won't eat here, either."

They all marched out. For a moment the teacher's spirits drooped. Suddenly she brightened and said:

"Let's all go to my house for lunch. We'll be able to put something together."

They did. And had a grand time doing it.

More recently, eleven high school girls spent a pleasant Saturday morning together at Tulsa University. They had been guests of the journalism department.

10 of 11 Passes Honored

Upon departing, each of the girls received a pass for a downtown movie house. When they presented their passes at the theatre, ten of the eleven students received tickets. The eleventh was rebuffed:

"Sorry, we don't admit Negroes here."

The ten white girls returned their tickets to the manager.

"If Juanita can't go in, we won't go, either," they said.

"We couldn't walk out on our friend," the girls explained later.

These incidents would not have taken place three years ago. At that time the schools were entirely segregated. But a new day has come to the Tulsa school system. It may not be too bright, measured in terms of what still remains to be done. But compared with many other communities in the Southeast, it is a giant step forward.

Integration, begun here less than two years ago, has been quiet. No violence has followed the step, taken by the Board of Education in the fall of 1955.

Negro and white children ride school buses together, they sit side by side in the classroom, and they play together on the football and baseball teams. Negroes have been elected to prominent positions of leadership.

Few Negro Students

But there is another side to the picture, school authorities say. Thus far the numbers involved are relatively small. Only 112 Negroes attend formerly all-white schools. They are in three high schools, a junior high and four elementary schools. This may not be too many in a system of 56,000 of which 4,500 are Negroes. But it is a tremendous step forward in this southern community of 250,000 persons of whom about 10 per cent are Negro.

More Negro students are expected in the schools this fall. After all, it is explained, this is only the second year of integration. About eighty students entered the first year.

Dr. Charles C. Mason, Superintendent of Schools, says that there always will be a considerable amount of de facto segregation here. The Negro population is concentrated in the north and northeast sections of the city.

For the most part, the Negroes in these areas will go to school in their own neighborhoods. This is comparable to the situation in Harlem or the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn However, as the housing patterns change, more Negroes can be expected to attend mixed schools.

Integration has not taken place on the faculty level. There are no Negro teachers in the white or mixed schools. The Urban League is seeking ways to bridge this gap. At a special meeting yesterday the league voted to appoint an education committee to work on the issue.

"I believe that teacher integration would be accepted in Tulsa," Louis Taubman, vice president of the league, said. "Parents want good teachers for their children, regardless of color."

The superintendent is not quite as sanguine. "The community is not ready for it," Dr. Mason said. "We have to take one step at a time."

First Step Called Success

The first step has succeeded, from all indications. Negro students are accepted in the classroom and on the playing field. This is a "first" for both whites and Negroes—the first time that Negroes are in mixed classes, and the first time that white students are in academic competition with Negroes.

Are the Negroes able to keep up with their white classmates? It is too early to tell, the teachers say. Besides, the numbers are not large enough to have scientific validity. Some students are failing, while others head the honor roll. However, in the main, the Negro students generally are among the poorest in their classes.

"I'm working much harder now than I did when I went to the all-Negro school," a ninth-grade girl said. "Before I just played around. My grades have improved here. I want to show my white friends that I can do work as well as they can."

"I never dreamed of going to college when I attended Carver [an all-Negro school]," another student said. "I certainly plan to go now. My work is more stimulating here. I hope to become a home economics teacher some day."

"She's one of my brightest students, and she will make a good teacher," her instructor said. "Everyone in class likes Georgianna."

At the Daniel Webster High School, where twenty-six of the 800 students are Negroes, mixed classes are now accepted as a matter of course. The dire predictions of some that integration would never work simply have not come to pass.

Nor is it solely a question of numbers. It would not matter, Dr. Carl A. Ransbarger, the Webster princial said, just how many Negroes came here eventually. The old-time tradition of separation of the races has been breached, and that is the important thing, he added.

"Whether we have twenty or 200, the situation will be the same," Dr. Ransbarger declared. "White and Negro students accept each other in the classrooms."

Negroes partiicpate in various extra-curricular activities. They go to the school dances together. However, here, as in the other border cities, the Negroes and whites while attending the same dances dance with their own race. There is no mixed dancing. Three Negroes are on the school band.

"We've had no trouble whatsoever," said Dennis Kelliher, the band leader. "They go with us on trips when we visit other cities. We only eat where both colored and whites are esrved."

One of the three-leter men in the school, Kenneth Lewis, a football, basketball and track star, is a senior at Webster.

"No one looks at my color when I shottfaSHRDLUHRDL when I shoot a basket," he observes. "If I get a good shot, they cheer. If I pull a boner, they jeer."

However, it is not easy to overcome the mores of a lifetime. It will take more than law to make school integration acceptable to all. The school's music teacher, Louis W. Ballard, says that prejudices sometime are found in unexpected places.

"I have a chorus of fifty boys and girls," he said. "Ten are Negroes. At first I placed them the way I thought they should go, based solely on their voices. The white students objected to being placed next to Negroes. Now the whites are in one section, the Negroes in another."

High school students, it seems, are more prejudiced than the elementary grade children. In the lower grades, the white and Negro boys and girls play and study together. They appear to be totally color blind.

For example at Emerson School, where there are thirty-four Negroes in about 400 children, the youngsters were playing fairyland games common to children the country over.

They put on "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater," — remember, that's the story of Peter who had a wife and couldn't keep

ner, so he put her in a pumpkin shell, where he kept her very well.

A 7-year-old Negro lad, Jimmy, when his turn came to be Peter, chose as his "mate" a blue-eyed white girl, Suzy, who had become his best friend. He pushed his white "wife" into the papier-mache pumpkin shell, and the game went on merrily.

"No one even said boo," the teacher remarked, smiling. "At this age color just does not exist."

At the beginning of junior high school, as was found in Kansas City, Mo., attitudes begin to change. And by senior high, if Tulsa is typical, prejudices are in full bloom.

You can recognize the clichés and stereotypes concerning the Negro race. The Webster High School students are not too happy that they have become interracial.

"I believe in equal rights for Negroes," a senior declared, "but I also feel that they should go to their own schools."

"If you let Negroes come to school ti won't be long before they marry white girls," a 14-year-old girl said.

"They're dirty. They take a bath once a year," still another insisted.

"I'd hate to see our school overrun with Negroes," a sophomore said, "they certainly would pull our standards down."

None of the students seemingly objected to any individual Negro. They would cheer a Negro if he made a touchdown with the same gusto that they cheered a white student. And they would object to a restaurant turning a Negro away, if he were in their group.

"It's the principle of the thing we oppose," the white students said. "We want to keep the races separated."

The students would frequently begin their comments with: "My Daddy says" or "My Mother feels" and then go on to repeat the prejudices they hear at home.

"It's the adults," one of the officials said. "If you leave the students alone, they'll come out all right. They have the proper democratic instincts."

Do Negro students want to attend integrated schools? Many of those now at Booker T. Washington High School, the all-Negro school at Tulsa, said that they did.

"I'd like to go to a mixed school," said Elizabeth Humphrey, a senior. "It would be a challenge to work with white students and teachers."

The Negro students accept stoically the limitations of integration. They know that there are certain taboos that they cannot break.

Richard Tiger, one of the most intelligent and popular students at Booker T. Washington, is president of the student council. Each of the five high schools—the one Negro and the four white — has its own student council. The officers of the five councils are planning a joint city-wide picnic, to take place May 29. The other four presidents are white. One of the presidents, a girl, invited the other four to meet at her house for an evening business session. Picnic plans were to be considered. The day before the meeting she phoned Richard.

"I'm sorry," she apologized. "We can't meet at my house. Daddy has invited some friends over for a meeting of his own."

"I rather expected to get that call," 18-year-old Richard said. Then he added: "We just can't let things like that upset up too much. After all, we are doing things that our parents would not have believed would happen in their lifetime."

That is evidently true. The Tulsa high schools cooperate together, regardless of race. The high school teams play against each other. When the all-Negro Washington team plays the all-white Roosevelt or Edison teams, racial cheering is kept to a minimum. Negro and white students sit together on a first-come, first-serve basis. Negro and white referees—one Negro, one white—have been used to officiate the intramural, interracial games.

Both Negro and white referees are booed or cheered on the basis of their decisions, not their color.

The high schools have joined to issue one newspaper for all. The editors, Negro and white, meet together to determine policy. The schools sponsor an all-boys chorus and an all-city orchestra. The teachers are fair and unbiased, the Negro students say. "I'd just love to buy all the teachers vacation presents, my child is so happy," one of the mothers whose daughter attends Daniel Webster said.

Here, as in the other cities visited in this survey, integration ends with the end of the school day. Or with the end of the school-sponsored activity. There is a subtle distinction. White children will go to a restaurant or a dance with Negro classmates if the event is connected with their school program. Otherwise the separation of the races is complete.

Dissident Whites Seek Other Way Out of School District When Annexation Move Fails

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 6-7-57

C. E. Grady, county superintendent of schools, refused to grant transfers to 21 white children from the Rrcadia school district, following a hour's conference in his office Wednesday, on the ground that the request for transfers violated the law. One of the patrons requesting transfer is a resigned member of the board.

Grady told his conference that he was trying to uphold the law on integration, and all of their requests violated state and federal laws on that subject. Grady gave three legal reasons why he could grant transfers: (1) topography of the neighborhood in question; (2) health of the child, accompanied by a doctor's certificate; (3) failure of the district where the child was assigned to teach the grade and type of work the patron wanted his child to secure.

One of the patrons said he wanted his child transferred because the enrollment at the Arcadia school was largely Negroid, and that his child was being denied social advantages in not attending an all-white school.

Two of the protestants are teachers in the Luther schools and they stated they were unable to attend social functions at Arcadia and wanted their children along with them.

"None of your reasons for wanting transfers conform to the law and I am attempting to uphold the Supreme Court decision on this subject, so your requests will be denied," said Grady.

The Arcadia school has been in turmoil for the last two years, despite the fact most of the white parents have accepted integration and everything is moving along nicely. It is the only school in Oklahoma, known to this writer, which is integrated as to school board members, teachers and pupils.

Earlier this year the dissident ones sought to work out an annexation plan. This failed on the day of election, three to one, showing that those who oppose integration are sadly in the minority. The Wednesday plan was another move in attempt on the part of the "segregationists" to serve their ends.

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Okla. School Super Refuses Transfers

State Press
Fri. 6-14-57

Ex Little Rock Ark.

Dissident Whites Seek Other Way Out of School District When Annexation Move Fails

p. 1

1440

(From Black Dispatrh)

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Okla. Schools To Integrate Fall Classes

Daily World Fri. 1-18-57 Atlanta Ga.

OKLAHOMA CITY — (INS) — The Earlsboro Independent School District in Central Oklahoma promised a Federal court Thursday that it would integrate during the coming fall term but pleaded it could not admit Negro children immediately.

Attorneys for the Earlsboro board told Federal District Judge W. R. Wallace in Oklahoma City that a permanent injunction against the board now would have the effect of causing crowded classrooms which are not yet prepared for integration.

Two Negro families have asked for a permanent injunction against the board which has denied admittance of their children to the Earlsboro high school.

PARENTS NAMES

The parents, who had sought to have their children start mid-term classes beginning Jan. 11 are, J. C. Carr, father of Frances Jean Carr, and Cole Permeter, father of John Earl, Betty and Coyle. All the children are high school students.

The Federal judge denied a temporary restraining order earlier and was preparing to hear the suit in a full trial when litigants said they were not ready. The suit was then switched to an injunction hearing.

John Goode, Shawnee attorney representing the board, said it fully intendent to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court decision on integration. However, he told the court that "if we are required to integrate now, it means we will have to take two grades out of our high school to make room for the Negro students, and put the white children in grade schools that wouldn't be capable of handling them with the added burden of Negro children."

Daily World P. 7

DECISION READ

Earlsboro School Board President C. W. Cole, read a decision made last Aug. 8, and affirmed as being in the best interest of students during a Jan. 7 meeting, in which the board said it had become "necessary to integrate for the school year 1957-58," under the Supreme Court ruling. In the interim, the board specified, Negro students would have to attend Douglass and Shawnee Dunbar schools.

The families are represented by U. S. Tate, Dallas, Negro attorney, who claimed that J. C. Smith, Earlsboro superintendent, and the school board, made public announcements as far back as June 1955 that schools would be integrated.

Permeter also told the court he tried to register his children last fall but Smith told him they would have to attend Dunbar Negro high school and then declared:

"I told you not to bring the children up here, because I am not going to let them in."

Integration Starts At Okla. School

World Sat. 1-26-57 P. 4 Birm. Ala. 14d(1)

EARLSBORO, Okla. — (INS) — Three of four Negro children began classes without incident Monday at the Earlsboro high school where integration was ordered recently by a Federal Court Judge.

The three children of Coyle Permetter -- John Earl, Betty, and Coyle Lee -- moved into the previously all-white school, but the school superintendent, C. J. Smith, said the fourth youngster, Francis Jean Carr, had not yet enrolled for the term.

Smith discussed class schedules for the Negro children and said it was probable that two of them who are seniors may be graduated at the end of the current term. earlier Smith said this was unlikely because the Earlsbro school did not have subjects which they needed to complete high school. He said they could acquire the needed courses through correspondence from the Univers ty of Oklahoma or some other qualified college.

The teen-agers attended classes for the first time since last Sept., when their parents had refused to place them in the segregated Shawnee Dunbar High School in another district. The elder Perm tter and J. C. Carr, father of the unregistered student considered the racially segregated school unequally as educational as the Earlsboro School in the district.

The parents won an injunction hearing last week in Oklah ma City in which U. S. District Judge W. R. Wallace ordered the Earlsboro H gh School not to interfere with enrollment of the four Negro children.

The Earlsboro School Board had pleaded for more time to prepare for increased classes that they claimed would result from immediate integration in the school. The board noted that it had scheduled full integration at Earlsboro during the coming fall school term.

Children Enter Oklahoma School Without Incident

Call P. 1 Kansas City Mo.

EARLSBORO, Okla. — (INS)— Three of four Negro children began classes without incident Monday, Jan. 21, at the Earlsboro high school where integration was ordered recently by a federal court judge. Am. 1-25-57

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U. S. District Judge W. R. Wallace ruled January 17 in Oklahoma City that the Negro students could not be refused admittance to the Earlsboro high school under the U. S. supreme court decision. The parents pleaded their case before the jurist.

The school board claimed that overcrowded classrooms would result if Negro students were permitted to enroll at Earlsboro from nearby schools. The board had scheduled integration at the schools to start with the fall term.

During the hearing, the Earlsboro independent school district in central Oklahoma promised the court that it would integrate during the coming fall term but pleaded it could not admit Negro children immediately.

Attorneys for the Earlsboro board told Judge Wallace in Oklahoma City that a permanent injunction against the board now would have the effect of causing crowded classrooms which are not yet prepared for integration.

Two Negro families asked for a permanent injunction against the board which has denied admittance of their children to the Earlsboro high school.

The federal judge denied a temporary restraining order earlier and was preparing to hear the suit in a full trial when litigants said they were not ready. The suit was then switched to an injunction hearing. Sh. 1-25-57

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"I told you not to bring the children up here, because I am not going to let them in."

Oklahoma Pupils File Bias Suits

Defender Sat. 3-23-57

Chicago Ill.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA. — (INS) — Suits charging discrimination by two Okmulgee county school districts were filed in federal district court in Muskogee last week by the parents of 39 Negro children who want to enter white schools at Morris and Preston.

Two suits seek admission of the Negro students in the white schools next autumn and charge that the youngsters' constitutional rights have been violated by the school boards of the districts discriminating against the Negro children.

The Morris suit also names as defendents W. E. Long, board president and Mrs. Edith Wilson, secretary.

Parents of 27 Negro children in Morris and 12 Negroes in the Preston district filed "class-action" suits in behalf of all school-age Negroes in the districts.

U. Simpson Tate, regional attorney from Dallas for the NAACP prepared the cases, and the actions were filed in behalf of the plaintiffs by Oklahoma City Attorney Albert Alexander.

Both ask for a permanent injunction against "unlawful" discrimination, and admission of the Negro youngsters "on the same terms and conditions" which apply to other students.

In a similar suit filed earlier against the Earlsboro high school in central Oklahoma, Negro students won admission to the Pottawatomie County high school on a federal court order.

School Situation in Terrible Mess in Okfuskee County

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Okla.

Fri. 7-26-57

By J. E. STEWART

PADEN, Okla.—There's something in the woodpile over here in Okfuskee county near the town of Paden and we think 'tis more than the fact that Eli Watkins, 64, Negro church deacon, has been accused of burning the little West End Negro school to the ground July 6.

This writer visited with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in their well kept cottage, some 2½ miles east of Paden, which would be about three miles west of the all-Negro town of Boley, Sunday shortly after they had returned from church. The school which he is accused of burning is within a stone-throw of his house and nothing seems to remain except the chimney and some playground equipment.

The tall, rawboned deacon and his wife talked freely with us on the issues at hand but he steadfastly denied that he burned the school. He did say that he had strong convictions, although he has no children of school age, that the Negro children in his community should have the advantage of better schools at Boley or Paden. Buses transporting children to both the Paden and Boley schools pass down the highway in front of the Watkins home and within 200 yards of the burned school, however we were told Negro parents of the children in this community in order to retain the West End school for a community center, church and school, had signed statements to the effect that their children were not physically able to ride these buses (they are really in the Paden school district) the distance of approximately 2½ miles. Through these means we were told the West End school was allowed to exist for the past two years although there seems to be a great difference of opinion as to the enrollment and the actual daily attendance at the school.

This reporter was told by Rev. J. W. Tomlin, who lives a half mile from Watkins and was in the process of fixing up a ramble-shack house on his farm when we were there so that school could open the next morning, that there would be 22 or 23 pupils. Watkins says if they enroll pupils from Boley, Chicago and their community, they still wouldn't have 22 attending classes.

There is division of opinion in this community as wide as the two poles are apart. Rev. Tomlin favors "gradual" integration and says the community needs a community center and church which the burned school served as. He says within two years or so, the people in the community could purchase the proposed new West End school building for a community center and then the children could be integrated with Paden or Boley. He also expressed apprehension as to the reception Negro children from his community would get in Paden, which is rightfully their school district, and said he doubted if Negro teachers would be hired. When asked if any attempts had been made to negotiate with the Paden school board relative to the pupils of his community as well as the hiring of Negro teachers, he stated that there had been none to his knowledge.

Schoolhouse Not Fit for Hogs

We visited the proposed site and shack for the temporary location of West End school while in this community. The old rundown shack appears to have been built before statehood and never painted. New windows and a composition roof seem to have been installed within the last few days. Inside, on floors which seem to have as much ripple as the North Canadian river during the spring rains, there were 24 desks and one desk for the teacher. Otherwise, the room was empty.

There are several outhouses. One which seems to have been a toilet was boarded up and could not have been in use within recent years. In another outhouse, which may have been a barn, fresh dirt and a spade gave evidence that there may be plans to convert this into toilet. There is no running water on the site and your writer didn't find a well. When we mentioned to Rev. Tomlin that this shack was not only a firetrap, but could be uncomfortable to the pupils even in the summertime, he stated that they would probably hold classes out under the trees.

Teacher Agrees

We asked Rev. Tomlin if they had consulted the teacher, Mrs. Johnson, relatives to the building and holding school there until a new West End school were built. He said she had agreed that this situation was adequate. We were told that although there are no appreciable amount of crops to gether in this area, the Negro schools still cling on to the schedule of early opening during the summer and closing down in the fall to allow the students to help gather crops.

Integration Verdict Canceled Gains By Men of Good Will, Byrnes Says

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 5-18-57

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17 (UP) Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes said tonight the court's school desegregation decision has "undone all that men of good will in both races had accomplished" in the South.

"Thoughtful people of both races know that an order of a court cannot change overnight the minds and hearts of people and they fear the future," the 78-year-old Byrnes told the Ohio State Bar Assn.

Byrnes, former governor of South Carolina, U.S. senator, representative, "assistant president" to President Roosevelt, secretary of state and Supreme Court justice, has addressed the bars of several states since he retired as governor in 1955.

"If the Supreme Court can alter the Constitution by its decisions, then five men—a majority of the court—can make the court a constitution maker instead of a constitution defender," he warned.

Byrnes cited the high court's reversal of a New York State Supreme Court decision upholding the right of New York City to fire a college professor who refused to answer questions about Communist activities.

"How can local government survive . . . if, by state statutes, you cannot declare that your children shall not be taught by a Communist or by a man who refuses to tell . . . whether he is or not a Communist?" Byrnes asked.

He cited a Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional Pennsylvania's sedition act, which in effect invalidated similar laws in 42 states.

"The Communists cannot destroy this union of states as long as we have 48 state governments which first must be destroyed," Byrnes said. "However, if they can make it impossible for the states to protect themselves, they will make easier the task of destroying the United States."

Byrnes said the segregation decision not only affects the lives of 40 million white Southerners, but "establishes legal precedents that will affect the people of all states."

Observing that a U.S. district judge in Clinton, Tenn., had denied a jury trial to a man charged with violating an integration order, Byrnes said:

"If the precedent should be established of expanding the injunctive power and denying jury trial in school cases, it will have far-reaching effects in restricting the right of free speech and the activities of organized labor."

Byrnes said Article Four of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to curb the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. "Congress should exercise that power," he said.

He said the degree of race tension is dependent upon the percentage of Negro population.

In Ohio, he said, less than seven per cent of the population is Negro and "there is relatively little tension."

In the school district where the Clarendon County, S. C., segregation suit began, however, there are 2,900 Negro pupils and only 290 whites, he said.

"The parents of those pupils live in constant fear of what the courts may do," Byrnes said.

Byrnes Warns Of Dangers In Supreme Court Decisions

Advertiser Sat. 5-18-57 Montgomery, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17 (AP)—James F. Byrnes of South Carolina said today the Supreme Court's school desegregation order and recent decisions striking down state subversive laws threaten the existence of state and local governments.

In an address before the annual convention of the Ohio State Bar Assn., the former associate justice, Secretary of State and ex-governor of South Carolina said:

"If the Supreme Court can alter the Constitution by its decisions then five men—a majority of the court—can make the court a constitution maker instead of a constitution defender. . . "

Byrnes cited a recent case in which the high court reversed the dismissal of a New York College professor who pleaded the fifth amendment when asked by a congressional committee about alleged communist affiliations.

Byrnes commented:

"How long can local governments survive. . . if by state statute you cannot declare that your children shall not be taught by a communist or a man who refuses to tell a congressional committee whether he is or is not a communist?"

Byrnes called the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision a "social experiment" that has "undone all that men of good will of both rances had accomplished."

He said Congress should use its consitutional powers to "deny to the Supreme Court the power to invalidate the provision of a state schools or affecting the security of the states or the United States government." He continued:

"It is useless for men to argue whether the racial instinct is right or wrong—it exists. It is nothing new. . ."

State of Oregon Puts Teeth in Anti-Bias Laws

Rules Apply to Areas of Housing, Jobs, Recreation, Schools

PORTLAND, Ore., (ANP) — The Legislature of the State of Oregon has amended the 1949 enacted Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951 and Professional Schools Act, and the 1953 enacted Public Accommodation Act so as to expand and strengthen these laws. The Legislature also enacted a law which prohibits discrimination, based on race, religion, color or national origin, in publicly-assisted housing. The amendments and the new law become effective August 20, 1957.

Amendments to the Public Accommodation Act extended coverage to "places of public accommodations" to include: (1) trailer parks and camp grounds. (Places of public accommodation named in the original law are hotels, motels, and motor courts, place offering to the public food and drink on the premises; and, places of public entertainment, recreation or amusement). (2) forbidding discrimination by any person acting on behalf of such place. (The Act proviously named only the operator, manager or employe of such place.

The newly-created housing law forbids discrimination in the sale, lease or rental of a dwelling unit (apartment or building) owned, operated or managed by a person who owns, operates or manages five or more other such dwelling units on contiguous land, notwithstanding that the land is separated by a public or private street or road, provided the dwelling unit is one benefiting from public aid the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of which is financed in whole or in part by a loan that is made, insured or guaranteed by governmental body or is located on land owned or assembled into a parcel for dwelling units by a governmental body. However, upon the payment or expiration of the loan, insuring agreement or guarantee, the unit shall no longer be deemed to be benefiting from public aid.

The Fair Employment Practices Division of the Bureau of Labor has been expanded into a general Anti Discrimination Division with jurisdiction and powers of administrative enforcement of the civil rights laws of Oregon. (The Fair Employment Practices Act, the Public Accommodation Act, the Vocational, Trade and Professional Schools Act, and the Publicly-Assisted Housing Act).

Segregated Schools Found in Pennsylvania

Evening Star p. 25-b
Washington, D.C.
14d(1)
Wed. 5-15-57

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 15 (AP).—Pennsylvania, where racial segregation in schools has been outlawed for decades, found itself today with three public school districts admittedly practicing it.

Gov. George M. Leader immediately promised to stamp it out—but without saying how. His State superintendent of public instruction, Charles H. Boehm, said it was a local law enforcement problem.

Gov. Leader, a 39-year-old Democrat who long has championed civil rights, ordered a survey last October on how the State's more than 2,400 school districts were doing on the controversial segregation issue.

The results came out last night—the nature of them surprising many on the official Harrisburg scene.

Officials of three school districts admitted in a State questionnaire that Negroes were kept apart from white students in an elementary school in each district.

One Near Harrisburg

The schools are at Coatesville, a steelmaking community about 30 miles east of Philadelphia; in the Kennett Consolidated System in the same county as Coatesville and at Steelton-Highspire, near Harrisburg, the State capital.

In each case, the local school superintendent said integration efforts were under way and would be completed in periods ranging from six months to three years.

The segregated school in the Kennett Consolidated District is named the Thaddeus Stevens School. Stevens, a Pennsylvania member of Congress, was one of the Nation's strongest abolitionist voices more than a century ago.

School Supt. H. T. Griffith said a new school building would bring an end to segregation in his district, but he wrote the Department of Public Instruction:

"If the Steelton situation is left to itself, complete integration will be achieved by September, 1958, without incident or the arousal of tensions which could very easily destroy the fine working relationship which now exists in our high school and other integrated schools.

"With coercion or interference with present plans, existing elements could very easily be 'jarred' into a pattern of dissension similar to the deplorable and tragic events which we have been reading about in areas as close as our neighboring States."

Penalties Provided

Pennsylvania law prohibits racial segregation in any public place including schools, under penalty of a $100 fine and a 90-day jail sentence.

There was no indication that this statute would be invoked against the three school districts. State Attorney General Thomas D. McBride told a newsman:

"Bigotry is against the law in Pennsylvania. Segregation must end, but you don't get these problems solved by hitting them on the head with criminal prosecutions immediately."

The survey of 849 school superintendents or principals showed that 49 of them were in charge of school districts which emloyed Negro teachers and that no district had any kind of policy on this point.

Another survey is planned for next October.

Bias in Schools Still Practiced in Chester County

Inquirer p. 1
Philadelphia Pa.
Wed. 5-15-57

Two nearby school districts—both in Chester county—are still practicing racial segregation, despite a 1939 State law which prohibits the practice, it was disclosed yesterday by the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg.

The districts are the Coatesville and the Kennett Consolidated, which includes Kennett Square and adjacent communities.

In releasing the results of a survey of 849 school superintendents and principals in the Commonwealth, the department declared that "all but three" public school systems had integrated schools.

The other district in which segregation was reported was the Steelton-Highspire Joint District, near Harrisburg.

CALLED CONFIDENTIAL

The three segregated areas were not identified when the survey results first were announced late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Superintendent of Public Instruction, insisted that their identities were "confidential information" and he referred further questions to Gov. George M. Leader.

About an hour later, however, the department issued a supplementary statement which named the three districts.

The later statement said that steps are being taken in each of the three districts to alleviate segregation practices in their schools.

PROMISES INTEGRATION

The Kennett Consolidated School District "reports segregation of 50 third grade students and two teachers, and M. E. Prettyman, supervising principal, declares that complete integration will be developed by September, 1957," the statement said.

It continued:

"The Coatesville City District sports a condition of segregation existing in the elementary school and the James Adams Junior High School. By redistricting attendance areas, the superintendent reports thhe condition in the elementary school will be changed to one of integration."

"However, one school will remain predominantly colored. The superintendent reports that the elimination of tuition students from the Gordon Junior High School will permit the integration of the James Adams Junior High School students within the next three years."

"The Steelton-Highspire Joint District reported that segregation is being practiced at the present time. Plans to alleviate this condition are under way, and are contingent upon completion of a new school building. The district reported that these plans have been approved by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The supplementary report also declared, without explanatory details:

"The Steelton-Highspire District reports that Negro teachers teach students of one race.

"Chichester Joint School District (Delaware county) reports that their Negro teachers teach one race, because the Thaddeus Stevens School is 100 percent Negro.

"The Valley Township School District (Chester county) reports that one school in the district is made up of Negro teachers and Negro students.

"The following school districts reported that certain student activities (such as dances) are segregated: Steelton-Highspire and Scranton City."

Negro Teachers Hired for Strife Area of Levittown

Star p. 2-b
Wed. 8-28-57
Washington, D.C.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug 28 (AP).—Two Negro teachers have been hired for schools in this Southeastern Pennsylvania community of 60,000, where violent protests recently greeted the arrival of its first Negro family.

School authorities disclosed the appointments at a school board meeting yesterday. The names of the new teachers—a man and a woman—will not be announced until school starts.

It was said that the Myers incident has nothing to do with the appointments. Other Negro teachers will be assigned after school opens.

TWO NEGRO TEACHERS HIRED FOR LEVITTOWN

Daily World p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-29-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa. — Protests against a Negro family moving into this unofficially segregated northern community, apparently have not halted the carrying out of appointing teachers on a non-racial basis.

This became known when school authorities announced two Negro teachers have been hired to teach in this community of 60,000 which greeted its first colored family with protests.

Names of the teachers were withheld pending the opening of school. This, however, is a standard established practice, and not an evasive move, school heads said. It was disclosed later that one of the teachers is a woman, and the other a man.

One teacher will teach at the new James Buchanan elementary school which is located near the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, and their three children.

The immediate area, which has 15,000 homes, was the scene of near riots for nine straight nights, with the Myers family moved in. Picketing, jeering, and on occasion hurling stones, was carried out. However, officials said it was felt that most of the trouble makers came from other areas.

Demonstrations came to an abrupt halt after a police sergeant was struck down by a rock while he guarded the Myers home. State police banned more than three people gathering near the house. They continue to patrol the area.

It was said that the Myers incident has nothing to do with the appointments. Other Negro teachers will be assigned after school opens.

in line with established practice.

One of the teachers has been assigned to the new James Buchananl Eementary School, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Myers and their three children. The Myers were the first Negroes to move into this planned suburban town of 15,000 homes. For nine nights crowds gathered in the vicinity of the Myers house, jeering, picketing, and, on occasion, hurling stones.

The demonstrations ended after a police sergeant was struck by a stone as he guarded the Myers home. State police banned gatherings of more than three persons in the neighborhood after that incident. State police continue to patrol the area. A school official said the appointments had "absolutely no connection" with the fact that the Myers had moved to the neighborhood.

Educator Tells Need Of Thinking

Post and Times Herald Dat. 1-12-57

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Dr. Willis M. Tate, president of Southern Methodist University, said today that Americans must begin thinking for themselves and control such group actions as "the teen-agers' reaction to Elvis Presley."

Dr. Tate, addressing the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the Methodist Church, said the American college and university has a responsibility to emphasize independent thinking and "help the individual rediscover himself as a child of God."

"There is a tendency in our society for the individual to be swallowed up in the crowd and to take his cues for thinking and action from pressure persons and groups. The teen-agers' reaction to Elvis Presley is a current example," the educator said.

People today are "informed on everything under the sun" but also "misinformed on a gigantic scale," he said.

"Through the printed page, the billboard, movies, radio and television, we are subjected to the most powerful pressures of suggestion focused at our basest emotional urges. People see, hear and feel so much that their responses are exhausted and confused," he said.

Dr. Tate declared that Christian education must "place more emphasis on educating the whole man" and must "send into our culture men and women whose spiritual values are as clearly articulated as are their intellectual ideas."

School Segregation Survey Cloaked by 10-Week Silence

Inquirer Phila., Pa. p. 27 Wed. 2-6-57

1200 State Districts Got Queries

Ten weeks after the deadline for completion of a survey of segregation in the 1200 school districts of Pennsylvania, the results were still bottled up yesterday in the State Department of Public Instruction.

Carl D. Morneweck, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, said he had nothing to make public on questionnaires submitted to county school officials.

His attitude was that it was a private matter of concern only to the department.

"We are going to turn everything over to Gov. George M. Leader," said Morneweck. He said 50 of the 1200 questionnaires were incomplete or had not been properly filled out.

QUERIED ON LEGISLATION

The importance of the bottled up survey returns was highlighted in a letter to Gov. Leader by Floyd M. Logan, president of the Educational Equality League.

After complimenting the Governor on his civil rights recommendation to the Legislature for action on banning racial and religious discrimination in State-aided schools, Logan said:

"We would like very much to know the type of legislation you have in mind, if it is at all possible for you to brief us.

ASK CAREFUL CHECK

"It seems logical to assume that the results of your present survey of public school desegregation in the State may have some bearing on the prospect for passage of such legislation.

"Hence, we sincerely hope that the survey results will be carefully checked as to their accuracy before any information concerning such results is released to newspapers.

"In so checking survey results, we will deeply appreciate it if you will give representatives of our organizations, namely, the Educational Equality League, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia an opportunity to participate."

The questionnaire were issued by Dr. Charles H. Boehm, superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction under orders of Gov. Leader.

Deadline for return of the questionnaire was Nov. 30.

QUESTIONS LISTED

The administrative unit or official in each of the 1200 school districts in the State were asked to answer yes or no to these five questions:

Are any schools of the area under supervision segregated?

Are Negro teachers employed in any of the schools of the area under supervision?

Do Negro teachers if employed teach integrated classes?

Is there a school board policy, either written or unwritten, prohibiting the employment of Negro teachers?

Are the activities sponsored by the school outside of regular school hours or so-called extracurricular activities during school hours fully integrated?

Appended to this last was a list of such activities: Interscolastic athletics, school clubs, dances, dramatics, forensics, journalism and music.

Church Council Urges Teaching on Religion In the Public Schools

Inquirer Phila., Pa. Jue. 4-2-57 p. 1

By DON SCOTT

• Without infringing upon the principle of separation of church and state, the Greater Philadelphia Council of Churches has embarked on a program to stress teaching about religion in public schools.

The council, which represents 1700 Protestant churches in the metropolitan area, emphasized that the separation principle should be upheld in the light of its original purpose, to insure religious liberty, not to separate religion from one of the major phases of a child's life, his educational experience."

MAY TEACH ABOUT IT

It said: "The schools may teach about religion or its values as a fundamental factor in our National life. They may not teach in such a way as to serve the sectarian needs of any ecclesiastical institution individually or collectively."

A State law now requires the daily reading of 10 verses of the Scriptures, without comment, in all Pennsylvania public schools.

SEEK BEST MINDS

It was recommended that the Council of Churches seek the best minds of school and church for a representative Protestant committee to keep abreast of the latest developments in this controversial field; that it support the public school in its efforts to relate religion and public education; and that it alert the denominations and local churches in this area to their roles in this developing picture.

Among the various channels suggested where churches could voice their concerns was the calling together of representatives of the many and varied Protestant schools to pool financial and program resources to assure a say in educational television. It was pointed out that parochial schools are classed as "educational institutions" eligible to serve as charter members for control of educational television stations.

SEVEN-MONTH STUDY

The program is the result of a 24-page study document on "Religion and Public Education" adopted by the council. The document represents the seven-month findings of a committee of 27 representative schoolmen and Protestant churchmen from this area.

Dr. Oliver B. Gordon, director of Christian education of the Greater Philadelphia Council of Churches, said a continuing committee had been appointed to implement the findings of the study document.

One of the first moves, he said, will be a fellowship conference for teachers and administrators in public and private schools, tentatively planned for early in October. The speaker will be Dr. Rolfe Laneer Hunt, director of the Department of Religion and Public Education of the National Council of Churches.

HOPE TO STRENGTHEN

"It is hoped we can do much to undergird and strengthen the hand of teachers in their stress on spiritual values." Dr. Gordon said. Jue. 4-2-57

The study document centers on 10 problems raised by the National Council of Churches at a conference in St. Louis, Mo., as they specifically apply to Philadelphia.

Commenting on the State law requiring daily Scripture reading in public schools, the council held that the present practice offers very little spiritual help to the pupils, mostly because of "indifference, inattention and, all too frequently, boredom."

WOULD GRADE READINGS

In addition to suggesting careful grading of Bible readings to meet the interests and needs of the group, the council said that the Bible finds its most effective use in the public school when it has a bearing on the course of study.

It suggested:

"In the treatment of history, the public school should help young people to appreciate the relation of the Bible to the development of the Judaic and Christian cultures . . .

RECOGNIZED GOD

"In tracing the distinctive qualities of the American citizen, the public school should point out that the founding fathers and succeeding generations recognized the Supreme Being and looked to Him as the author of liberty and justice . . .

"In teaching the arts, the public school should recognize the influence of the Bible in art, music, sculpture, etc. . .

"In teaching social living, the public school should make reference to the Judaic and Christian principles of conduct that have been a vital factor in shaping American law and standards of behavior. . .

LITERARY ASPECTS

"In teaching literature, the literary aspects of the Bible should be treated on a similar basis with other great literary masterworks. . .

"In teaching the great universally accepted ethical ideas and principles of societies, the public school should use the Bible as a source book on the same level as other sources. . .

"In teaching biography, the public school should make use of the biographies of Biblical personalities as well as those of other individuals. . .

LANGUAGE INFLUENCE

"In teaching English, the public school should make use of the Bible and show the influence it has had on the development of the language."

Preschool nurseries, sponsored by churches, were strongly recommended as a means for setting the stage for the use and appreciation of the Bible and other religious resources by public schools.

Governor Vows To End Segregation In Pennsylvania

Daily World
Thurs. 5-16-57
Atlanta Ga.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (SNS) — Gov. George M. Leader Wednesday vowed to end segregation in three state school districts.

The Governor, a former civil rights champion, became concerned over the issue when it was disclosed that [illegible] were segregated from whi[illegible] two schools located [illegible] and one at Steelton-Highspire. Local school superintendents said the schools should be integrated in six months to three years.

This deliberate separation of the races was discovered when the Governor made a survey to determine how the Pennsylvania school districts were faring on the segregation issue.

first announced the three segregated areas were not identified. Insisting that the identities were "confidential information," Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Supperintendent of Public Instruction, referred further questions to Gov. George M. Leader.

A supplementary statement which named the three districts was issued an hour later.

Steps are being taken to alleviate segregation practices in their schools a later statement said.

M. E. Frettlman, supervising principal, declares that complete integration will be developed by September 1957, the statement said. The Kennet Consolidated School District "reports segregation of 50 third grade students and two teachers.

It continued.

"Segregation is existing in the James Adams Junior High School and in the elementary school the Coatsville City District. The superintendent reports the condition in the elementary school will be changed to one of integration, by redistricting attendance areas.

Segregation Laid To Some Schools In Philly

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 6-1-57

PHILADELPHIA —(ANP) — Two school districts--both in Chester County are still practicing racial segregation, despite a 1939 State law which prohibits the practice, it was disclosed this week by the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg.

The districts are the Coatsville and the Kennet Consolidated, which includes Kennet Square and adjacent communities.

In release of the results of 849 school superintendents and principals in the commonwealth, the department declared that "all but three" public school systems had integrated schools.

Segregation was also reported in the Steelton-Highspire Joint District.

When the survey results were

House Members Slate Caucus To Find Way To Stop Supreme Court

Meeting Is Set During Weekend

News + Courier P.1
Wed. 6-26-57 Charleston S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 25 — Southern members of the House, concerned by a mounting tide of high court decisions they believe adverse to the interests of the states and the nation, will caucus here this weekend to seek "some way to stop the Supreme Court."

14d(1)

The meeting, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers said, will make it impossible for him to attend the annual watermelon festival at Hampton Thursday. Rivers said it would be "a great pleasure for me to be at Hampton, but it is my duty to be here for this caucus."

It was understood that the meeting would be attended by all or practically all of those House members who signed the Southern "Manifesto" in opposition to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions in the Southern school cases, but that some conservative Midwestern Republicans also will attend.

SPEARHEADING MEETING

Spearheading the drive for the meeting is Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.), who headed last year's controversial investigation of the effects of desegregation on Washington's public schools.

There was no clear indication in advance of the meeting what methods the group will lean to in the effort to "stop the supreme court," but some members talked about some type of constitutional amendment, while others discussed the possibility of an attempt to impeach all or some members of the high court.

Some interest was displayed among the House members in a constitutional amendment proposed jointly in the Senate last night by Sens. Olin D. Johnston and James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), which would require members of the Supreme Court to be subject to quadriennial approval by the Senate.

SERVE FOR LIFE

Members of the court now serve for life unless impeached or unless they retire voluntarily. Their original presidential nominations are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Meanwhile, Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R-Wis), again introduced in the House a proposed constitutional amendment which would require reconfirmation by the Senate every 10 years of members of the high court.

Smith said, however, that his amendment was not inspired by the recent decisions of the court. He recalled that he had first introduced the proposed amendment in 1953 and had done so again in 1955.

South Carolina to Sit Tight With Anti-Integration Setup

Journal + Constitution P.5-E
Sun. 8-18-57

Governor Has Decided Against Calling Assembly Extra Session

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 17—Despite the feeling in some quarters that a special session of the South Carolina General Assembly might be in order in the light of a recent United States Circuit Court decision upsetting the Virginia student placement law, it is definitely settled that the governor will not call the lawmakers back to Columbia unless there is some unforeseen development—and none is anticipated.

When the Union County delegation in the General Assembly—the senator and both representatives—expressed hope that the governor would reconvene the legislature, the chief executive called upon the Gressette Committee — South Carolina's official school segregation watchdog—to meet, discuss the situation and recommend to him what to do.

This the group did, its studied opinion being that South Carolina is "well prepared to meet any situation arising regarding the integration of public education and that no extraordinary meeting of the Assembly is needed at this time." And the governor will be guided by this group's views.

Blocks Integration

The committee felt it was not necessary, as a result of the Virginia ruling, to repeal any law now on the South Carolina books, but, on the contrary, ample legal means existed to counter any integration order that might be issued.

In a statement after the conference, Sen. Gressette of Calhoun, chairman, for whom the committee is named, expressed anew the belief that the "cutting-off" law now on the statute books is a perfect weapon of defense. Under this provision, state aid would be denied any school accepting a pupil on court order, with the same penalty to apply to the school from which the child was transferred.

Also at present it is stated in the appropriation bill that funds allocated are not to be used in integrated schools. If it should be ruled that funds already set aside cannot be so separated, the assembly, of course, would simply leave those schools entirely out of the next annual appropriation bill.

The 'cutting-off" law is described by Sen. Gressette as "interposing" the authority of the state between the courts and the people.

Sen. Gressette said also that

SOUTH CAROLINA

during the course of the meeting his committee "canvassed the situation regarding public schools and colleges of the state as a whole and concluded that the public attitude is one of peace and good will and that no difficulties will attend the opening of the schools and colleges this fall."

It was therefore recommended that all schools and colleges of the state "prepare to open on the same basis on which they have operated in the past."

South Carolina has been conducting its schools, and is planning for the future, just as if the Supreme Court had never returned its decision of May 17, 1954, or issued its implementing order of May 31, 1955.

Old Order Rules

The multimillion-dollar construction program is proceeding as usual with projects definitely designated as being for white or Negro occupancy, appropriations for operation are higher than ever before, and various improvements are being made, but all on the basis of the dual system.

So far this state has been remarkably free from untoward instances on the school front, since the Supreme Court's ruling in 1954. Yet the prime case before the Supreme Court when it upset the separate but equal doctrine arose from Clarendon County, South Carolina. Even in the district where the pro-

Editor Waring Warns

Racial Problems Imperil Republic

ATLANTA, Nov. 4 (AP)—A Southern spokesman on racial segregation declared tonight that the South must be heard and understood on this issue if the Republic is to survive.

"I do not say that the country will die if the federal government continues to enforce integration," explained editor Thomas B. Waring of The News and Courier. "People can live under the most difficult and obnoxious circumstances. Generations have a way of adjusting.

"But the Republic as we have known it, a combination of local and national authorities tailored to the needs of every section, will disappear if this race problem is not resolved."

The South Carolinian conceded that advocates of segregation are outnumbered but declared, "Sooner or later right will triumph." He charged professional agitators, greedy politicians and others are arrayed against us" and that brainwashing is practiced in the South as well as elsewhere.

Believers in segregation, he counseled, should "hold down the crackpots and hoodlums," stand firmly but calmly for their cause, "persuade but not antagonize."

SPEAKS AT EMORY

Waring stated his views in a speech prepared for delivery at Emory University as one of a series under the heading, "Editors View The South". He has been widely in demand as an exponent of the Southern viewpoint since writing an article for Harper's Magazine on the issue.

He said that the pattern of racial separation often changes and if left alone would work itself out in the normal course. As an example he cited the treatment of the Negro in stores where "he deserves and must get his money's worth not only in goods but in courtesy and service."

But, he continued:

Professional agitators, both white and colored, have not been willing to leave the Negro's development to natural and normal circumstances. They won't let him grow in his own way. The American Negro is being shoved forward faster than his capacity permits him to move.

"In the process, the Negro is being made unwelcome among white people who would like to be his friends. He is also being used as a tool to bring about a political and social revolution.

"That revolution is a part of a world movement for leveling off the human race and stamping all men in a faceless pattern."

In the essence, he maintained neither Southerners nor most of the northerners want "a mongrel population." But, he held, that will be the result if lines of separation are broken down.

And yet, he recounted, "a constant stream of abuse against the South and its racial customs has polluted the minds of Americans."

CITES DELINQUENCY

As argument for racial separation, Waring cited juvenile delinquency and what he said will happen in the schools in the event of forced integration.

He said that the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the mixed populations of such large centers as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Washington proves that racial separation in the formative years is good.

As for the schools, he contended, integration can lead only to deterioration. Gradually, he said, the better class of white people would send their children to private schools "to avoid contact with Negro culture, manners and morals" and eventually "only the poorest whites would mingle in classrooms with Negroes."

Solution To School Integration Problem

(Editor's Note: The following article, outlining a plan for solution of the school integration problem by abolishing public schools was submitted to the News and Courier by a Southerner now residing in Los Angeles, Calif.)

By ELIZABETH TRUEHART

There are two things which seem to absorb public attention exclusively in relation to education in the South: the matter of color, and the principle of States' Right.

May there not be a third factor, as pertinent as either of these other two, the question of the indispensibleness of the public school system?

Do we have to dismiss the idea of education completely if we consider dispensing with public schools? Have we forgotten our American history? Have we evolved any more intelligent or able men in later generations than those who formed and launched these United States of America? Not one of them had the benefit of a free school education! Many read and studied at their own firesides, under direction of their own parents. Have our free public schools turned out parents less able to guide their offspring than the parents of those remote days?

At first glance, repudiation of the public schools may appear appalling, any substitute for them too fantastic to conceive. This should not be the case. Past generations have received education outside a public school system. Children are today educated in other countries without free public schools.

Our public schools are supported, in general, by their local communities, with some grants in aid from state legislatures. Their school buildings and equipment are owned by the municipality in which they are located. It would be a simple matter to transfer these grants to private schools of good standing, and for municipalities and school boards to allocate funds to private schools instead of to public schools.

The buildings already owned by the municipality or school district might be rented to new private schools. I believe there would be found an abundance of capable talent among our school principals and teachers, with executive as well as scholastic qualifications, to organize and assume the responsibility of conducting these schools, with the backing of financial grants from state and-or local bodies.

If there were a dearth of publicly owned buildings, residences might be rented for an overflow of pupils. More and smaller neighborhood schools would be convenient and satisfactory. In schools of limited attendance, greater attention could be given students, more individuality and initiative cultivated. It might help break the yoke of excessive conformity and the "herd" character which has been fastened upon us in recent generations. There might even be a chance (glorious thought!) to teach our offspring manners again.

This program would not necessitate depriving Negro children of educational opportunities. No doubt there are capable businessmen among the Negro members of the community who could inaugurate and manage private schools in their own neighborhood, for their own children, with teachers of their own race. Grants in aid to these, as to other private schools, out of tax funds, would cost no more than the former maintenance of "equal but separate" schools, if as much.

Well and good — but where is the money coming from to pay for all this desirable private tuition? Heavens to Betsy, are we under the delusion that our public schools are really "free?"

In the past our school system has been supported by community issued bonds, and our citizens have redeemed these obligations when they came due. As for this fetish of "a limitation on bonded indebtedness," that is simply a matter of property assessment. Assess real property at its true market value instead of the minimum per cent at which it is now assessed. Make the rate collected against that assessment as low as consistent with the need to be met, but let the assessment itself indicate the true value against which bonds may be issued. Then we shall see whether our states are paupers, to be treated as economic indigents and incompetents by the Federal government. We shall then be in a position to command the respect due a financially independent sovereign institution.

New $700,000 Negro School Dedicated Here

A crowd of about 800 persons, including local school and legislative officials, attended the dedication of ultramodern Columbus Street (Negro) Elementary School.

They heard Dr. Howard Jordan praise the school structure but at the same time cite the importance of education along with fine buildings.

COLLEGE DEAN SPEAKS

Dr. Jordan, dean of education at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, spoke on the characteristics of an educated man. He said an improved school plant such as Columbus Street Elementary, was important to the students and community. But of greater importance, he added, are the products — students — the school turns out, whether they've gained sound fundamentals toward acquiring an education.

SEVERAL SPEAKERS

Special guests included County School Supt. G. C. Frampton; State Sen. T. Allen Legare, Reps. Augustine T. Smythe and Clyde M. Dangerfield, representing the county legislative delegation; John T. Welch Jr., vice chairman of the city school board; T. A. Carrere, superintendent of School District 20; and school board member Mrs. W. Allan Moore. Each made brief remarks.

Also honored at the dedication program Sunday were Charles D. Miller, who was chairman of the school building committee at the time the school was started, and retired teachers of District 20.

A band from the city elementary schools and the Columbus Street School chorus, provided music. School Principal Wilhelm R. Meriwether presided. Leonard C. Gaines, school architect, also attended.

The 24-classroom school, built and equipped at a cost of $700,000, was opened to classes in September.

Ike Expresses Disappointment At School Bill Defeat

Daily World Sat. 7-27-57 Atlanta, Ga.

BY KENNETH WEISS

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — President Eisenhower declared his "great dispointment" Friday that the House killed the school bill but Democrats retorted that defeat of the measure was his own fault.

The legislation which would have provided one and a half billion dollars to help the states build new school facilities was beaten by a 208 to 203 vote Thursday.

SHORTAGE OF SCHOOLS

Assistant White House news secretary Ann E. Wheaton issued the following statement: "The President expressed great disappointment that the House did not see its way to pass an appropriate measure to meet this critical shortage of schools."

However, Rep. Augustine Kelley (D) Pa. chief Democratic sponsor of the bill, contended blame for the rejection of the program "lies squarely at the feet of President Eisenhower."

Kelley told newsmen: "I think if he had come out with a strong statement we could have won .... we only lost by five votes."

One hundred and eleven Republicans and 97 Democrats voted to spike the bill while 126 Democrats and 77 Republicans sought to keep it alive. Among those voting for its rejection were assistant GOP leader Charles Halleck of Indiana and GOP whip Leslie Arends of Illinois.

SECOND YEAR IN ROW

It marked the second year in a row that the House has turned down a school aid bill with an antisegregation amendment playing a key role both times.

Daily World

The legislation was considered in serious trouble before debate even began because the President gave the bill only a lukewarm endorsement. Adoption of an amendment which would have denied funds to any school district refusing to end racial segregation doomed its chances of passage.

The amendment sponsored by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainright (R) N. Y., removed all chances of Southerners supporting the measure and Rep. Howard Smith (D) Va., offered the move that the bill be killed.

The President apparently discussed the outlook for the legislation with Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland of California at a White House conference but advocates of the bill rule out chances that it could win aproval even next year.

IKE SCHOOL AID BILL DIES AGAIN IN HOUSE ARENA

West Virginia Mail Fri. 7-26-57

Rejection of Entire Measure Follows Adoption of Anti-Segregation Item

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The 1½-billion-dollar school aid bill, which had an "acceptable" label from the White House, was killed in the House today.

This was the second year in a row that the House has rejected an aid bill, and the pattern of destruction was the same—adoption of an antisegregation amendment and then rejection of the whole thing.

The final vote was closer this year, however—208-203 as compared to 224-194 last year.

And there was some last minute interest in an argument over whether President Eisenhower really cared very much whether the bill passed or not.

After it was all over, press secretary James C. Hagerty said the White House would have no comment.

On the final test, 111 Republicans—including Rep. Halleck of Indiana, the assistant GOP floor leader—and 97 Democrats voted to kill the bill. Against killing it were 125 Democrats and 77 Republicans.

The antisegregation amendment was offered by Rep. Wainwright (R-NY), over administration opposition. Eisenhower had asked that what he called the separate problem of racial integration not be thrown into the school aid controversy.

But Wainwright was unmoved. He [illegible] that no federal funds be u[illegible]elp schools in districts which do not comply with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation.

West Virginia Mail

"It is the rankest hypocrisy," Wainwright told the House, "to vote civil rights with one hand and put up the other the next day to take these precious rights away."

Fri. 7-26-57

On the other hand, Rep. Kelley (D-Pa), a foremost school aid backer, said adoption of the Wainwright amendment "will be a stigma upon the colored race. They will be blamed for defeating the bill."

With Reluctance.

Rep. Diggs (D-Mich), a Negro, said he opposed the amendment with reluctance, but was convinced other "remedies" were available. Rep. Roosevelt (D-Calif) said the amendment was introduced "merely for the defeat of the measure."

The Wainwright amendment was adopted on a standing vote of 136 - 105. The House thereupon voted 153-126, again on a standing vote, to kill the whole bill.

Smith's motion prevailed 208-203.

The Children Be Damned

West Virginia Herald

Well, it was just like taking candy away from kids. Those who wanted to kill Federal aid to school construction adopted the strategem of burdening it with an amendment that made its death inevitable. Their amendment had a pious sound. It provided that no Federal funds should be allotted to schools in districts where segregation is maintained. They now have the dubious satisfaction of knowing that they have barred segregation from schools that are not going to be built.

Sat. 7-27-57

There have been honest doubts among some legislators about the degree of Federal control that might stem from Federal aid. But the issue was not met on this basis. It was evaded through a cynical maneuver which is no salve for anyone's conscience.

Washington, D. C.

President Eisenhower and some of his party's leaders on Capitol Hill, lamentably, played no small part in facilitating the sabotage of school aid. By his vacillation, inertia and concentration on trivial aspects of the legislation, the President encouraged defeat of a measure that differed only in degree from the measure which, over and over again in the course of the 1956 campaign, he had pledged himself to promote. Two of his party's principal leaders in the House, Rep. Charles Halleck and Rep. Leslie Arends, voted in favor of the antisegregation rider and then voted to kill the bill. So, incidentally, did the new author of the Powell amendment, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright — thus demonstrating clearly the maneuver.

Sat. 7-27-57

The consequences of this recorded indifference to public education will be felt not only by the children deprived of decent classrooms but by the whole country. Who can call this a "victory"?

Antisegregation Amendment Kills Off School-Aid Bill; House Vote Is 208 to 203

Interment May Prove Permanent

Courier-Journal Fri. 7-26-57 Louisville Ky.

By ROBERT E. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, July 24.—By a margin of five votes, the House today buried, for at least this session—and probably forever—the attempt to provide federal funds to help States construct public-school classrooms.

The count, at the end of a suspense-filled and dramatic roll call, was 208 in favor of burying the bill, 203 in favor of keeping it alive.

President Eisenhower, who began his Administration less than lukewarm toward federal school aid, had made it a major item in his legislative program. The House's rejection of his recommendation followed by one day the Senate's action in removing from the civil-rights bill a portion the Administration has called vital.

Smith Deals Death Blow

The final blow to the school bill was struck by that veteran enemy of the "welfare state" and leader of the southern Democratic-Northern Republican conservative coalition, Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

But Smith was joined by one of Eisenhower's principal lieutenants in the chamber, Assistant Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

The cause of death was the same as last year—an amendment, adopted 136 to 105, that would have forbidden the expenditure of federal funds on segregated schools. Last year's amendment was by the New York Negro Democrat, Adam Clayton Powell, who was absent today. The current amendment was offered by a New York Republican, Stuyvesant Wainwright.

Perkins Makes Accusation

When Wainwright submitted the amendment, Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, Ky., who, as a member of the Education Committee, has striven long for federal aid to schools, accused the New Yorker of being against the bill, of offering his amendment solely for the purpose of killing the bill.

Eisenhower has long opposed the antisegregation amendment to the school bill. Despite that fact, both Halleck and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, as well as Republican Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois, voted for the amendment.

Even after the antisegregation amendment was put into the bill, supporters of federal aid thought they had found a way out. Democrats, among them Perkins of Kentucky, who has been criticizing the Administration sharply for what they called its failure to give whole-hearted support to the proposal, suddenly joined up with the Republican supporters of federal aid.

It's Virtually Ike's Formula

They got behind an amendment offered by Republican William H. Ayres of Ohio. The Ayres amendment was virtually the Eisenhower formula, which Democrats rewrote both this year and last.

It would have distributed federal aid under a formula based on need and upon the efforts the states made to help themselves. It also would have emphasized federal loans more than would the Democratic bill.

The chief reason the democrats were lining up strongly behind the Ayres proposal was that his amendment was not weighted down by the Wainwright amendment and there were Republican assurances that enough votes would come from that side of the aisle to keep the antisegregation amendment out of the bill entirely.

Sees Coalition Breaking Up

A bipartisan chorus arose to support the Ayres amendment. Among them was the President's spokesman, Halleck. At this point Smith of Virginia, apparently seeing his coalition breaking up under his eyes, moved in with his dramatic sudden-death motion. He offered a resolution that the bill be killed.

At that moment the House was sitting in committee of the whole, a situation in which it takes no roll-call votes. But on a teller vote, with members marching down the middle aisle to record their views, Smith won, 153 to 126.

Immediately after the teller vote the chamber went back into a House session and the same issue was voted on by roll call. As the clerk droned through the names, suspense built up as it became obvious the result would be close. The tension showed when snickers broke out over the chamber as Halleck, who had spoken in support of the Ayres amendment, cast his vote in favor of the Smith burial resolution.

Outcome Broken Down

The outcome of 208 to 203 was broken down this way: of those wanting to kill the bill, 111 were Republicans and 97 were Democrats. Of those seeking to keep it alive, 77 were Republicans and 126 were Democrats.

A year ago this month the outcome was 224 for killing the bill containing the Powell amendment and 194 for keeping it alive. The breakdown then was: for killing the bill, 119 Republicans and 105 Democrats; for keeping it alive, 75 Republicans and 119 Democrats.

School Aid Bill Doomed In House By Racial Rider

14d(1) Federal aid

Congressmen KO Proposal For 2nd Year

Advertiser Fri. 7-26-57 Montgomery Ala.

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NO COMMENT

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The antisegregation amendment was offered by Rep. Wainwright (R-NY), over administration opposition. Eisenhower had asked that what he called the separate problem of racial integration not be thrown into the school aid controversy.

NO FEDERAL FUNDS

But Wainwright was unmoved. He proposed that no federal funds be used to help schools in districts which do not comply with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation.

"It is the rankest hypocrisy," Wainwright told the House, "to vote civil rights with one hand and put up the other the next day to take these precious rights away."

On the other hand, Rep. Kelley (D-Pa), a foremost school aid backer, said adoption of the Wainwright amendment "will be a stigma upon the colored race. They will be blamed for defeating the bill."

Rep. Diggs (D-Mich), a Negro, said he opposed the amendment with reluctance, but was convinced other "remedies" were available. Rep. Roosevelt (D-Calif) said the amendment was introduced "merely for the defeat of the measure."

The Wainwright amendment was adopted on a standing vote of 136 - 105. The House thereupon voted 153-126, again on a standing vote, to kill the whole bill.

This standing vote had only tentative status, and Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) moved for a roll call vote to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, thus killing it finally.

A veteran member of Congress closely connected with the school bill had an explanation of the combination of Republicans and Northern Democrats who succeeded in attaching the antisegrega-

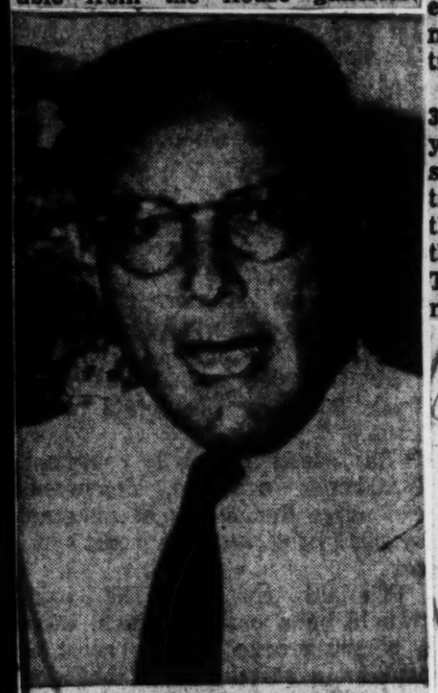
tion amendment.

He said: "Some genuinely believed in the purpose of the amendment. Some voted for it who were against the bill. The amendment would have been defeated if the Southerners had stayed on the floor and voted against it."

Advertiser p.2-A

STAYED OFF FLOOR

The congressman, who asked not to be quoted by name, referred to what was clearly observable from the House galleries:



REP. WAINWRIGHT
His Amendment Fatal

Many Southern Democrats stayed off the floor during the unrecorded vote and did not vote either for or against the antisegregation amendment.

Quite a number of non-Southern Democrats were seen voting against the amendment, and they were joined by a group of Republicans. But their total, without support from the nonvoters, fell short of the votes won by backers of the amendment.

Smith's motion prevailed 208-203.

Rep. McCormack (D-Mass), the House majority leader, twitted the Republicans. He said 57 per cent of the Democrats voted to keep the bill alive and 59 per cent of the Republicans voted to kill it.

McCormack said the GOP record shows that Eisenhower is "going in all directions at the same time."

During closing debate, Rep. McGovern (D-SD) had criticized the President on the same grounds saying that Eisenhower provides anything but clear guidance on "such tormenting issues as the school shortage."

"Just about the time we wonder whether the presidential car is swinging right or left, the brakes go on," McGovern said.

Rep. McConnell (R-Pa) replied that there is no question but that Eisenhower is interested in legislation to alleviate any shortage of classrooms.

McConnell added that the bill before the House was not "the most preferred bill" from the President's standpoint—that Eisenhower preferred one where there was more emphasis on need in the distribution of federal money.

The bill would have authorized 300 million dollars a year for five years in federal grants to help states build classrooms. The distribution would have been half on the basis of state needs, half on the basis of school age population. The states would have had to match federal outlays.

Ike Blamed In Defeat of School Aid

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat 7-27-57

President Sorry House Killed Bill

BY JOHN D. MORRIS

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The White House said today that President Eisenhower was disappointed over the failure of the House to pass a school-aid bill.

House Democrats said they were disappointed, too. They said the President himself was largely to blame.

"I lay defeat of the bill squarely at the feet of the President," said Rep. Kelley of Pensylvania, Democratic sponsor of the measure. "If he had come out with a strong statement we could have won."

Rep. Bailey of West Virginia, the bill's chief Democratic manager, said a half-dozen telephone calls from the White House to Republican members would have done the trick.

"NO TEARS"

"I dont care to see any crocodile tears shed by the White House," he added. "The President didn't do anything as far as I can determine, although as late as Wednesday I was promised a letter or statement."

Some Republicans privately agreed that the House would have acted favorably if the President had taken a stronger stand. But Rep. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader, insisted the bill was doomed from the start and nothing could have saved it.

"They picked the worst time to bring it up," he asserted. "The economy crowd was in there strong."

FEDERAL GRANTS

The bill, killed late yesterday on a ballot of 208 to 203, called for $1,500,000,000 in federal grants to states for school construction over a five-year period.

Ninety-seven Democrats, nearly all from the South, were joined by 111 Republicans in voting to kill the measure. They were opposed by 77 Republicans and 126 Democrats.

Mrs. Anne Weaton, associate White House press secretary, told reporters this morning of the President's reaction. She said:

"The President has expressed great disappointment that the House did not see its way clear to pass a measure to meet this critical shortage of schools."

There was no possibility of school aid legislation being revived at this session of Congress and apparently little in the foreseeable future.

Constitution

Rep. Bailey, who has been fighting for favorable House action for a decade, observed that "a clear majority of the Republicans are against such legislation."

WON'T AID GOP

P. 3

"I'm not going to be a party to bringing out a bill next year to help them win an election," he said. "They've had their opportunity — and they blew it."

Rep. Martin, the only one of three principal Republican leaders to vote against killing the bill, refused to abandon hope of action next year.

Atl. Const. 7-27-57

"I think there is enough sentiment in Congress to pass legislation if it is restricted to need," he said. "I think the (education and labor) committee members ought to work toward that end during the recess."

BOLTING LEADERS

The two Republican leaders who voted with the opposition were Reps. Halleck of Indiana and Arends of Illinois. None of the three took the floor to speak for the bill.

Martin attributed the measure's defeat mainly to the House sentiment for government economy. He also noted that the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. had campaigned against federal aid schools.

He said the time was inappropriate for consideration of the measure because of the economy mood, because members had just concluded a bitter fight over the mutual security bill and because a controversial bill to ease federal control of natural gas prices was about to be brought up.

'THEY KNEW IT'

Those responsible for bringing up the bill knew this, he said, adding: "One group wanted to bring it out because this was the time to kill it. The other wanted to put the Republican party on the spot."

It was agreed that the bill's defeat could not be attributed mainly to the House's tentative adoption of a proviso barring the use of federal funds to build schools in districts where racial segregation was practiced in violation of Supreme Court rulings.

The proviso would have been eliminated by adoption of an amendment to replace an entire section of the bill by President Eisenhower's "Need" formula for allocating school aid funds among the states. The amendment was pending and gaining support when the successful sudden-death move was made by Rep. Smith (D-Va).

Democrats Join With Republicans To Halt Measure

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri 7-26-57

By KENNETH WEISS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (INS) — The House voted Thursday to kill the Administration's federal school aid bill. The vote was 156-126, immediately following the proposal of an antisegregation amendment which would have denied aid to areas practicing segregation.

P. 7

Opponents of the amendment charged the rider would kill the school measure by removing any change of Southern support and making it virtually impossible to get the legislation through the Senate.

IN DEFIANCE

Sponsored by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R) N. Y., the amendment would hold back federal grants for school construction from any school district that maintains segregated schools in defiance of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation.

Approximately a score of Democrats voted with Republicans in favor of the Wainwright amendment, which was adopted after most of the school bill supporters assailed the proposal. Nearly 30 Republicans voted against it.

Before the vote, Rep. Carl Perkins (D) Ky., told the House that "passage of this bill depends on defeat of this amendment."

But Wainwright contended that the provision was the only right thing to do.

LIBERAL FRIENDS

Speaking to Democratic liberals who refused to support his amendment, Wainwright commented: "I would be astonished if my liberal friends were in favor of building segregated schools with these funds."

Rep. Wayne Hays (D) Ohio, retorted that "colored children are not going to get any more schools with a dead bill."

Daily World

Referring to the fact that the Wainwright amendment was sponsored in virtually the same form last year by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y. Hays charged: "Mr. Powell was trying through the gentleman from New York (Wainwright) to get his amendment into law while he is on the Riviera."

P. 6

ADEQUATE REMEDIES

Rep. Charles Diggs (D) Mich., one of the three Negro members of the House, urged defeat of the amendment saying that conditions today were "not the same as a year ago" when he fought for the same proposal.

Diggs said at that time there were "not adequate remedies" for Southern Negroes but that the House-passed civil rights bill now being debated in the Senate improves this situation.

Atl. 7-26-57

Before acting on the segregation amendment, the House voted 130-96 to kill an amendment by Rep. Errett Scrivner (R) Kans., which would have returned to the states for school construction one per cent of the personal and corporate income taxes they paid the Federal Government.

Drawing near final action on the school bill, House members assailed and defended President Eisenhower's attitude toward the measure.

School Placement Device Also Loses, Survey Shows

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. F.M. 4-5-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Pupil placement — a device popular with legislatures seeking to delay or to avoid racial desegregation — both won and lost in recent key court decisions, Southern School News reported Thursday.

Meanwhile, said the publication, one additional school district, in West Virginia, was disclosed to have begun the desegregation process last fall. This brought to 674 the number of districts where desegregation is under way or accomplished, leaving some 3,000 still segregated.

The key court tests, reported Southern School News, were in cases involving Virginia North Carolina and Louisiana placement laws. Four other states have pupil placement legislation and a fifth, Texas, has a bill of this type in the legislative mill.

In the Virginia case, noted Southern School News, a federal district court held the state's placement legislation unconstitutional, while Court to order admission of a Negro student to the University of Florida law school despite an order from the U. S. Supreme Court. Southern School News said "it has been suggested that the Florida decision is one of the strongest assertions of the doctrine of states' rights to appear in a legal opinion."

During March Delaware reported 32 per cent of its school population in "integration situations" and Missouri reported plans for desegregation of an additional high school, leaving only four segregated in the state. Major developments state-by-state were:

ALABAMA — Legislation to implement a "freedom of choice" measure adopted last year is expected to come before the General Assembly when it meets in May, partly as a consequence of a federal court decision in Louisiana attacking in a case reaching the U. S. Supreme Court from neighboring North Carolina the high court refused to review a lower court opinion holding the Tar Heel law "not unconstitutional on its face." The North Carolina law makes no mention of race in directing the assignment of pupils. The Virginia law came under court attack because of the alleged intent of accompanying legislation to maintain segregation.

In a third case, involving Louisiana, a circuit court held that a placement law as it applied to New Orleans schools has "implied as its only basis for assignments the prohibited standard of race."

Attorneys were also studying the refusal of the Florida Supreme pupil placement.

ARKANSAS — Three pro-segregation candidates were defeated and one was victorious in spring school board elections.

Daily World

DELAWARE — The state saw (in Kent County) the first federal court order calling for school integration plan. A statewide count showed 32 per cent of Delaware's school population in "integrated situations."

F.M. 4-5-57

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Congressional leaders expect to see civil rights legislation reach the Senate floor for action before the Easter recess.

P 6

FLORIDA — The state supreme court refused to carry out an order of the U. S. Supreme Court for admission of a Negro graduate law student to the University of Florida because this course might result in "violence."

GEORGIA — School segregation is already a political issue 18 months in advance of the gubernatorial primary, with prospective candidates vying for support as all-out segregationists.

KENTUCKY — Use of racial epithets "is to make an avowal by conduct and words of stirring up strife," a Kentucky court ruled in acquitting a newspaper publisher and a police chief of charges of criminal slander made by a segregationist.

LOUISIANA — A year-old court order to desegregate New Orleans was affirmed in a circuit court decision which held that a state's right to administer schools as it desires can be overridden by "matters of fundamental justice that the citizens of the United States consider so essentially an ingredient of human rights as to require a restraint on any state that appears to ignore them."

MARYLAND — The State Board of Education turned down an appeal from 11 Negro pupils in Harford County seeking admission to white schools not included in the first stage of a limited program — restricting desegregation to the first three grades of two schools in the current year.

MISSISSIPPI — Alcorn College, where some 580 Negro students walked out in protest over a professor's newspaper criticism of the NAACP, was back to normal at the end of the month with a new president. Gov. James P. Coleman, whose attitude heretofore has been described as one of "patient understanding," took a strong stand against "outsiders" who would foment trouble in Mississippi.

MISSOURI — Only four high schools in the state remain segregated after the decision of a school in the "bootheel" section to admit Negroes next September.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state's pupil assignment law apparently has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in a test over admission of Negro children to a McDowell County school. An NAACP national official blamed "timidity" of public officials for lack of desegregation in state schools.

OKLAHOMA — Three lawsuits have been filed seeking admission of Negro students to white schools while one of the earlist systems to end segregation at the high school level announced plans to integrate all grades next year.

SOUTH CAROLINA — One house of the legislature has approved a bill giving the governor broad powers "for the protection of persons and property". Other pro-segregation measures are pending.

TENNESSEE — Segregationist John Kasper was re-arrested on a second charge of criminal contempt of court at Knoxville. Nashville school board members authorized the superintendent to start work on plans to "inform, elucidate and help solve problems" which may be involved in September desegregation at the first grade.

TEXAS — Pro-segregation legislation was reported to be making progress in the legislature, which adopted a resolution urging the states to resist federal encroachment on their authority.

VIRGINIA — The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review court orders directing Charlottesville and Arlington County to begin school desegregation. A state official told the school authorities invloved that they were helpless to obey under Virginia law. A federal district court judge made formal an opinion holding the state's Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional.

WEST VIRGINIA — With desegregation a reality in most school systems the legislature has abolished the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics — over criticism of some Negro citizens. Six Negro pupils are now attending formerly all-white Martinsburg High School in Berkeley County, leaving only two counties with schools wholly segregated.

INTEGRATION CREEPS INTO DIXIE'S SCHOOLS

Commercial Appeal P 7

325,000 Negro Children Now Attending With Whites

Memphis, Tenn.

NINE STATES INVOLVED

Sun 5-5-57

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, May 4. — Some 325,000 Negro children and 1,850,000 white children in southern and border states are now in "integrated situations," Southern School News reported Saturday.

The publication also reported, however, that some 2,400,000 Negro children and more than seven million white children remain in segregated school districts on the eve of the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court decision against public school desegregation.

A total of 685 school districts in nine states have begun or completed the desegregation process, while about 3,100 biracial districts remain segregated. The Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools came on May 17, 1954.

Acts Little Used

Southern School News noted relatively little use thus far of the "pupil placement" acts which seven states have adopted in an effort generally regarded as closing ranks against desegregation.

Nine additional school districts were reported to have desegregated during the year in Missouri—with their location reported only this month. Three state legislatures — Florida, South Carolina and Texas—are in session with a heavy volume of pro-segregation legislation on their calendars. Alabama's legislature, which meets later this month, was expected to receive some 100 measures of this nature.

State Summary Given

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

ALABAMA—The Alabama legislature, convening this month, is expected to get a private school bill and a proposal to create a State Sovereignty Commission, in a flow of pro-segregation legislation which may run as high as 100 proposed new measures.

ARKANSAS—Little or no use of the state's new placement law was reported by state school officials who pointed out that the local districts are autonomous. Little Rock, which won a "good faith compliance" court test of its gradual desegregation plan, said it expected to go ahead with high school desegregation in the fall.

DELAWARE — Questioning by a federal judge hearing a motion in a school-entry suit against six southern Delaware school boards was interpreted as indicating that the court will order desegregation.

Resolution Criticized

FLORIDA — The legislature adopted a resolution of interposition, which was criticized by Gov. LeRoy Collins, and debated six bills designed to curb activities of organizations taking part in litigation on racial matters.

GEORGIA — The State Board of Regents tightened entrance regulations at the University of Georgia Law School, which a Negro graduate student has sought to enter, requiring char-

acter references from alumni and public officials in the applicant's home county.

KENTUCKY—Holding its last meeting before dissolution, the Kentucky (Negro) Teachers Association was told that 75 per cent of the state's Negro pupils are in districts which have begun or have completed the desegregation process.

LOUISIANA — United States District Court invalidated two college segregation laws and enjoined four integrated colleges where the state sought to bar Negro enrollment. New Orleans began placement of elementary pupils on a segregated basis under a stay of a federal court order invalidating the pupil assignment law and ordering integration.

Maryland Gets Order

MARYLAND — United States District Court in Maryland advised Harfor County to work out a new plan for secondary school desegregation, calling the present gradual plan to slow "too vague."

MISSISSIPPI — The state laid plans to market its first general obligation bonds for a building program to equalize facilities in still-segregated schools.

MISSOURI — Nine additional school districts were reported to have desegregated during the year, with nine more reported planning the step next year.

NORTH CAROLINA — The school board of Charlotte, North Carolina's largest city, told parents of Negro children that initiative for desegregating the schools rests with individuals and not the board. One board member told the group: "No door is closed. Our schools bear no signs saying 'No Admittance'."

NAACP Bill Repealed

SOUTH CAROLINA—The legislature, considering a number of new pro-segregation measures, repealed a bill prohibiting government employment to NAACP members—then under attack before the United States Supreme Court—and enacted in its stead an employment measure couched in more general terms.

TENNESSEE—Nashville, first of state's large cities to begin desegregation, said 3,200 children (41 per cent of them Negroes) will be affected by a fall first-grade desegregation plan approved by United States district court.

TEXAS—Bills delaying desegregation advanced in the legislature but faced the challenge of a filibuster. United States Supreme Court ruled against Wichita Falls in suit involving judicial review of school desegregation.

VIRGINIA — A first challenge of the state's new pupil placement law arose in Fairfax County. Republican and Democratic political figures who may oppose one another for governor debated the segregation-desegregation issue.

WEST VIRGINIA—With desegregation general, West Virginians were studying problem of employment for young Negroes who, after finishing school, reportedly are having difficulty finding jobs.

674 Districts In South Held Desegregating

Courier-Journal Fri. 4-5-57 Louisville, Ky.

But 3,000 Reportedly Haven't Started Yet

P. 4

Nashville, April 4 (AP) — Southern School News reported today that desegregation has been completed or started in 674 school districts in the South. About 3,000 remained segregated. 1400

Southern School News is published by Southern Education Reporting Service and maintains close watch on developments in the area's school-integration program.

One Law Upset

It noted that pupil placement has won and lost in two recent key court decisions. A federal district court ruled Virginia's placement legislation was unconstitutional. However, in a North Carolina case the United States Supreme Court declined to review a lower-court ruling that the North Carolina placement law was "not unconstitutional on its face."

The Tennessee Legislature recently passed a pupil-placement law giving local school boards authority to assign pupils to specific schools, without mentioning whites or Negroes.

The newspaper said Delaware has reported 32 per cent of its school population in "integrated situations."

685 SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS INTEGRATED

Daily World Atlanta Ga. P. 9 Sun. 5-5-57 400

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Southern School News reported Saturday that 685 school districts in nine states had begun or completed the desegregation process on the eve of the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision against public school desegregation.

The publication said that about 3,100 bi-racial districts remained segregated. Legislatures in 11 states have adopted more than 130 pieces of pro-segregation legislation since the May 17, 1954 court ruling, Southern School News reported.

The publication's files showed that 325,000 Negro children and 1,850,000 white children—most of them in the border states—were now in "integrated situations." Some 2,400,000 Negro children and more than 7,000,000 white children remained in segregated school districts.

Southern School News noted relatively little use thus far of the 'pupil placement' acts which seven states have adopted in an effort generally regarded as closing ranks against desegregation.

Nine additional school districts were reported to have desegregated during the year in Missouri—with their location reported only this month. Southern School News also noted that three state legislatures—Florida, South Carolina and Texas—were in session with a heavy volume of pro-segregation legislation on their calendars. Alabama's legislature, which meets later this month, was expected to receive some 100 measures of this nature.

3,100 Schools In South Still Remain Segregated

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 5-10-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Approximately 3,100 bi-racial school districts in the South remain segregated as the U. S. Supreme Court decision calling for public school integration nears its third anniversary.

The Southern School News, a non-partisan, non-political, educational publication, reported May 4, that 685 school districts in nine states have begun or completed the desegregation process.

Since the May 17, 1954, court ruling, the publication says that 325,000 Negro children and 1,850,000 white children—most of them in the border states—are now in "integrated situations," some 2,400,000 Negro children and more than 7,000,000 white children remain in segregated school districts.

It was pointed out that legislatures in 11 states have adopted more than 130 pieces of pro-segregation legislation. However, little use has been needed thus far from the "pupil placement" acts which seven states have passed.

The Southern School News noted that three state legislatures—Florida, South Carolina and Texas—were in session with a heavy volume of pro-segregation legislation on their calendars. Alabama's legislature, which meets later this month, is expected to receive some 100 measures of this nature.

10 Others Plan To Desegregate

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE — More than half of the school districts in a 17-state area have been desegregated, Southern School News reported here last week.

With recent consolidation of school districts, there are now 2,980 biracial districts in the 17-state area affected by the U. S. Supreme court decision against school segregation. Thus, 2,219 remain segregated.

Southern School News said that nine more Kentucky districts and one additional Texas district have adopted desegregation policies. The Texas district is Pleasanton, south of San Antonio, which is the first to vote to integrate by referendum under new laws in the state.

Sat 11-16-57

The publication reported that Houston, the nation's largest segregated school district, is now under court order to integrate — but at no specific time.

Meanwhile, reverberations of the Little Rock school crisis have been felt in schools and legislative halls as far away as West Virginia and Florida, Southern School News reported. It noted also that 10 school districts in the southern and border region have been listed as desegregated in the last month, bringing the total to 761 since 1954.

Demonstrations occurred at several schools in West Virginia, the first state to desegregate all its biracial districts. In Florida the legislature adopted a law requiring that schools be closed in any district where federal troops are sent to enforce integration. The Texas legislature was expected to consider a similar measure. Houses of both legislatures passed resolution condemning President Eisenhower's action in dispatching paratroopers to the Arkansas capital.

In a comprehensive survey of industrialists, political leaders and industrial development agencies, Southern School News found that racial incidents and tensions have set back industrial expansion in some areas but that for the most part the region has not been affected. To the question, "Is the region being hurt industrially?" the publication said the answer is: "yes, and No, with 'yes, and No, with much if not most of the weight on the No."

A state-by-state summary of for developments follows:

ALABAMA — State officials placement act, which they said was different from Virginia's invalidated law, would stand up in court as a test neared in Birmingham.

ARKANSAS — A stalemate continued at a troop - occupied Little Rock high school as state and federal officials sought a solution to the controversy involving President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval Faubus. Classes went on more or less normally at the school.

DELAWARE — State Police conducted a two-day indoctrination course on the legal aspects of school segregation - desegregation in anticipation of an eventual "showdown" on the issue. A survey showed 43 percent of all Negro children in desegregated districts and 36 percent in desegregated buildings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington's school board president said the schools face the dangerous problem of a "disproportionately high" ratio of Negro students. Unofficial estimates show white enrollment has declined from 56 percent in 1945 to 30 percent this year.

FLORIDA — The legislature adopted a measure requiring the immediate closing of any school where federal troops are assigned to enforce integration and failed to readopt a "last resort" measure vetoed by Gov. LeRoy Collins at the session last June.

GEORGIA — A group of 60 southern segregation leaders met in Atlanta to discuss tightening of voter requirements and plans for presenting their argument to the nation, but no special southwide organization was expected to result.

KENTUCKY — Eleven additional Kentucky districts were shown to have "integrated situations" bringing the state total to 114. A federal court postponed a desegregation order for Fulton city high school.

LOUISIANA — Court - backed integration at four once all-white colleges continued "remarkably uneventful" with between 160 and 175 Negroes in attendance. A survey showed the peak was 650 during the 1956 summer session.

MARYLAND — A survey showed the number of Negroes attending formerly all - white county schools doubled this year, with some re-segregation.

MISSISSIPPI — A Mississipp editor outlined a 10-point program for "the day the heat of integration" is put on the state and Gov. J. P. Coleman called a special legislative session to modernize the Constitution and tighten segregation laws.

MISSOURI — A special study made of Kansas City showed how the school attendance pattern of a typical border - state city was being affected by the U. S. Supreme Court decision and an influx of Negro population.

NORTH CAROLINA — In what bids to become the first real test of the state's pupil placement law the Raleigh school board filed an answer to a suit by a Negro seeking admittance to a white school.

OKLAHOMA — The state became a sounding board for expressions of federal policy and interstate legislative policy on the states' rights issue and the Little Rock controversy.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The Little Rock situation brought numerous expressions from public officials condemning President Eisenhower's action. A group of ministers published a booklet of "moderate" statements on race relations contributed by laymen.

TENNESSEE — John Kasper, figure in the Clinton and Nashville school disturbances, was taken into custody in Washington pending a new appeal to the US Supreme Court after the court had once refused to hear his appeal from conviction for criminal contempt. Eleven children remained in integrated Nashville schools.

TEXAS — Pleasanton became the first Texas community to vote to integrate its school system under new state laws. A school official at San Marcos said too-rapid integration had hurt Negroes and caused them to drop out of school. A federal Court ordered Houston to desegregate but set no time limit.

VIRGINIA — The U. S. Supreme Court struck a blow at the state's placement law by refusing to review a lower court decision holding it invalid in the Norfolk-Newport News case. Segregation debate dominated the forthcoming gubernatorial election.

WEST VIRGINIA — Tensions attributed to the Little Rock situation set off a chain of demonstrations in three communities, breaking a year's calm.

NEGRO ENROLLMENT DOWN IN TEN STATES

Commercial Appeal 12-6-57 P. 13

Study Of Southern Schools Shows Some Increases

OUT-MIGRATION IS CITED

Memphis Press-Scimitar 12-6-57

Special To The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Dec. 5. — Southern School News reported here Thursday that the Negro proportion of school enrollment in Southern and border states has declined in 10 states and increased in seven states and the District of Columbia in the five years since the original school segregation cases went to the United States Supreme Court.

While there were absolute increases in enrollments for both races, Negro percentages were down from 1951 to 1957 in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, states which have no desegregation in public schools, and in Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Up In Alabama

Negro percentages were up only in Alabama, of the segregated states, and in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Decreases ranged from .4 per cent in Oklahoma to 2.5 per cent in Georgia.

The District of Columbia, where Negroes now make up 71.2 per cent of school enrollment, had a 15.6 per cent increase between 1951 and the start of the present school year, said Southern School News.

"Two principal factors seem to explain the relative Negro decline in the Deep South," the publication said. "They are: (1) Negro out-migration and (2) booming white enrollments.

"However, it has been pointed out that in these areas Negro enrollments are rising, too, probably in response to better school buildings (though segregated) better economic conditions among Negroes, especially in the cities.

"Demographic experts say, additionally, that Negro school age population throughout the region is increasing at a greater rate than in the white population. Yet these decreases appear," the paper concluded.

Front All Quiet

Southern School News also reported a "quiet" month on the school segregation-desegregation front during November and noted only one additional desegregated district. This was Kinta, in Oklahoma, bringing to 762 the number of desegregated districts out of 3,008 with biracial school enrollments.

A summary of major developments state-by-state during the month follows:

ALABAMA — Birmingham's schools may provide the first test of Alabama's pupil placement law. Parents of children at three all-white schools have been sent a questionnaire asking how they would react to the enrollment of four Negro children who are seeking entry to the schools and who have been given placement examinations.

ARKANSAS—Federal-state negotiations over removal of troops at Little Rock's Central High School (where only federalized National Guardsmen remain) were at a near stalemate, while inside the school teaching and learning were said to go on "at a near normal pace."

Laws Expected

DELAWARE—Legal resolution of the segregation-desegregation issue in South Delaware schools was expected during 1958. There was stepped-up activitiy by both pro-integration and pro-segregation groups.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Negro enrollment in Washington's integrated schools reached 71.2 per cent, up 3.2 per cent since last year. All but one senior high school, all but two junior high schools, and 105 of 122 elementary schools reported mixed classes.

FLORIDA—Efforts to force a pro-segregation resolution failed in the Florida Council of Parents and Teachers, while on the local level the Dade (Miami) County school board decided not to consider a segregation policy resolution as attorneys were instructed to renew efforts to get dismissal of a school entry suit by Negro children.

Voting Is Issue

GEORGIA—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People mapped a voter registration drive at an Atlanta meeting, while the state moved toward tightening voting laws.

KENTUCKY — Gov. A. B. Chandler urged acceptance of racial integration in Southern schools. A state survey showed Negro enrollment in desegregated schools ranging from one pupil in several small districts to 7,647 in Louisville.

LOUISIANA—Legislative leaders planned new laws for introduction at the May, 1958, legislative session for "temporary" closure of any schools which are integrated, reopening them later "racially segregated."

MARYLAND — An Eastern Shore grand jury indicted two persons who picketed schools in

Southern School News Lists Developments On Integration

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MARYLAND — An Eastern Shore grand jury indicated two persons who picketed schools in Easton. Fall enrollment figures showed 13 counties (districts) had some mixed classes—the same number as last year—with an increase in the number of pupils affected.

MISSISSIPPI — The state presently is "legally naked and legally defenseless' against school integration, Gov. J. P. Coleman told a special legislative session called to change the 1890 constitution by convention and to strengthen segregation laws. A House majority which favors amendment rather than convention defeated the governor's proposed constitutional move.

MISSOURI—A special study of Clark School in St. Louis, once all-white and now 80 per cent Negro, showed a variety of experiences of educators in meeting problems raised by desegregation.

NORTH CAROLINA — Admission of Negroes to all-white schools in Greensboro was under attack in the state supreme court by 41 white parents appealing a lower court decision which denied them an injunction against the Negroes' school entry.

OKLAHOMA — A federal court gave an eastern district, desegregated at the high school level, additional time to end elementary school segregation. One more district—Kinta, in Haskell County—was disclosed to have desegregated.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The home of a contributor to a "moderate" booklet on race relations was bombed and the act was strongly criticized. A large number of statements by political leaders opposing integration was made during the month.

TENNESSEE — Six state colleges were instructed by the board of education to admit all qualified students next fall who meet entrance requirements, in effect ending segregation at these institutions. John Kasper was sentenced to six months in federal penitentiary for his part in the 1956 Clinton disturbances and six codefendants received suspended sentences. Front-running candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor took pro - segration stands.

TEXAS—A special session of the legislature passed a law authorizing closing of any school to prevent the using of troops. Dallas asked a three-judge federal court to give it until at least the summer of 1958 to present a plan for school desegregation.

VIRGINIA—J. Lindsay Almond was elected governor by a nearly 2 - to - 1 vote in a campaign testing the state's official policy of 'massive resistance" to desegregation, which he endorsed. A federal district court order which refused to set a deadline for desegregation in Prince Edward County was reversed by the Fourth Circuit Court.

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DECISIONS DISAGREE ON DESEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal p.13

Contradictory Pattern Is Found In Survey

Fri. 4-5-57

DEVELOPMENTS LISTED

Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, April 4. — Contradictory decisions on the constitutionality of pupil placement laws have been handed down by Federal courts, Southern School News reported Thursday.

Meanwhile, said the publication, one additional school district in West Virginia, was disclosed to have begun the desegregation process last fall. This brought to 674 the number of districts where desegregation is under way or accomplished, leaving some 3,000 still segregated.

Tests In 3 States

The key court tests of pupil placement — a device popular with legislatures seeking to delay or to avoid racial desegregation—were in cases involving Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana measures. Four other states have pupil placement legislation and a fifth, Texas, has a bill of this type in the legislative mill.

In the Virginia case a United States District Court held the state's placement legislation unconstitutional, while in a case reaching the United States Supreme Court from neighboring North Carolina the high court refused to review a lower court opinion holding the Tar Heel law "not unconstitutional on its face." The North Carolina law makes no mention of race in directing the assignment of pupils. The Virginia law came under court attack because of the alleged intent of accompanying legislation to maintain segregation.

In a third case, involving Louisiana, a circuit court held that a placement law as it applied to New Orleans schools has "implied as its only basis for assignments the prohibited standard of race."

Attorneys were also studying the refusal of the Florida Supreme Court to order admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Florida law school despite an order from the United States Supreme Court. Southern School News said, "it has been suggested that the Florida decision is one of the strongest assertions of the doctrine of states' rights to appear in a legal opinion."

Other Developments

During March, Delaware reported 32 per cent of its school population in "integrated situations" and Missouri reported plans for desegregation of an additional high school, leaving only four segregated in the state. Major developments state-by-state were:

ALABAMA—Legislation to implement a "freedom of choice" measure adopted last year is expected to come before the General Assembly when it meets in May, partly as a consequence of a Federal Court decision in Louisiana attacking pupil placement.

ARKANSAS—Three pro-segregation candidates were defeated and one was victorious in spring school board elections.

DELAWARE—The state saw (in Kent County) the first Federal Court order calling for a school integration plan. A statewide count showed 32 per cent of Delaware's school population in "integrated situations."

FLORIDA—The State Supreme Court refused to carry out an order of the United States Supreme Court for admission of a Negro graduate law student to the University of Florida because this course might result in "violence."

GEORGIA—School segregation is already a political issue 18 months in advance of the gubernatorial primary, with prospective candidates seeking support as all-out segregationists.

KENTUCKY—Use of racial epithets "is to make an avowal by conduct and words of stirring up strife," a Kentucky court ruled in acquitting a newspaper publisher and a police chief of charges of criminal slander made by a segregationist.

LOUISIANA—A year-old order to desegregate New Orleans schools was affirmed in a circuit court decision which held that a state's right to administer schools as it desires can be overridden by "matters of fundamental justice that the citizens of the United States consider so essentially an ingredient of human rights as to require a restraint on any state that appears to ignore them."

MARYLAND—The State Board of Education turned down an appeal from 11 Negro pupils in Harford County seeking admission to white schools not included in the first stage of a limited program restricting desegregation to the first three grades of two schools in the current year.

MISSISSIPPI—Alcorn College, where one 580 Negro students walked out in protest over a professor's newspaper criticism of the NAACP, was back to normal at the end of the month with a new president. Gov. James P. Coleman, whose attitude heretofore has been described as one of "patient understanding," took a strong stand against "outsiders" who would foment trouble in Mississippi.

MISSOURI — Only four schools in the state remain segregated after the decision of a school in the "Boot Heel" to admit Negroes next September.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state's pupil assignment law apparently has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in a test over admission of Negro children to a McDowell County school. An NAACP national official blamed "timidity" of public officials for lack of desegregation in state schools.

OKLAHOMA — Three lawsuits have been filed seeking admission of Negro students to white schools while one of the earliest systems to end segregation at the high school level announced plans to integrate all grades next year.

SOUTH CAROLINA — One house of the Legislature has approved a bill giving the governor broad powers "for the protection of persons and property." Other pro-segregation measures are pending.

TENNESSEE — Segregationist John Kasper was re-arrested on a second charge of criminal contempt of court at Knoxville. Nashville school board members authorized the superintendent to start work on plans to "inform, elucidate and help solve problems" which may be involved in September desegregation at the first grade.

TEXAS — Pro-segregation legislation was reported to be making progress in the Legislature, which adopted a resolution urging the states to resist Federal encroachment on their authority.

VIRGINIA—The United States Supreme Court has refused to review lower court orders directing Charlottesville and Arlington County to begin school desegregation. A state official told the school authorities involved that they were helpless to obey under Virginia law. A Federal district court judge made formal an opinion holding the state's Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional.

WEST VIRGINIA — With desegregation a reality in most school systems, the Legislature has abolished the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics—over criticism of some Negro citizens. Six Negro pupils are now attending formerly all-white Martinsburg High School in Berkeley County, leaving only two counties with schools wholly segregated.

Tell Progress In School Mixing

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 5-11-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Approximately 3,100 bi-racial school districts in the South remain segregated as the U. S. Supreme Court decision calling for public school integration nears its third anniversary.

The Southern School News, a non-partisan, non-political educational publication, reported that 685 school districts in nine states have begun or completed the desegregation process.

Since the May 17, 1954, court ruling, the publication says that 325,000 Negro children and 1,850,000 white children — most of them in the border states — are now in "integrated situations," some 2,400,000 Negro children and more than 7,00,000 white children remain in segregated school districts.

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Progress Report

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-18-57

DESEGREGATION

P. 11

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Southern Schools News reported here that 805 school districts in nine states had begun or completed the desegregation process on the eve of the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision against public school desegregation.

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Alabama's legislature, which meets later this month, was expected to receive some 100 measures of this nature.

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

ALABAMA—The Alabama legislature, convening this month, is expected to ge a private school bill and a proposal to create a State Sovereignty Commission, in a flow of pro-segregation legislation which may run as high as 100 proposed new measures.

ARKANSAS—Little or no use of the state's new placement law was reported by state school officials who pointed out that the local districts are autonomous. Little Rock, which won a "good faith compliance" court test of its gradual desegregation plan, it expected to go ahead with high school desegregation in the fall.

DELAWARE—Questioning by a federal judge hearing a motion in a school-entry suit, against six southern Delaware school boards was interpreted as indicating that the court will order desegregation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Asst. School Supt. Carl E. Hansen, author of Washington's "four-track" plan, told the education board that "unusual gains" under this diversified curriculum, growing out of desegregation, have been made since last fall.

FLORIDA — The legislature adopted a resolution of interposition, which was criticized by Gov. LeRoy Collins, and debated six bills designed to curb activities of organizations taking part in litigation on racial matters.

GEORGIA—The State Board of Regents tightened entrance regulations at the University of Georgia Law School, which a Negro graduate student has sought to enter, requiring character references from alumni and public officials in the applicant's home county.

KENTUCKY—Holding its last meeting before dissolution, the Kentucky (Negro) Teachers Association was told that 75 per cent of the state's Negro pupils are in districts which have begun or have completed the desegregation process.

LOUISIANA—U. S. District court invalidated two college segregation laws and enjoined four integrated colleges where the state sought to bar Negro enrollment. New Orleans began placement of elementary pupils on a segregated basis under a stay of federal court order invalidating the pupil assignment law and ordering integration.

MARYLAND — U. S. district court in Maryland advised Harford County to work out a new plan for secondary school desegregation, calling the present gradual plan too slow and "too vague."

MISSISSIPPI—State laid plans to market its first general obligation bonds for a building program to equalize facilities in still segregated schools.

MISSOURI — Nine additional school districts were repotred to have desegregated during the year, with nine more reported planning the step next year.

NORTH CAROLINA — The school board of Charlotte, North Carolina's largest city, told parents of Negro children that initiative for desegregating the schools rests with individuals and not the board. One board member told the group: "No door is closed. Our schools bear no signs saying 'No Admittance."

OKLAHOMA — Integration will be expanded in at least three school districts next year as the result of school board decisions during April.

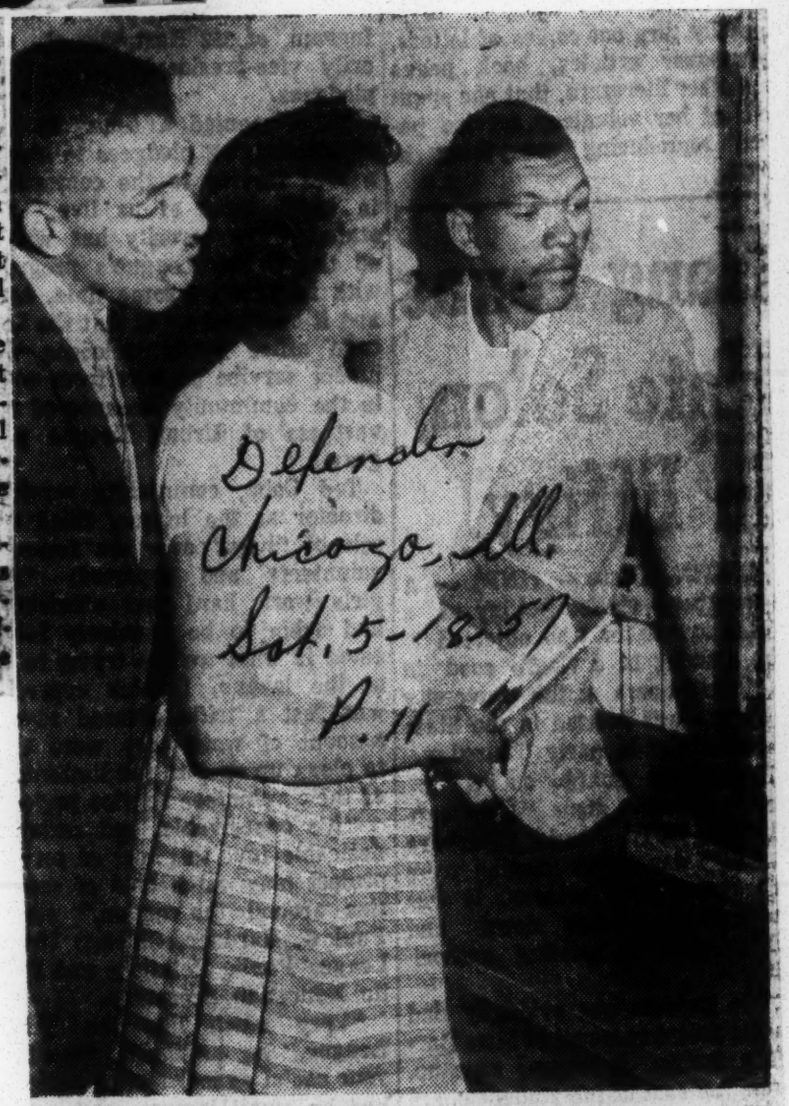
SOUTH CAROLINA — The legislature, considering a number of new pro-segregation measures, repealed a bill prohibiting government employment to NAACP members — then under attack before the U. S. Supreme Court — and enacted in its stead an employment measure couched in more general terms.

TENNESSEE — Nashville, first of state's large cities to begin desegregation, said 3,200 children (41 per cent of them Negroes) will be affected by a fall first-grade desegregation plan approved by U. S. district court.

TEXAS — Bills delaying desegregation advanced in the legislature but faced the challenge of a filibuster. U. S. Supreme Court ruled against Wichita Falls in suit involving judicial review of school desegregation.

VIRGINIA — A first challenge of the state's new pupil placement law arose in Fairfax County. Republican and Democratic political figures who may oppose one another for governor debated the segregation-desegregation issue.

WEST VIRGINIA — With desegregation general, West Virginians were studying problem of employment for young Negroes who, after finishing school, reportedly are having difficulty finding jobs.



JUMPING CIRCIES — Frank Barron, Columbus, Ohio; Margaret Harris, Thomasville, N. C., and William Tootle, Scotland Neck, N. C., all majors in engineering at A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., observe a demonstration in "jumping circles" at the Science and Engineering Open House at the college. On the scale at right are circles moving at a rapid speed — put into action by a sudden and powerful electric-magnetic power.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

State by State

Courier L.J.

Desegregation Round-Up

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-20-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The U. S. Supreme Court has acted 22 times on school segregation-desegregation since 1954, according to a survey published by Southern School News.

In the 22 cases which have gone through state and local courts to the U. S. high court, said Southern School News, desegregation has been effected in six. Two other cases did not specifically involve school entry. The most recent Supreme Court action, the publication pointed out, was a decision upholding a lower court ruling which ordered desegregation in New Orleans schools and invalidated Louisiana's pupil placement law.

Other major developments, Southern School News reported, state-by-state, as follows:

• ALABAMA—With a backlog of an estimated 25 to 40 pro-segregation bills, the legislature, which convened May 7, had passed one local measure. The consensus of legislators was that the state's pupil placement law was the principal defense against forcible integration.

• ARKANSAS — Four school districts—Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and Van Buren—plan desegregation this fall. More than 200 Arkansas districts will remain segregated.

• DELAWARE — Local initiative should govern desegregation, the State Board of Education ruled again, in a move interpreted as reducing the likelihood of general desegregation in the fall.

• DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington's nine-member school board got a new chairman as the District also continued its quest for a superintendent to succeed Hobart M. Corning.

• FLORIDA — The legislature adjourned without enacting any major new law on segregation-desegregation.

• GEORGIA — The state's request to dismiss an entry suit to Georgia State College was refused by a Federal court. An assessment of more than $17,000 in back income taxes was clapped on the NAACP.

• KENTUCKY—Two state institutions of higher education — the predominantly white University of Kentucky and the formerly all-Negro Kentucky State College, joined to sponsor extension courses at Frankfort, the state capital.

• LOUISIANA — Orleans Parish (New Orleans) School Board lost its appeal from a desegregation order in the U. S. Supreme Court, which also upheld a lower court order ruling the state's pupil placement law unconstitutional.

• MARYLAND—A Federal court approved "selective integration" in Harford County, a plan involving the screening of Negro applicants. Negro plaintiffs said they would appeal the ruling.

* MISSISSIPPI—Gov. J. P. Coleman issued his strongest statement to date on school segregation, saying that "we have no intention of complying with the decision that we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

• MISSOURI—A survey of desegregated John Pitman School in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, showed that desegregation was "easier on the whole this year than last," when difficulties were reported at the second-year mark.

• NORTH CAROLINA—Applications for school entry, governed by the state's pupil placement act, have been filed in Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem, plus Mecklenburg (Charlotte) County.

• OKLAHOMA — A state survey showed that a "Little Dixie" district planned complete desegregation this fall and that two other districts had "policy desegregation," while all-Negro high schools would be maintained in 34 and possibly 40 districts.

• SOUTH CAROLINA—The next-to-longest session in the state's legislative history ended with new pro-segregation laws.

• TENNESSEE—Knoxville asked a Federal court to dismiss a school entry suit as John Kasper, pro-segregation organizer, appeared in Nashville, which plans first-grade desegregation this fall (under court order). Kasper said he has organized a Citizens Council in opposition.

• TEXAS—A Federal court was asked to set a definite date for desegregation of Houston's school system as Galveston announced it would postpone desegregation because of new state laws. Appeal was announced of a state court order restricting NAACP activities.

• VIRGINIA—Pupil placement, as provided by state law, was under challenge in both Federal and state courts.

• WEST VIRGINIA—Hardy County announced it would take its first desegregation steps this fall and Mason County said it would adopt complete desegregation, leaving two counties in the state with segregated school systems.

SUPREME COURT ACTS IN 22 SCHOOL CASES

Commercial Appeal P. 15

Desegregation Is Affected In Six Decisions

Sun. 7-7-57

MOST PLEAS REJECTED

Memphis Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—The U. S. Supreme Court has acted 22 times on school segregation-desegregation since 1954, according to a survey published here today by Southern School News.

During June, the publication said, eight school districts in border and mid-South states announced desegregation plans for next fall, while in Delaware a state education board policy restatement appeared to have arrested general desegregation in Delaware predicted for September.

In the 22 cases which have gone through state and local courts to the U. S. high court, said Southern School News, desegregation has been effected in six. Two other cases did not specifically involve school entry. The most recent Supreme Court action, the publication pointed out, was a decision upholding a lower court ruling which ordered desegregation in New Orleans schools and invalidated Louisiana's pupil placement law.

Pupil placement, or assignment, which seven states have adopted since 1954, was also being tested in North Carolina and Virginia. Southern School News said that 58 Negro pupils in four North Carolina cities had applied for transfer to all-white schools. A state court in Virginia and a Federal Circuit Court had before them cases challenging Virginia's placement law,

200 Remain Segregated

Districts announcing desegregation this fall included one in West Virginia, three in Oklahoma and four in Arkansas, where more than 200 districts apparently will remain segregated.

In its survey of Supreme Court actions since 1954, the paper found that a majority of the pleas for review by the court have been rejected. On 11 of 22 occasions the court has denied certiorari and on two others denied petitions for different handling by district courts. Decisions have been issued on nine occasions, including two in the original case of Brown vs. Board of Education.

"Thus in the 20 cases dealing with school segregation specifically," Southern School News said, "it would appear that the court has adhered with considerable consistency to the policy it established in the 1955 Brown decision when it remanded the cases to the federal district courts for implementation consistent with this opinion."

Other major developments, Southern School News reported, state-by-state, as follows:

State By State

ALABAMA—With a backlog of an estimated 25 to 40 pro-segregation bills, the Legislature, which convened May 7, had passed one local measure. The consensus of legislators was that the state's pupil placement law was the principal defense against forcible integration.

ARKANSAS—Four school districts—Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and Van Buren—plan desegregation this fall. More than 200 Arkansas districts will remain segregated.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington's nine-member school board got a new chairman as the District also continued its quest for a superintendent to succeed Hobart M. Corning.

No New Laws

FLORIDA—The Legislature adjourned without enacting any major new law on segregation-desegregation. It failed to override a gubernatorial veto of a "last resort" bill allowing local districts to abandon public schools faced with desegregation orders.

GEORGIA—The state's request to dismiss an entry suit to Georgia State College was refused by a Federal Court. An assessment of more than $17,000 in back income taxes was clapped on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

KENTUCKY—Two state institutions of higher education—the predominantly white University of Kentucky and the formerly all-Negro Kentucky State College, joined to sponsor extension courses at Frankfort, the state capital.

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MARYLAND—A Federal Court approved "selective integration" in Harford County, a plan involving the screening of Negro applicants. Negro plaintiffs said they would appeal the ruling.

Strongest Statement

MISSISSIPPI—Gov. J. P. Coleman issued his strongest statement to date on school segregation, saying that "we have no intention of complying with the decision that we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

MISSOURI—A survey of desegregated John Pitman School in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, showed that desegregation was "easier on the whole this year than last," when difficulties were reported at the second-year mark.

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OKLAHOMA—A state survey showed that a "Little Dixie" district planned complete desegregation this fall and that two other districts had "policy desegregation," while all-Negro high schools would be maintained in 34 and possibly 40 districts.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The next-to-longest session in the state's legislative history ended with a sprinkling of new pro-segregation laws.

Kasper Appears

TENNESSEE — Knoxville asked a Federal Court to dismiss a school entry suit as John Kasper, pro-segregation organizer, appeared in Nashville, which plans first-grade desegregation this fall (under court order). Kasper said he has organized a Citizens Council in opposition.

TEXAS—A Federal Court was asked to set a definite date for desegregation of Houston's school system as Galveston announced it would postpone desegregation because of new state laws. Appeal was announced of a State Court order restricting

NAACP activities.

VIRGINIA—Pupil placement, as provided by state law, was under challenge in both Federal and State courts. In one instance, the Fourth Circuit Court heard (at Asheville, N. C.) a case involving Norfolk and Newport News.

WEST VIRGINIA — Hardy County announced it would take its first desegregation steps this fall and Mason County said it would adopt complete desegregation, leaving two counties in the state with segregated school systems.

Desegregation Slowed Down By Dixie Laws

Black Dispatch
Sw. 8-16-57
Oklahoma City

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A new state law has arrested planned desegregation in several Texas communities, Southern School News reported Monday in its August issue, while in other areas of the southern and border states 25 more school districts have begun or announced desegregation.

Port Arthur, Galveston and other communities which had planned to desegregate their schools this fall have been informed by state authorities that they cannot do so except by a vote of the people—or they will lose all state aid. More than 100 districts in Texas previously had desegregated and are not affected by the new state law.

Three of the 25 new districts which have begun or announced desegregation are in North Carolina. There, the populous Piedmont cities of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem have accepted 12 Negro children for enrollment in previously all-white schools under the state's assignment law. This is the first integration "break-through" in the eight Southeastern and Deep South states where resistance to the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 has been strongest.

Other districts included five in Arkansas, two in Oklahoma and 15 in Missouri.

According to Southern School News, this brings to 694 the number of districts already desegregated and to 712 the number desegregated or planning such a move in September. Some 3,000 districts remain segregated.

In key court decisions during July, the paper reported, the Fourth Circuit Court sustained a ruling against Virginia's pupil placement act, and the schools of Dallas, Texas were ordered to desegregate, but at no specific time. A suit against Florida's placement act was dismissed while the Fifth Circuit Court ruled against a lower court which dismissed a desegregation suit in Dade (Miami) county. A federal district judge in Delaware, in the first decision of its kind, ordered wholesale desegregation of segregated schools in the state.

The State of Mississippi reported difficulty in floating school bonds, as did the university system of Georgia, where the state auditor blamed the "segregation bugaboo." However, Atlanta accepted low bids on bonds for 10 new schools, including seven for Negroes.

A sumamry of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA—A bill gerrymandering most of Tuskegee's Negroes out of the city limits and thus out of a vote in municipal affairs became law as Negro voting, rather than school desegregation, dominated the state's affairs.

ARKANSAS—Little Rock, planning high school desegregation in September, heard protests from segregationist groups but said it would go ahead. One more district was reported to have desegregated and another announced desegregation for September.

DELAWARE—In the first such ruling of its kind, a federal judge ordered all school districts of the state desegregated. State and local authorities planned to appeal to higher courts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington's school board approved a request for $58.2 million to operate the schools in fiscal 1959—a record budget for the de- tion for the Advancement of Colored People.

LOUISIANA—An effort to remove Democratic National Committeeman Camille Gravel, who endorsed the party's 1956 civil rights plank and predicted eventual school desegregation, apparently was stalled by a ruling of the national committee.

MARYLAND—A district court decision upholding Harford county's "selective integration" (screening of prospective Negro students) plan was under fire from the NAACP, which announced an appeal.

MISSISSIPPI—High costs of Mississippi's equalization program were borne home in increased

MISSOURI—A survey showed nine more school districts desegregated with six others planning a similar move in September.

NORTH CAROLINA—In the first projected desegregation in the Southeast, three Piedmont cities accepted 12 Negro pupils for enrollment in previously all-white schools under the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

OKLAHOMA—Tentative settlement in a federal court case opened the state school for the deaf to Negro registrants. Some faculty integration in Oklahoma City may occur this fall because of the closing of two Negro schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA—An effort by some ministers to obtain "moderate" expressions of sentiment on school segregation-desegregation was disclosed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman jr., who criticized it by inference.

TENNESSEE—Zones for first grade integration in the schools of Nashville this fall (under court order) were disclosed as opposition mounted. In a nationally prominent case, a jury at Knoxville convicted seven and acquitted four defendants in a contempt-of-court case involving disturbances last year at Clinton.

TEXAS—Port Arthur, Galveston and other communities planning desegregation were held in check by a new state law which provided penalties (in particular, loss of state aid) for districts which desegregate without a popular vote.

VIRGINIA—The state's Pupil Placement Act was held unconstitutional by the Fourth Circuit Court in a ruling affirming a lower court decision. Desegregation orders against Norfolk, Newport News and Charlottesville were stayed pending a U. S. Supreme Court ruling, but a district court ordered Arlington county to begin desegregation in September.

WEST VIRGINIA—School superintendents predicted no trouble at school opening time this year in two districts where there had been flare-ups previously, and this appeared to be the picture throughout the state.

NEGRO STUDENTS DIP IN 10 STATES

But Survey in South Also Shows a Rise in Ratio In 8 Other Areas

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7 —A decline in the last five years in the proportion of negro students enrolled in public schools in ten southern and border states has been reported by Southern School News.

The survey, covering the five-year period since the original school segregation cases went to the United States Supreme Court, showed yesterday that the proportion of Negro students had increased in seven other states of the region and in the District of Columbia.

Despite the changes in percentages of students, the publication said there had been an increase in the total enrollment of Negro and White races throughout the region.

Between 1951 and 1957, percentages of Negro students decreased in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, in which the schools remain completely segregated, and in Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia, where there have been degrees of desegregation.

An Increase in Alabama

Of the segregated states, the ratio of Negroes to the total number of students has increased only in Alabama. Increases also were shown in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Of these, the degree of integration ranges from slight in Tennessee and Arkansas to complete in the District of Columbia.

Decreases of Negroes in proportion to total enrollment ranged from four-tenths of 1 per cent in Oklahoma to 2.5 per cent in Georgia, according to the survey.

The District of Columbia, where Negroes now make up 71.2 per cent of the school enrollment, had a 15.6 per cent increase between 1951 and the current school year. All but two junior high schools and 105 of the 122 elementary schools in the District reported mixed classes.

"Two principal factors seem to explain the relative Negro decline in the Deep South," the publication said. "They are: (1) Negro out-migration and (2) booming white enrollment.

"However, it has been pointed out that in these areas Negro enrollments are rising, too, probably in response to better school buildings (though segregated) and better economic conditions among Negroes, especially in the cities.

"Demographic experts say, additionally, that Negro school age population throughout the region is increasing at a greater rate than in the white population. Yet these decreases appear."

Quiet Month

Southern School News said November was a "quiet" month in so far as developments in the segregation - desegregation field were concerned.

Only one additional district (Kinta in Oklahoma) was reported to have been desegregated, bringing to 762 the number of desegregated school districts out of 3,008 with biracial enrollments.

The publication, devoted to recording developments impartially in race relations as they affect public schools, listed a possible test of Alabama's pupil placement law as among major developments. The test is expected to result from efforts of four Negroes to gain admission to three all-white schools.

In Tennessee the State Board of Education, in effect, voted to end segregation next fall in the six institutions of higher learning under its control. The board directed the colleges to admit all qualified students regardless of race, but authorized each college to propose new entrance requirements.

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi declared his sttae was "legally naked and legally defenseless" against public school integration and urged a complete revision of the state's constitution. The House of Representatives, however, voted down his proposal in favor of amending the present Constitution.

Admission of Negroes to all-white schools in Greensboro, N. C., was under attack in the State Supreme Court, after forty-one parents appealed a lower court decision denying them an injunction against the entry of Negroes.

After Three Years—

3100 School Districts Still Segregated

Today is the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools. The following review from Southern School News tells of what has been done since that time in the South.

On the eve of the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision against public school segregation, Southern School News files showed that 685 school districts in nine states had begun or completed the desegregation process, while there had been no lower school desegregation in the eight remaining states of the 17 having statutory segregation in 1954.

Current school records list some 3700 school districts in the region as having both white and Negro pupils. Thus about 3100 districts remained segregated.

Meanwhile, legislatures in 11 states had adopted more than 130 pieces of pro-segregation legislation. During April, three of these legislatures were in session and were dealing with additional bills to preserve segregated schools under state laws. Among them, Florida had adopted a resolution of interposition.

Three states—Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia—were implementing their school assignment, or pupil placement, laws in preparation for the 1957-58 school year. No apparent use had been made of similar recent legislation in Arkansas.

Nine additional school districts were reported to have desegregated in Missouri during the year, with nine more reported in April as planning this step next Fall. Most recent data showed 325,739 Negro pupils and 1,852,846 white pupils in "integrated situations"— mostly in the border states.

For the first time in several months few court decisions were reported. Little Rock, Ark., which plans to begin desegregation this Fall at the high school level, won a circuit court decision upholding its "gradual" plan. Louisiana federal judges invalidated two college segregation laws and enjoined four state colleges from barring enrollment of Negro graduate students. In a case outside the region but based on the May 17, 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision, that court ruled against private school segregation where state agencies administer such schools.

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

Alabama

The Alabama legislature, convening this month, is expected to get a private school bill and a proposal to create a State Sovereignty Comission, in a flow of pro-segregation legislation which may run as high as 100 proposed new measures.

Arkansas

Little or no use of the state's new placement law was reported by state school officials who pointed out that the local districts are autonomous. Little Rock, which won a "good faith compliance" court test of its gradual desegregation, said it expected to go ahead with high school desegregation in the Fall.

Delaware

Questioning by a federal judge hearing a motion in a school-entry suit against six southern Delaware school boards was interpreted as indicating that the court will order desegregation.

District of Columbia

Asst. School Supt. Carl F. Hansen, author of Washington's "four-track" plan, told the education board that "unusual gains" under this diversified curriculum, growing out of desegregation, have been made since last Fall.

Florida

The legislature adopted a resolution of interposition, which was criticized by Gov. LeRoy Collins, and debated six bills designed to curb activities of organizations taking part in litigation on racial matters.

Georgia

The State Board of Regents tightened entrance regulations at the University of Georgia Law School, which a Negro graduate student has sought to enter, requiring character references from alumni and public officials in the applicant's home county.

Kentucky

Holding its last meeting before dissolution, the Kentucky (Negro) Teachers Association was told that 75 per cent of the state's Negro pupils are in districts which have begun or have completed the desegregation process.

Louisiana

U. S. district court invalidated two college segregation laws and enjoined four integrated colleges where the state sought to bar Negro enrollment. New Orleans began placement of elementary pupils on a segregated basis under a stay of a federal court order invalidating the pupil assignment law and ordering integration.

Maryland

U. S. district court in Maryland advised Harford County to work out a new plan for secondary school desegregation, calling the present gradual plan too slow and "too vague."

Mississippi

State laid plans to market its first general obligation bonds for a building program to equalize facilities in still-segregated schools.

Missouri

Nine additional school districts were reported to have desegregated during the year, with nine more reported planning the step next year.

North Carolina

The school board of Charlotte, North Carolina's largest city, told parents of Negro children that initiative for desegregating the schools rests with individuals and not the board. One board member told the group: "No door is closed. Our schools bear no signs saying 'No Admittance.'"

Oklahoma

Integration will be expanded in at least three school districts next year as the result of school board decisions during April.

South Carolina

The legislature, considering a number of new pro-segregation measures, repealed a bill prohibiting government employment to NAACP members—then under attack before before the U. S. Supreme Court—and enacted in its stead an employment procedure measure couched in more general terms.

Tennessee

Nashville, first of state's large cities to begin desegregation, said 3200 children (41 per cent of them Negroes) will be affected by a Fall first-grade desegregation plan approved by U. S. district court.

Texas

Bills delaying desegregation advanced in the legislature but faced the challenge of a filibuster. U. S. Supreme Court ruled against Wichita Falls in suit involving judicial review of school desegregation.

Virginia

A first challenge of the state's new pupil placement law arose in Fairfax County. Republican and Democratic political figures who may oppose one another for governor debated the segregation-desegregation issue.

West Virginia

With desegregation general, West Virginians were studying problem of employment for young Negroes who, after finishing school, reportedly are having difficulty finding jobs.

9 Legislatures Consider Segregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5 (A)—Measures dealing with the school segregation issue will be introduced in nine Southern and border state Legislatures this year, the Southern School News said today.

The News said lawmakers of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and possibly Maryland will be asked to enact laws aimed at continuing segregated schools.

Legislators in Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, the publication added are expected to get bills designed to hasten school integration.

The paper noted that since the U. S. Supreme Court decisions against school segregation, eight Southern Legislatures have adopted 107 measures in an effort to retain separate schools for whites and Negroes.

The News is published here monthly by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a nonpartisan, fact-finding agency under the direction of a group of Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Types of pro-segregation legislation expected to be introduced this year, the publication said, include provisions for pupil assignment, revision of compulsory attendance laws, tuition grants for private education, restrictions on or investigations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, enactment of reference requirements for college admission and "free choice" of schools.

REPORT ON DESEGREGATION

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-15-57

Final Survey For School Year Shows Only 18% Of School Districts Integrated; 8 States Holding Out

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Segregation has been ended or is in the process of being abolished in 684 school districts, the Southern Education Reporting service said last week.

The fact-finding organization, reporting on a survey as schools in the South closed for the summer, disclosed that 18 per cent of the 3,700 biracial school districts in southern and border states have been desegregated since 1954.

Public schools remain segregated in eight of the 17 southern states which required racial separation when the Supreme Court decision was issued, Southern School News said.

States where no desegregation has taken place are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Of the 684 school districts which had begun or accomplished the desegregation process, all but seven districts were in "border state" areas. Five of these seven districts are in Arkansas; two in Tennessee.

Two Arkansas cities and one Tennessee city, along with nine school districts in Missouri are scheduled to begin integration in the fall. Segregation will end, generally, in Delaware in the fall.

In the still-segregated region, four school districts in Virginia are under court order to end segregation, but the decrees are being contested in court. Two suits to gain entrance for Negroes to segregated schools are pending in Florida, and another is pending in Georgia.

Additional pro - segregation legislation meanwhile, is under consideration by legislatures in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

* * *

ALABAMA — The legislature began its 1957 session May 7 with a large number of pro-segregation bills — most of them concerned with school-closing — before it for action. Contrary to predictions, Gov. James E. Folsom did not mention the issue in his address to the legislature.

* * *

ARKANSAS — Pro - segregation laws were under fire from a church group. The White Citizens Council asked Gov. Orval Faubus to "order" whites and Negroes to attend separate schools at Little Rock, where high school desegregation is to begin this fall.

* * *

DELAWARE — Law enforcement agencies were preparing for a general desegregation order this fall, with special courses of instruction in police - community relations, after the state's chief deputy attorney general said "desegregation in the public schools (now confined largely to north Delaware) will come sooner than expected — possibly by September."

* * *

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — District Supt. Hobart M. Corning, 68, who guided the school system during three years of desegregation, announced he would retire next year.

* * *

FLORIDA — The state legislature neared the end of its regular session tangled in debate — but taking no final action — on several pro-segregation measures, including a "last resort" local opinion bill.

* * *

GEORGIA — An Atlanta Negro was re-elected to the city's school board and another Negro was defeated for election to the board of aldermen in a runoff. A segregated audience attended the first meeting of the state AFL-CIO.

* * *

KENTUCKY — A special survey of two years of school desegregation in Lexington disclosed that 30 of the city's 2,750 Negro pupils were attending mixed classes under a free - choice plan.

* * *

LOUISIANA — In the first such forecast from a political figure, Louisiana's Democratic national committeeman predicted his state and other states would eventually desegregate their schools. Meanwhile, the state was seeking new trials in suits which have produced federal court desegregation orders in four colleges.

MARYLAND — The state court of appeals upheld the legality of school desegregation as several counties prepared to extend their integration programs.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI — Some 1,000 local taxing districts are completing consolidation into about 150 such districts in 82 counties as the first phase of a physical equalization plan.

* * *

MISSOURI — At the end of the school year, only five high school districts in the state remained segregated, with fewer than 7,500 out of 68,000 Negro pupils in all Missouri schools still in segregated systems. Old statutes authorizing segregation were repealed by the legislature in a little-noticed action.

NORTH CAROLINA — Legislators were studying proposed new laws to open NAACP financial records and to make "barratry" a crime. School officials of the three largest cities disclosed they had been meeting privately for several years to discuss mutual problems — including segregation-desegregation.

* * *

OKLAHOMA — The legislature failed to remove segregation sections from its school code though state school districts generally are complying with the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA — The end of the school year found public schools tightly segregated, with the state legislature in session and adding more laws aimed at continued segregation.

TENNESSEE — Trial of segregationist John Kasper and 15 other persons charged with contempt of court in the Clinton disturbances was set for July as Clinton High school graduated its first Negro.

* * *

TEXAS — Legislators adopted a pupil assignment law and a measure requiring elections before other school districts desegregate (more than 100 have done so), while a state court issued a modified injunction against the N. A. A. C. P.

* * *

VIRGINIA — Virginia's pupil placement law is being challenged by a number of school patrons who refuse to sign required forms. A federal judge who held the law unconstitutional has come under attack from state authorities.

* * *

WEST VIRGINIA — A special survey of integrated schools indicated that desegregation has brought savings which range from a few hundred dollars to $250,000 annually.

DESEGREGATION at West Virginia State college, Institute W. Va.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON SEGREGATION END

Commercial Appeal

18 Per Cent Of Southern, Border States Integrated

P. 12

DEEP SOUTH IS ADAMANT

Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, June 4. — Eighteen per cent of Southern and "border" states have desegregated since the May, 1954, Supreme Court decision against school segregation, Southern School News reported here Tuesday.

In a "year-end" survey, covering the three years since the decision, the publication said that as school doors closed this year for the summer in 17 states and the District of Columbia, 684 of an approximate 3,700 districts had desegregated, or made a start toward it.

Deep South Adamant

However, the so-called Deep South remained adamant. Of the [illegible] districts, all but seven were in so-called border-state areas.

Five of the seven were in Arkansas and the other two in Tennessee, but public schools continued to remain segregated in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The publication noted that the state of Missouri in its recent legislative session took a step which drew little notice at the time.

"The Missouri Legislature quietly repealed old statutes authorizing school segregation," it pointed out. At the end of this school year, only five high school districts in the state remained segregated, with fewer than 7,500 out of 68,000 Negro pupils in all Missouri schools still in segregated systems.

Kasper Trial Soon

One of the hot questions coming up in the next few months on the segregation question will be the trial of segregationist John Kasper and 15 other persons charged with contempt of court on charges growing out of last year's racial disturbances at Clinton, Tenn., High School, Southern School News noted.

The Clinton school graduated its first Negro pupil this year. The trial of Kasper and the others is set for July 9.

Southern School News correspondents reported that additional desegregation steps are scheduled this fall in two Arkansas cities, one Tennessee city, nine districts in Missouri and "generally" in Delaware, where state and local police are receiving special instruction in police-community relations.

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Additional Legislation

As the school year ended, Legislatures in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas were adopting or debating additional pro-segregation legislation.

A state-by-state summary of major developments included:

ALABAMA—The Legislature began its 1957 session May 7 with a large number of pro-segregation bills—most of them concerned with school-closing—before it for action. Contrary to predictions, Gov. James E. Folsom did not mention the issue in his address to the Legislature.

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LOUISIANA—In the first such forecast from a political figure, Louisiana's Democratic national committeeman predicted his state and other states would eventually desegregate their schools. Meanwhile, the state was seeking new trials in suits which have produced Federal court desegregation orders in four colleges.

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NORTH CAROLINA — Legislators were studying proposed new laws to open NAACP financial records and to make "barratry" a crime. School officials of the three largest cities disclosed they had been meeting privately for several years to discuss mutual problems—including segregation-desegregation.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The end of the school year found public schools tightly segregated, with the Legislature in session and adding more laws aimed at continued segregation.

TEXAS—Legislators adopted a pupil assignment law and a measure requiring elections before other school districts desegregate (more than 100 have done so), while a state court issued a modified permanent injunction against the NAACP.

VIRGINIA — Virginia's pupil placement law is being challenged by a number of school patrons who refuse to sign required forms. A Federal judge who held the law unconstitutional has come under attack from state authorities.

WEST VIRGINIA—A special survey of integrated schools indicated that desegregation has brought savings which range from a few hundred dollars to $250,000 annually.

740 Dixie School Areas Now Mix

Journal + Guide P. 24-C Jun 4-8-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7—(UP)—Southern School News said Saturday that nearly 2,500,000 Negroes and 7,000,000 white children are still in segregated school systems in Southern and border states. Atlanta Ga.

This figure compares, the publication said, with 350,000 Negro and 2,000,000 white children who are in integrated situations.

The report said 2,300 school districts in the area are still segregated, while 740 have been integrated. 1400

The publication, issued by Southern Education Reporting Service, said [illegible] districts were scheduled to desegregate this fall.

Seven of those were in Missouri, six in Kentucky, five in Arkansas, four in Oklahoma, three in North Carolina and one each in Tennessee and Maryland.

The publication said that schools remain segregated in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia although Negroes are enrolled in colleges in Virginia and Louisiana.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS 18% INTEGRATED SINCE 1954

Daily World Wed. 6-5-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Eighteen per cent of the some 3,700 biracial school districts in the southern and border states have desegregated since the May 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision against school segregation, Southern School News said here Tuesday in a year-end survey.

As school doors closed for the summer in 17 states and the District of Columbia, 684 districts had begun or accomplished the desegregation process, according to the newspaper. Of these, all but seven were in the border state area.

Five of the seven were in Arkansas and the other two in Tennessee.

Public schools remained segregated in Alabama, Florida, Georgia Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

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As the school year ended, legislatures in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas were adopting or debating additional pro-segregation legislation. The Missouri legislature had quietly repealed old statutes authorizing school segregation.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—District Supt. Hobart M. Corning, 68, who guided the school system during three years of desegregation announced he would retire next year.

FLORIDA—The state legislature neared the end of its regular session tangled in debate—but taking no final action—on several pro-segregation measures, including a "last resort" local option bill.

GEORGIA—Dr. Rufus E. Clement was re-elected to the city's school board and another Negro was defeated for election to the board of aldermen in a runoff. A segregated audience attended the first meeting of the state AFL-CIO.

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MISSISSIPPI—Some 1,000 local taxing districts are completing consolidation into about 150 such districts in 82 counties as the first phase of a physical equalization plan.

MISSOURI—At the end of the school year, only five high school districts in the state remained segregated, with fewer than 7,500 out of 68,000 Negro pupils in all Missouri schools still in segregated systems. Old statutes authorizing segregation were repealed by the legislature in a little-notice action.

NORTH CAROLINA—Legislators were studying proposed new laws to open NAACP financial records and to make "barratry" a crime. School officials of the three largest cities disclosed they had been meeting privately for several years to discuss mutual problems—including segregation desegregation failed to remove segregation sections from its school code though state school districts generally are complying with the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

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TENNESSEE—Trial of segregationist John Kasper and 15 other persons charged with contempt of court in the Clinton disturbance was set for July as Clinton High School graduated its first Negro.

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SERS Releases Year-End Report On Desegregation

News + Courier Wed. 6-5-57 P. 3-a Charleston, S.C.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4 (Special) — Eighteen per cent of the some 3,700 biracial school districts in the Southern and border states have desegregated since the May 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision against school segregation, Southern School News said here today in a year-end survey.

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White South Shaky, But Quiet on Integration Front During November!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p.11
Sat 12-14-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Southern School News reported a "quiet" month on the school segregation-desegregation front during November and noted only one additional desegregation district. This was Kinta, in Oklahoma, bringing to 762 the number of desegregated districts out of 3,008 with biracial school enrollments.

A summary of major developments state by state during the month follows:

14d(1)

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Negro enrollment in Washington's integrated schools reached 71.2 per cent, up 3.2 per cent since last year. All but one senior high school, all but two junior high schools, and 105 of 122 elementary schools reported mixed classes.

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FLORIDA—Efforts to force through a pro-segregation resolution failed in the Florida Council of Parents and Teachers, while on the local level the Dade (Miami) County School Board decided not to consider a segregation policy resolution as attorneys were instructed to renew efforts to get dismissal of a school entry suit by Negro children.

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GEORGIA—Officials of the NAACP mapped a voter registration drive at an Atlanta meeting, while the state moved toward tightening voting laws.

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KENTUCKY — Gov. A. B. Chandler urged acceptance of racial integration in Southern schools. A state survey showed Negro enrollment in desegregated schools ranging from one pupil in several small districts to 7,647 in Louisville.

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LOUISIANA—Legislative leaders planned new laws for introduction at the May 1958 legislative session for "temporary" closure of any schools which are integrated, reopening them later "racially segregated."

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MARYLAND — An Eastern Shore grand jury indicted two persons who picketed schools in Easton. Fall enrollment figures showed 13 counties (districts) had some mixed classes—the same number as last year—with an increase in the number of pupils affected.

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VIRGINIA—J. Lindsay Almond Jr. was elected governor by a nearly 2 to 1 vote in a campaign testing the state's official policy of "massive resistance" to desegregation, which he endorsed. A Federal district court order which refused to set a deadline for desegregation in Prince Edward County was reversed by the Fourth Circuit Court.

WEST VIRGINIA—A $100,000 study of instructional deficiencies was critical of the achievement of West Virginia pupils. School districts where there were disturbances at the beginning of the term were reported as quiet.

Increases In Washington, D.C.

Percentage Of Negro Pupils Drops In Dixie

1490

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reported here that the Negro proportion of school enrollment in southern and border states has declined in 10 states and increased in seven states and the District of Columbia in five years since the original school segregation cases went to the U. S. Supreme Court.

While there were absolute increases in enrollments for both races, Negro percentages were down 1951 to 1957 in Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, states which have no desegregation in public schools, and in Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Weekly p.2

Negro percentages were up only in Alabama, of the segregated states, and in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Sat 12-14-57

Decreases ranged from .4 per cent in Oklahoma to 2.5 per cent in Georgia.

Wash Ill.

The District of Columbia, where Negroes now make up 71.2 per cent of school enrollment, had a 15.6 per cent increase between 1951 and the start of the present school year, said SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS.

"Two principal factors seem to explain the relative Negro decline in the Deep South," the publication said. "They are: (1) Negro out-migration and (2) booming white enrollments.

"However, it has been pointed out that in these areas Negro enrollments are rising, too, probably in response to better school buildings (though segregated) and better economic conditions among Negroes, especially in the cities.

"Demographic experts say, additionally, that Negro school age

population throughout the region is increasing at a greater rate than in the white population. Yet these decreases appear," the paper concluded.

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5 Dixie States Adopt Segregation Laws

6 Must Face Court Tests

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-16-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., — Five state legislatures meeting this year have added more than a dozen laws to legislation bolstering segregated school systems, SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reported last week. P. 20

Meanwhile, federal courts in Kentucky and Virginia have ordered the desegregation of six additional school districts, the publication noted. P. 20

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, a non-partisan monthly paper, is published here by a board of southern newspaper editors and educators.

Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina have adopted new legislation aimed at strengthening school segregation laws. In Tennessee and Texas resolutions reasserting principles of states' rights were approved, but in neither case was a statement of "interposition" used. Additionally, Georgia's legislature passed a resolution calling for "impeachment" of six U. S. Supreme Court justices.

This brings to 120 the number of state pro-segregation laws adopted since the Supreme Court decision of 1954 against public school segregation, said SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS.

The new districts ordered desegregated are Norfolk and Newport News in Virginia and Hopkins, Scott, Union and Webster counties in Kentucky. There are now 673 desegregated school districts and approximately 3,100 segregated ones in the 17 southern and border states, the publication said.

The paper also reported a step-up in legal activity during the current school year, with at least 35 new cases and 45 decisions involving the school segregation-desegregation controversy.

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows.

Alabama

A University of Alabama spokesman told SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS after reports of an exodus of "shocked and shamed" professors as an aftermath of the 1956 Autherine Lucy incident that there had been a "normal" turnover although six departing faculty members had given this explanation as a major reason for leaving.

Arkansas

Four pro-segregation bills have been enacted by the general assembly and approved by Gov. Orval Faubus. One sets up a state sovereignty commission with investigating powers.

Delaware

As public school desegregation slowed down in Delaware, negotiations were pursued for a merger of white and Negro parent-teacher associations.

District Of Columbia

Two studies, one by a school system official, called integration in the District a "miracle of social adjustment." Two southern congressmen charged that a junior high school was forcing mixed dancing.

Florida

Pro-segregation group activity stepped up with the entry of persons from other states who are critical of Gov. LeRoy Collins' stated position that mixed schools are inevitable.

Georgia

A case in which a Negro had made a seven-year effort to get into the University of Georgia law school was dismissed, in part on grounds that no racial discrimination was involved. The legislature passed five pro-segregation bills together with a resolution asking impeachment of six U. S. Supreme Court justices. A bill to ban interracial athletics meanwhile was shelved.

Kentucky

Three western counties and a fourth one in central Kentucky were ordered by a court to desegregate their schools this fall. Louisville Supt. Omer Carmichael blamed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for much of "the chaos in the South" and the organization replied this was due rather to "open defiance of some southern spokesmen" to court decisions.

Louisiana

One hundred Negroes out of some 200 previously enrolled re-entered integrated state colleges under injunctions restraining application of new state laws which would have excluded them.

Maryland

Pro-segregation groups were more active at the current legislative session than at any time since the 1954 Supreme Court decision though no legistation they avocated was introduced.

Mississippi

Saying the state must preserve the "domestic peace and tranquility which is surprising our friends as well as our worst enemies," Gov. J. P. Coleman, who is expected to run against Sen. James O. Eastland in 1960, outlined a four-point program which he hopes to achieve before leaving the governor's chair.

Missouri

A St. Louis high school reported after its second full year of desegregation that it was operating more smoothly with a 50 per cent Negro enrollment than it did with a 33 per cent Negro minority the first year.

N. Carolina

As the teacher pay issue dominated the 1957 legislative session, the U. S. Supreme Court was asked to review a lower court decision denying Negroes entry to an all-white school.

Oklahoma

New federal court action was expected in an effort to force integration of a state training institution and a public school district.

S. Carolina

The general assembly added anti-barratry (soliciting law suits) statute to a body of legislation aimed at the NAACP and considered other pro-segregation laws.

Tennessee

An arrest order was issued by federal court for John Kasper, segregationist leader and figure in the Clinton incidents. Meanwhile, the Tennessee senate passed by voice vote the House-passed "Tennessee Manifesto" while rejecting a resolution of interposition.

Texas

The lower house of the legislature has adopted a states' rights resolution which avoids the term "interposition." Houston's school board president said it hoped that desegregation could be avoided at least until 1959.

Virginia

LITIGATION GOES ON OVER SEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal Wed. 3-6-57

Legislatures Act In Five Southern States

COURT ORDERS ISSUED

Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, March 5—Legislatures in five Southern states have added 12 laws to bolster segregated school systems, Southern School News said Tuesday. P. 23

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TEXAS—The lower house of the Legislature has adopted a states' rights resolution which avoids the term "interposition." Houston's school board president said it was hoped that desegregation could be avoided at least until 1959.

VIRGINIA—Two more localities, Newport News and Norfolk, received court desegregation orders as legislative investigation of the NAACP continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—The General Assembly wrestled with proposals to strengthen the minimum foundation school program while a bill was considered to revise statutory reference to integrated West Virginia State College as a Negro institution.

Two more localities — Newport News and Norfolk — received court desegregation orders as legislative investigation of the NAACP continued.

W. Virginia

The general assembly wrested with proposals to strengthen the minimum foundation school program while a bill was considered to revise statutory reference to integrated West Virginia State College as a Negro institution.

SCHOOL BIAS BIDS SUCCEED AND FAIL

New York Times 4-7-57

Southern States' Placement Laws Lose in Two Tests but Pass in a Third

Sun. 4-7-57

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6 —A court victory and two defeats for pupil placement laws were reported this week by The Southern School News.

The placement laws are popular devices with legislatures seeking to delay or avoid desegregation of public schools.

The tests were in cases involving Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana placement laws. Four other Southern states have placement laws and a fifth, Texas, has a bill pending, according to the publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service.

The United States Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision holding that the North Carolina law was "not unconstitutional on its face." The lower court had directed Negro students to exhaust remedies provided under the state law before appealing to the Federal judiciary.

Defeat in Virginia

In the Virginia case, Southern School News said, a Federal District Court held the state's placement legislation unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court refused to review this decision. The ruling affected the Charlottesville and Arlington County School Districts, which were directed to begin desegregation.

But a state official told school authorities they could not comply with the Federal Court order because of the state laws.

The North Carolina law, which is holding up thus far, makes no mention of race in directing the assignment of pupils.

The third case, involving Louisiana, resulted in a decision that the placement law as applied to New Orleans schools had "implied as its only basis for assignment the prohibited standard of race."

Florida Admission Sought

Southern School News said attorneys were studying the refusal of the Florida Supreme Court to order admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Florida Law School. Of this refusal the publication said: "It has been suggested that the Florida decision is one of the strongest assertions of the doctrine of states' rights to appear in a legal opinion."

Meanwhile, the publication said, one additional school district, in West Virginia, was disclosed to have begun the desegregation process last fall. This brought to 674 the number of districts where desegregation was under way or accomplished in Southern and border states. It leaves some 3,000 districts still operating on a wholly segregated basis.

During March, Delaware reported 32 per cent of its school population in "integrated situations." Missouri reported plans for desegregation of an additional high school, leaving only four segregated high schools in the state.

Segregation is already a political issue eighteen months in advance of the Georgia Gubernatorial primary, with prospective candidates vying for support as segregationists. But in Arkansas, three pro-segregation candidatees were defeated and one was victorious in the spring school board elections.

Only One School District Began Integration In Fall

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-13-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Pupil placement—a device popular with legislatures seeking to delay or to avoid racial desegregation — both won and lost in recent key court decisions, Southern School News reported this week.

Meanwhile, said the publication, one additional school district, in West Virginia, was disclosed to have begun the desegregation process last fall. This brought to 674 the number of districts where desegregation is under way or accomplished, leaving some 3,000 still segregated.

The key court tests, reported Southern School News, were in cases involving Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana placement laws. Four other states have pupil placement legislation and a fifth, Texas, has a bill of this type in the legislative mill.

VIRGINIA CASE

In the Virginia case, noted Southern School News, a federal district court held the state's placement legislation unconstitutional, while in a case reaching the U. S. Supreme Court from neighboring North Carolina the high court refused to review a lower court opinion holding the Tar Heel law "not unconstitutional on its face."

The North Carolina law makes no mention of race in directing the assignment of pupils. The Virginia law came under court attack because of the alleged intent of accompanying legislation to maintain segregation.

In a third case, involving Louisiana, a circuit court held that a placement law as it applied to New Orleans schools has "implied as its only basis for assignments the prohibited standard of race."

FLORIDA APPEAL

Attorneys were also studying the refusal of the Florida Supreme Court to order admission of a Negro graduate student to the University of Florida law school despite an order from the U. S. Supreme Court. Southern School News said "it has been suggested that the Florida decision is one of the strongest assertions of the doctrine of states' rights to appear in a legal opinion."

During March Delaware reported 32 per cent of its school population in "integrated situations" and Missouri reported plans for desegregation of an additional high school, leaving only four segregated in the state. Major developments state-by-state were:

OTHER ACTION

ALABAMA — Legislation to implement a "freedom of choice" measure adopted last year is expected to come before the General Assembly when it meets in May, partly as a consequence of a federal court decision in Louisiana attacking pupil placement.

ARKANSAS — Three pro-segregation candidates were defeated and one was victorious in spring school board elections.

DELAWARE—The state saw (in Kent County) the first federal court order calling for a school integration plan. A statewide count showed 32 per cent of Delaware's school population in "integrated situations."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Congressional leaders expect to see civil rights legislation reach the Senate floor for action before the Easter recess.

FLORIDA—The state supreme court refused to carry out an order of the U. S. Supreme Court for admission of a Negro graduate law student to the University of Florida because this course might result in "violence."

GEORGIA—School segregation is already a political issue 18 months in advance of the gubernatorial primary, with prospective candidates vying for support as all-out segregationists.

KENTUCKY—Use of racial epithets "is to make an avowal by conduct and words of stirring up strife," a Kentucky court ruled in acquitting a newspaper publisher and a police chief of charges of criminal-slander made by a segregationist.

LOUISIANA—A year-old court order to desegregate New Orleans schools was affirmed in a circuit court decision which held that a state's right to administer schools as it desires can be overridden by "matters of fundamental justice that the citizens of the United States consider so essentially in ingredient of human rights as to require a restraint on any state that appears to ignore them."

MARYLAND—The State Board of Education turned down an appeal from 11 Negro pupils in Hartford County seeking admission to white schools not included in the first stage of a limited program—restricting desegregation to the first three grades of two schools in the current year.

MISSISSIPPI — Alcorn College, where some 580 Negro students walked out in protest over a professor's newspaper criticism of the NAACP, was back to normal at the end of the month with a new president. Gov. James P. Coleman, whose attitude heretofore has been described as one of "patient understanding," took a strong stand against "outsiders" who would foment trouble in Mississippi.

MISSOURI — Only four high schools in the state remain segregated after the decision of a school in the "bootheel" section to admit Negroes next September.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state's pupil assignment law apparently has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in a test over admission of Negro children to a McDowell County school. An NAACP national official blamed "timidity" of public officials for lack of desegregation in state schools.

OKLAHOMA — Three lawsuits have been filed seeking admission of Negro students to white schools while one of the earliest systems to end segregation at the high school level announced plans to integrate all grades next year.

SOUTH CAROLINA—One house of the legislative has approved a bill giving the governor broad powers "for the protection of persons and property." Other pro-segregation measures are pending.

TENNESSEE — Segregationist John Kasper was re-arrested in a second charge of criminal contempt of court at Knoxville. Nashville school board members authorized the superintendent to start work on plans to "inform, elucidate and help solve problems" which may be involved in September desegregation at the first grade.

TEXAS—Pro-segregation legislation was reported to be making progress in the legislature, which adopted a resolution urging the states to resist federal encroachment on their authority.

INTEGRATION GAIN CITED

Times 4-26-57

685 School Areas in 9 States Acting on 1954 Court Ruling

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4—Southern School News reported today that 685 school districts in nine states had begun or completed desegregation since the United States Supreme Court decision against public school segregation three years ago.

About 3,100 bi-racial districts remain segregated, the publication said. Legislatures in eleven states, it noted, have adopted more than 130 pro-segregation laws since the court's ruling on May 17, 1954.

Some 325,000 Negro children and 1,850,000 white children—most of them in border states—are now in "integrated situations," Southern School News said. But 2,400,000 Negro children and more than 7,000,000 white children remain in segregated school districts.

The publication is put out by the Southern Education Reporting Service. This was set up after the court's ruling to assemble and evaluate information on integration.

Survey Reveals More Schools In South Are Desegregating

Weekly Lat. 8-3-57 New Orleans, La. p.2

Nashville, Tenn. - (ANP) - The Southern Education Reporting Service last week revealed that approximately 700 school districts since 1954 have either begun or prepared to begin public school desegregation in southern and border states in America.

Of these school districts, 2 were reportedly in the mid-southern states of Arkansas and Tennessee, with the rest in border areas. No facet of integration had yet begun in deep southern states.

The following is a run-down of integration preseedings as reported by Southern News:

ARKANSAS: Schools fully or partly desegregated in 5 communities with desegregation scheduled this fall in 5 others, including Little Rock, the capital and Fort Smith, second largest city.

DELAWARE: Thirteen of 61 bi-racial districts desegregated and the rest of the districts under court order to desegregate this fall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: In third year of full integration.

KENTUCKY: 92 of 180 bi-racial districts desegregated, including Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington.

MARYLAND: 14 of 23 bi-racial districts desegregated in act and 6 have desegregation in policy, but no Negroes have applied. An additional district will integrate grammar schools this Sept.

MISSOURI: An estimated 193 of 244 bi-racial districts desegregated, with 9 more planning the step in Sept.

TENNESSEE: of 141 districts having Negro pupils, 2 (Oak Ridge and Clinton) are partly desegregated. Nashville will desegregate the first grade in Sept.

OKLAHOMA: Of 261 districts having Negroes, 198 are desegregated (including 12 which have had no Negro applicant.)

TEXAS: An estimated 103 of 841 districts (all of them in heavily populated white and Mexican South and West Texas) have desegregated.

Says One Of Four School Districts Desegregated

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Slightly more than one-fourth of the biracial school districts in 17 southern and border states were on a desegregated basis at the height of tension in the fourth school year since the U. S. Supreme Court decision, Southern School News reported.

Leader

Of 2,985 biracial districts, the publication said, 751 had begun or accomplished the desegregation process. All but 15 of these were in border states and the District of Columbia. P. 3

In a month which saw the first dispatch of federal troops to a scene of school strife and the first bombing of a public school building, West Virginia became the first state to end segregation in all its biracial school districts. Kentucky reported desegregation in six additional districts for a total of 105 and Oklahoma reported 2 of 243 biracial districts desegregated, two of them last month.

Seven states conducted all classes during September with public schools tightly segregated. They were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. Mississippi reported no school entry petitions or attempts while one effort in Alabama resulted in violence.

Southern Schools News also noted withdrawal of some Negroes from desegregated schools, notably at Ozark, Ark., and at Louisville, Ky., and the failure of any Negroes to show up at Clay, Ky., newly desegregated school which was the scene of strife last year. Negro students also withdrew from a school in Charlotte, N. C., and a school at Deale, Md., under alleged harassment by white pupils or parents.

Tri. 10-12-57

The stay of a court order in Virginia averted a showdown in Arlington County over the state's pupil placement law, and Southern School News reported that this action "also means that the showdown over the state's resistance policy may come in Norfolk, Newport News or Charlottesville where court actions are pending, just as soon as in Arlington."

A summary of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA — Public schools opened on a segregated basis with an incident at one school in Birmingham where a Negro minister was beaten after trying unsuccessfully to enroll his two daughters.

ARKANSAS — Two districts desegregated their schools as planned, but a third tired desegregation and abandoned it, and a fourth called it off. The fifth district with desegregation plans — Little Rock — saw state troops at first block Negro pupils, then demonstrations following withdrawal of the militia, and finally federal troop enforcement of the desegregation order under President Eisenhower's direction.

DELAWARE — State school officials readied a desegregation plan for all segregated districts but said they would not release it pending a court decision.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The new president of the District's board of education said the one-year integration plan had made the changeover from segregation a success.

FLORIDA — Police barricades were erected around a Pompano Beach school after rumors that Negroes would attempt to enroll there. None appeared.

GEORGIA — Southern governors, meeting at Sea Island, arranged a conference of five of their number (one later withdrew) with President Eisenhower to discuss the Little Rock situation and school integration generally.

KENTUCKY — Minor disturbances occurred at Sturgis, where 18 Negroes enrolled under protection of state police and where, last year, National Guard troops were maintained for 18 days. The state now reports 105 desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — Schools opened uneventfully — and segregated — with little tension and no violence reported.

MARYLAND — Whites and Negroes were reported attending classes together in 275 of the state's 1,000 schools, while some disorders occurred at one school, and a lone Negro child was withdrawn from a second school.

MISSISSIPPI — Schools opened segregated and without any entry petitions being filed as a study showed a Negro population shift into Jackson, the capital city, with whites moving to the suburbs.

MISSOURI — A third-year integration study in Kansas City showed that shifts in school population largely followed the general housing pattern, as it in turn altered.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state's three newly-desegregated school districts were reported quiet a few weeks after school opened though one Negro girl withdrew from a Charlotte school after reported white student harassment.

OKLAHOMA — Two more school districts were desegregated — both as the result of court action.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Public schools opened peacefully — and segregated — and a Negro college which had accepted a white Hungarian refugee lost acceptance of its graduates for teacher certification, reportedly because of the presence on the faculty of three persons whom the president had sought unsuccessfully to remove.

TENNESSEE — With three exceptions, Tennessee's school districts remained segregated. Schools opened without incident this year at Clinton, strife-torn in 1956, and a building was bombed in Nashville as first-grade desegregation was completed under police protection.

TEXAS — The Dallas school board voted to appeal court-ordered desegregation for the mid-winter term.

VIRGINIA — A last minute court order averted a showdown in Arlington County on whether schools would be closed to prevent integration. Use of the pupil placement law was restrained by a court in Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA — The state became the first to end segregation in all its biracial districts when Hampshire County opened tw of its schools to Negroes.

Law Slows Texas School Desegregation

25 Other Areas To Integrate

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-24-57

NASHVILLE — A new state law has arrested planned desegregation in several Texas communities, Southern School News reported in its August issue, while in other areas of the southern and border states 25 more school districts have begun or announced desegregation.

p. 22

Port Arthur, Galveston and other communities which had planned to desegregate their schools this fall have been informed by state authorities that they cannot do so except by a vote of the people—or they will lose all state aid. More than 100 districts in Texas previously had desegregated and are not affected by the new state law.

Three of the 25 new districts which have begun or announced desegregation are in North Carolina. There, the populous Piedmont cities of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem have accepted 12 Negro children for enrollment in previously all-white schools under the state's assignment law. This is the first integration "breakthrough" in the eight Southeastern and Deep South states where resistance to the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 has been strongest.

22 OTHERS

Other districts included five in Arkansas, two in Oklahoma and 15 in Missouri.

According to Southern School News, this brings to 694 the number of districts already desegregated and to 712 the number desegregated or planning such a move in Sept. Some 3,000 districts remain segregated.

In key court decisions during July, the paper reported, the Fourth Circuit court sustained a ruling against Virginia's pupil placement act, and the schools of Dallas, Texas were ordered to desegregate, but at no specific time.

A suit against Florida's placement act was dismissed while the Fifth Circuit court ruled against a lower court which dismissed a desegregation suit in Dade (Miami) county. A federal district judge in Delaware, in the first decision of its kind, ordered wholesale desegregation of segregated schools in the state.

The state of Mississippi reported difficulty in floating school bonds, as did the university system of Georgia, where the state auditor blamed the "segregation bugaboo." However, Atlanta accepted low bids on bonds for 10 new schools, including seven for Negroes.

A summary of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA—A bill gerrymandering most of Tuskegee's Negroes out of the city limits and thus out of a vote in municipal affairs became law as Negro voting, rather than school desegregation, dominated the state's affairs.

ARKANSAS—Little Rock, planning high school desegregation in September, heard protests from segregationist groups but said it would go ahead. One more district was reported to have desegregated and another announced desegregation for September.

DELAWARE—In the first such ruling of its kind, a federal judge ordered all school districts of the state desegregated. State and local authorities planned to appeal to higher courts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington's school board approved a request for $58.2 million to operate the schools in fiscal 1959—a record budget for the desegregated system.

FLORIDA—The Fifth Circuit Court reversed a district court which had ordered dismissal of a school entry suit against segregated Dade (Miami) County. Meanwhile, the same district court dismissed a suit challenging Florida's 1956 pupil placement law.

GEORGIA — Two Georgia gubernatorial candidates were debating the degree of segregation which each espoused. The Georgia Education Commission got a go-ahead on a $376,000 campaign for a nationwide defense of the state's segregation policy.

KENTUCKY — Both Louisville and its county, Jefferson, said there would be no integration of faculties in desegregated schools for the time being despite a request from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

LOUISIANA — An effort to remove Democratic National Committeeman Camille Gravel, who endorsed the party's 1956 civil rights plank and predicted eventual school desegregation, apparently was stalled by a ruling of the national committee.

MARYLAND — A district court decision upholding Hartford County's "selective integration" (screening of prospective Negro students) plan was under fire from the NAACP, which announced an appeal.

MISSISSIPPI — High costs of Mississippi's equalization program were borne home in increased budgets and mounting interest rates for school bonds, the latter development causing the state to withdraw a $10 million offering and to plan smaller offerings to in-state investors.

MISSOURI — A survey showed nine more school districts desegregated with six others planning a similar move in September.

NORTH CAROLINA — In the first projected desegregation in the Southeast, three Piedmont cities accepted 12 Negro pupils for enrollment in previously all-white schools under the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

OKLAHOMA — Tentative settlement in a federal court case opened the state school for the deaf to Negro registrants. Some faculty integration in Oklahoma City may occur this fall because of the closing of two Negro schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA — An effort by some ministers to obtain "moderate" expressions of sentiment on school segregation-desegregation was disclosed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., who criticized it by inference.

TENNESSEE — Zones for first grade integration in the schools of Nashville this fall (under court order) were disclosed as opposition mounted. In a nationally prominent case, a jury at Knoxville convicted seven and acquitted four defendants in a contempt-of-court case involving disturbances last year at Clinton.

TEXAS — Port Arthur, Galveston and other communities planning desegregation were held in check by a new state law which provided penalties (in particular, loss of state aid) for districts which desegregate without a popular vote.

VIRGINIA — The state's Pupil Placement Act was held unconstitutional by the Fourth Circuit Court in a ruling affirming a lower court decision. Desegregation orders against Norfolk, Newport News and Charlottesville were stayed pending a U.S. Supreme Court ruling, but a district court ordered Arlington County to begin desegregation in September.

WEST VIRGINIA — School superintendents predicted no trouble at school opening time this year in two districts where there had been flare-ups previously, and this appeared to be the picture throughout the state.

THE QUESTION of integration in England as well as the United States is a very real one. The increase in the colored population as the result of World War II and the migration from the West Indies has tested the liberalism of the English. With no legal barriers to integration to overcome, acceptance of the colored into English schools does not present the complex problem faced by the South. Here a group of pre-schoolers celebrate the birthday of a classmate in an English kindergarten.

Integration Making Slow But Steady Progress In The South

Nashville, Tenn. - (ANP) - With the end of the school term in 17 Southern and border states, the Southern School News reported here last week that since 1954 when the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools, some 18 percent of school districts in those states have achieved integration.

In round numbers, according to the report, some 684 districts in Southern and border states had begun or accomplished some facet of integration in public schools as the term ended and summer vacations began.

The reports also disclosed that more steps toward integration are eduled for the fall in two Arkansas cities, one Tennessee city, nine districts in Missouri and "generally" in Delaware.

Currently four districts in Virginia under pressure to desegregate are under litigation against integration.

The Southern News report revealed that as the school year ended more anti-integration laws were being adopted or debated in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Missouri has quietly repealed old segregation laws concerning school segregation.

The following are major developments on a state-by-state basis:

ALABAMA: A number of pro-segregation bills pertaining to the closing down of schools were begun May 7 in this state's legislature.

ARKANSAS: Pro-segregation laws were attacked by a church group. White Citizens Councils demanded that Gov. Orval Faubus separate the races in schools at Little Rock, where high school integration is to begin this fall.

DELAWARE: Law enforcement agencies made ready for general desegregation this fall with special courses in police-community relations.

FLORIDA: A "last resort" bias bill aimed at closing down schools was vetoed by Gov. Leroy Collins after the measure had been sanctioned by the General Assembly to give residents the power by referendum to close down schools in any area.

GEORGIA: A Negro educator was re-elected to the Atlanta School Board as the power of the Negro vote was felt in the city. A Negro aldermanic candidate was defeated also.

KENTUCKY: A surbey indicated that after two years of integration in schools, some Negro students were going to interracial schools under a free-choice plan.

LOUISIANA: A Democratic national committeeman here set a precedent among solons when he predicted this state would eventually desegregate its schools. New trials were being sought by the state against the desegregation of four colleges.

MARYLAND: School desegregation was upheld by the state court of appeals. Numerous counties began programs to extend integration.

MISSISSIPPI: No integration progress whatsoever.

MISSOURI: Only five high school districts remained segregated. Less than 68,000 Negro students are attending school under the old segregated system.

NORTH CAROLINA: Laws against the NAACP were introduced. School officials of three cities announced that they had been having private discussions for several years about segregation-desegregation.

TENNESSEE: Trials of 17 whites accused of interferring with the peaceful integration of Clinton High school were set for July.

TEXAS: A pupil assignment law was adopted and a modified permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued by a state court.

VIRGINIA: The state's pupil assignment law was attacked by white and Negro people in this state who refused to sign necessary forms. State authorities denounced a federal judge who ruled that the placement law was unconstitutional.

8 MORE DISTRICTS WILL DESEGREGATE

Four Arkansas Areas Are Included

FACTS IN PUBLICATION

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, July 5. — Eight additional school districts in Southern and border states have announced plans to desegregate this fall, Southern School News reported Friday.

The monthly publication also disclosed that the United States Supreme Court has acted 22 times on school segregation-desegregation since its ruling of May 17, 1954.

Four districts in Arkansas planning desegregation are Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and Van Buren. More than 200 Arkansas districts will remain segregated.

Others to Desegregate

Other districts to desegregate are one in West Virginia and three in Oklahoma. In Delaware, a State Education Board policy restatement appears to have arrested general desegregation there, which had previously been predicted for September.

In the 22 cases which have gone through state and local

courts to the Supreme Court, desegregation has been effected in six, the publication reported.

The most recent Supreme Court ruling was a decision upholding a lower court that ordered desegregation in New Orleans schools and invalidated Louisiana's pupil placement law.

The publication concluded that the Supreme Court has adhered with "considerable consistency" to the policy that it established in the Brown decision when it remanded the cases to Federal district courts for implementation "consistent with this opinion."

State-By-State Survey

A state-by-state summary showed:

Alabama—With a backlog of an estimated 25 to 40 prosegregation bills the Legislature, which convened May 7, had passed one loca lmeasure. The concensus of legislators was that the state's pupil placement law was the principal defense against forcible integration.

Florida—The Legislature adjourned without enacting an ymajor new law on segregation-desegregation. It failed to override a subernatoria lveto of a "last resort" bill allowing local districts to abandon public schools faced with desegregation orders.

Georgia—The state's request to dismiss an entr ysuit to Georgia State College was refused by a Fedreal court. An assessment of more than $17,000 in back income taxes was clappe don the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kentucky—Two state institutions of higher education—the predominantly white University of Kentucky and the formerly all-Negro Kentucky State College, joined to sponsor extension courses at Frankfort, the state capital.

'Selective' Plan OK-ed

Maryland—A Federal court approved "selective integration" in Harford County, a plant involving the screening of Negro applicants. Negro plaintiffs said they would appeal the ruling.

Mississippi—Gov. J. P. Coleman issued his strongest statement to date on school segregation, saying that, "We have no intention of complying with the decision that we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

North Carolina—Applications for school entry, governed by the state's Pupil Placement Act, have been filed in Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem, plus Mecklenburg (Charlotte) County.

South Carolina—The next-to-longest session in the state's legislative history ended with a sprinkling of new prosegregation laws.

Tennessee—Knoxville asked a Federal court to dismiss a school entry suit as John Kasper, prosegregation organizer appeared in Nashville, which plans first-grade desegregation this fall (under court order).

Asked To Set Date

Texas—A Federal court was asked to set a definite date for desegregation of Houston's school system as Galveston announced it would postpone desegration because of new state laws. Appeal was announced of a state court order restricting National Association for Advancement of Colored People activities.

Virginia—Pupil placement, as provided by state law, was under challenge in both Federal and state courts. In one instance, the Fourth Circuit Court heard (at Asheville, N. C.) a case involving Norfolk and Newport News.

West Virginia—Hardy County announced it would take its first desegregation steps this fall and Mason County said it would adopt complete desegregation, leaving two counties in the state with segregated school systems.

More Progress In Integration Of Southern Schools Reported

Daily Journal Atlanta Ga Fri. 7-5-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The U. S. Supreme Court has acted 22 times on school segregation-desegregation since 1954, according to a survey published here Thursday by Southern School News.

During June, the publication said, eight school districts in border and mid-South states announced desegregation plans for next fall, while in Delaware a state education board policy restatement appeared to have arrested general desegregation in Delaware predicted for September.

In the 22 cases which have gone through state and local courts to the U. S. high court, said SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, desegregation has been effected in six. Two other cases did not specifically involve school entry. The most recent Supreme Court action, the publication pointed out, was a decision upholding a lower court ruling which ordered desegregation in New Orleans schools and invalidated Louisiana's pupil placement law.

PUPILS SEEK TRANSFER

Pupil placement, or assignment, which seven states have adopted since 1954, was also being tested in North Carolina and Virginia. SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS said that 58 Negro pupils in four North Carolina cities had applied for transfer to all-white schools. A state court in Virginia and a federal circuit court had before them cases challenging Virginia's placement law.

Districts announcing desegregation this fall included one in West Virginia, three in Oklahoma and four in Arkansas, where more than 200 districts apparently will remain segregated.

In its survey of Supreme Court actions since 1954, the paper found that a majority of the pleas for review by the court have been rejected. On 11 of 22 occasions the court has denied certiorari and on two others denied petitions for different handling by district courts. Decisions have been issued on nine occasions, including two in the original case of BROWN Vs. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"Thus in the 20 cases dealing with school segregation specifically," SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS said, "it would appear that the court has adhered with considerable consistency to the policy it established in the 1955 BROWN decision when it remanded the cases to the federal district courts for implementation "consistent with this opinion."

INTEGRATION GAIN IS NOTED IN SOUTH

Times 7-7-57

Sun. 7-7-57

Survey Finds Desegregation Effected in 6 of 22 Cases Clearing High Court

New York

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6—Desegregation has been effected in six of twenty-two cases on which the United States Supreme Court has acted since 1954, the Southern Education Reporting Service said yesterday.

In its monthly publication, Southern School News, the service gave the results of a survey on Supreme Court decisions during the three years since the court ruled invalid all state and local statutes providing for compulsory segregation in the public schools.

Of the twenty-two cases that have gone through state and local courts to the highest court, two did not specifically involve school entry.

The survey showed the Supreme Court had rejected a majority of the pleas for reviews of decisions by the lower courts.

On eleven of the twenty-two occasions, the service said, the Supreme Court declined to call up the record from the lower court for review, and on two other occasions, the high court denied petitions for different handling of the cases in the district courts.

Nine separate decisions have been isued on the public school segregation question. The total includes the original two, issued in May, 1954 and May, 1955, in the case of Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kan.

"Thus in the twenty cases dealing with school segregation specifically," Southern School News declared, "It would appear that the court has adhered with considerable consistency to the policy it established in the 1955 Brown decision when it remanded the case to the Federal District Court for implementation 'consistent with this opinion.'"

Currently being tested in the courts are pupil placement, or pupil assignment, laws that have been adopted in seven Southern states since the original desegregation decision. Laws enacted in North Carolina and Virginia presently are the subject of litigation.

The Virginia law was declared invalid by a Federal District Court, while the North Carolina assignment statute was held not to be invalid on its face. An appeal in the Virginia case, involving the school systems of Norfolk and Newport News, now is before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, N. C.

A further test of the North Carolina statute is expected to result from the application of fifty-eight Negro pupils for transfer to all-white schools. These applications were filed in Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem and in the Mecklenburg (Charlotte) County School Districts. Presumably one or more of the applications will form the basis for a new court test of the Placement Act.

During June, the service said, eight school districts in border and mid-South states announced desegregation plans for next fall. Four of these districts are in Arkansas and involve schools in Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and Van Buren.

Other districts for which desegregation plans for next fall have been announced include one in West Virginia and three in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, a survey showed that a "Little Dixie" district planned complete desegregation next fall and two other districts had "policy desegregation." All-Negro high schools will be maintained in thirty-four and possiby forty Oklahoma districts.

The first desegregation steps announced for this fall by Hardy County and the announcement of Mason County that it would adopt complete desegregation left only two West Virginia counties with segregated schools.

In addition, the Nashville, Tenn., city schools will begin desegregation in the first grade next fall, acting under a court order that requires the school board to submit a more complete plan by Jan. 1.

As school integration efforts continue in Dixie—

News Birmingham, Ala. 7-8-A

Legislatures to consider rash of bills to strengthen segregation

Aug 1-6-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5 —Legislatures meeting this year in at least nine Southern and border states will consider laws dealing with school segregation, Southern School News said here Saturday.

Meanwhile, said Southern School News, one additional school district (Norman, Okla.) has been desegregated, bringing to 672 the number of districts which have begun or accomplished the desegregation process. Some 3,000 more remain segregated.

The types of legislation to be introduced and the affected states include:

Pupil assignment—Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas.

Compulsory attendance law revision—Georgia, Texas and possibly Maryland.

Tuition grants for private education—Texas.

Restrictions on or investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People—Georgia, Texas and Florida.

Reference requirement for college admission—Alabama.

"Free choice" of schools—Tennessee.

Legislators in Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where desegregation is under way, were expected to get bills designed to hasten the process.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS is published here under direction of a group of Southern newspaper editors and educators as a nonpartisan, fact-finding agency.

The publication noted that, despite the U. S. Supreme Court decisions against school segregation, eight Southern legislatures had adopted 107 measures—84 of them last year—since 1954 in an effort to retain segregation.

Calling attention to the increase in legal activity over the school issue, Southern School News noted that higher courts have affirmed for the first time desegregation orders against two school districts in Virginia and said that "observers of that region saw a major legal issue growing out of the arrest of 16 pro-segregationists at Clinton, Tenn., on charges of contempt of court as federal officials moved to back up an injunction."

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

ALABAMA — University of Alabama trustees, facing contempt proceedings for the expulsion of Autherine Lucy last year, continued their search for a successor to Dr. O. C. Carmichael as president of the university, a task apparently complicated by the Lucy case. Meanwhile, violence flared as buses were desegregated in Montgomery and a leader in the bus boycott broadened the scope of Negroes' efforts to include voting, parks and education.

ARKANSAS — The General Assembly prepared for its second session since the 1954 desegregation decisions with apparently little to consider in the school segregation-desegregation matter except to implement the nullification and pupil assignment measures adopted by referendum in November. Economic factors were described as the main consideration in desegregating the Bentonville schools, disclosed for the first time last month, and attorneys for the Little Rock School Board said the plan to desegregate there in 1957 was not affected by the referendum-adopted measures.

DELAWARE—School district reorganization, possibly a means of facilitating desegregation, will be an issue in the 1957 General Assembly. An attorney for the NAACP in the eight desegregation cases pending in federal district court asked that sections of the defense pleadings predicting violence if segregation is ended be stricken as "insufficient in law."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Arguments were renewed over the congressional subcommittee investigation of District schools after the subcommittee majority issued its report and recommended a return to segregated schools. The report was attacked by the two minority members as dealing "with sordid headline items almost entirely."

FLORIDA — A desegregation suit in Dade County (Miami) was dismissed from federal court for the second time because of a lack of a factual, controversial situation. Another suit attacking the new state segregation laws still is pending. Meanwhile the new Pupil Placement Law, adopted in July, was described as beneficial in that it has required teachers and principals to learn more about the home background of the students.

GEORGIA—Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor of the Georgia University System, testified in a case brought to win admittance of a Negro to the University of Georgia law school that henceforth his policy would be to consider as eligible any Negro who was academically qualified. The case now hinges on whether Horace Ward, the plaintiff, was denied admission because of race or scholastic qualifications. Meanwhile, the NAACP made its records available to Georgia tax examiners after the Atlanta branch president was jailed (for two hours) and a $25,000 fine was levied in a contempt case against the organization.

KENTUCKY — Federal district court orders in desegragation cases involving Clay and Sturgis called for desegregation plans to be submitted to the court by Feb. 4, but ruled out the "immediate" desegregation sought by the NAACP. In Louisville, a young segregationist from Detroit was denied admission to the city schools; Supt. Omer Carmichael, who was praised by President Eisenhower for desegregation there, was criticized by a teachers' union official as being "anti-integration."

LOUISIANA — New legal weapons designed to remove Negroes from state-supported universities and colleges (some 200 attended four of seven state institutions during 1956) were to be used this month. Preparations were made for hearing on Jan. 9 the appeal from the district court ruling ordering desegregation of Orleans Parish schools.

MARYLAND—The first appeal of a local school board's decision which had barred a Negro pupil from a school ended with the school board rescininding its original decision and admitting the student, as the second such case moved up to the State Board of Education, Baltimore, meanwhile, found that 80 of its schools had mixed classes as compared to 50 last year.

MISSISSIPPI — Segregation was still intact at all levels and no suits had been filed as 1956 ended. The state's Negro-white equalization program was stepped up under a decision by the state supreme court holding that final authority for approving school district reorganization plans rests with the state board of education.

MISSOURI—Kansas City desegregation continued "smoothly" and quietly after a minor flareup and threatened student strike last Spring, the Commission on Human Relations reported. In Webster Groves, a controversy with some segregation-desegregation facets continued over whether the St. Louis suburban community should build one junior high school or two.

NORTH CAROLINA—A suit attacking pro-segregation legislation adopted last year was filed in Caswell County as legislators prepared for the 1957 Pupil Placement Act might be reviewed.

OKLAHOMA — Norman white schools accepted two Negro students at the high school level in September, bringing to 183 the number of Oklahoma districts having begun desegregation, it was learned during December. A nose count in Oklahoma City, largest school district in the state, found that 7 per cent of the city's 48,116 white students and 15 per cent of the 6,584 Negro children were in mixed classes.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A white high school band director was severly beaten by a group of hooded men who accused him of having made a pro-intgeration speech. Otherwise racial tensions on the eve of the 1957 legislative session were considerably less than a year ago. No new major legislation on the segregation-desegregation question was expected. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court in a decision ordering hearing of a Columbia transportation suit linked bus cases with the education case by ruling that the Brown and Bolling cases "left no doubt that the separate but equal doctrine had been generally repudiated."

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VIRGINIA — The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court affirmed district court orders calling for an end to segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington

Segregation Holds In 2,300 Districts

Commercial Appeal Sept 8 1957 P. 16

NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.—(UP)—The Southern School News said Saturday there are still 2,300 segregated school districts in southern and border states while 740 schools in that area have been integrated.

The publication, issued by the Southern Education Reporting Service, said 27 districts were scheduled to desegregate this fall. Memphis Tenn.

Seven of those were in Missouri, six in Kentucky, five in Arkansas, four in Oklahoma, three in North Carolina and one each in Tennessee and Maryland.

1440

The publication said that schools remain segregated in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, although Negroes are enrolled in mixed colleges in Virginia and Louisiana.

The publication estimated that nearly 2,500,000 white children are still in segregated school systems. This compares with 350,000 Negro and 2,000,000 white children who are in integrated school systems.

At least 442 school districts in the southern and border states were desegregated in the two years after the United States Supreme Court ruling in 1954, Southern School News said. It added that by the end of next year the number of desegregated districts had jumped to 710.

South Studies Plan For Handling Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-5-57 14 d (1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Legislators meeting this year in at least nine southern and border states will consider laws dealing with school segregation, Southern School News said here today.

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1-5-57

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VIRGINIA — The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court affirmed district court orders calling for an end to segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County schools. As the Pupil Assignment Board authorized by the legislature last summer went int ooperation state officials and financiers undertook to show investors that Virginia school bonds are in no way affected by anti-integration legislation.

WEST VIRGINIA — Of 18 colleges and universities responding to questionnaries, eight reported declines in Negro enrollment, four reported increases and one reported no change.

Nation's Legal Dockets Loaded With Integration Cases

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 1-12-57

School Desegregation Issue Has Court For Many Months

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The U. S. Supreme Court has acted 22 times on school segregation-desegregation since 1954, according to a survey published here today by Southern School News.

During June, the publication said, eight school districts in border and mid-South states announced desegregation plans for next fall, while in Delaware a state education board policy restatement appeared to have arrested general desegregation in Delaware predicted for September.

In the 22 cases which have gone through state and local courts to the U. S. high court, said Southern School News, desegregation has been effected in six. Two other cases did not specifically involve school entry. The most recent Supreme Court action, the publication pointed out, was a decision upholding a lower court ruling which ordered resegregation in New Orleans schools and invalidated Louisiana's pupil placement law.

Pupil placement, or assignment, which seven states have adopted since 1954, was also being tested in North Carolina and Virginia. Southern School News said that 58 Negro pupils in four North Carolina cities had applied for transfer to all-white schools. A state court in Virginia and a federal circuit court had before them cases challenging Virginia's placement law.

Districts announcing desegregation this fall included one in West Virginia, three in Oklahoma and four in Arkansas, where more than 200 districts apparently will remain segregated.

In its survey of Supreme Court actions since 1954, the paper found that a majority of the pleas for review by the court have been rejected. On 11 of 22 occasions the court has denied certiorari and on two others denied petitions for different handling by district courts. Decisions have been issued on nine occasions, including two in the original case of Brown vs Board of Education.

"Thus in the 20 cases dealing with school segregation specifically," Southern School News said, "it would appear that the court has adhered with considerable consistency to the policy it established in the 1955 Brown decision when it remanded the cases to the federal district courts for implementation "consistent with this opinion."

Other major developments, Southern School News reported, state-by-state, as follows:

ALABAMA—With a backlog of an estimated 25 to 40 pro-segregation bills, the legislature, which convened May 7, had passed one local measure. The consensus of legislators was that the state's pupil placement law was the principal defense against forcible integration.

ARKANSAS—Four school districts (Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and Van Buren) plan desegregation this fall. More than 200 Arkansas districts will remain segregated.

DELAWARE—Local initiative should govern desegregation, the State Board of Education ruled again, in a move interpreted as reducing the likelihood of general desegregation in the fall.

NAACP Meeting Set For Sunday, July 14

The regular branch meeting of the local NAACP will be held Sunday, July 14, at the Shiloh Baptist church, 10th and Lindsay, at 3 p. m.

Delegates to the 48th annual NAACP conference in Detroit, Mich., will give reports and highlights from this meeting. Everyone is invited to attend.

Dr. Hudson Blacks Out At NAACP Meeting

DETROIT.—Dr. H. Claude Hudson, member of the national executive board of the NAACP and one of its most active and faithful members for a number of years, blacked out while he was introducing a resolution on the floor of the convention last Saturday morning.

Dr. Hudson, who was introducing an anti-Communist resolution, slumped to the floor in the middle of his talk. He was carried out of the hot, crowded hall, and was immediately revived.

It was thought that he had been overcome by the heat and by exhaustion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington's nine-member school board got a new chairman as the District also continued its quest for a superintendent to succeed Hobart M. Corning.

FLORIDA—The legislature adjourned without enacting any major new law on segregation-desegregation. It failed to override a gubernatorial veto of a "last resort" bill allowing local districts to abandon public schools faced with desegregation orders.

GEORGIA—The state's request to dismiss an entry suit to Georgia State college was refused by a federal court. An assessment of more than $17,000 in back income taxes was clapped on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

KENTUCKY—Two state institutions of higher education—the predominantly white University of Kentucky and the formerly all-Negro Kentucky State college, joined to sponsor extension courses at Frankfort, the state capital.

LOUISIANA — Orleans Parish (New Orleans) school board lost its appeal from a desegregation order in the U. S. Supreme Court, which also upheld a lower court order ruling the state's pupil placement law unconstitutional.

MARYLAND—A federal court approved "selective integration" in Harford county, a plan involving the screening of Negro applicants. Negro plaintiffs said they would appeal the ruling.

MISSISSIPPI—Gov. J. P. Coleman issued his strongest statement to date on school segregation, saying that "we have no intention of complying with the decision that we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

Black Dispatch

MISSOURI—A survey of desegregated John Pitman school in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, showed that desegregation was "easier on the whole this year than last," when difficulties were reported at the second-year mark.

NORTH CAROLINA—Applications for school entry, governed by the state's pupil placement act, have been filed in Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, plus Mecklenburg (Charlotte) county.

OKLAHOMA—A state survey showed that a "Little Dixie" district planned complete desegregation this fall and that two other districts had "policy desegregation," while all-Negro high schools would be maintained in 34 and possibly 40 districts.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The next-to-the-longest session in the state's legislative history ended with a sprinkling of new pro-segregation laws.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville asked a federal court to dismiss a school entry suit as John Kasper, pre-segregation organizer, appeared in Nashville, which plans first grade desegregation this fall (under court order). Kasper said he has organized a Citizens Council in opposition.

TEXAS—A federal court was asked to set a definite date for desegregation of Houston's school system as Galveston announced it would postpone desegregation because of new state laws. Appeal was announced of a state court order restricting NAACP activities.

VIRGINIA—Pupil placement, as provided by state law, was under challenge in both federal and state courts. In one instance, the Fourth Circuit Court heard (at Asheville, N. C.) a case involving Norfolk and Newport News.

WEST VIRGINIA—Hardy county announced it would take its first desegregation steps this fall and Mason county said it would adopt complete desegregation, leaving two counties in the state with segregated school systems.

School Report Shows 18 Per Cent Integration in South Since Decrees

Pittsburgh Courier 6-27-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ANP) — With the end of the school term in 17 Southern and border states, the Southern School News reported here last week that since 1954 when the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools, some 18 per cent of school districts in these states have achieved integration.

14,000

In round numbers, according to the report, some 684 districts in Southern and border states had begun or accomplished some facet of integration in public schools as the term ended and summer vacations began.

The reports also disclosed that more steps toward integration are scheduled for the fall in two Arkansas cities, one Tennessee city, nine districts in Missouri and "generally" in Delaware.

Currently four districts in Virginia under pressure to desegregate are under litigation against integration.

Reveals Anti-Integration Laws

The Southern News report revealed that as the school year ended more anti-integration laws were being adopted or debated in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Missouri has quietly repealed old segregation laws concerning school segregation.

The following are major deveopments on a state-by-state basis:

ALABAMA: A number of pro-segration bills pertaining to the closing down of schools were begun May 7 in this state's Legislature.

ARKANSAS: Pro-segregation laws were attacked by a church group. White Citizens councils demanded that Gov. Orval Faubus separate the races in schools at Little Rock, where high school integration is to begin this fall.

DELAWARE: Law enforcement agencies made ready for general desegregation this fall with special courses in police-community relations.

FLORIDA: A "last resort" bias bill aimed at closing down schools was vetoed by Gov. Leroy Collins after the measure had been sanctioned by the General Assembly to give residents the power by referendum to close down schools in any area.

GEORGIA: A Negro educator was re-elected to the Atlanta school board as the power of the Negro vote was felt in the city. A Negro alderman candidate was defeated also.

KENTUKY: A survey indicated that after two years of integration in schools, some Negro students were going to interracial schools under a free-choice plan.

LOUISIANA: A Democratic national committeeman here set a precedent among solons when he predicted this state would eventually desegregate its schools. New trials were being sought by the state against the desegregation of four colleges.

MARYLAND: School desegregation was upheld by the state court of appeals. Numerous counties began programs to extend integration.

14,000

MISSISSIPPI: No integration progress whatsoever.

MISSOURI: Only five high school districts remained segregated. Less than 68,000 Negro students are attending school under the old segrated system.

NORTH CAROLINA LAWS: — against the NAACP were introduced. School officials of three cities announced that they had been having private discussions for several years about segregation, desegregatation.

TENNESSEE: Trials of 17 whites accused of interferring with the peaceful integration of linton High school were set for July.

TEAS: A pupil assignment law was adopted and a modified permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued by a state court.

VIRGINIA: The state's pupil assignment law was attacked by white and Negro people in this state who refused to sign necessary forms. State authorities denounced a federal judge who ruled that the placement law was unconstitutional.

TEXAS HAS NEW LAW TO HALT INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal 8-13

3 North Carolina Cities Open Schools To Negroes

Tues. 8-6-57

COURT RULINGS CITED

Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.—A new state law has arrested desegregation of schools in several Texas communities, Southern School News reported Monday.

Port Arthur, Galveston and other communities which had planned to desegregate their schools this fall have been informed by state authorities that they cannot do so except by a vote of the people—or they will lose all state aid. More than 100 districts in Texas previously had desegregated and are not affected by the new state law.

25 Districts Integrate

Three of 25 new districts which have begun or announced desegregation are in North Carolina. There, the populous Piedmont cities of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem have accepted 12 Negro children for enrollment in previously all-white schools under the state's assignment law. This is the first integration "breakthrough" in the eight Southeastern and Deep South states where resistance to the Supreme Court decision of 1954 has been strongest.

Other districts included five in Arkansas, two in Oklahoma and 15 in Missouri.

According to Southern School News, this brings to 694 the number of districts already desegregated and to 712 the number desegregated or planning such a move in September. Some 3,000 districts remain segregated.

In key court decisions during July, the newspaper reported, the Fourth District Court sustained a ruling against Virginia's pupil placement act, and the schools of Dallas, Texas, were ordered to desegregate, but at no specific time.

Suit Dismissed

A suit against Florida's placement act was dismissed while the Fifth Circuit Court ruled against a lower court which dismissed a desegregation suit in Dade (Miami) County. A Federal district judge in Delaware, in the first decision of its kind, ordered wholesale desegregation of segregated schools in the state.

The state of Mississippi reported difficulty in floating school bonds, as did the university system of Georgia, where the state auditor blamed the "segregation bugaboo." However, Atlanta accepted low bids on bonds for 10 new schools, including seven for Negroes.

A summary of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA—A bill gerrymandering most of Tuskegee's Negroes out of the city limits and thus out of a vote in municipal affairs became law as Negro voting, rather than school desegregation, dominated the state's affairs.

ARKANSAS — Little Rock, planning high school desegregation in September, heard protests from segregationists groups but said it would go ahead. One more district was reported to have desegregated and another announced desegregation for September.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington's school board approved a request for $58,200,000 to operate the schools in fiscal 1959—a record budget for the desegregated system.

GEORGIA—Two Georgia gubernatorial candidates were debating the degree of segregation which each espoused. The Georgia Education Commission got a go-ahead on a $376,000 campaign for a nationwide defense of the state's segregation policy.

KENTUCKY—Both Louisville and its county, Jefferson, said there would be no integration of faculties in desegregated schools for the time being despite a request from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

LOUISIANA—An effort to remove Democratic National Committeeman Camille Gravel, who endorsed the party's 1956 civil rights plank and predicted eventual school desegregation, apparently was stalled by a ruling of the national committee.

MARYLAND—A district court decision upholding Harford County's "selective integration" (screening of prospective Negro students) plan was under fire from the NAACP, which announced an appeal.

MISSISSIPPI—High costs of Mississippi's equalization program were borne home in increased budgets and mounting interest rates for school bonds, the latter development causing the state to withdraw a 10-million-dollar offering and to plan smaller offerings to in-state investors.

MISSOURI—A survey showed nine more school districts desegregated with six others planning a similar move in September.

OKLAHOMA—Tentative settlement in a Federal court case opened the state school for the deaf to Negro registrants. Some faculty integration in Oklahoma City may occur this fall because of the closing of two Negro schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA—An effort by some ministers to obtain "moderate" expressions of sentiment on school segregation-desegregation was disclosed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., who criticized it by inference.

TENNESSEE—Zones for first grade integration in the schools of Nashville this fall (under court order) were disclosed as opposition mounted. In a nationally prominent case, a jury at Knoxville convicted seven and acquitted four defendants in a contempt-of-court case involving disturbances last year at Clinton.

VIRGINIA—The state's Pupil Placement Act was held unconstitutional by the Fourth Circuit Court in a ruling affirming a lower court decision. Desegregation orders against Norfolk, Newport News and Charlottesville were stayed pending a Supreme Court ruling, but a district court ordered Arlington County to begin desegregation in September.

WEST VIRGINIA—School superintendents predicted no trouble at school opening time this year in two districts where there had been flare-ups previously, and this appeared to be the picture throughout the state.

Poll shows accelerated integration

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57

Baltimore Md.

NASHVILLE (ANP) — The Southern Education Reporting Service last week revealed that approximately 700 school districts since 1954 have either begun or prepared to begin public school desegregation in southern and border states.

In a surprise move early last week, three North Carolina city school boards decided to admit a total of 12 pupils to all-white schools.

The move includes the transfer of six Greensboro pupils to previously all-white schools, five in Charlotte and one in Winston-Salem.

A rundown of integration proceedings, as reported by southern news, is as follows:

ARKANSAS: Schools fully or partly desegregated in five communities with desegregation scheduled this fall in five others, including Little Rock, the capital and Fort Smith, second largest city.

DELAWARE: Thirteen of 61 districts desegregated and the rest under court order to desegregate this fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: In third year of full integration.

KENTUCKY: Ninety-two of 180 biracial districts desegregated, including Louisville, Frankford and Lexington.

* * *

MARYLAND: Fourteen of 23 biracial districts desegregated in act and six have desegregation in policy, but no colored have applied. An additional district will integrate grammar schools this September.

MISSOURI: An estimated 193 of 244 biracial districts desegregated with nine more planning the step in September.

TENNESSEE: Of 141 districts having colored pupils, two (Oak Ridge and Clinton) are partly desegregated. Nashville will desegregate the first grade in September.

* * *

OKLAHOMA: Of 261 districts having colored, 198 are desegregated, including 12 which had no colored applicants.

TEXAS: An estimated 103 of 841 districts (all of them in heavily populated white and Mexican South and West Texas) have desegregated. New state laws halted desegregation in Galveston, Port Arthur and other localities.

WEST VIRGINIA: Forty-one of 43 districts with colored have desegregated.

9 States To Act On School Issue In '57

3,000 Districts Send Delegates

Defender Sat. 1-19-57

Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE — Legislatures meeting this year in at least nine southern and border states will consider laws dealing with school segregation, Southern School News said here.

Meanwhile, said Southern School News, one additional school district (Norman, Okla.) has been desegregated, bringing to 672 the number of districts which have begun or accomplished the desegregation process. Some 3,000 more remain segregated.

The types of legislation to be introduced and the affected states include:

Pupil assignment — Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas.

Compulsory attendance law revision — Georgia, Texas and possibly Maryland.

Tuition grants for private education — Texas.

Restrictions on or investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — Georgia, Texas and Florida.

Reference requirement for college admission — Alabama.

"Free choice" of schools — Tennessee.

Legislators in Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where desegregation is underway, were expected to get bills designed to hasten the process.

Southern School News is published here under direction of a group of southern newspaper editors and educators as a nonpartisan, fact-finding agency.

The publication noted that, despite the U. S. Supreme Court decisions against school segregation, eight southern legislatures had adopted 107 measures — 84 of them last year — since 1954 in an effort to retain segregation.

Calling attention to the increase in legal activity over the school issue, Southern School News noted that higher courts have affirmed for the first desegregation orders against two school districts in Virginia and said that "observers of the region saw a major legal issue growing out of the arrest of 16 pro-segregationists at Clinton, Tenn., on charges of contempt of court as federal officials moved to back up an injunction."

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

ALABAMA — University of Alabama trustees, facing contempt proceedings for the expulsion of Miss Autherine Lucy last year, continued their search for a successor to Dr. O. C. Carmichael as president of the university, a task apparently complicated by the Lucy case. Meanwhile, violence flared as buses were desegregated in Montgomery and a leader in the bus boycott broadened the scope of Negroes' efforts to include voting, parks and education.

ARKANSAS — The General Assembly prepared for its second session since the 1954 desegregation decisions with apparently little to consider in the school segregation-desegregation matter except to implement the nullification and pupil assignment measures adopted by referendum in November. Economic factors were described as the main consideration in desegregating the Bentonville schools, disclosed for the first time last month, and attorneys for the Little Rock school board said the plan to desegregate there in 1957 was not affected by the referendum-adopted measures.

DELAWARE — School district reorganization, possibly a means of facilitating desegregation, will be an issue in the 1957 General Assembly. An attorney for the NAACP in the eight desegregation cases pending in federal district court asked that sections of the defense pleadings predicting violence if segregation is ended be stricken as "insufficient in law."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Arguments were renewed over the congressional subcommittee investigation of District schools after the subcommittee majority issued its report and recommended a return to segregated schools. The report was attacked by the two minority members as dealing "with sordid headline items almost entirely."

FLORIDA — A desegregation suit in Dade County (Miami) was dismissed from federal court for the second time because of a lack of a factual, controversial situation. Another suit attacking the new state segregation laws still is pending. Meanwhile the new Pupil Placement Law, adopted in July, was described as beneficial in that it has required teachers and principals to learn more about the home background of the students.

GEORGIA — Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor of the Georgia university system, testified in a case brought to win admittance of a Negro to the University of Georgia law school that henceforth his policy would be to consider as eligible any Negro who was academically qualified. The case now hinges on whether Horace Ward, the plaintiff, was denied admission because of race or scholastic qualifications. Meanwhile, the NAACP made its records available to Georgia tax examiners after the Atlanta branch president was jailed (for two hours) and a $25,000 fine was levied in a contempt case against the organization.

KENTUCKY — Federal district court orders in desegregation cases involving Clay and Sturgis called for desegregation plans to be submitted to the court by Feb. 4, but ruled out the "immediate" desegregation sought by the NAACP. In Louisville, a young segregationist from Detroit was denied admission to the city schools; Supt. Omer Carmichael, who was praised by President Eisenhower for desegregation there, was criticized by a teachers' union official as being "anti-integration."

LOUISIANA—New legal weapons designed to remove Negroes from state-supported universities and colleges (some 200 attended four of seven state institutions during 1956) were to be used this month. Preparations were made for hearing on Jan. 9 the appeal from the district court ruling ordering desegregation of Orleans Parish schools.

MARYLAND — The first appeal of a local school board's decision which had barred a Negro pupil from a school ended with the school board rescinding its original decision and admitting the student, as the second such case moved up to the State Board of Education, Baltimore, meanwhile, found that 80 of its schools had mixed classes as compared to 50 last year.

MISSISSIPPI — Segregation was still intact at all levels and no suits had been filed as 1956 ended. The state's Negro-white equalization program was stepped up under a decision by the state supreme court holding that final authority for approving school district reorganization plans rests with the state Board of Education.

MISSOURI—Kansas City desegregation continued "smoothly" and quietly after a minor flareup and threatened student strike last spring, the Commission on Human Relations reported. In Webster Groves, a controversy with some segregation-desegregation facets continued over whether the St. Louis suburban community should build one junior high school or two.

NORTH CAROLINA — A suit attacking pro-segregation legislation adopted last year was filed in Caswell County as legislators prepared for the 1957 regular session with the possibility that the 1955 Pupil Placement Act might be reviewed.

OKLAHOMA — Norman white schools accepted two Negro students at the high school level in September, bringing to 183 the number of Oklahoma districts having begun desegregation, it was learned during December. A nose count in Oklahoma City, largest school district in the state, found that 7 per cent of the city's 48,116 white students and 15 per cent of the 6,584 Negro children were in mixed classes.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A white high school band director was severely beaten by a group of hooded men who accused him of having made a pro-integration speech. Otherwise, racial tensions on the eve of the 1957 legislative session were considerably less than a year ago. No new major legislation on the segregation - desegregation question was expected. The U.S. Fourth Circuit Court in a decision ordering hearing of a Columbia transportation suit linked bus cases with the education cases by ruling that the **Brown** and **Bolling** cases "left no doubt that the separate but equal doctrine had been generally repudiated."

TENNESSEE — New outbreaks of violence at Clinton led to the arrest of 16 pro-segregationists under a federal court order and the temporary closing of the school. Tennessee legislators prepared for the 1957 session which will receive proposals for pupil assignment laws, "free choice" selection of schools and measures to leave to the local school boards the questions of when and how to end compulsory segregation. Associates of Gov. Frank Clement said the administration would introduce a program of its own.

TEXAS — A federal judge in Dallas, holding that the Supreme Court school segregation decisions were based on "modern psychological knowledge" rather than law, ruled for a second time that Dallas schools need not be desegregated at the present. Still another desegregation suit was filed in Houston, the nation's largest segregated school district. Eleven measures and a constitutional amendment bearing on the segregation-desegregation issue were expected to be introduced in the state legislature.

VIRGINIA — The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court affirmed district court orders calling for an end to segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County schools. As the Pupil Assignment Board authorized by the legislature last summer went into operation, state officials and financiers undertook to show investors that Virginia school bonds are in no way affected by anti-integration legislation.

WEST VIRGINIA — Of 13 colleges and universities responding to questionnaires, eight reported declines in Negro enrollment, four reported increases and one reported no change.

TENNESSEE SEVENTH IN ASSIGNING PUPILS

Commercial Appeal

Moves Aim To Keep Schools Racially Separate

Mon. 2-4-57

INTEGRATION CREEPS UP

Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3. — Tennessee last month joined six other states in the adoption of pupil placement acts aimed at delaying or avoiding school desegregation, Southern School News reported Sunday.

The monthly publication noted that a pupil assignment measure in Virginia was ruled unconstitutional "on its face" by a Federal Court, while a North Carolina law was held "not unconsti

utional on its face."

New District Integrated

One additional school district (in Oklahoma) began the desegregation process during January, bringing to 673 the number of districts in Southern and border states which have lowered racial barriers to some degree. About 3,000 districts having both white and Negro students remain segregated.

Three Western counties in Kentucky, including two where disorders last September brought out the National Guard (at Clay and Sturgis) have filed desegregation plans. Houston, Texas, the nation's largest segregated school district, has indicated it will present a plan for compliance May 1. And a Federal Court has upheld the plan of Nashville to begin desegregation next year at the first grade level.

30 Rules For Placement

In a survey of pupil placement legislation, the publication noted 30 rules under which pupils may be assigned to schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, with some programs nearly identical in language. It pointed out that Louisiana's law was held unconstitutional last year.

"Court decisions," reported Southern School News, "indicate the validity of express legislation for placement purposes will depend upon the intent with which the power is granted and the execution of such laws on a nondiscriminatory basis."

A state-by-state summary of major developments follows:

ALABAMA—The attempt of Autherine Lucy Foster to enter the University of Alabama apparently ended with a Federal Court ruling upholding her expulsion for unproven charges that authorities conspired in the Feb. 6, 1956, riots on the campus. The ruling was interpreted as leaving the university's doors open to other qualified Negroes.

ARKANSAS—Gov. Orval Faubus warned against tampering with the state's Pupil Assignment Act lest it be "jeopardized" as the Legislature opened a 60-day session. No bills on school segregation-desegregation had been introduced by the end of January.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—In a report to the board of education Superintendent Hobart M. Corning rejected changes in the school system recommended by congressional investigators and, in effect, charged the investigators made up their minds in advance of the hearings.

FLORIDA—Gov. LeRoy Collins told Floridians in his inaugural address that integration was inevitable as a matter of law but said the state, under its pupil assignment law, has found a way to keep schools segregated for the "foreseeable future."

GEORGIA—New legislation to augment the state's segregation laws—one giving the Governor broader powers to deal with disorders — occupied the General Assembly in the first week of its session.

KENTUCKY — Three Western counties filed desegregation plans. Under court direction a fourth filed a new plan to speed completion of the desegregation process.

LOUISIANA—A Federal Court ruling apparently opened the way to continued integration in the state colleges with a showdown predicted this month after Negroes seek to re-register.

MARYLAND—The number of Negroes enrolled in Baltimore's formerly all-white schools in the third year of desegregation is double that of the last school year, but a large majority remains in all-Negro schools. Some movement of Negroes back to an all-Negro high school is reported from desegregated Montgomery County.

MISSISSIPPI—Gov. J. P. Coleman announced that a special session of the Legislature, reportedly concerning in part the school desegregation question, would not be called.

MISSOURI—A flare-up of racial tension followed a murder and criminal assault at Sikeston, in the "bootheel," a section which has been slower than the rest of the state to begin desegregation.

NORTH CAROLINA — The Legislature may be asked to reenact pro-segregation tuition grant and school-closing legislation passed at a special session last year and later written into the Constitution by referendum.

OKLAHOMA—A Federal Court ordered four Negroes admitted to the Earlsboro District High School (the 184th District in Oklahoma to report mixed classes) but permitted the district to segregate other pupils until the 1957-58 school year. Gov. Raymond Gary, citing economies under a state integration policy, told the Legislature that these savings and improved finances would permit more "liberal" support for schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A handful of pro-segregation measures has been introduced in the Legislature. A suit arising over a law banning public employment of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was transferred from Federal to state courts in a split decision by a three-judge Federal Court, one member of which held that "the fact that organizations may render themselves unpopular with the majority in a community is no reason why the majority may use its power to enact legislation denying to their members the fundamental rights of constitutional liberty." Another held the state anti-NAACP law "only prevents its members from carrying out their programs in the classrooms of public schools where it is deemed to be against the public interest to have them do so."

TENNESSEE — Tennessee is the most recent state to write the pupil placement system into its statutes, the Legislature adopting a five-point program recommended by Gov. Frank Clement within two weeks after convening. In two key court decisions a district judge upheld Nashville's projected first-grade desegregation in 1957-58 and a circuit court overruled the state's "stairstep" plan of college desegregation.

TEXAS — Eleven pro-segregation bills, including a pupil placement plan, have been introduced in the Legislature. Houston indicated it would be ready by May 1 to announce a plan of compliance with the Supreme Court's school decisions.

VIRGINIA — Virginia's Pupil Placement Act was declared unconstitutional by a Federal judge while another judge declined to set a deadline for desegregation in Prince Edward County. Meanwhile, a Circuit Court order delayed court-ordered desegregation of Charlottesville and Arlington County schools.

7 Dixie States Turn To Pupil Placement

A Key Part of Legal Strategy To Safeguard Segregation

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3—Increased attention in Southern legislatures and courts to pupil placement as a means of avoiding or delaying desegregation was noted today by the Southern School News.

The monthly publication devoted to race relations in the field of education said Tennessee last month joined six other states in adopting pupil placement acts providing for assigning students to specific schools under various criteria but usually excluding race as a factor.

LAWS VARY

It said the Tennessee law differs from the one enacted in Virginia and declared by a federal district court to be unconstitutional "on its face."

"The Virginia act differs from the Tennessee and other acts in that it provides for placement by a statewide board and vests special powers in the governor," Southern School News quoted legal authorities. "It was called unconstitutional because accompanying legislation, according to the court, clearly required racial segregation by its implementation."

PROPOSE SAFEGUARDS

In addition to Tennessee and Virginia, the publication listed Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina as states using pupil placement as an answer to the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. It was noted that some 30 standards or rules under which pupils may be assigned to individual schools have been written into the laws of these states, with some of the legislation using "nearly identical language."

Louisiana's law was ruled invalid last year, but North Carolina's was held "not unconstitutional on its face."

Southern School News reported that the segregation issue has been raised in one way or another in every Southern state where the Legislature is in session.

In Arkansas, the publication said, Gov. Orval Faubus warned the Legislature against tampering with the state's pupil assignment act lest it be "jeopardized." No bills on school segregation-desegregation had been introduced up to the end of January.

FLORIDA PLAN

In Florida, Gov. Leroy Collins told the Legislature in his inaugural address that integration is inevitable but that the state, under its pupil assignment law, has found a way to maintain segregated schools for the "foreseeable future."

The North Carolina Legislature, Southern School News reported, may be asked to reenact prosegregation tuition-grant and school-closing legislation passed at a special session last year and later put into the state constitution.

Eleven prosegregation bills, including a pupil placement plan, have been introduced in Texas.

The Georgia Legislature is pushing plans to strengthen prosegregation laws and give the governor broader powers to deal with disorders.

On the other side of the picture, Southern School News reported the desegregation of one additional Southern school district—this one in Oklahoma, where the ending of segregation started in January. This brings to 673 the number of districts in Southern and border states which have lowered racial barriers, the publication said. About 3,000 districts having white and Negro students remain segregated.

LITTLE ROCK CRISIS ECHOES OVER SOUTH

Total Of 761 School Areas Now Desegregated

LAWS SHOW REACTION

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4. — Reverberations of the Little Rock school crisis have been felt in schools and legislative halls as far away as West Virginia and Florida, Southern School News reported here Monday.

It noted also that 10 school districts in the Southern and border region have been listed as desegregated in the last month, bringing the total to 761 since 1954.

Demonstrations occurred at several schools in West Virginia, the first state to desegregate all its biracial districts. In Florida, the legislature adopted a law requiring that schools be closed in any district where Federal troops are sent to enforce integration.

2,219 Districts Segregated

Southern School News said nine more Kentucky districts and one additional Texas district have adopted desegregation policies. The Texas district is Pleasanton, south of San Antonio, which is the first to vote to integrate by referendum under new laws in that state.

With recent consolidation of school districts, there are now 2,980 biracial districts in the 17-state area affected by the United States Supreme Court decision against school segregation. Thus, 2,219 remain segregated.

The publication reported that Houston, the nation's largest segregated school district, is now under court order to integrate—but at no specific time.

In a comprehensive survey of industrialists, political leaders and industrial development agencies, Southern School News found that racial incidents and tensions have set back indusrial expansion in some areas but that for the most part the region has not been affected. To the question, "Is the region being hurt industrially?" the publication said the answer is: "Yes, and no, with much if not most of the weight on the No."

Summary By States

ALABAMA—State officials believed the Alabama pupil placement act, which they said was different from Virginia's invalidated law, would stand up in court as a test neared in Birmingham.

ARKANSAS — A stalemate continued at a troop-occupied Little Rock high school as state and Federal officials sought a solution to the controversy involving President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval Faubus. Classes went on more or less normally at the school.

DELAWARE — State Police conducted a two-day indoctrination course on the legal aspects of school segregation-desegregation in anticipation of an eventual "showdown" on the issue. A survey showed 43 per cent of all Negro children in desegregated districts and 36 per cent in desegregated buildings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington's school board president said the schools face the dangerous problem of a "disproportionately high" ratio of Negro students. Un-official estimates show white enrollment has declined from 56 per cent in 1945 to 30 per cent this year.

FLORIDA — The Legislature adopted a measure requiring the immediate closing of any school where Federal troops are assigned to enforce integration and failed to readopt a "last resort" measure vetoed by Gov. LeRoy Collins at the session last June.

GEORGIA — A group of 60 Southern segregation leaders met in Atlanta to discuss tightening of voter requirements and plans for presenting their argument to the nation, but no special southwide organization was expected to result.

KENTUCKY — Eleven additional Kentucky districts were shown to have "integrated situations," bringing the state total to 114. A Federal court postponed a desegregation order for Fulton High School.

LOUISIANA — Court-backed integration at four once all-white colleges continued "remarkably uneventful" with between 160 and 175 Negroes in attendance. A survey showed the peak was 650 during the 1956 summer session.

Some ReiSegregation

MARYLAND — A survey showed the number of Negroes attending formerly all-white county schools doubled this year, with some re-segregation.

MISSISSIPPI — A Mississippi editor outlined a 10-point program for "the day the heat of integration" is put on the state, and Gov. J. P. Coleman called a special legislative session to modernize the Constitution and tighten segregation laws.

MISSOURI — A special study made of Kansas City showed how the school attendance pattern of a typical border-state city was being affected by the Supreme Court decision and an influx of Negro population.

NORTH CAROLINA—In what bids to become the first real test of the state's pupil placement law, the Raleigh School Board filed an answer to a suit by a Negro seeking admittance to a high school.

OKLAHOMA — The state became a sounding board for expressions of Federal policy and interstate legislative policy on the states' rights issue and the Little Rock controversy.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The Little Rock situation brought numerous expressions from public officials condemning President Eisenhower's action. A group of ministers published a booklet of "moderate" statements on race relations contributed by laymen.

TENNESSEE — John Kasper, figure in the Clinton and Nashville school disturbances, was taken into custody in Washington pending a new appeal to the Supreme Court after the court had once refused to hear his appeal from conviction for criminal contempt. Eleven children remained in integrated Nashville schools.

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WEST VIRGINIA — Tensions attributed to the Little Rock situation set off a chain of demonstrations in three communities, breaking a year's calm.

Little Rock Echoes In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4—Reverberations of the Little Rock school crisis have been felt in schools and legislative halls as far away as West Virginia and Florida, Southern School News reported here today. It noted also that 10 school districts in the southern and border region have been listed as desegregated in the last month, bringing the total to 761 since 1954.

Demonstrations occurred at several schools in West Virginia the first state to desegregate all its biracial districts. In Florida the legislature adopted a law requiring that schools be closed in any district where federal troops are sent to enforce integration. The Texas legislature was expected to consider a similar measure. Houses of both legislatures passed resolutions condemning President Eisenhower's action in dispatching paratroopers to the Arkansas capital.

10 Districts.

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consolidated college at Laurinburg.

Education "Stands on a parity with highways in this State," Weatherspoon said in urging the Commission to change its plans.

Long-range Baptis' plans for the possible location of another church-related college in Eastern North Carolina also were discussed by Meredith leaders.

"There's a great deal of sentiment for building a four-year college at Kinston," Dr. Campbell said.

The Commission may take some action on the controversial project at its meeting in December. No action will be taken before then, officials said.

14d(1) 1957

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

INTEGRATION CALLED NATURAL U.S. TREND

Commercial Appeal April 14-57

Seen Necessary For Social Peace In Nation

Memphis Press

ATLANTA, April 13.—(AP)—Social peace cannot be achieved in the United States until the structure of compulsory segregation by force of law is demolished, two Tulane University sociologists said Saturday.

14d(1)

"The obvious national trend is toward integration of the public schools," Dr. Forrest Laviolette told the Southern Sociological Society. "In some areas, however, it is a local matter, depending upon local handling of the situation—it cannot be measured in a definite period of time."

Dr. Laviolette read a paper on "Educational Segregation and Integration in the South" which he prepared in co-operation with Dr. John Fenton. Both are on the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Tulane in New Orleans.

"Current movements toward integration are the natural continuation of a process of sociological change," Dr. Laviolette said. "The Negro has been integrated geographically, politically and socio-economically into the national community. Segregation is no longer a natural social order as it was in 1896."

Dr. Laviolette and Dr. Fenton attributed the changed conditions to four major factors: The rural-urban and South-North shift of the Negro population; the Depression; the requirements of national defense for economic and organizational efficiency in an era of great wars; and increased Negro participation in the political process.

"Educational integration is a major social movement, and one can not turn such movements on or off," said Dr. Laviolette. "It is a part of the process by which we achieve consensus, and history in this case is the chronology of the conflict in attempting to achieve it."

Earlier delegates to the meeting elected Dr. C. Horace Hamilton of North Carolina State College president for 1957-58.

Other officers chosen included: Dr. William E. Noland, University of North Carolina, and Dr. William L. Kold, Tulane, vice presidents, and Dr. Selz C. Mayo, North Carolina State, secretary-treasurer.

14d(1) 1957

SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

$234,916
FORD FOUNDATION

EDUCATION SERVICE RECEIVES FORD GRANT

Commercial Appeal p.20

School Information Agency Gets $234,916

Memphis Tenn.

REPORT ON INTEGRATION

Sun. 5-12-57

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, May 11.—Southern Education Reporting Service has announced a two-year extension of its work under a grant of $234,916 from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation. The grant is effective July 1.

Makes Announcement

Since September, 1954, the Reporting Service has published Southern School News, a monthly paper which describes developments in the 17-state area affected by the 1954 Supreme Court ruling on school segregation. SERS is directed by a board of editors and educators and its headquarters are located in Nashville's university center.

Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Memphis Commercial Appeal and chairman of the SERS board, made the announcement here. Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, is vice chairman. The executive director is Don Shoemaker, former North Carolina newspaperman.

Notice of the grant came from John K. Weiss, assistant vice president of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Expressing the Fund's satisfaction with the wide acceptance of Southern School News, Mr. Weiss wrote Mr. Ahlgren: "There can be no question that you and your colleagues on the board as well as Don Shoemaker and his staff have done an outstanding job in a difficult and sensitive area."

Mr. Ahlgren replied: "Speaking for the board of directors and the staff, I am extremely grateful for this evidence of continued confidence in SERS.

Tells Whole Story

"Through Southern School News, its other publications and reference work for literally hundreds of news media, governmental and educational agencies and scholars, the organization has endeavored to tell the whole story of school segregation - desegregation in the South factually and objectively. In these times of racial tensions, the Reporting Service believes it can perform a vital function through providing essential information which is accurate and impartial."

Mr. Ahlgren also announced two additions to the board of directors. They are Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Bert Struby, editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

SOUTHERN STATES PASS 13 BIAS LAWS

New York Times 3/14

February Survey Also Finds 6 New School Districts Ordered Integrated

Aug. 3-10-57

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9—Addition during February of thirteen new laws to bolster public-school segregation in five Southern states was reported this week by The Southern School News.

The monthly published by Southern newspaper editors and educators also reported that in the same period six more school districts were ordered desegregated.

This brings the total of desegregated districts in the seventeen border and Southern states to 673 of an estimated total of 3,100.

The districts affected are Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and Hopkins, Scott, Union and Webster Counties in Kentucky.

Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina adopted legislation aimed at preserving school segregation, the publication said, and in Tennessee and Texas resolutions reasserting principles of states' rights were approved.

This legislative action brings to 120 the number of state segregation laws enacted since May, 1954, when the United States Supreme Court ruled that compulsory segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Since the publication went to press, Tennessee has adopted three measures aimed at restricting operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One of these—a prohibition against promotion of litigation in the field of race relations—is similar to one enacted in South Carolina.

Georgia Passes Bills

Georgia's Legislature approved five segregation bills and a resolution asking impeachment of six United States Supreme Court justices, but an effort to ban interracial athletics failed to reach a vote as the session adjourned.

Four segregation bills were enacted in the Arkansas General Assembly and approved by Gov. Orval Faubus. One sets up a State Sovereignty Commission with investigative powers.

The publication also noted increased pro-segregation activity in Florida and Maryland. In Florida, the report said, activity was stepped up by the entry of persons from other states after Gov. Leroy Collins declared that mixed schools were inevitable.

In Maryland, the publication noted, segregationist groups were more active during the current legislative session than at any time since the 1954 decision. However, no legislation advocated by them was introduced.

Mississippi Plan Outlined

In Mississippi, Gov. J. P. Coleman outlined a segregation program that he said he hoped to achieve while in office. He declared that "domestic peace and tranquility, which is surprising our friends as well as our worst enemies, must be preserved."

Desegregation slowed down in Delaware, the newspaper said, but negotiations are under way for a merging of white and Negro Parent-Teacher Associations. In Louisiana, a hundred Negroes of 200 previously enrolled re-entered integrated state colleges under injunctions restraining enforcement of the state's new laws intended to exclude them.

A St. Louis high school reported after its second full year of desegregation that it was operating more smoothly with a 50 per cent Negro enrollment than it did with a 33 per cent Negro minority the first year.

NAACP 'Black Night' Promise Repeated In Clarendon Area

News + Observer Thurs. 6-20-57 P. 1-B

Charleston, S.C.

BY HERB BRYANT
News and Courier Roving Reporter

SUMMERTON, June 19—In the wake of all the publicity about Clarendon County comes news from a Manning Negro National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spokesman that there is going to be a "black night soon for the Citizens' Councils" of Summerton and South Carolina.

The second in a series of articles on the South by John Bartlow Martin in the June 22 issue of The Saturday Evening Post is about Summerton [illegible] the 'Integration' Case.

Summerton and Clarendon County first came into the news in a big way in 1954 when the Clarendon County lawsuit was ruled on by the Supreme Court. At that time the high court ruled against the "separate-but-equal" doctrine in public schools, saying that pupils could not be assigned to school on the basis of race.

Today, over three years later, the schools in Clarendon County are still separate for white and Negro students. According to white persons in Summerton, they are going to remain separate.

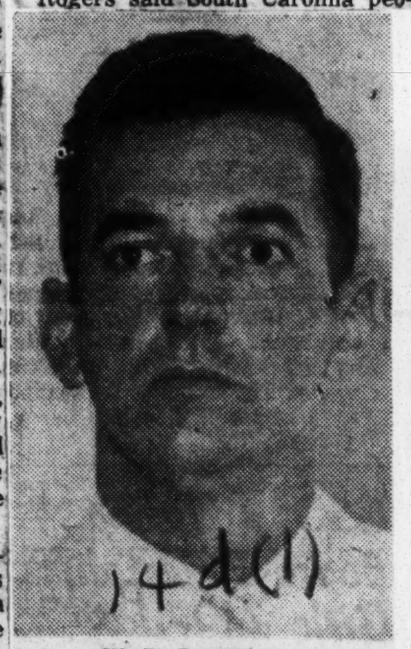
But Billy Fleming, a South Carolina member of the NAACP thinks differently. Fleming is planning a rally for the organization to be held in Summerton on July 1. Fleming said the meeting is going to be held in Summerton because of "historical reasons." The meeting will spell a "black night for Citizens' Councils," he said.

T. D. Keels of Sumter, chairman of the State Assn. of Citizens Councils said, "I don't think that the rally will rock us at all. The Citizens Councils are too firmly entrenched to be rocked by anything like this. I've heard of the proposed rally, although I have not been officially notified of it. I don't know that it would do any good."

Fleming said, "Just because Superintendent McCord says the schools can't be integrated is no sign we are not going to do something about the situation." L. B. McCord is Clarendon County superintendent of education.

Summerton Attorney S. Emory Rogers said, "We shouldn't act contrary to the wishes of the people, and the people in South Carolina want segregation."

Rogers said South Carolina people have shown they want segregation in a number of ways:



W. B. DAVIS JR.
Citizens Council Head

"1. By their support of Citizens Councils,

"2. In the South Carolina repeal of the constitutional requirements that public schools be maintained, and

"3. Through their representation in the repeal of the compulsory public school attendance law."

And W. B. Davis Jr., president of the Summerton Citizens Council, said the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, ruling has not helped the Southern Negro any. "People just can't be forced to integrate."

Fleming said the proposed Summerton NAACP rally is going to be attended by more than the original expected number, 100. "Because of all of the news in the papers we are now expecting more than 200."

He said the meeting will have two white speakers, but he declined to name the speakers. It has been rumored that retired Charleston Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, now of New York, would be the speaker.

An earlier news story named New York Rep. Adam Clayton Powell as the possible speaker. Fleming denied that he ever mentioned Powell as the speaker. But he did say that one of the speakers will be a "Southerner."

Fleming also said that a number of newspaper men from the North have been invited to attend the rally.

"Newspapers throughout the eastern section of the United States will be represented there."

When asked if the speakers are in public life, Fleming answered with "No comment."

Fleming said the NAACP wants integration of the races so the Negro will have their "God-given rights as American citizens."

When asked if the NAACP plans to have the Clarendon County public schools integrated by this coming school year, Fleming said, "No comment."

Fleming said the organization plans to "try force" in their attempt to integrate the schools. By "force," Fleming said he was referring to "legal force."

When asked what the NAACP has mapped out in this respect, Fleming said "All of that information is in the hands of Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP."

BILLY FLEMING
Leader Of NAACP

Negro Schools To Get Priority On Repair Plan

News + Courier Wed. 6-26-57

Charleston, S.C.

Correction of drainage conditions at Burke (Negro) High School and renovation of Simonton (Negro) Elementary School were given top priority as the city school board this week reorganized plans in line with rejection of the proposed $1,100,000 bond issue.

Supt. W. Robert Gaines described the drainage work at Burke as a $7,000 item among $490,000 worth of work proposed for the school. It will be financed primarily with a "small amount" of funds remaining from the State Education Finance Commission appropriation which covered building at Burke several years ago.

Simonton, where $313,000 worth of renovation was proposed, will benefit from whatever annual entitlement is forthcoming from the SEFC July 1, Gaines said.

The sum, against which a small amount already has been borrowed, will probably run somewhere from $75,000 to $90,000, the superintendent anticipates.

All in all, Gaines said, city school authorities will be "scratching" for whatever monies they can get and applying them as far as they'll go to correct the worst problems.

Burke and Simonton, in that order, enjoyed top priority in the original improvement plans on which the bond issue was based. The total plan for Burke included a new gymnasium - auditorium building, a new shop building, painting and flooring in the old Annex and the drainage corrections. Simonton was to receive a 10-classroom addition, interior toilet facilities, complete renovation and new furniture.

Third in priortiy line was Rivers High School, slated for $302,000 worth of work including construction of a gymnasium and cafeteria, painting and floor renovation.

Supreme Court Is Criticized By Bellinger

News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 24 (AP) — A South Carolina circuit judge today charged that the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing racially segregated public schools was "devoid of intellectual and judicial integrity."

Judge G. Duncan Bellinger blasted the high court at length while charging the Kershaw County grand jury.

The jury met to reconsider an indictment against six men charged in the Dec. 27 flogging of former Camden High School bandmaster Guy Hutchins. Charges listed in the earlier indictment either were dismissed or reduced.

ATTACKED BY GROUP

Hutchins said a group of hooded men attacked him after accusing him of making pro-integration remarks.

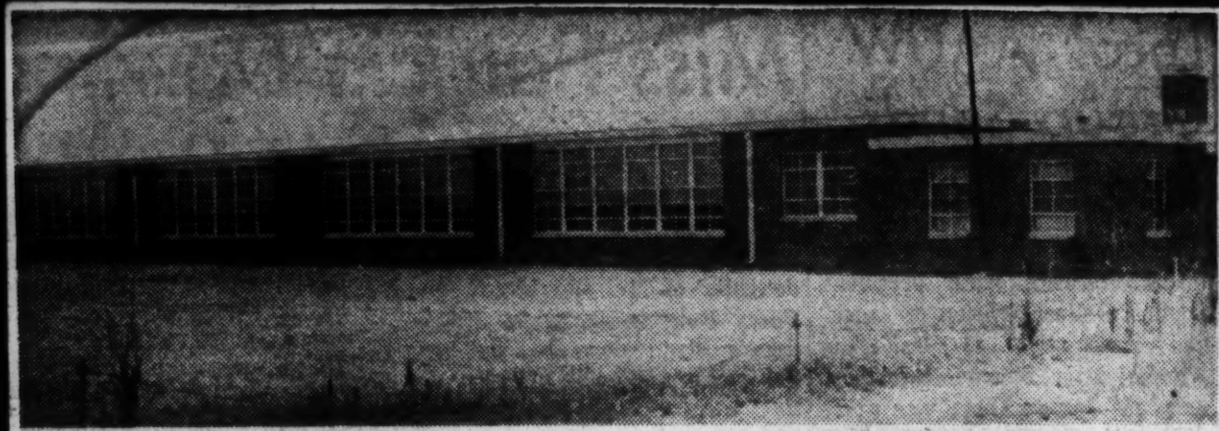
Bellinger asserted that in the school ruling and more recent decisions, members of the Supreme Court "have substituted for legal principles their own personal, social, economic and political ideas, taking away the rights of states, the powers of the departments of the federal government and the rights of individual citizens.

"As a result, the Supreme Court of the United States has become more confused and confounded in their opinions."

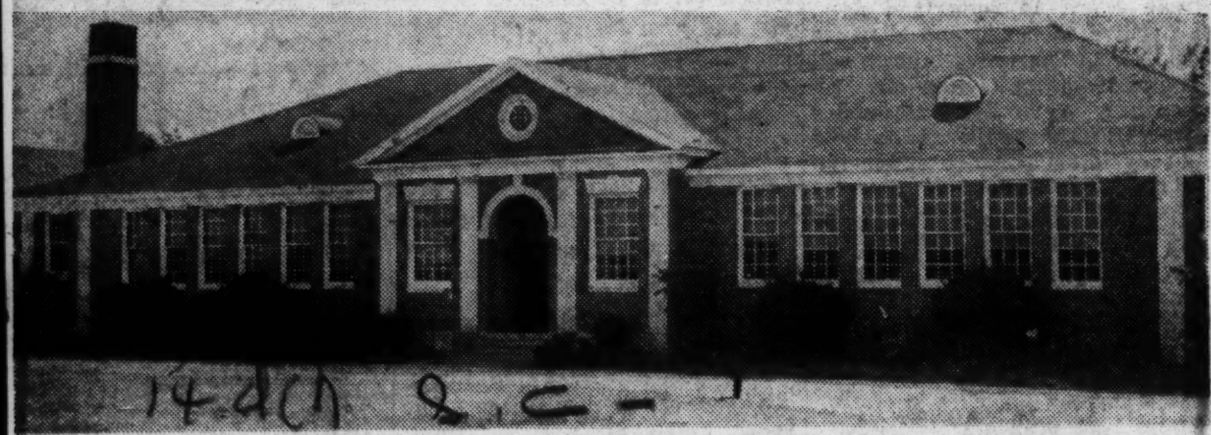
BLASTS COURT

Bellinger, from Columbia, also asserted that the high court "emasculated certain provisions of the constitution in order to reach a preconceived result in what is now termed the school cases. By judicial decree, the members of the Supreme Court relegated to themselves the power to amend the Constitution. . .

"In the school case decisions," Bellinger continued, "the court applied what it considered would be the psychological effect upon the Negro pupil under desegregation, but never considered what would be the psychological effect upon the white pupil with integration. Truly this is foolish inconsistency without any logical reasoning."



Modern St. Paul School Serves Summerton Negro Pupils



Summerton High School For Whites Has Modern Additions

High Court Rules Case Of Fired Teachers Void

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-6-57 P. 10

Norfolk, Va.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On the final decision day, the high tribunal ruled that the case brought against the Board of Education of South Carolina by 17 school teachers is now "moot."

The teachers had been discharged from their positions in Elloree Training School, of Orangeburg county, S. C., because they refuse to say under oath whether they were members of the NAACP.

* * *

WHILE THE CASE was pending in the high court, the law under which they were discharged has been repealed. If they wish to be reinstated they will have to bring another case to the Supreme Court on other grounds.

If they do nothing more they have won a victory. They have forced the state to repeal its unconstitutional law which was aimed to destroy the rights of free speech and association of state employees.

Newsweek Report On Negro Schools Puts New Hole In Paper Curtain

News and Courier, Charleston, S.C.

Raymond Moley's two articles in the current issue of Newsweek have presented the fairest reports on Southern race problems that we have seen in nationally circulated publications, with the single exception of U.S. News & World Report.

Mr. Moley's reporting, and Newsweek's willingness to print what he wrote, are encouraging signs that facts can get past the Paper Curtain on a topic that is tearing the American Republic to pieces. P. 14A

Mr. Moley found "responsible, intelligent" leadership in South Carolina — "restrained in speech and action. That leadership is calmly, legally, and with great determination going to assert in action as well as in words its conclusion that South Carolina 'is not prepared' to mix the races in schools." Fri. 10-11-57

That is a plain statement of resistance to federal force to mix the schools.

How then does South Carolina educate its colored citizens? To understand the Southern method—which Southerners believe is more efficient and at the same time acceptable to both races—Mr. Moley visited schools on James Island in Charleston County. There he found, in contrast to many mixed schools in the North, a happy and well disciplined student body.

When Mr. Moley commented on the quiet, studious atmosphere among the children, the acting principal, a Negro, replied: "Oh! We never have any problems of discipline here."

How different is that statement from descriptions of blackboard jungles—or "difficult" schools, as they are known in educational jargon—in Northern cities, notably New York and Philadelphia, and in the national capital of Washington.

In actually inspecting the modern school buildings and high morale of the Negro pupils in Charleston County, Mr. Moley was only following what used to be standard procedure for journalists.

"Write the things which thou hast seen," says the biblical verse on the cornerstone of The News and Courier's publishing plant, "and the things which are."

Mr. Moley has done that. We wish others would follow his example. Then the Paper Curtain would rise, the country would know the truth and the threat of bayonet law could be lifted from the Republic.

14d(1) 1957

SOUTH CAROLINA

Tragic Deterioration Of School Under Study

One-Year Old Courtenay Building Defects Cited

News & Courier P-20 A

"Tragic deterioration" of the one-year-old Courtenay Elementary School building was discussed by members of the District 20 school board yesterday at the group's first fall meeting.

Joseph E. Schneider, director of business management, cited rainwater leakage damage in several sections of the $400,000 building and a "large crack" running from roof to ground level on the Mary Street side of the structure.

The leakage, first discovered in June and thought to be due to faulty roofing, now appears to be the result of cracks in concrete parapets, design feature of the building, which extend some 2½ feet above the roof level.

SERIOUS CRACKS

Examination has disclosed, Schneider told the board, that virtually every one of these parapets is cracking to admit rain and that there is apparently no flashing installed between the parapets and the roof to prevent such leakage.

Schneider suggested plans and specifications for the school plant be examined to determine whether such flashing was called for.

Referring to the cracked wall of the building, Schneider said he had been informed the damage was due to the building "seeking its angle of repose." Board members seemed to regard the explanation as an unsatisfactory one for the extent of damage which the building has shown.

INTRODUCES FILE

The business manager introduced an extensive file of correspondence on the Courtenay damage, pointing out that the roofers, originally thought to be at fault, have been most cooperative in investigating the situation.

The board directed him to continue his investigation into cause of the trouble with the architect, Augustus E. Constantine, and the contractors, Skinner and Ruddock.

The recent eight-day rainfall which drenched Charleston also brought out faults in a number of other city schools.

Schneider reported that The Rhett (Negro) Elementary School roof, which was recently repaired at a cost of $8,000 is again leaking, and leakage has been discovered at the High School of Charleston.

The new drainage system being installed at Burke (Negro) High School has not given any definite relief as yet, the business manager said. However the effectiveness of the project cannot be determined until the work is completed, he added.

FLOODED GROUNDS

Grounds at the Negro high school have flooded with rainwater frequently in the past and installation of a corrective drainage system was begun this fall.

The board voted yesterday to authorize architects Simons and Lapham to draw up final plans for repairs to Simonton (Negro) Elementary School. The plans will be presented to the S. C. State Education Finance Commission which recently allocated $144,000 for the renovation on the basis of preliminary plans.

The appointment of W. Leigh Thompson and Mrs. Anna Mae Smith as temporary teachers in the city school system was approved by the board. Thompson will teach mathematics at Rivers High School and Mrs. Smith will teach at Burke (Negro) High School.

Mrs. Edwin S. Pearlstine, and John T. Welch Jr., board members were absent from the meeting yesterday. Absent also was Supt. W. Robert Gaines, out of the city on business.

Possibility Of Mixing Schools Seen

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-26-57

One Bill Would Immediately Close Integrated Schools

p.3

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The South Carolina legislature recently introduced three bills which would significantly alter segregation policy in the state.

The three bills were introduced to the House by Florence County Rep. George S. Harrell.

• • •

ONE BILL would hand the Governor sole authority over integrated schools and provide tuition grants for students whose schools are closed during integration wrangles.

Following present law, the Harrell bill would close integrated schools immediately. But, unlike present statutes, the Governor would have the power to reopen them after an investigation.

• • •

BEFORE SCHOOLS could be reopened, however, the Governor would have to determine that continued operation would not jeopardize the "peace and tranquility" of the community nor be objectionable to children or parents.

Thus the proposed law holds out the possibility of operating non-segregated schools if local communities do not protest.

• • •

UNDER REP. Harrell's plan, a Governor would have the power to reorganize a "school, its personnel, curriculum and facilities" if he found it could not be re-opened.

The state would take over the closed school's financial obligations and pay off remaining contract wages of its principal and teachers.

• • •

AT THE SAME time, the Governor would be given the power to reassign students to other schools in the same county or town.

Pupils who could not be housed in other schools would be given grants for use as tuition in private institutions.

IN AN attempt to ward off future legal threats, the bill declares that the state "declines and refuses" to be subject to suit "unless brought by the attorney general."

Two other bills proposed by Harrell, Tuesday would prohibit state and local officers from helping federal agents enforce integration orders and require train, plane and bus stations to maintain segregated waiting rooms.

S.C. sits tight on school laws

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Legislation designed to keep this state's schools segregated apparently will be at a minimum during the 1957 session of the General Assembly which opens Jan. 8.

In spite of the fact that it has been almost three years since the U.S. Supreme Court declared enforded racial segregation in schools unconstitutional, the state's schools remain segregated.

Sat. 1-5-57

A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE laymen's committee, seeking ways and means through which the state hopes to keep its schools on a segregated basis, reports that it has no plans at present to recommend further laws.

p.3

"It is felt that laws heretofore enacted on this subject (segregation in the public schools) are adequate," Sen. Marion Gressette, chairman of the committee, said, adding that "additional laws will not be recommended unless they are needed."

Teachers To Appeal S. C. Court Ruling

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57 Baltimore, Md.

p.5

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A three-judge Federal Court order directing 17 colored former teachers at the Elloree Training School to seek relief for their dismissals in state offices and courts will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, it was declared here Saturday.

The court, dividing three ways, had heard arguments in Charleston last October which revealed that 18 of the school's teaching staff had been dismissed after they refused to sign affidavits disavowing NAACP memberships and belief in integration.

Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., who presided, held that the court should rule on the controversy, first test of a 1956 enacted state law which prohibits state employment to NAACP members.

• • •

RESIDENTIAL JUDGE Ashton H. Williams agreed with Judge Parker on the point of jurisdiction, but held the plaintiffs hadn't exhausted all state remedies.

Judge George B. Timmerman Sr., father of the state's governor, ruled for a dismissal of the case, providing the alternate action of further pleas of the plaintiffs before state administrative officers and state courts.

The court's action had the effect of stifling an appeal before the Supreme Court, one attorney said. "The Supreme Court does not accept cases until a final decree has been given by a lower court," he said.

Under the Elloree order, filed Monday in Federal Court at Charleston, the court would again take up the case after it has run its course through state channels.

• • •

JAMES M. HINTON, state NAACP president, said his organization is not sponsoring the suit, although NAACP lawyers are being used.

The case, he said, is being supported by the Palmetto Education Association, whose executive secretary, Walker E. Solomon, told the AFRO that PEA officers had accepted the case after the Elloree Teachers sought assistance.

Weekend conferences between attorneys and officers of the PEA centered around the issue of appeal before undertaking the court's order of state relief.

The teachers are represented by Lincoln C. Jenkins of Columbia and Jack Greenberg of the NAACP's national office, attorneys.

Mr. Jenkins is convalescing from a heart attack, but is being represented by another attorney pending his recovery.

• • •

THE COURT'S ORDER came after Judges Parker and Williams held the case comes within Federal Court jurisdiction. Williams and Judge Timmerman held for further state level proceedings while retaining jurisdiction.

Judge Parker, Williams said, signed the state level order so as to provide unanimity in the ruling.

The Elloree teachers, none of whom could be reached immediately for comment, brought a challenge to general southern states' action to outlaw the NAACP and make membership in the organization an offense against holding such positions as public schools teachers.

There were no plans immediately beyond testing an appeal effort before the Supreme Court.

HUMBLE, BUT DETERMINED — Maggie White, 69, of Rock Hill, S. C., the daughter of slaves, is shown with two of the five grandchildren she supports. By hard work and determination, she is able to send LaVerne, 7, and James White, 9, to the St. Anne Parochial School, only integrated school in South Carolina. (Newspress Photo).

THIS CLASSROOM scene shows how pupils of all races learn together at St. Anne Parochial School, Rock Hill, South Carolina, the only integrated school in South Carolina. The teacher in photograph is Miss Joyce Dunne of Boston.

LUNCH TIME AT SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL. —Netta Fields, 9, left, and Marie Gianisella, 8, right, are eating lunch at the St. Anne Parochial school in Rock Hill, S. C. This is the only integrated school in South Carolina. The girls seem to be having a fine time chatting.—INP Photo.

Teachers to test latest S.C. law

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-25-57

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Several Charleston County school teachers are planning a test of the state's 1957 law pertaining to organization membership, the AFRO was told last week.

The new law requires teachers and others holding or applying for state, county and local public jobs to list organizations in which they have memberships.

A 1956 law specifically denied employment to employes holding NAACP memberships. The law was repealed by the 1957 State Legislature, which enacted the substitute.

* * *

THE 1957 law does not deny work to NAACP members, but state agencies employing teachers, etc., are given liberty to refuse employment to applicants on the basis of organization affiliation.

Backers of the new law make no secret of its being intended to do the assignment of the old law. However, it has slipped back into the subtle category.

Seventeen teachers at Elloree Training School, fired under the 1956 law, sued trustees in Federal court. The case is pending.

Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. and legislative leaders said the 1956 law was unconstitutional, even in state courts. It fell into the "special legislation" category, forbidden by the state constitution.

* * *

TWO OF THE three Federal judges hearing the case last October declined to so regard the measure.

The third, presiding Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., returned a minority dissent, holding the old law illegal.

NAACP leaders here weren't prepared to comment on the generally circulated report. President J. Arthur Brown was out of the city when the AFRO tried to reach him.

The report is that several teachers will include the NAACP among the list of organizations in which they hold membership. If they are dismissed, it is probably that they will appeal to Federal courts.

Last year the school board fired two veteran city teachers under the old law. They were:

* * *

MRS. SEPTIMA P. CLARK, a close friend of retired Judge and Mrs. J. Waties Waring. Mrs. Clark is presently employed by the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn.

The other is Henry P. Hutchinson who is now executive secretary of the Cannon Street YMCA.

Both Mrs. Clark and Mr. Hutchinson had been active in NAACP circles.

14d(1) 1957

SPECTATOR (MAGAZINE)

University Of Virginia Features Bias Articles In Campus Magazine

World B'ham, Ala p. 5

Sat. 5-25-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—(ANP).—A five-article series on the integration issue in America was published here last week by a University of Virginia student magazine called the [illegible]

The series includes one story by staunch recist John Kasper and four others by Floyd Fleming, vice president of the Seaboard White Citizens Council; Sarah Patton, wife of a University of Virginia drama professor; Edwin B. Henderson, president of the Virginia State NAACP conference and novelist William Faulkner, who gave permission for a re-print of his life magazine feature entitled "Letter to the North."

The article by Kasper, the 28-year-old partaker of the Clinton, Tenn., flareups last year, was written as he wait in jail in Tennessee. The story is called "Segregation or Death."

STRUGGLE VOWED

Kasper condemned the U. S. Supreme court in his yarn and advocated that it be tried for treason, he called his opponents "Marxist, usurer, race mixer, degenerate politicians" and vowed a struggle to the death with them.

In another article, Henderson states that if given the equal opportunity, Negroes will achieve as much as whites.

A third article by Mrs. Boyle declares that race mixing is a step up from man's captivity within himself.

Fleming states in his bit that Negroes are criminal and offers the House subcommittee investigations of Washington, D. C., public schools last year as proof of Negro inferiority to whites.

Faulkner gaps the bridge by taking a middle-of-the-road attitude on the controversy.

An investigation into the issue of the magazine articles has been promised by the University Student council.

Judge W. E. Miller Kills "Preference" Discrimination Law

Globe + Independent

Nashville Tenn.

Now Public Understands Strange Maneuver Of Attorneys For City School Board; Members Merely Gave Prejudiced Group "Enough Rope"; Federal Court Upholds Supreme Tribunal's Pre-Eminence in Nation.

Pitt. 9-13-57

Nashville's lawabiding citizens who were bewildered a week ago at what seemed to them as abject surrender to a noisy but not large element of the population on desegregation, saw clearly through the whole thing last Friday morning.

The school board and its very competent attorneys had merely made a strategic retreat, for a brief period. It was a case of "give 'em enough rope and let 'em break their own neck," piece of strategy.

Despite all evidence that Nashville's parents and patrons are good Americans and are disposed to obey the law, whether they like the law or not, the disagreeing brethren were making it apper that the school authorities were dictatorial—that they were refusing to employ Gov. Frank Clement's state "preference" measure, which allegedly the people wanted, and instead were approving law as laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court, which the "disagreeing elemnet did not want, regardless.

The school board, its attorneys, Messrs Reber Holt and Edwin F. Hunt had made it plain that the school law the state had enacted was no good and Assistant Superintendent W. H. Oliver had said the same thing. Attorney Z. Alexander Looby "laid low" and would say nothing.

It seems the entire intelligensia in law matters were like the disciples of the Lord on the Day of Pentecost—all of one accord, in one place.

And the Intelligensia in law matters were also like the disciples of the Lord, in that they were awaiting the arrival of District Federal Judge William E. Miller, whereas the disciples on that memorable day were awaiting the arrival of the Holy Ghost.

Judge Miller arrived in due time. He immediately took up the petition of the school board's attorneys. The attorneys had fully and fairly presented to the court the contention of the preference people and in addition went all out in making the contention of the "preference" group in contention of the school board.

It was clear to Judge Miller what was being asked of him. He was being asked to decide the Nashville school case by invoking "states rights," either that or dodge the issue by postponing any action on it until a "more convenient season."

Judge Miller seemed to relish going into the matter at full tilt and disposing of it in a manner he felt sure would meet the approval of "higher powers."

Judge Miller said with regard to what the School Preference Committee demanded:

'This (state law) "is antagonistic to principles declared by the Supreme Court It is unconstitutional on its face."

That sounded the death knell of that long and laborous effort which Gov. Clement and his followers had put forth seeking to sidetract the desesgegation ruling the Supreme Court had handed down on May 17, 1954, and clarified fully and simply on May 31, 1955.

Of course able lawyer that he is Gov. Clement must have known he couldn't get by with a contrary law passed by the 1957 state legislature.

The governor certainly knows the law and knows the metes and bounds of Supreme Court authority just as well as Mayor Ben West of Nashville. But whereas Mayor Ben West in his statesmanship attitude toward the law of the land has hewed to the line. Gov. Clement decided to play some politics with the law.

As it is the govrnor has been deprived of a chance to indulge in any campaign oratory about what a good state law he had enacted to take care of the desegregation matter.

Globe + Independent

Judge Miller passed a deserved commendation upon the attorneys for the way they went about presenting their petition. It was strictly legal procedure. But nevertheless he hinted it was delaying action and could interfere with the orderly carrying out of the desegregation program the school board had presented to the Federal Court here several months ago.

Pitt. 9-13-57

That program called for integrating the little 6-year olds at the beginning of the new school year and Judge Miller had ruled the board must complete its desegregation program by December 31, 1957.

It was thought that Judge Miller might leave a loophole in his ruling thus accomodating the Preference Committee a chance to appeal to higher courts. But he did not do so. Desegregation in all grades except the primary is to be handed into the Federal Court by the end of this year.

Apparently Federal Judge Miller did not attach any importance to the claim that the Preference Committee had rounded up more than six thousand parents and patrons and gotten them to protest against desegregation. The committee has gotten more publicity for its cause than it has seemed to deserve.

The Constitutional Government organization seemed to be the chief group helping the preference people with their project. But this group away back yonder had been denied by the court the "right to come into court with their version of how the Supreme Court ought to attend to its business.

There has been a patient submission by colored parents to what amounts to mere "token" desegregation. They have carried their little tots to schools where they have been harshly treated by lawless persons, men and women. But far more than the thirteen children scheduled to be integrated at white schools have exercised their prerogative to ask for transfers to colored schools.

Colored parents of 6-year olds have shown no disposition to resent the ugly slurs their enemies have greeted them with. Going to the schools where their children have been assigned required patience and fortitude and colored mothers and fathers have met the test, while many whites have been making themselves ridiculous.

The opposition to the law of the land as far as rdesegregation is concerned is almost wholly composed of that fast fading group in a democracy which looks in the direction of Negroes and other minorities and proclaim: "I AM BETTER THAN YOU AND ALL OF YOU. It is deemed correct nowadays to concede, "YOU ARE AS GOOD BY NATURE AS I AM."

First Violence in Little Rock; Blasts in Nashville; Beatings in Birmingham

Bryta Pier

Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 9-12-57

Kasper Arrested

Nashville, Tenn.—At press time, a total of 28 persons had been arrested by Tuesday evening, among them, segregationist John Kasper, who was taken into custody in city court as he sought to make bonds for some of his followers.

Kasper was charged with disorderly and offensive conduct, vagrancy and loitering. G. H. Aikens, whom police identified as Kasper's bodyguard, also was charged with vagrancy and loitering.

Early Wednesday, Kasper had been arrested for the third time in 12 hours and charged with inciting to riot.

Nashville, Tenn.—Police arrested five men for questioning early Tuesday, a few hours after a massive dynamite blast wrecked a newly integrated half-million dolar elementary school here.

Three of the men were seized by Assistant Police Chief F. W. Muller when they refused to move from the vicinity of another grammer school. That school, like the dynamited one, was among six where white and Negro first-graders went to classes for the first time Monday, Sept. 9.

50 Feet of Wire

The other two men, including a brother of the first three, were taken into custody by Sgt. H. B. Cobb and Patrolman Robert Searsy.

The officers said they found at the pairs homes, 50 feet of wire of a type used with the explosives that wrecked the Hattie Cotton Grammar School.

The first three arrested were charged with unlawful possession of weapons and ordered held under bonds of $25,000 each. They were booked as Venson Albert Crimmons, 32; James R. Harris, 47, and J. B. Blackwell, 42.

The other two arrested, identified as Carol Crimmons, brother of Venson, and W. C. Hodge, were charged with vagrancy and held under $250 bonds each.

Dynamite Device

Muller said that in the car of the the first three men arrested he found a dynamite detonating device, a heavily weighted billy club with "KKK" carved on the handle, two heavy wooden mallets and a length of wire of the type used in setting off explosives.

The car, Muller said, was plastered with numberous "KKK" signs. Muller said the three men had

been seen Monday at all grammer schools where there were violent anti-integration demonstrations.

Muller said they also had been seen at rallies held here by John Kasper, New Jersey-born segregationist.

A dynamite blast rocked the Hattie Cotton Grammar School shortly after midnight Tuesday morning, Sept. 10.

The blast rocked the entire neighborhood of the three-year-old school, shattering windows in numerous homes. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

The blast demolished the entire west wall of the west wing of the school and knocked out lights in many parts of the city.

Fifteen Negroes were admitted to first grades at six Nashvile schools Monday, Sept. 9.

Bigots Dynamite Nashville School

By BENNOS ISAACS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — One of seven newly integrated Nashville elementary schools was damaged by dynamite early Tuesday as a climax to disorders which marked the first day of integration in the southern city.

Reports of damage to the Hattie Cotton grammar school, the stoning of several Negroes Monday night and the smashing of windshields of passing Negroes' automobiles cames less than 24 hours after 19 Negro children were escorted into the seven schools by police as integration was launched at the first grade level under a federal court ruling.

Meanwhile, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee turned down a proposal to use the National Guard to prevent integration.

A dynamite charge placed in a hallway of the Hattie Cotton school ripped the building and caused extensive damage. Police said the school, where one Negro child was admitted to classes Monday, was shut down for repairs Tuesday.

Crowd Dispersed

Some 25 policemen dispersed a surly crowd of about 500 at Fehr school Monday night after flying bottles had smashed windshields of passing Negroes' automobiles.

Other officers patrolled Nashville streets after several Negroes were stoned by mobs. Police Lt. William D. Monahan described the mobs as "just teenagers and young kids." He said they threw indiscriminately at passing cars containing Negroes. No complaints were filed and it is not believed anyone was injured.

Two persons were arrested at the Fehr school, scene of minor disturbance while the integration was in progress. Charged with disorderly conduct and breach of the peace were Mrs. Mary Helen Green, 33, who had been arrested at the school earlier in the day, and a man identified as Wilson Lee Brown, 39.

The crowd began assembling at the Fehr school shortly after dark. Two policemen arrived on the scene when reports of bottle throwing were received. They quickly called for reinforcements and fellow officers arrested Mrs. Green and Brown.

Windshields and windows of several passing cars containing Negroes were smashed as the crowd continued to grow but there were no reports of injuries and police dispersed the group.

Meanwhile, a crowd of about 500 gathered Monday night on memorial square near the state Capitol to hear segregationist John Kasper, executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, and other segregation speakers urge resistance to desegregation by boycotting schools.

Kasper told his followers:

"Niggers are an inferior race. Boycott all city schools."

Some parents of white pupils withdrew their children from schools where the 19 Negro first graders were admitted to classes. An unofficial estimate was that more than 10 per cent of the white pupils have either been withdrawn or have been kept at home.

One woman, incignant over integration, said: "We told the teachers that when the colored came out, we'll go back in."

Several incidents took place at Fehr and Glenn schools where absences ranged as high as an estimated 50 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

Three women, two white and one Negro, were arrested during the disturbances. Angry crowds shouted threats and hurled epithets while the Negro children were being escorted to classes.

Gov. Clement told a delegation which asked him to call out the militia:

"Under our laws and constitution I have no authority to use police powers unless and until law and order have completely broken down."

His stand was made clear while Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas still ringed Little Rock's Central high school with National Guardsmen "to preserve the peace."

The 19 Nashville Negro first graders entered the previously all-white schools in defiance of angry crowds who shouted threats and hurled epithets.

Kasper, executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, toured the schools and kept up his demand for a boycott. He said the attendance of Negroes in the same schools as whites could only set a bad example.

One of the three women arrested, Mrs. Grace McKinley, 21, was charged with disorderly conduct and being armed with a knife. She was released on $550 bond.

The two white women, Mrs. Edna Jean Moore, 32, and Mrs. Helen Green, were charged with disorderly conduct and released on $5 bond each on charges they had struck Negro women.

Forty per cent of the city's 3,200 first graders are Negroes but because of racial concentrations in neighborhoods, only 126 were eligible to attend white schools. Most of the 126, with the exception of the 19 heretofore mentioned, obtained transfers from the white school districts to all-Negro districts.

Some 200 men and women jeered Negro parents bringing their children to school at the Glenn school. The crowd listened to impromptu speeches urging white families to boycott the school.

SCHOOL BEGINS AT NASHVILLE WITH THREAT

Six Negroes Assigned to Mixed Classes

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28 (AP)—A day of orderly registration for Nashville's first desegregated classes wound up last night with telephone threats aimed at a school official and six of the 13 Negro first graders enrolled for mixed classes.

W. H. Oliver, assistant school superintendent, confirmed that his family had received telephone threats last night after a truck driver of the same name reported he had received such threats from callers mistaking him for the official.

Enrollment Falls Off

Enrollment yesterday was 4 per cent below expectations, officials said, but no violence or disorders were reported as Negro mothers brought their 6 year olds to their newly assigned schools.

One white first grader enrolled in a previously all-Negro school.

Telephone threats of violence and harm to their children were reported by parents of six of the Negro children last night. The parents of a seventh child said their phone rang repeatedly, but the caller hung up without saying anything.

Get Police Protection

When informed of the threats against the pupils, Oliver said:

"The police department gave us strong and complete protection yesterday and everything went smoothly. I have been assured from them that we will receive the same protection when these children return to class."

Registration day was reported quiet at Clinton high school in east Tennessee. The school 200 miles from here, scene of racial violence last fall when it became the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to desegregate, enrolled two 15 year old Negro freshmen without incident.

No Incidents Expected

Three Negroes registered last spring, and three others were expected to be on hand when the high school classes open Sept. 3. W. D. Human, principal, said he anticipates a year without incident.

John Kasper, northern segregationist convicted of stirring up racial disorders at Clinton last year in violation of a federal injunction, appeared at Nashville schools yesterday.

He had previously called for a peaceful registration and confined his activities to passing out pro-segregation hand

Some May Be Protesting

Oliver gave three possible reasons for the light registration at Nashville. He said some parents might hold their children out of school in protest at desegregation, others may have waited to see how things turned out the first day, and still others may not have known about the registration. It was the first special registration date for the 1st grades.

Estimates had indicated 126 Negro children were eligible to enroll in 15 previously all-white schools. Oliver said, "I don't think Negro parents were afraid to send their children—I think they just preferred not to send them."

Hand Out Bills

Segregationists met at schools to be integrated and handed out leaflets protesting the court ordered desegregation, but no violence or disorderly conduct was reported.

The school board's court approved desegregation plan calls for integrating the first grade this fall and submitting to the court by Dec. 31 plans for desegregating the other grades.

INTEGRATION IN NASHVILLE SCHOOLS—Miss Mary Brent, principal of the Glenn School, Nashville, Tenn., greets pupils—both white and colored—during registration in the first grade of the city's schools, Aug. 27. Glenn School had previously been all white. No incidents were reported but segregationists were reportedly laying plans for a boycott of the integrated classrooms.

School Segregation Broken In Nashville

Daily World Atlanta, Ga Tues. 9-10-57

By BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Negro students broke the traditional segregation pattern at eight Nashville elementary schools Monday under protection of city police.

Jeering crowds carrying pro-segregation placards gathered at a number of the schools where first grade pupils attended white classes under the city's "gradual" integration plan worked out to comply with a federal court order. Quick action by a reserve police squad prevented violence at one school where an angry mob of some 250 persons encircled officers trying to clear a path for three Negro students.

GAINING STRENGTH

A boycott of the school system by white students, in protest to the admission of Negroes, appeared to be gaining strength. Many students apparently had remained at home Monday, and 50 students withdrew from the Glenn School, where the biggest demonstration was held.

Nashville Mayor Ben West, meanwhile, ordered a full-time police body guard for Negro City Councilman Alexander Looby, the president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Looby has been a leader in efforts to end racial segregation in Nashville schools. The mayor's office did not explain the order to provide Looby protection, and the attorney's office said he was out of town.

The boycott was urged by Jack Kershaw, leader of the pro-segregation Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government. He urged parents to send their children to private schools, or establish schools in private homes.

COUNCIL EMBLEMS

Most of the city's elementary schools were picketed by advocates of segregation, a number of whom arrived in automobiles bearing Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council emblems. The pickets carried placards reading:

"Keep our white schools white."

"Keep your kids at home."

"What God hath put asunder let no man join."

There were jeers and sharp verbal exchanges between crowds in front of the schools and Negro parents accompanying the first-grade students, but no physical violence was threatened except at the Glenn School at Northeast Nashville.

There, where the crowd began gathering some two hours before classes were to begin, a cruising patrol of police reserves broke up an angry demonstration which which treatened for a brief period to get out of hand.

The crowd at Glenn School, estimated at 250, congregated before the door of the school, blocking the entrance.

Three officers attempted to clear a path and one white man accused a city detective of shoving him. There were murmurs about police "rolling out the velvet carpet for them (Negroes)," followed by some angry remarks between white people in the crowd and Negro adults accompanying the children.

The crowd encircled the Negroes and their protecting officers and began to close in as remarks became more heated. A cruising squad of police reserves, however, moved in quickly to disperse the crowd, and officers escorted the children into the school.

A survey at the end of the first day of Nashville's plan to integrate its schools gradually showed that, instead of the 13 Negro students who last week registered at five schools, nineteen students attended seven schools.

School officials had estimated that 126 Negro students were eligible to attend previously all-white schools. The gradual plan, integrating only the first grade at the current school session, was adopted "reluctantly" by the Nashville School board after a federal court ordered it to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court School desegregation decision. The court has ordered that a complete plan for de-segregation be presented by the end of the year.

Nashville Girl's Mother Keeps Her In Mixed School

Daily World Tues. 9-15-57 Atlanta Ga

BY BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (INS)—A young mother who says she "never had any trouble with white folks before" had a great deal of it last week when she entered her daughter in an all-white Nashville elementary school.

Mrs. Grace McKinney, 21, has kept her only child, six-year-old Linda Gail, attending the Fehr Public school school since it began its fall term last Monday.

Mrs. McKinley said Saturday she has been the victim of abuse and threats. A barn in her backyard was set afire. But she maintained a perfect first-week attendance record for her child. She said:

"I'm stubborn because I feel deep down that what I am doing is the right thing, and nobody can change my mind."

It all began, Mrs. McKinley related, when Linda was rejected from an integrated Catholic school because it was overcrowded. At that time Mrs. McKinley said she did not even consider getting into any racial muddle and added:

"I just wanted to send my child to school. I would have liked her to go to a private school, but I didn't have the money. When I was told the new law made it all right for me to send Linda to the school on the next block, I decided that was what I was going to do."

Nashville Determined On Quiet Integration

Star Mon. 9-9-57
Washington D.C.
P. 10-A

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9 (AP).—School officials, backed by 110 policemen, took the first small step in desegregating Nashville public schools today, determined to make the transition peaceful.

They called on parents yesterday to send their children to school with assurance they would be safe, while segregation leaders urged parents to keep the children at home and go themselves as pickets.

Under plans approved by United States District Judge William E. Miller, Nashville schools are beginning desegregation with first graders today. Further desegregation plans must be submitted to the court by December 31.

The new first grade zoning made about 126 colored children eligible to enter formerly all-white schools.

More than half of these have asked and obtained transfers to colored schools under provisions of the plan. Only 13 colored registered for mixed classes at five schools in advance of school opening.

Assistant Superintendent W. H. Oliver urged parents to have their children in school today and called for calmness and order as classes begin. He again assured parents they need not worry about the safety of their children, because the police will be on hand.

Police Chief Douglas E. Hosse said Saturday he would have 110 to 115 policemen assigned to keep order at the schools. He said peaceful picketing would be allowed but anybody who is disorderly or who tries to intimidate anybody would be arrested on the spot.

About 150 segregationists gathered in a drizzling rain and sat in their cars to listen to John Kasper and other White Citizens Council speakers urge all-out resistance to desegregation.

A spokesman for a more moderate pro-segregation group, the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, issued a statement reminding parents that Tennessee's compulsory school law does not apply to 6-year-olds, the age of most first graders.

Jack Kershaw, Nashville real estate man and vice chairman of the federation, said, "As a matter of fact, all parents should keep their children out of school, regardless of age, because under the . . . law, parents can send their children will be assigned to keep order at the schools.

Advertiser

Asst. School Supt. W. H. Oliver assured parents they need not worry over the safety of their children.

P. 2-A

"The education of 28,000 boys and girls of Nashville is too big a thing, too important to let anything stand in the way of its successful start," he said. "We are now ready to go to work and we hope all the children will be at school tomorrow."

A spokesman for the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional government, which has advocated legal resistance to desegregation, called for a first-grade boycott, reminding parents that Tennessee's compulsory attendance law does not apply to six-year-olds.

Jack Kershaw, Nashville real estate man and vice chairman of the federation said, "Parents should keep their children out of school if they're under seven.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "all parents should keep their children out of school, regardless of age, because under the law . . . parents can send their children to a private school or a day school and I don't see why each parent can't declare their home a day school."

Calm School Opening Day, Nashville Plea

Advertiser P. 1
Mon. 9-9-57
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—S[illegible] urged parents today to send their children to school tomorrow and approach the first day of first grade desegregation with calmness and order.

Meanwhile about 150 segregationists gathered in a drizzling rain and sat in their cars to listen to John Kasper and other White Citizens Council speakers urge all-out resistance to desegregation.

Nashville schools are scheduled to begin mixed classes for the first time tomorrow under the first step of court-ordered desegregation.

Under the court-approved plan, 126 Negro first graders were eligible to enroll in formerly all-white schools. More than half of these have requested and been granted transfers. Only 13 have registered for mixed classes.

At the segregationist rally several speakers, some talking by loudspeaker from automobiles and others from under an umbrella in the open, urged parents to leave their children at home and to go to school themselves as pickets.

Police Chief Douglas Hosse has said peaceful picketing will be allowed but anybody who becomes disorderly or tries to intimidate anybody will be arrested on the spot. He said 110 to 115 policemen

School Integration Advances Slowly

World P. 5
Sat. 9-14-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — "The Solid South" — with the exception of North Carolina — continues to defy the Supreme Court order to de-segregate schools, integration figures showed Saturday.

Southern educational reporting service statistics revealed nearly two-million whites and 350,000 Negroes are in "integrated situations" as opposed to seven-million whites and 2,450,000 Negro pupils in the 17 Southern border states and District of Columbia still segregated.

The Southern School News reported continued public school segregation in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, while Virginia and Louisiana have Negroes enrolled in their colleges.

Continuing legislation against integration has brought to 141 the number of "Defense" enactments made by the Southern States to protect against the U. S. Supreme Court integration ruling of 1954. — Thirty-five new measures were passed this year.

The reporting service said 740 school districts have been desegregated since the high court ruling, while 2,300 still remain unmixed.

Clement Blasts 'Hypocrisy' on Race Relations

Star P. A14
Washington D.C.
Mon. 9-16-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16 (AP).—Gov. Frank Clement, citing racial violence in Illinois, Detroit and Levittown, Pa., says he resents Northern implications that race relations are solely a Southern problem.

"If we're going to wash the dirty linen," the Governor told a national television audience yesterday, "let's lay aside hypocrisy and all go to the laundry together."

Gov. Clement was interviewed on the "Face the Nation" CBS program about the violent Nashville school integration situation last week. Declaring himself a Southerner who believes in segregation, Gov. Clement declared the bombing last Tuesday of Hattie Cotton Elementary School here did more to hasten race mixing than anyone "who favors integration."

Conscience Shocked

"It shocked the conscience of this city as I have never known anything else to shock its conscience. It put decent people who wanted to oppose integration in a position where they would not do so."

Gov. Clement, under questioning, said he would not hesitate to call out the National Guard, as he did last year at Clinton, if local law enforcement breaks down. But, he said, it has not broken down here and he has no intention of intervening in the Nashville situation.

The TV interview was Gov. Clement's first comment on the situation here. He had refused comment all last week.

He said he felt racial unrest in the South may be hurting Dixie in its quest for new industry, declaring that "unrest, violence and indecision don't attract industry to any section of the country. Asked if he felt integration trouble might also result in a stronger civil rights bill, he said, "It may."

"If the Shoe Fits"

His reference to indecision followed a question as to whether he agreed with President Eisenhower that patience was needed in dealing with civil rights.

"I certainly do," he said, "but I think from time to time we should ask ourselves whether we are using patience as a substitute for indecision." Asked if he felt the President undecided, Gov. Clement replied:

"Tonight, I see no reason to offer any criticism of the President of the United States. If the shoe fits, we'll just have to let everybody wear it (sic)."

Nashville Pupils Go on Holiday

Star P. A14
Washington D.C.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16 (AP).—Nashville school children, both white and Negro, took off today for a holiday at the State Fair after a week of violence and tension at newly-integrated schools.

Mon. 9-16-57

School officials expect to resume classes with desegregated first grades tomorrow without trouble. Police planned to drop some of their emergency precautions at the schools.

The only big reminder of last week's disorders, in addition to a hole blasted in the side of Hattie Cotton Elementary School, was today's scheduled Federal Court hearing on whether an order banning interference with desegregation should be continued.

United States District Judge William E. Miller ordered segregationist John Kasper and 11 other defendants to show why the restrainer shouldn't be continued, with an injunction similar to that in the Clinton

Kasper has been convicted twice of violating the Clinton injunction on grounds that he formented strife over racial integration in 1956 of Clinton High School. He is free on bond pending further action in both cases.

At present, the New Jersey-born segregationist is in Davidson County Jail here on a State charge of inciting to riot.

School Bells Peal New Problems

THE BIG DAY — Mrs. Myrtle Battle (photo at left) ignores curious stare Mrs. Bessie Mae Williams (right) gives her as she quietly leads her son into Fehr school in Nashville. Among onlookers are New York Times reporter Beniamin Fine (left). The mother was told she should register her son at Jones school, another school where Negroes registered for the first time. In photo at right, Mrs. Bessie Mae Williams (back to camera) talks to small group of people outside Nashville's Fehr school. She explained her views about the desegregation issue.

Nashville law kills school JC

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A new zoning layout set up by this city's school board to achieve desegregation on the first grade level in public schools has made it possible for integration to begin this fall here.

The action came after the school board drafted an integration plan that was approved by Federal Judge William E. Miller following court action in the matter.

Sat 8-17-57

THE NEW ZONING LAW changed 23 school zones that had previously overlapped, but is restricted currently only to the first grade levels. The second through 12th grade level pupils will remain segregated as before.

* * *

THE NEW LAW allows parents of pupils zoned into schools or grades predominatly attended by the opposite race to seek transfers for their children.

Due to this facet of the law, the number of schools that will actually achieve racial integration on the first grade level cannot be determined.

Nashville Completes Desegregation Plans

BY BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE Tenn. — (INS) — Nashville's mayor said the school board will submit its complete pans for gradual desegregation to the Federal Court for approval in December, as attendance in Nashville schools approached the normal tempo Wednesday.

THREATENING CROWDS

Youngsters who last week had been withheld from going to school by parents who feared the threatening crowds, trooped to classes today, threatened only by the cloudy weather.

At the same time, Mayor Ben West said the school board will go ahead and submit plans for further desegregation of the schools to the Federal Courts in December. The program would call for the gradual desegregation of grades until complete integration is obtained.

First grade classes were desegregated last week in a blaze of violence which subsided with the arrest of John Kasper and other "professional" pro-segregationists.

Kasper remained in a county jail cell, unable to raise $2,500 bond and a Federal Court injunction curtailing interference with peaceful school integration was in effect. Police, armed with copies of the injunction, kept traffic around the schools moving, and found no need to invoke the court order.

Sat. 9-21-57

Commenting on the 90 per cent attendance in the city's five integrated public schools where 11 Negroes are now attending classes the mayor said:

"I think the situation shapes up fine at the moment. We don't anticipate any trouble. I would like to commend the police department on their fine job of law enforcement."

Most Southern Schools Maintain Segregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UP) — Southern School News said Saturday that nearly 2,500,000 Negroes and 7,000,000 white children are still in segregated school systems in southern and border states.

This figures compares, the publication said, with 350,000 Negro and 2,000,000 white children who are in integrated situations.

The report said 2,300 school districts in the area are still segregated, while 740 have been integrated.

The publication, issued by the Southern Education Reporting Service, said 27 districts were scheduled to desegregate this fall.

Seven of those were in Missouri, six in Kentucky, five in Arkansas, four in Oklahoma, three in North Carolina and one each in Tennessee and Maryland.

The publicantion said schools remain segregated in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia although Negroes are enrolled in colleges in Virginia and Louisiana.

Mon 9-9-57

At least 442 school districts in the southern and border states were desegregated in the two years after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1954, Southern School News said. It added that by the end of last year the number of desegregated districts had jumped to 740.

THE DAY A CHILD registers for first grade is always a big moment. Here, six-year-old Bobby Cabknor relaxes, undisturbed by it all, as his mother, Mrs. Lucy Cabknor, gives Miss Stella Mae Groomes, Fehr school principal, Nashville, registration data for her son. They receive no special attention from others in the room who quietly attend their tasks.

Tennessee orders drafting of new integration plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Tennessee State Board of Education last week directed a subcommittee to draft "with all deliberate speed" a new plan for desegregation of the six state-operated colleges and universities.

The new plan would replace one voided by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which provided for immediate desegregation of graduate schools and desegregation of undergrad schools one year at a time, beginning with the senior year.

The board also asked presidents of state colleges to propose new entrance requirements as authorized by the 1957 session of the Legislature.

Urge Halt To Nashville Integration

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Nashville parents have made another concerted effort — 5,062 of them — to keep their children from public school racial mixing.

The school board said it received a petition last week containing the signatures of both white and Negro parents urging the board not to assign pupils to integrated schools. The petition was accompanied by another 920 signatures — another concerted effort — 5,062 of them — of "interested citizens."

Nashville first grade classes are to undergo integration this fall by a Federal Court order to end compulsory segregation. The petitions, presented by the parents school preference committee, asks the board to obey the law as passed by the state general assembly, which authorizes creation of segregated schools for pupils whose parents request them.

Nashville Ministers Urge Acceptance Of Integration In 'Christian Spirit'

By BENJAMIN FINE

© New York Times News Service

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Many clergymen called upon the people of this city Sunday to accept school integration in a "Christian spirit."

They asked the citizens to avoid violence, and to support the School Board in its program under which the first grade in Nashville's schools will be desegregated when classes open in September.

Some of the clergymen spoke in general terms, urging their members to obey the law of the land and accept the concept of "the brotherhood of man."

The clergymen had been asked to speak on the subject of integration by Raymond T. Ferris, president of the Nashville Association of Churches, and Herbert S. McConnell, secretary of the Nashville Ministers Association.

While the ministers were preaching the gospel of good will and nonviolence, others at Nashville called for violent action to resist integration.

John Kasper, executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, and Ace Carter, executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens Council, urged the citizens of Nashville to reject integration. They addressed about 200 persons at an outdoor meeting.

Herald Tribune N.Y. Wed. 8-28-57

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

NASHVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DESEGREGATED—Miss Mary Brent, principal at Glenn School, previously an all-white school, greeting white and Negro pupils at registration yesterday.

Nashville Integrates Its Schools

Herald Tribune N.Y. Wed. 8-28-57

Registration On Without Incident

Special to the Herald Tribune

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Twelve Negro first-grade pupils were registered without incident today in three of Nashville's fifteen newly-desegregated, previously all-white elementary schools.

The dozen Negro youngsters for only three schools represented but a token registration for the first day, for about 125 Negro children are eligible for the desegregated first-grades in the fifteen schools. But more are expected to apply before tomorrow's deadline.

Historic Milestone

Token number or not, their registration made history in the South. It breached in orderly fashion another heretofore impregnable wall of segregationist tradition. For Nashville is the first major city of the South proper to desegregate any of its previously white elementary schools—and it is the elementary schools above all that the segregationists have wanted to preserve against racial mixing.

Nothing even approaching a disturbance occurred. The Police Department had ninety-two officers standing by ready to speed by prowl car and motorcycle to any scene of trouble, but they had nothing to do. Groups of teen-agers and young adults passed out "Keep Our White Schools White!" handbills put out by the segregationist Federation for Constitutional Government, and clusters of white segregationists and white anti-segregationists engaged in arguments here and there near the elementary schools.

School Superintendent W. A. Bass and Assistant School Superintendent W. H. Oliver passed much of the day tuoring around the fifteen potentially affected elementary schools, and at times they were verbally beset with complaints from segregationists.

But none of these emotional exercises could be classed as "incidents." The dire warnings of trouble made earlier by segregationist extremists, who are in the great minority in this city, did not materialize. The overwhelming sentiment of the city's population has been on the side of law and order throughout, however distasteful desegregation may seem to some persons. Ths appears to have had a strong moral effect today.

"New Era for Us"

The two school system heads, Mr. Bass and Mr. Oliver, expressed the feelings of a majority of the citizens in statements they made today.

"This occasion is a new era for us," Mr. Bass said. "We don't know what will happen, but we want the principals to be fearless, unafraid and to be able to meet the public with confidence and fairness."

Mr. Oliver said:

"We must remember that while there is a white race and a Negro race, there is also a human race, all the members of which are creatures of a great God and Heavenly Father. We ought to treat everybody with respect and fairness.

"There are a few big days in the life of every human being and the first day of school is one of them. Let's try to make this the best day for the children that we can."

Race Relations Good

Nashville is an almost ideal city to spearhead elementary school desegregation. Because of its many institutions of higher education, its numerous church organizational headquarters and its many other cultural attractions (it even has a full-scale replica of the Greek Parthenon), it calls itself "The Athens of the South."

Its race relations have been good for many years; better than in many other big Southern cities. It has a Negro member on the school board, two Negro members on the City Council, and Negroes on the police force. White and Negro leaders have for many years been used to meeting together and working out solutions to interracial problems.

Planned Desegregation

The wall of prejudice against racial mixing in the elementary schools was breached through careful planning.

First, the Federal court ordered the public schools desegregated under a two-step arrangement—one grade to be immediately desegregated and then the school board to submit to the court for approval a plan and time schedule for desegregating all other grades.

After much consideration, the school board decided that it would be easier and better to start desegregation in the first grade rather than, say, the senior year of high school. It ordered the first grades to be integrated for this school year. Under the plan to be submitted, it is expected the board will desegregate the higher elementary grades progressively.

An "Out" for Diehards

If this plan is followed and approved, Negro children entering the first grade this year could go all the way through school in integrated classes.

Next, the school authorities arranged meetings and discussions with various civic groups to inform and prepare them for the momentous step. At the same time, the state Legislature passed a series of enactments that allow an "out" for any segregationist diehards who don't want to send their children to desegregated schools under any circumstances.

Separate Schools, Too

These laws provide that local school boards can maintain separate schools for parents who elect to send their children to schools of their own choosing. This applies to either white or Negro parents. A small fraction of both white and Negro parents have, in fact, taken advantage of this escape hole by indicating they wish to send their children to the "separate" schools. This will, however, be far more inconvenient for the pupils from the travel standpoint.

Another ameliorating factor is built into the school situation by the fact that school districts generally conform to residential districts, white and Negro.

It is because of this zoning factor that the statistical effect of the desegregation is as follows: out of 3,200 first-grade pupils in the city, about 1,280 are Negroes, and only one-tenth of them live in residential areas where white schools are situated. Thus about 125 are eligible to attend the previously all-white first-grade classrooms this year.

The breakdown on today's registration by schools was, two Negro registrants for the Glenn Scholo; five for the Fehr School, and five for the Buena Vista School.

Registration at Clinton

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 27 (AP).—Eight Negroes apparently will start classes a week from today when Clinton High School begins its second year of integrated operation.

Two of them, both freshmen, had registered quietly by noon and three more indicated last spring they would return. In addition, Negro students registering today said they expected three more to join them in school this year.

It was the first firm word that Negroes planned to return to the high school here, after last year's stormy session which was punctuated by frequent violence and almost constant tension.

Court Action Planned

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27 (AP).—Twenty-one white parents obtained a show cause court order here yesterday requiring the school board to appear before Judge Hugh B. Campbell Thursday to defend its admission of four Negro students in previously all-white schools. On the same day, the court will hear arguments in a similar proceeding involving the Greensboro school board's admission of six Negro students to previously all-white schools.

Post Herald P. 1 Birmingham, Ala. Tues. 9-10-57 14d(1)

INTEGRATION STARTS IN NASHVILLE—Police at Nashville, Tenn., watch as a Negro mother brings her two children out the back door as the Nashville schools begin the first day of integration in previously all-white schools. (United Press Telephoto).

Negroes Register In Nashville Schools

Tues. 8-27-57 P. 1

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Aug. 27.—Negro students registered without incident at white schools in Nashville, Tenn., today for the first time in the city's history, while in other parts of the South protesting parents fought in the courts to uphold segregation.

Four Negro boys registered in Nashville's white schools when the doors opened and others were expected to follow suit during the day.

One white woman who brought her daughter to register, returned the child without signing up when she learned the Negroes were registering. However, there was no report of trouble.

It was reported that John Kasper, segregation leader, was at the Glenn School where 25 Negro first graders were eligible to register.

The first grades in Nashville's public schools are scheduled to integrate this year as the start of a gradual desegragation plan.

The segregation developments weren't confined to the South, however. At St. Albans, Vt., a Ku Klux Klan-style cross was burned at a park after a fight between a Negro airman and a white airman in Colp, Ill. It was reported that parents of 40 white children had withdrawn from an integrated school and entered them at other schools.

In Charlotte, N. C., parents of white children went into court to stay a school integration order scheduled to take effect next week. In Clinton, Tenn., registration began in the high school for the second year of intergrated classes. Clinton last summer was the scene of an outburst of racial violence touched off following the appearance of 12 Negro students at the school.

DELAY IS SUGGESTED IN SCHOOLS MERGER

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Study Committee Calls For Improvements First

Sat. 8-31-57 P. 1

The Memphis and Shelby County School Consolidation Committee has recommended that a merger of the two systems be delayed until improvements within each system can be made.

In a letter to Mayor Edmund Orgill and members of the City and County Commissions, the committee headed by Watkins Overton pointed out that both systems can improve themselves without consolidation.

"We do not see any major improvements in our educational systems which are wholly dependent on consolidating the two school systems," the letter stated. "Major improvements in the educational systems can and should be effected regardless of consolidation."

The committee's recommendations were made after a study of an analysis made by researchers from the Division of Surveys and Field Services of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. The Peabody team completed its year-long $20,000 survey last month.

The survey, at times bitingly critical, pointed out that the cost of consolidating alone would be $165,000 per year.

NASHVILLE RACE ROW

Advertiser

State, Federal Police Move On Troublemakers

Sat. 9-14-57

Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (AP) —State and federal authorities moved in from three directions today on troublemakers responsible for school integration disorders here.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. District Court and the Davidson County (Nashville) grand jury all acted swiftly to prevent repetition of violence which erupted with this week's start toward mixing the races in Nashville's elementary schools.

Atty. Gen. Brownell announced in Washington the FBI is turning over to authorities here information of "possible significance" in Tuesday's dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton Elementary School.

Within minutes after Brownell's announcement FBI agents here turned over to police an unidentified man who "might have a bearing" on the dynamiting.

U. S. marshals served papers on 10 of 12 individuals named in an order yesterday by U. S. Dist. Judge William E. Miller restraining further interference with peaceful integration of first-graders in city schools. Two of those named couldn't be located.

The county grand jury indicted Northern segregationist John Kasper for inciting to riot. Kasper already fined $200 on misdemeanor charges for his activities here remained in jail in default of $2,500 bond.

These developments climaxed a week of riotous anti-integration demonstrations. A total of 39 persons, 13 Negroes and 26 whites were arrested in and around the six elementary schools where Negro children were enrolled for the first time.

Acting on orders of Judge Miller, mixed first-grade classes started Monday. Under the approved plan, 126 Negroes were eligible to attend integrated classes but all except 12 elected to transfer to Negro schools.

Nashville has approximately 3,500 first-graders in all, including about 2,000 whites.

White attendance, which fell off as much as 70 per cent at the elementary schools earlier in the week, showed a continuing increase today.

Court Bars Interference In Nashville

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 9-13-57

Clinton-Type Writ Handed Down After School Violence

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP) —Federal Judge William E. Miller issued a strongly worded temporary court order today forbidding interference with officials carrying out his orders to desegregate Nashville schools.

Nashville city and school officials asked for the temporary restraining order to strengthen their hands against violence which has accompanied desegregation of first grades here.

The Clinton-type order forbids 12 individuals and anybody else acting in concert with them from interfering with school attendance in any manner.

The defendants include Northern segregationist John Kasper, who already has been convicted twice of violating similar injunctions during school integration violence in Clinton, Tenn., last year.

UNEASY CALM

The move in U.S. District Court came during the second day of uneasy calm which has replaced the violence accompanying admission of 15 Negro first-graders to six formerly all-white schools Monday.

The violence reached its peak early Tuesday with a dynamite blast which ripped open one of the newly integrated schools. Impatient police promptly turned tough and made dozens of arrests as they kept all demonstrators well scattered away from the key schools.

The Negro first-graders were admitted in the first step of a desegregation plan approved by Judge Miller.

The plan made 126 Negroes eligible to enter mixed classes. But most of them elected to transfer to Negro schools. Nashville has 3,500 first-graders, including 2,000 whites among a total enrollment of about 18,000.

HEARING MONDAY

Judge Miller set a hearing for Monday at 1 p.m. on whether an injunction should be issued to replace the restraining order.

Eighteen affidavits relating incidents of violence, threats and intimidation were read in court in support of the injunction petition presented by school board lawyers. Attorneys filed sample copies of Kasper handbills and 67 pictures of meetings he addressed here recently.

Judge Miller commented, "The facts as presented here literally cry out for issuance of an injunction at this time."

The order prohibits the defendants from "further interfering, by acts of trespass, boycott or picket, with the free operation of schools within the city of Nashville."

It also forbids them "from in any manner deterring the attendance at school of children" or "threatening or intimidating the school children or their parents" or "school officials or employes."

And it forbids "any actions of any kind whatsoever which seek to compel by force, intimidation, threats or violence the violation or defiance of the judgment of this court."

Advertiser

The injunction which U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoville issued to back up his Clinton integration decree resulted in the conviction of six persons besides Kasper on charges of criminal contempt of court.

SIX CONVICTED

9-13-57

The other six, who were not named in the injunction, were convicted of conspiring with Kasper to violate it. Kasper was named as a defendant.

P. 5-A

Kasper has appealed a one-year sentence on his first and new trial motions are pending in the second case against all seven, which was tried last July.

Mayor Ben West, who joined Asst. School Supt. W. H. Oliver and City Atty. Raymond Leathers in signing the federal court petition here today, has asked that Kasper's $12,000 bond on his first conviction be revoked.

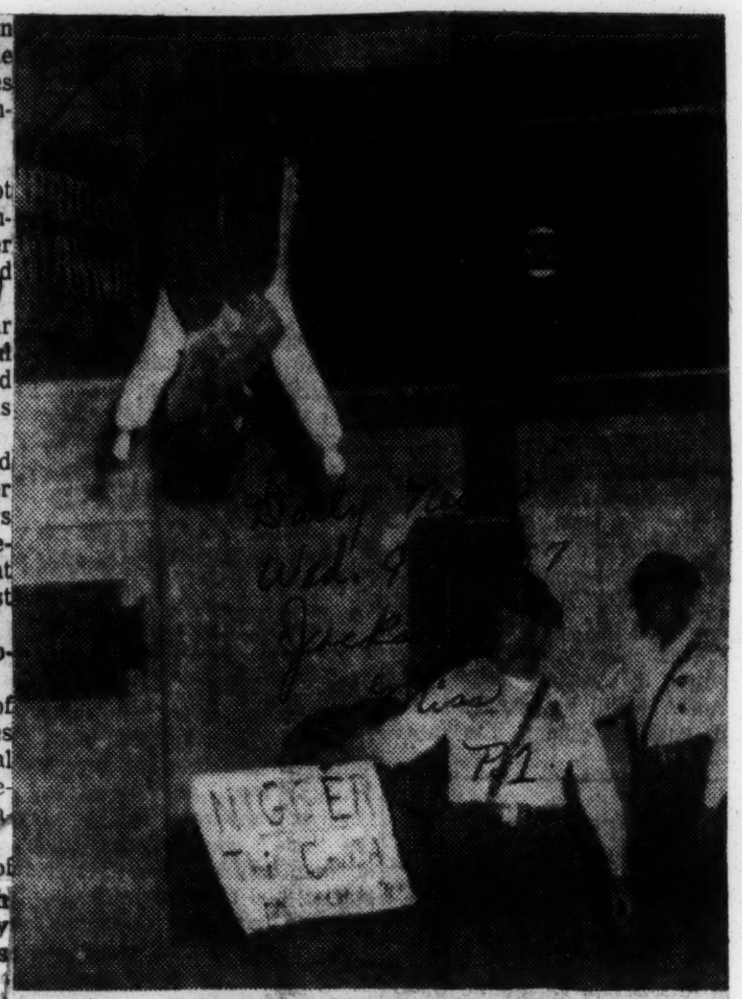
Other defendants named in today's petition here included:

The Rev. John F. McCurrio of Albuquerque, N.M., who identifies himself as a nondenominational minister, and who has been a frequent speaker at Kasper's segregationist rallies here.

The Rev. Fred Stroud, pastor of the Bible Presbyterian church here, who also has been closely associated with Kasper's activities here.

Vincent A. Crimmons and James Harris, who were arrested here Tuesday and held for questioning in the dynamiting.

Others were Wilson Lee Brown, James Jarrell, Emmett A. Carr, Mrs. Margaret L. Conquest, Mrs. Mary B. Stinson, J.A. Stinson and Paul McConnell. All but Kasper and McCurrio were listed as Nashville area residents.



GRIM WARNING

Two patrolmen examine a dummy, supposed to represent a Negro man, which was hanged in the heart of downtown Nashville Tuesday night—one of several incidents following school integration there. A police crackdown on demonstrators Tuesday night held down such incidents over previous days and school officials say they hope the crisis is over. The sign on the dummy reads, "This Nigger Could Be You."—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Home Threatened, Nashville School Officer Claims

Birmingham, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — A Nashville school official revealed new threats Thursday and an attempt to burn his home, as a result of plans to integrate the city's schools.

Sat. 9-7-57

Asst. city school supt. W. H. Oliver demanded police protection Thursday. He complained a "fireball" of burning paper was thrown on the porch of his home Wednesday night. He had received a steady stream of telephone threats since 13 Negro students were registered for integrated first grade classes this week.

Oliver said he found only a handful of charred paper, after the fireball burned paint off the porch steps. It could have caused serious damage, he said, if the fireball had fallen into leaves and shrubs near the porch.

Two principals of all-white schools where Negroes have registered for classes have been receiving tele-

phone threats many of them also abusive in nature, Oliver said.

Nashville mayor Ben West, meanwhile, told a citizen committee claiming to represent 6,000 persons opposed to school integration that he intends to follow the law on school assignment, under which token integration is scheduled for Sept. 9. West said however, he would back the citizens' group's right to seek a court test of the law.

Intergration of Southern schools was the subject of court action in three North Carolina cities today. The school boards at Greensboro and Charlotte were attacked for a decision to allow integration to begin, and the school board at Raleigh was under attack for refusing to end segregation.

NASHVILLE POLICE GIRD FOR TROUBLE

Times

All Leaves Are Called Off for Desegregation of the Schools Tomorrow

P. 67 L

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 7—All police leaves were canceled here today as the city prepared for the first major test in Tennessee of the desegregation of a municipal school system. The school term begins on Monday.

New York

Chief of Police Douglas E. Hosse said, as he issued his police orders today, that he did not know whether there would be trouble "but we've got to be prepared."

"When you've got outside hoodlums in the city you don't know what to expect," he added.

Jun. 9-8-57

Apparently he was referring to Frederick John Kasper, executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, who has been advocating violence in nightly speeches here.

Kasper is from New Jersey. As developments of his anti-integration activities in the South he has been convicted of contempt of a Federal court and of conspiring to hinder integration at a high school in Clinton, Tenn.

90 Policemen Available

Chief Hosse will have about ninety men available Monday. He said that all the city's schools would be under police guard, but that special attention would be given to the five formerly all-white elementary schools where Negro children have registered.

He said that he planned to post a detective or policeman in plain clothes at each of these schools. The officers will mingle with the crowds. If trouble starts he will not himself try to check it but will call for help from fellow officers deployed in the area.

"Whatever comes we'll be prepared for it," Chief Hosse declared. Asked if he might call for outside help, he replied: "I don't expect we'll need any."

Gov. Frank G. Clement has taken the position that he cannot use the Tennessee National Guard except after the start of any trouble. The State Constitution dates to the Reconstruction days of 1870. It says that the state militia can be used only in cases of insurrection and then only with the consent of the State General Assembly. The General Assembly is not in session.

Because of his stand concerning use of the National Guard, Governor Clement has come under fire from a radical fringe in the state.

In Memphis yesterday an auditorium at which the Governor was speaking was picketed by men carrying signs reading "Fire Clement—Hire Faubus," "Faubus Thinks — Clement Stinks" and "Organize, Elect a Man Govornor."

The stage was set for Monday's school opening by a Federal District Court ruling yesterday. Judge William E. Miller ruled unconstitutional a specially-drafted Tennessee school law. The law would have allowed the Nashville School Board to set up separate schools in cases where parents wanted their children to be pupils only with children of their own race.

Judge Miller directed that the school board proceed Monday with desegregation of the school system, starting with the first grade. A plan for desegregation of the entire school system must be submitted to him by the school board before the end of the year.

There will be 3,200 first grade pupils in Nashville this year. Forty per cent are Negroes. However, because of racial concentrations in neighborhoods only 126 of these are in districts where they are eligible to attend previously all-white schools.

Sixty-five of these pupils have indicated that they would prefer to attend all-Negro schools outside of their own neighborhood districts. Because of a lenient transfer law they are permitted to switch schools if they desire.

Thirteen Negro first grade students, however, have enrolled in previously all-white schools.

Some Families Threatened

The families of some of these pupils have received threatening telephone calls and have been subjected to other attempts at intimidation. The parents of one have indicated lately that they wish the child to attend an all-Negro school.

The forty-eight of the 126 Negro children who have not thus far signified their intent can register Monday at integrated or unintegrated schools, which ever they choose.

The only community in Tennessee having schools is Oak Ridge, the atomic energy center that is under Federal control. It was desegregated immediately after the Supreme Court ruling ordering that step.

The high school at Clinton was desegregated last year amid disturbances.

William Arthur Bass, Nashville superintendent of the schools, who, at 69, is facing the toughest job of his fifty years in the teaching profession, said yesterday that he did not look for serious trouble anywhere in the city Monday.

"I am assuming people will act with proper respect for the law," he said.

He was more concerned over the possibility of boycott of desegregated schools by white pupils, he added than over the threat of violence.

FIRST NEGROES ENTER SCHOOLS IN NASHVILLE

Times

10 Pct. of White Pupils Stay Away

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9 [Special]—More than 10 per cent of the white pupils were withdrawn or were otherwise absent at seven elementary schools here today as 18 Negro children were escorted into the schools by police in the first integration of classes in this southern city.

Virtually the entire police force of more than 100 was on duty. Crowds ranging as high as 200 persons gathered at some of the schools. A few stones were tossed, but most of the white people's resentment was confined to jeering and scolding police for "backing the Negroes" rather than the white residents.

Jun. 9-10-57

Three Women Arrested

Three women were arrested at the Fehr school. Mrs. Grace McKinley, 21, a Negro, was charged with disorderly conduct and carrying a knife for the purpose of being armed. The woman, a manicurist, was released on $550 bond.

Two white women, Mrs. Edna Jean Moore, 32, and Mrs. Helen Greer, were charged with disorderly conduct and released on $5 bond each on charges they had struck Negro women.

Under a federal court ruling, integration was launched at the 1st grade level in the previously all-white schools. Forty per cent of the city's 3,200 1st graders are Negroes but, because of racial concentrations in neighborhoods, only 126 were eligible to attend the white schools. Most of the 126 obtained transfers from the white school districts to all-Negro districts.

Mothers Withdraw Children

The greatest commotions occurred at the Fehr and Glenn schools, where absences ranged as high as an estimated 50 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively.

After police had escorted Negro children into the school, many white mothers entered and withdrew their children.

"We told the teachers that when the colored came out, we'll go back in," Mrs. Alberta Young reported.

About 200 men and women assembled at the Glenn school. They jeered Negro parents bringing their children to school and listened to impromptu speeches urging white families to boycott the school.

Segregationist John Kasper, executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens council, made a tour of the schools calling for a boycott. Several persons carried American and Confederate flags.

Knoxville, Tenn., Pays Higher Salaries to Negro Teachers!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 11-17-56

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Negro school teachers are paid more than whites, on the average, according to a statement by the Knoxville School Board last week.

The statement was part of a brief filed by the board asking Federal District Court not to order local schools desegregated as requested in a suit filed last Jan. 7 by 12 Knoxville children through their parents.

The local board sought to show that schools and salaries are equal, and that the majority of both races here do not want desegregation of the schools.

■

Teacher salaries for white men averaged $4,221.58 a year, while Negro men drew $4,485.38. White women teachers earned $4,027.12 per year, as compared with $4,102.46 a year for Negro teachers.

Knoxville has 32 white schools and 11 Negro schools. There are 18,585 white students and 4,284 Negro students. White teachers number 697, while there are 155 Negro teachers in the local public schools.

■

The suit filed by Infant Dianne Ward and 11 others in January asks the court to order them admitted to schools nearest their residences.

Threats Mar Enrollment Of Negroes in Nashville

Star Wed. 8-28-57

Washington D.C. 8-28-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28 (AP).—A day of orderly registration for Nashville's first desegregated classes wound up last night with telephone threats aimed at a school official and six of the 13 Negro first-graders enrolled for mixed classes.

Assistant School Supt. W. H. Oliver confirmed last night that his family had received telephone threats after a truck driver of the same name reported he had received such threats from callers mistaking him for the official.

Enrollment yesterday was 43 per cent below expectations, officials said, but no violence or disorders were reported as Negro mothers brought their 6-year-olds to their newly assigned schools.

One white first-grader enrolled in a previously all-Negro school.

Telephone threats of violence and harm to their children were reported by parents of six of the Negro children last night. The parents of a seventh child said their phone rang repeatedly, but the caller hung up without saying anything.

Protection Assured

When informed of the threats against the pupils, Mr. Oliver said:

"The Police Department gave us strong and complete protection yesterday and everything went smoothly. I have been assured from them that we will receive the same protection when these children return to class."

Registration day was reportion, others may have waited to see how things turned out the first day, and still others may not have known about the registration. It was the first special registration date for the first graders.

Leaflets Distributed

Estimates had indicated 126 Negro children were eligible to enroll in 15 previously all-white schools. Mr. Oliver said, "I don't think Negro parents were afraid to send their children—I think they just preferred not to send them."

Segregationists met at schools to be integrated and handed out leaflets in protest of the court-ordered desegregation, but no violence or disorderly conduct was reported.

The school board's court-approved desegregation plan calls for integrating the first grade this fall and submitting to the court by December 31 plans for desegregating the other grades.

ed quiet at Clinton High School in East Tennessee. The school 200 miles from here, scene of racial violence last fall when it became th efirst State-supported secondary school in Tennessee to desegregate, enrolled two 15-year-old Negro freshmen without incident.

Three Negroes registered last spring and three others were expected to be on hand when the high school classes open September 3. Principal W. D. Human said he anticipates a year without incident.

Kasper Makes Appearance

John Kasper, Northern segregationist convicted of stirring up racial disorders at Clinton last year in violation of a Federal injunction, appeared at Nashville schools yesterday.

He had previously called for a peaceful registration and confined his activities to passing out pro-segration hand bills.

Mr. Oliver gave three possible reasons for the light registration at Nashville.

He said some parents might hold their children out of school in protest of desegrega-

13 NEGROES SIGNED AT WHITE SCHOOLS

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Nashville's Registration Of First Graders Follows U.S. Court Order

Wed. 8-28-57

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—Thirteen Negroes signed up to attend white schools Tuesday as the South's first major city opened the doors of white schools to Negro first graders under a Federal court order.

The day was orderly and uneventful but police kept a watchful eye on developments with plainclothesmen stationed at every school and patrol cars cruising the neighborhoods where trouble was most likely to erupt.

Far Below Expectations

The number of Negro registrations at white schools fell far below advance predictions. School officials had estimated 125 Negroes would be eligible.

W. H. Oliver, assistant superintendent of city schools, said the low registration was an indication that "the Negro people of Nashville are pretty well satisfied with their schools."

He expressed the belief it was not due to "fear and apprehension among the Negroes."

John Kasper, Northern segregationist who has been convicted on two charges of violating Federal injunctions at Clinton High School, failed to visit any of the schools until registration was completed.

Then he visited several schools and asked the principals how many "Niggers" registered. He told reporters he was busy with "other matters" while registration was taking place.

Commercial Appeal

Considered 'An Intruder'

Mr. Oliver reported Kasper's visits to Detective Chief Sidney C. Ritter and said he considered the segregationist "an intruder."

The greatest opposition appeared at Glenn School in East Nashville where officials had estimated 25 Negroes would be eligible to attend under a zoning arrangement approved by Federal court.

Wed. 8-28-57

About 15 segregationists, many of them wearing buttons proclaim—"Keep Our White Schools White" gathered in front of the school and circulated literature attacking members of the United States Supreme Court and Negro leaders.

They made no attempt to molest the two Negro first graders who registered, however.

There were also indications of a boycott by white children of the school.

Leading the way was Mrs. Charles Longworth, wife of a machinist, who led her 6-year-old daughter, Sherry Elaine, away after learning the two Negroes had registered.

Would Go To Jail

Mrs. Longworth said she and her husband would go to jail before they would allow any of their four children to go to school with Negroes. The others range in age from 9 to 11.

Mrs. Lloyd Searcy, mother of a fifth grader at Glenn School, said she had a list of 57 white parents who have registered their children but will not allow them to attend classes if Negroes are enrolled. Schools will open Sept. 9.

Questioned concerning the boycott threat, Mr. Oliver said any children violating the state Compulsory Attendance Law will be turned over to juvenile authorities.

He pointed out the law applies only to children from 7 to 17 and if any 6-year-olds are held out "we won't do anything other than urge parents against it."

A tabulation at the end of the day showed the 13 Negroes registered at five formerly all-white schools. The number ranged from one at Bailey School to four at Jones School. One white child registered at a Negro school along with 26 Negroes.

Two-Thirds Of Expected

With all but two schools reporting, there were 1,406 first graders registered at white schools and 581 at Negro schools for a total registration of 1,987.

This is only about two-thirds of the expected registratio of 2,065 white children and 1,435 Negroes in the first grade.

Mr. Oliver explained, however, that it was the first time any effort had been made to register first graders only and he expected others would register in the intervening time before school starts Sept. 9.

The integration results from a Federal court order by District Judge William E. Miller of Nashville last October when he accepted the Nashville School Board's proposal to begi desegregation of the first grade this year.

He ordered the board to propose a plan for desegregation of the rest of the classes through the 12th grade by Dec. 1. The lawsuit resulted from a petition by parents of 21 Negroes who were denied admission to white schools.

this fall are expected to register here late this week, School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said Tuesday.

Less than 20 Negro students are expected to sign up for classes in the previously all-white Central High School under a court-approved "gradual integration" plan adopted by the Little Rock School Board about two years ago.

Negroes Asked To Wait

Mr. Blossom said Monday that Negro students had been asked not to register until after general registration for white students is completed Wednesday.

Classes begin here next Tuesday. Integrated classes will apply only to grades 10 through 12. In North Little Rock, integration will be started in the senior year only.

Apparently some or most of the Negro students who are expected to register have been "screened" in advance both by the School Board and Negro leaders here.

A School Board spokesman said unofficially that Negro leaders have co-operated by helping the board select Negro pupils who probably would co-operate most in keeping down any possible incidents.

675 In High School

In all, there are about 675 Negro students on the high school level here, but Mr. Blossom said most apparently plan to continue attending the all-Negro high school.

In North Little Rock, School Supt. F. B. Wright said only about 25 Negroes are eligible to attend the white school there under the present districting system there.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who heads the state Sovereignty Commission set up by this year's General Assembly to combat integration, ducked a question Tuesday on whether he opposed Little Rock integration.

"I'm not a resident here," he said. His home is in Huntsville in Northwest Arkansas.

The Governor reminded he had said "all along that I am opposed to compulsory integration, and I still stick to that." He indicated he felt Little Rock integration didn't constitute a case of "compulsory" integration.

Two Negro Freshmen Sign Up At Clinton

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 27. — (UP)—Two Negro freshmen enrolled at Clinton High School Tuesday and officials said five or six more Negro students are expected to enter the once-embattled racially integrated school by the time classes start next Tuesday.

The Negroes and about 250 white freshmen were processed

without incident in the rambling, one-story high school building and adjoining gymnasium where court-ordered integration last year stirred sporadic outbursts of violence.

"We don't anticipate any trouble," said Principal W. D. Human. "We are hopeful of a normal, successful school year.

Mr. Human, who succeeded D. J. Brittain Jr. as principal this summer, add: "I don't expect folks to come in here and interfere with the operation of my school."

Of the 12 Negroes originally enrolled at Clinton one year ago, five were expected to return this fall. One of the students graduated in May, one was expelled for fighting with a white boy and the others dropped out when their families moved away.

Freedom Of Choice And The Tennessee Ruling

Advertiser 9-19-57
Montgomery Ala.

U.S. District Judge William E. Miller's ruling that Tennessee's voluntary segregation plan is "clearly unconstitutional" casts a shadow of unknown size over Alabama's "Freedom of Choice" plan and its implementing laws.

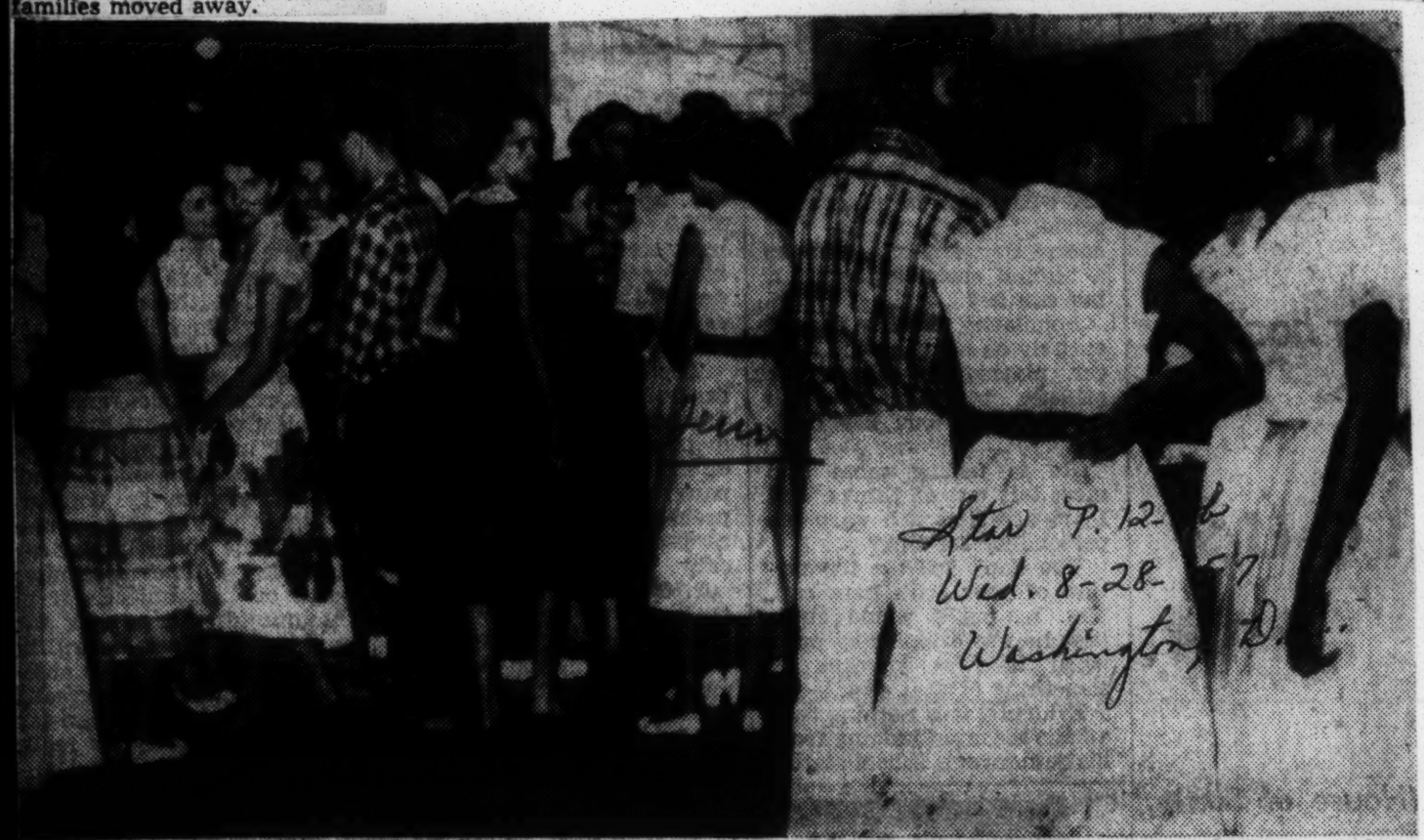
The similarities and differences are technical, but the intent is the same. Judge Miller didn't seem to weigh the specific provisions of Tennessee's law, holding simply that it was unconstitutional on its face. And there is little reason to suppose that Alabama's law—which gives children the freedom to choose to go to schools of their own race or not go at all—would impress him either.

This right to elect segregated schools, and thus make segregation voluntary rather than enforced, is only one feature of the Alabama plan. The defenses range all the way to abolition of schools if deemed necessary.

But the growing number of adverse rulings of the Miller type suggests we are fooling ourselves if we think cleverly worded laws will preserve segregation.

Again, Alabama will be well advised to avoid as long as possible any federal court test of either the Freedom of Choice plan or the Placement Law. They are skillfully drawn measures. But, to repeat an earlier observation, the federal courts have shown no inclination to read laws of the type.

Thus the brilliant feints and parries may be to no avail.



Star P. 12-A
Wed. 8-28-57
Washington, D.C.

CLINTON AGAIN IN SPOTLIGHT—Five Negroes stand apart yesterday in the corridor at Clinton (Tenn.) High School. Students registered for the second year of integration yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.

Nashville Completes Desegregation Plans

BY BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) — (INS) — Nashville's mayor said the school board will submit its complete plans for gradual desegregation to the Federal Court for approval in December, as attendance in Nashville schools approached the normal figure Wednesday.

Press Herald

THREATENING CROWDS

Youngsters who last week had been withheld from going to school by parents who feared the threatening crowds, trooped to classes today, threatened only by the cloudy weather.

At the same time, Mayor Ben West said the school board will go ahead and submit plans for further desegregation of the schools to the Federal Courts in December. The program would call for the gradual desegregation of grades until complete integration is obtained.

First grade classes were desegregated last week in a blaze of violence which subsided with the arrest of John Kasper and other "professional" pro-segregationists.

Kasper remained in a county jail cell, unable to raise $2,500 bond and a Federal Court injunction curtailing interference with peaceful school integration was in effect. Police, armed with copies of the injunction, kept traffic around the schools moving, and found no need to invoke the court order.

Thurs. 9-19-57

Commenting on the 90 per cent attendance in the city's five integrated public schools where 11 Negroes are now attending classes, the mayor said:

"I think the situation shapes up fine at the moment. We don't anticipate any trouble. I would like to commend the police department on their fine job of law enforcement."

Will Try To Get Federal Judge To Change His Mind

14d(1)

Very Little Difference Between What Foes Of Equal Schools Now "Prefer" And That the Court Has Already Held To Be Unconstitutional; Attorney Ennix Not In Agreement With Other Board Members In Latest Move Being Made

Colored leaders in public education, including professors, parents and patrons involved with the public schools of Nashville, very generally confess that "they had never heard anything like it before" as they answered questions about the thing called "Parent Preference" regarding complying with desegregation of public schools.

One citizen, however, says he once heard of a proposal like "parents preference." Says it was a proposal made by one delegate in a colored Grand Lodge meeting a number of years ago, along with his invitation to have the grand lodge hold its session the next year in his town.

Globe P.I.

He made a promise to separate the "sinners" from the Christians by having two different places for holding the entertainment features. The Christians would be sent to a hall where they would listen to a good literary and musical program, and thereafter partake of ice cream, cake lemonade and soft drinks.

Tri 12-13-57

The "sinner men" at a different hall, would be afforded a chance to dance, play cards, and partake of refreshments such as might offend the preachers and Christians, generally.

Nashville Tenn.

The presiding officer of the grand lodge had to rule the proposal for entertaining the grand lodge out of order. He found out that "sinners" had enough votes to put the novel proposal over on the Christians.

The "parent preference" proposal seems to have, if not "nine lives" like a cat, at least it has more than one life. It has come forth again after being dealt what was thought "death in full" by Federal District Judge Miller in the Federal Court here and by the refusal of the "aggrieved parties" to carry their case on up to the higher courts.

They seem to be of the opinion they will get a better "deal" in a court presided over by Judge Miller, especially since the attorneys for the school board seem to have experienced a change of faith about desegregation since John Kasper performed here.

The matter of desegregation is in charge of well-paid and prominent attorneys. Although the Nashville Board of Education all along has submitted to the guidance of its attorneys with regard to how they should go about desegregating the public schools of the city it now seems apparent, from a layman's view point, that the board may have to take another look at the plans and specifications of its own attorneys.

They very lately have come up with another and quite different plan of desegregation to the one they had presented to the District Federal Court of Nashville and duly received a "go ahead" with desegregating first grade pupils the first of the present school year but to submit to the court plans for fully desegregating Nashville schools by December 31, of this year.

Interpositionists and nullificationists hereabouts seem to be gloating over the likelihood of a "more liberal" (for them) ruling from Judge Miller. They seem, actually, to want the court to order a complete reversal of what the board has been planning to do—that is, to set forth definite plans for desegregating in grades beyond the first. This it was understood was in the making when the public read in the newspapers that the board's intention now is to recommend to the court to set up three kinds of schools all over Nashville, as follows:

1. Schools for white children only.

2. Schools for Negro children only.

Globe P.I.

3. Schools for white and colored children whose parents do not object to mixed schools.

Some of those who object to the new arrangements are said to have the opinion that it will merely be another instance of "delaying tactics" against the mandate of the Supreme Court, because, many say, there is nothing at all in the Supreme Court's unanimous decision issued May 17, 1954, that can be construed as permitting anybody to have an opition on doing away with what the Court has ruled are discriminatory schools.

Tri 12-13-57

Nashville Tenn.

This question is asked by those who think the proposed Parents Preference arrangements can only produce confusion and more trouble:

1. It is asked, suppose all white children are influenced to go to the school where only white children are expected.

2. It is asked what if colored children also are urged to attend the school where white children are expected to attend, for the reason said school, more than likely, will be provided with facilities better than either a school designated to serve colored children alone or a school that will be designated to serve mixed classes.

It is held that it is unreasonable to expect that a system of "optional" schools will serve any good purpose.

It is true that there are many colored parents who do not object to their children continuing to go to exclusively colored schools but it is doubtful that there are many of them who would insist upon exclusively colored schools in the face of the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that such schools are inherently discriminatory. It is very unlikely that those who are insisting upon a system of "optional" schools have experienced any change of heart from that they gloated over having when the "separate but equal" formula was laid down by the Supreme Court in 1896.

Scofflaws shouted "O King, live forever" when they read the "separate but equal" edict. They never intended to carry out the EQUAL part of the formula in actual practice and never did. It is held that those parents preference arrangement means nothing less than something whereby racial segregation is to be re-introduced. Colored children will be subjected to the same kind of harshness that menaced the nine colored students of Central High, in Little Rock.

The nine colored youngsters at Little Rock, undoubtedly had the legal "right" to go to Central High but these youngsters took their lives into their own hands when they sought to exercise their right.

It became necessary for the President of the United States to send troops from Camp Campbell at a frightful cost to protect these nine youngsters in their right to attend the school that has been designated for them.

It is quite possible that the attorneys for the local school board in their new approach to the Federal Court, seeking aid in settling the troublsome question of desegregation may have taken account of what Judge Parker said. He is the Chief Circuit Judge of the Fourth Federal Circuit Court, having jurisdiction over the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The August number of the Race Relations Law Reporter, published by the Vanderbilt University School of Law on page 882 says:

"In a per curiam opinion generally attributed to the Chief Circuit Judge Parker, attempted to give more precision to the principle of School Segregation Cases:

". . . it is important that we point out exactly what the Supreme Court has decided and what it has not decided in this case, (from South Carolina). It has not decided that the federal courts are to take over and regulate the public schools of the states. It has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools or must require them to attend schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend. What it has decided, and all that it has decided, is that a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains. This, unler the decision of the Supreme Court, the state may not do directly or indirectly. But if the schools which it maintains are open to children of all races, no violation of the Constitution is involved even if the children of different races voluntarily attend different schools, as they attend different churches.

Nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court takes away from the people freedom to choose the schools they attend. The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does merely forbid discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Now maybe Judge Parker has correctly "diagnosed" what was in the minds of the Chief Justice and eight associate Justices when they rendered their UNANIMOUS decision on what the 14th Amendment means on May 17, 1954. The Court has not been called upon to pass upon Judge Parker's diagnosis, itself. But every Federal District Judge will need to consult the Supreme Court, itself when in doubt about what certain words and phrases in its historic opinion of three years ago mean.

Judge Parker, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who was rejected for appointment as a member of the U .S. Supreme Court back there under Hoover's administration. He was accused of having said in a speech while he was running for governor of North Carolina on the Republican ticket, that if he were elected governor and later found out that any Negro had voted for him, he would refuse to accept the governorship.

It was a widely publicized accusation and was used by both Negroes and organized labor foes of Judge Parker to accomplish his defeat for confirmation as a Supreme Court Justice.

It is said that Judge Parker has rendered some fine decisions as a Federal Circuit Judge after failing to land a placet on the Supreme Court bench. Judge Benjamin N. Cardozer was appointed by Mr. Hoover and confirmed by the senate, following the senate rejection of Judge John J. Parker.

Approve Voluntary Integration

14d(1)

Nashville Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., — (INS) — A voluntary integration plan which would allow citizens of Nashville to chose individually what schools they wish their children to attend has been approved by the Nashville board of education.

The selection plan, submitted by the school preference committee, is expected to be presented to federal court as the board's answer to a two year old desegregation suit.

Three types of schools are provided for under the plan. They are:

— All-white schools for white parents who wish to continue segregation.

— Integrated schools for those desiring mixed classes.

— All-white schools for white Negro members who objected to the plan was Coyness Ennix, the only board member. He said his objection was based on the grounds that he believed — as a lawyer — that the move was not constitutional.

Supt. Bass Forced To Defend Action Of School Board

Globe + Independent
Nashville Tenn.
Fri 5-17-57

Surprising Lack Of Knowledge About What Supreme Court Ruled In 1954 Shown By Several Members Of White Organization; Disgruntled Persons Want City To Renege After It Has Had Its Day In Court And Must Respect Constitution

Back in the year of 1909 a good little man known for his courage and honesty, in just one sentence took giant strides toward the Presidency, which he did actually attain a few years later.

The man's name was Calvin Coolidge. In 1919 he was the governor of Massachusetts.

In September of 1919, the police force of Boston had formed a union that was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Three-fourths of the whole police force struck for higher wages walked off the job and left the city virtually without police protection; for one night. Gov. Coolidge in the emergency called out the National Guard. Samuel Gompers was the labor boss at that time and issued a plea to the governor and mayor to hold an arbitration conference with the striking policemen.

To this plea Gov. Coolidge replied in a telegram:

"THERE is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, at any time."

That did it. The courage of Gov. Coolidge did it. The telegram established a landmark for chief executives for all time to come. All that is required is for the people to be sure to elect as heads of their government, city, state and national, men with the moral courage to assert the authority conferred upon them by the people.

There is likely to be a number of instances when the governor of the state, and mayors of our cities and towns will be faced with the challenge to "quell riots" or strikes against their government. There is another government it is probable that somebody will dare to strike against. It is the Federal Government. But come to think about it, its head man is named Dwight D. Eisenhower, who went to the presidency from the field of battle. Not many persons relish launching a strike against five-star general Eisenhower, who is under oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, just like he was under oath to defend his country's flag on foreign battlefields.

"Interpositionists" who have pretended they have a legal right to defy the mandates of the U. S. Supreme Court know better. But by saying so they can mislead a lot of people.

The preceding views appear appropriate as a comment on what was a "hot time" given City Superintendent W. A. Bass Monday night when he appeared before approximately 100 members of the combined white Parent Teachers of four associtaions at a special meeting.

If the association was called to get more light than heat, apparently it failed. The fact is out of the meeting came a statement from one mother which showed she has unusual courage. They hissed her for what she said. Said she was ready to send her children to school with Negroes. "I can't see where it would hurt them any. In fact it might improve their personalities."

This lady has probably heard of what one of the young white teachers revealed in a recent meeting of white and colored teachers here. She said that in her school there were white children coming to the white schools that were just as "unacceptable" as any Negro children could be. She got no hisses for her remarks, but it was plain that there were several of the other teachers who were embarrassed for such a thing to be revealed in the presence and hearing of a group of colored teachers. Naturally the colored teachers were "aghast" for hearing a white teacher discuss the horrid problems they face daily, but which escape getting any publicity because that would destroy the "I am better than you," fiction story that has meen so industriously circulated. Even Supt. Bass probably is unaware of "what all" has existed in some of his white schools.

Globe + Independent
Fri 5-17-57

In his "defense" of the action of the school board and of himself, Mr. Bass was able to give good testimony on the why and wherefore of desegregation. He laid it all on the Supreme Court. One got the inference that the Court had no business commanding desegregation and indication that the School Board thought the Supreme Court committed an unlawful act. That was not so. The need is for more and more enlightened leaders—specially those having connection with our public schools to coms out and "tell the truth and shame the devil."

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ruled on the status of the 14th Amendment to the aConstitution. It ruled this amendment had been misinterpreted since 1896—a period of 59 years, in holiding it was legal to maintain a system of "separate but equal" schools. Now no sane person will maintain that they have been having anything like "equal" schools for colored and white pupils down through the years in any states where they had compulsory separate schools.

It has been ridiculous to pretent that the 14th Amendment, which prescribes that "all persons, born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside, is capable of meanig something other then what it says. The 14th Amendment goes further. It says: "No state shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Mr. Bass might have refreshed the recollections of his audience. Might have pointed out to them that the decision upholding the majesty of the 14th Amendment was approved by every member of the Supreme Court—all 9 of them, with three of the nine being from Southern States where separate schools have existed under state law for a half century. He might have said the time had come to forego the luxury of discriminatory schools.

The Communists are taking advantage of Uncle Sam's ridiculous position—that of proclaiming equality in both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and not practicing what he preaches when dealing with little Negro children.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee headed by Chief Justice A. B. Neal of Nashville does not question the validity of the May 17th 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on desegregation.

The two able lawyers who defended the City School's Board delay in putting desegregation into effect, nevertheless acknowledged that it admtited the state constitution's provision gor separate schools has been rendered null and void.

A Mr. Mason asked the following question at the meeting, according to Garry Fullerton. crack correspondent of the Nashville Tennessean, who evidently was in there under instructions to "nothing extenuate and naught set down in malice. All Tennessean reporters behave that way.

The question asked Mr. Bass: "Are people of other states more intelligent than we are, in fighting this sickness of integration? Why can't Tennessee take action like Virginia and South Carolina?"

It was proper to inform the questioner that the Nashville School Board is more intelligent than those who have been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of Chief Justice Earl Warren and Co. Nothing either Virginia or South Carolina has thus far done to stave off desegregation was intelligent. All of it was just as unintelligent as the rubbish turned out by the recent Tennessee legislature.

It is not going to seem so "intelligent" upon the part of the reactionary states if and when Uncle Sam grabs a big "Worry Wart" and lands his in jail for disregarding the law.

And so there were just about 100 parents out to hear Mr. Bass explain what they did about desegregation. He defended the board in reasonably good fashion, laying it all on the U. S. Supreme Court. He should have given the 14th Amendment and the Communist threat some of the "credit" for prodding all of us in Nashville to "Get right with God."

SCHOOL BIAS BILLS PASS IN TENNESSEE

Times
Thurs. 1-24-57

Clement Measures Permit Assignment of Pupils by the Local Boards

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23 — The Tennessee Legislature gave final approval today to Gov. Frank G. Clement's program for dealing with the segregation problem in the state's public schools.

Governor Clement is expected to sign the five bills Friday, just two weeks and two days after he went before the legislature to appeal for enactment of his program.

New York, N.Y.

The bills vest broad powers in the local school boards. The program provides a means of maintaining segregation, but does not prohibit integration where local boards may desire it or where the courts order it.

The key measure authorizes local boards to assign individual pupils to schools in "the best interests of the child and the community as a whole."

P. 30

The other bills authorize segregated schools on a "voluntary" basis, joint operation of schools by two or more local boards, transfer of pupils from one school system to another and transportation for pupils to the schools to which they are assigned.

Governor Clement expressed gratitude to the legislature for approving his program, which he said would become a model for dealing with the segregation problem in other Southern states.

'Progressive Step'

"I feel this represents a progressive step and the soundest one taken anywhere since the controversy arose," the Governor said. "The legal rights of our citizens are protected and promoted by this legislation."

Final action in the legislature came when the House of Representatives concurred in two minor amendments added by the Senate yesterday.

The Senate debated the bills at length before passing them by one-sided majorities. The debate was between those who felt the bills were unconstitutional and those who argued that they did not go far enough toward assuring continued segregation.

State Administration leaders are hopeful that this will end the segregation issue for this session of the General Assembly, a movement to have two-thirds of the states petition Congress to limit on the Federal income tax, are bills on the subject. The bills were introduced. for a Federal constitutional convention to be offered in the House to-that would propose an amendment making compulsory day would authorize local boards to dismiss teachers who attempt segregation lawful. to influence students or other This procedure is provided in persons with reference to the U. S. Constitution, but never problem of integration of the has been employed. An unsuccessful attempt was made a Another representative started few years ago to use it to place

Nashville's Desegregation Plan to Be Studied by Judge

Journal & Constitution Jan. 27-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 8-C

Proposal for 'Gradual' Mixing Does Not Go Far Enough, He Rules

14 d(1)

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26—Nashville's "gradual" desegregation plan may be okay, as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough as yet, U.S. District Judge W. E. Miller ruled here the past week.

The Judge's decision was a partial victory on all sides, but left the whole matter of integration undecided, and probably on its way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Miller's decision overruled the suit of 21 Nashville Negro children for immediate integration, holding that the city's plan for integration of first grades at the Fall school term was "prompt and reasonable."

But the city's proposal to study the subject of desegregation further after that first step was presumably a delaying action without guarantee of complete integration.

Therefore he ordered the Nashville school board to submit to him a complete plan of integration by December, 1957, with reservations he would then consider the entire plan.

NAACP attorneys expressed dissatisfaction with the decision, but reserved their decision whether to appeal to higher federal courts, or whether the opinion opened any grounds for appeal until final action is taken on the over-all and complete plan of the city.

Basis of Appeal

The basis of appeal would be to get the Supreme Court to overrule both the delay in the plan and the "gradual" integration proposal in favor of immediate integration of the contesting Negro students.

The decision was Judge Miller's first in the series of desegregation suits, and his first as the sole district judge in Middle Tenneessee.

Judge Miller is the only Republican judge, the only appointee of President Eisenhower thus far. A second district court was created by congress for Middle Tennessee, with the provision that only one court would operate on the death or vacancy in the other.

Judge Elmer D. Davies, appointed by President Roosevelt, died of a heart attack recently,

TENNESSEE

and no successor can be named. Judge Miller took over the combined courts, and will operate the one court unless the bills in congress creating another court are passed.

Judge Miller was a resident of Johnson City in extreme upper East Tennessee when appointed to the new court in Middle Tennessee. He was the first judge in the state to be appointed from another jurisdiction. His outstanding ability as a lawyer and his service in the state constitutional convention in 1953 brought him to the forefront in the selection by the President.

Judge Miller's approval of the gradual integration followed shortly after the U.S. Court of Appeals' decree that Memphis State College's four-year plan of integration from the senior class downward was illegal. The state probably will appeal the Memphis case to the Supreme Court.

Third University

In the meantime, the legislature advanced Memphis State College to university status, thus creating the third state university, including the University of Tennessee and the State A. & I. University (for Negroes) at Nashville.

Interrupted by the Eisenhower inauguration and the absence of some 26 Republican legislators, the legislature lost no time early this week in completing action on the segregation - integration school bills proposed by Gov. Frank Clement.

The senate stamped overwhelming approval on the bills designed to authorize school boards, all at the local level, to "assign" students, permit transfers out of school districts and operate schools jointly with other school districts.

NAACP and other Negro organizations opposed the Clement bills as seeking to evade the U.S. court decisions, while the Federation for Constitutional Government, the White Councils, and pro - segregation organizations opposed them as permitting integration and shirking state responsibility entirely.

Short of Interposition

But to all indications the Clement bills wrapped up the school segregation issue before the legislature. The house approved a resolution condemning the Supreme Court decisions, but stopped short of interposition. The senate deferred action on the resolution, lest it show intent to preserve segregation in passage of the series of bills delegating the responsibility for segregation or integration to each school board in the state.

There remains considerable question among many legislators whether the action has accomplished anything, or merely speeded up the filing of suits for integrating in many of the school districts.

No proposals have been made on the issues of bus transportation or other public facilities as yet.

Several bills are pending that would restrict NAACP and other operations, including the White Councils, by requiring registration with the secretary of state, making public of records and funds; and others defining and regulating barratry, or the encouragement of financing of litigation in which there is no direct interest.

Opposed by Clement

An effort was made to eliminate provisions of the compulsory attendance laws to protect parents from prosecution when children were removed from integrated schools. Both Gov. Clement and the state education department declared in opposition to any weakening of the attendance laws. No further move may be made along that line.

Tennessee Legislature Passes School Bias Measures

By Stanley Thurs. 1-24-57 P. 1

Des Moines, Iowa

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee house of representatives Thursday gave overwhelming approval to Gov. Frank G. Clement's five bills empowering local school boards to preserve racial segregation in public schools.

Would Be Assigned

The main bill, authorizing local boards to assign pupils to schools, sailed through the house without a dissenting vote.

The other bills provide for operation of segregated schools on a voluntary basis, permit two or more local boards to operate schols jointly, authorize transfer of pupils from one school system to another and revise the pupil transportation law.

Judge Rules Alabamy Coed's Ouster Legal

authorize local school boards to maintain separate schools for pupils whose parents voluntarily elect to send their children to school with members of their own race.

The measure, which swept through the 1957 General Assembly with little opposition, was the first of Governor Frank Clement's five-point school-segregation legislation to be tested in court.

Clement said:

'Skilled lawyers drafted the school-preference law with the intention that it should be constitutional and not violative in any way of the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions in the school cases.

'Passed In Good Faith'

"It was passed in good faith by the Tennessee General Assembly.

"I have not yet had an opportunity to study Judge Miller's opinion, and therefore I will reserve further comment at this time."

Miller's decision came on a request by the Nashville School Board for a declaratory judgment on the law.

It appeared unlikely the ruling would be appealed by the board.

In a half-hour review of the arguments, before a courtroom filled with both whites and Negroes, Miller said that to assume the law granted "voluntary choice for all races" would be to oversimplify the act.

Says Act Compulsory

He said that after parents had elected which schools they wanted their children to attend, separate schools would be established and freedom of choice lost. Thus, Miller said, that is a "compulsory act."

Under Nashville's court-approved segregation plan, first-grade classes will be mixed at school opening next week and the school board will submit plans by December 31 to desegregate the other grades.

It will be the second integration in Tennessee. The high school in Clinton began its second year of mixed classes quietly this week.

Governor Clement sent troops to Clinton last year when racial violence rocked the town.

Courier-Journal

Tennessee's School Law Ruled Invalid

Courier-Journal Fri. 1-25-57

Louisville, Ky.

Court Decision Clears Way for Integration

P. 1

From Wire Dispatches

Tennessee's new school-preference law was struck down Friday by a federal judge who said it was "antagonistic to principles declared by the Supreme Court."

The act, ruled United States District Judge William E. Miller at Nashville, "is unconstitutional on its face."

This cleared the way for Nashville schools, acting under Miller's orders, to begin desegregation at the first-grade level when classes start Monday. Thirteen Negro 6-year-olds registered last week at five previously all-white schools.

Had Little Opposition

The preference law would

'Fire Clement, Hire Faubus'

In Memphis, Clement adressed student-council leaders at East High School Friday and was confronted with signs reading, "Fire Clement, hire Faubus" carried by demonstrators. They referred to Orval Faubus, Governor of Arkansas, who has called out the National Guard to prevent integration in Little Rock.

An unidentified Negro boy, accompanied by his mother, applied to enter a white high school in Richmond, Va., Friday.

Turned Away by Principal

He was turned away by the principal, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Crouch, who explained to his mother that there was a Negro school closer to her home.

The integration of 10 Negro students proceeded quietly in three North Carolina cities.

Heckling and minor violence that punctuated openings in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and Greensboro had virtually vanished as the abbreviated first school week closed. School and police officials believed they were over the hump.

Monteagle to hold twelve workshops on integration

Atlanta Constitution Sat. 2-2-57

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — A Tennessee school has its own quiet answer to the White Citizens Council. Colored and white leaders are adding a new chapter to the history of the South.

More than two hundred men and women took part in the three public school integration workshops last year at the Highlander Folk School.

There are to be twelve such workshops in 1957 which started January 19, where efforts will be needed to find answers to the problems of integration.

* * *

IN THE words of the retiring chairman, Dr. George S. Mitchell, "Highlander is a place way up on top of the Cumberland Mountain in East Tennessee where everyday people in the South come and figure out how they would like the South to be and what it takes to get it that way."

Former students who will take part in the workshops include Mrs. Rosa Parks, Montgomery; L. A. Blackman, Elloree, S. C.; Esau Jenkins, Johns Island, S.C.

Other consultants will be Dr. Fred Patterson, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Charles Gomillion, John Bolt Culbertson, Fred Routh and the Rev. Robert C. Palmer.

Head Of Schools In City Ready To Aid With Desegregation

Globe and Independent

Colored Principals And Teachers Had Been Greatly Distressed Over Head Man's Attitude Toward Them And Their Children For Many Years; But When Bad Elements Threatened Mr. Bass, He And Staff Got Together

P-1 Jr. 5-10-57

Nashville's school teachers, white and colored have for many months been engaging in some effective educational fraternizing, just like that which had been going on in St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., and a number of other communities. The very best of fellow-teacher relationships have not come from these meetings, it all along has been admitted. But undoubtedly progress toward school integration has been made.

But this week a sudden change has taken place. Maybe prayer has done it. Maybe the examples set by two young officials of the Nashville community has effected the change. The two young officials are Mayor Ben West and County Judge Beverly Briley. They surprised many a hard-hearted bigot and sinner by recognizing the colored element of citizens as being a worthwhile part of the community, and appointed a colored leader each to responsible posts in the government that will rule affairs when Nashville tries the experiment of "one government" for the whole community.

It took real moral courage upon the part of young Judge Briley and young Mayor Ben West to make these colored appointments. But they did it and a very vital thing has resulted.

Now A Changed Man

Here it is:

Supt of City Schools, William A. Bass has become a changed man, and therefore school integration here is likely to go over like greased lightning. That is all that was needed in the first place. All that was needed for Nashville and Davidson County to say "If Louisville, Ky., can do it so can we." The leadership here has been as close to that of Louisville, ever since away back when they united to put in operation one of the most famous units of transportation in the world — THE L&N Railroad Company.

It happens that Supt. Bass was not a Big City Man, when some 20 years ago he was chosen Supt. of Nashville Schools. He came small-towner from West Tennessee. Now West Tennessee leaders for the most part think like Missippians on the race question.

Mr. Bass had been like that, and colored teachers and other leaders who have come in contact with him could not avoid believing that he considered colored people of every class hopeless inferiors.

One of the first things colored people noted about Mr. Bass that was different from the attitude of former Superintendents was that the West Tennessean showed little interest in colored schools. Right now, Mayor Ben West knows more about colored schools, colored parents and colored children than Supt. Bass. The Mayor has shown genuine interest in coloded children and their parents. He has been present at that most stirring period in a youngster's life, his commencement. Not only that, but Mayor West has thrilled each colored youngster's heart as he grasped the young graduate's hand and congratulates him or her.

Well, Mayor West had a raft of colored friends before he became mayor. He has won many new ones since he became the city's chief executive.

It Was No Secret

It was no secret that neither the Mayor, Ben West nor his predecessor,, Mayor Thomas L. Cummings "saw eyes to eye" with the superintendent in attitude toward colored people. Fortunately for Supt. Bass he did not have to run for his office during these past twenty years. He would have been a "dead pigeon" as sure as you are born.

But right now all is forgiven. Colored people who are powerfully quick to forgive and forget offenses, will be hearing soon from their colored principals and teachers that Supt. Bass is a changed man.

Attorney Thurgood Marshall who came down to Nashville to make the fight for equal salaries for colored teachers in association with Attorney Looby will certainly be glad to hear Supt. Bass is a changed man.

During the course of that lawsuit, Attorney Marshall found it advisible to ask Mr. Bass a rather long question. Al lawyers do it. In this case, Mr. Bass first reaction was to ignore the question and ask Thurgood Marshall whether he was asking a question or making a stump speech. Marshall who is a Prince of Dignity in his attitude at the bar, turned to Federal Judge Davies, and told him that he sought to develop with his question. Judge Davies promptly stated: "In that case, it is your duty Mr. Bass to answer the attorney's question. Mr. Bass did just that.

Mr. Bass is now a changed man, and you can be sure he would not now be discourteous to a colored attorney any more than would a native white lawyer at the Nashville bar. During that famous lawsuit, Mr. Bass doubtless will admit that the two colored lawyers greatly increased for him his fund of higher education.

Colored principals and teachers have felt all along that Supt. Bass would be the chief stumbling block to integration. It was a surprise to the teachers and the public when the attorneys chosen by Mayor West refused to conduct opposition to integration on the claim that it would violate the constitution of Tennessee. The Supreme Court had ruled against Tennessee's Constitution's provision, calling for separate schools and the attorneys appointed by Mayor West promptly announced that they bowed to the will of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Misery Loves Company

Maybe the fact that "Misery loves company" has had a desirable effect on Supt. Bass' outlook on life. The Superintendent first hoped to avoid publicizing the fact that an him and everybody who under took hi mand everybody who under took to obey the law as to desegregation. Mr. Bass seems to awake to the fact that he like the colored people here were now in the same boat. They no longer could respond to call to do their patriotic duty. Not even Mayor West could dare to uphold the law of the land although he repeatedly had made a pledge to do so when he took the oath of office.

Mr. Bass just hauled off and alerted the forces charged with the responsibility of enforcing law here, that he had been threatened. The "official" who had threatened him did not treat the city superintendent with the courtesy his office merits.. Just sent Mr. Bass a message on the backside of a dodger being distributed and telling the plans of attack that had been made.

Colored teachers when asked how they intended to defend themselves in the latest emergency merely said they intended to pray. Some hold that there are times when the best defense is to rely upon the protection of God and have faith He will carry you through."

Something not as strong as Faith in God carried a Jewish merchant past a Ku Klux threat to pulverize him "way down in Georgia." After the Ku Klux got through describing the regalia that he and his lodge brothers would be wearing the night of the attack, the merchant didn't get frightened, but instead, said. "Well, when you boys get ready to dress up, come and see me: I can give you a good bargain in sheets and pillow cases."

He "Joined the Ku Klux

A short time later, when the lodge paraded down through the colored community a colored teen-ager got so fascinated with the parade that he boldly marched out into it, lifted the hood from one of the marchers, put it on his own head, out-wiggled any of the trained experts while marching with them down the street.

Now maybe the Ku Klux brethren will be rougher on Mr. Bass and Mayor West here in Nashville than they were in the backward cities and maybe not. At least they know the superintendent is not afraid to report the threats made to him to the FBI.

Supt. Bass has lately called in experts on desegregation from Louisville. They are going to speak to the assembled teachers here and hope they will be able to furnish this enlightened community with plans and specifications such as will enable Nashvillians to put on as good a program of desegregation as their "cousins" of the Falls City. have put into operation. Maybe they couldn't do it in the small towns of West Tennessee but, in the final analysis, the people here are quite proud of the world-wide reputation they have built up for culture and devotion to the principles of Christianity.

Supreme Court Refuses To Consider Plea To Be Heard In Argument Against Its Authority

Nashville Tenn.

Appelate Courts Take Over For Lower Courts

Tenn. 4-26-57

The Nashville School Board, and all concerned, appear to have "gotten word" from the U. S. Supreme Court as to what is expected from them as to how they will be expected to handle cases of desegregation.

The "word" came in a case that did not originate in Nashville, but down in Wichita, Texas. In that city it appears the school board was carrying out an arrangement for operating a plan of transferring their students that was unfair to colored students.

They were acting in a way, however, that met the approval of the District Federal Court. But even the District Federal Courts, it seems will not be permitted to do as they please, if what they please to do does not conform to what is "the law of the land." The law of the land insists that the same rule will have to be laid down for governing both colored and white children when it comes to permitting any of them to transfer from schools they have attended to school that are nearest their homes or otherwise.

It will not be surprising if from now on all of the "civilized" states will refuse to be bothered with any schemes whereby white students will have free access to schools nearest to where they live but colored students compelled to conform to rule which neither colored parents nor even "Philadelphia Lawyers" can understand.

The Supreme Court on Monday of this week appeared further to have shown its impatience with school boards and even District Federal Courts that undertake to operate the desegregation edict according to what they feel is "local sentiment."

Tenn. 4-26-57

It is safe to say that not even in Nashville does local sentiment approve actual desegregation of schools. The U. S. Supreme Court of the United States after a long and patient hearing decided that the 14th Amendment does not sanction racial discrimination, and the court held that even the Pleesy v. Ferguson ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court laid down back in 1896 was contrary to the 14th Amendment, when it provided that it was not discrimination when persons could be separated according to race, if the "compartments" into which they were separated were equal.

As carried in the Tennessean for Monday morning, April 23, the Associated Press published the following on the Supreme Court's latest decision dealing with desegregation of schools written by AP correspondent Karl B. Bauman:

"The Supreme Court emphasized again yesterday that it expects federal district courts to keep tab on steps toward eliminating racial segregation in public schools.

"It did so in denying without comment an appeal brought by the Wichita Falls (Texas) school board.

"The board had appealed from a decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans directing a district court to keep on its docket a suit by Negro children for admission to public schools nearest their homes.

"The school board contended that under its policy of desegregation of all schools the Negroes' request had been granted. The district court for Northern Texas agreed with the board and dismissed the complaint.

"The Court of Appeals, however, directed the district court to retain jurisdiction in the case. It said that while the Negro children had been admitted to the public school nearest their homes, it is by no means certain that they had the same free privilege of transferring to or attendance at any school of their choice as was accorded the white children.

"The school board said in its appeal that the appelate court (at New Orleans) decision compels the district court to act as a super school board in the conduct of the public school system.

"In its May 1955 decision calling for the end of racial segregation in public schools 'with all deliberate speed' the Supreme Court directed that during the period of transmittance, the (district) court will retain jurisdiction of these cases. The cases were the five directly involved in the court a y ear earlier (May 17, 1954) that racial segregation in public school is unconstitutional."

Lawyers and other leaders hereabout who "go along" with the "law of the land" as laid down in 1954 and even in more detail in 1955, are not surprised at the latest decision of the Supreme Court which involves public schools in Wichita Falls, Texas. But what many of them are saying is that a similar decision may come down to the embarrassment of the Nashville School Board, even if that body is given a "clean bill of health" in the Middle Tennessee Federal District Court. However some say it is probable that Judge Miller of the Court here is likely to avoid being "turned down" in his decision. He is almost certain to be confronted with a case similar to the one that has been in the courts from Wichita Falls, Texas.

Judge Miller has already approved the Nashville School Board's plan of desegregation, to be put into effect at the opening of local schools next September. But he has made it plain that the school board acted lawfully as far as it went, but it did not go far enough. It did not provide for the elimination o fracial segregation for the pupils, from the second grade on up through senior high school. The board is required to "speak up Ike and 'spress yourself" on when desegregation for all grades above the first is to take place. This must be done by December 31 of this year.

Undoubtedly the board will be faced with a "housing problem" when it undertakes to complete desegregation. That however is a problem it seems that all other communities face.

But it is now clear, the U. S. Supreme Court will have the Appelate Courts keeping watch over District Courts and these are not likely to let any District Courts set at naught the sweeping decision the Supreme Court has rendered in vouchsafing the sanctity of the 14th Amendment.

It is fortunate for Judge Miller that he has an advantage over the Judge of the Federal District Court of Northern Texas who got reversed by the U. S. Appellate Court at New Orleans. It is probable that the Appellate Court of this area, with headquarters in Cincinnati, sees eyes to eye with the distinguished judge at New Orleans. That is, being determined to expound the law as written and carefully explained by the highest court in the land.

Evidently the Supreme Court which was unanimous in the decision they rendered on segregation, and unanimous in reversing the "old mossbacks" of 1896, does not intenl to be bothered with appeas to them from scofflaw school boards seeking to render their historic decision null and voil. Apparently the Appellate Federal Courts understand the mood of the Supreme Court they too have no patience with either school boards nor District Federal Courts that seek to substitute States Rights vagaries, for the supreme law of the land—the Constitution of the United States.

It has been said that segregationists have banded together to wear down the foes of segregation by keeping them involved in lawsuits from year to year and with appeals from decisions. The foes of segregation won a great victory on Monday. It was in the Supreme Court's refusal to listen to any arguments from the segregationists over the decision handed down by the Appellate Court at New Orleans. It seems that this is going to be the rule from now on. When the District Court judges do not carry out the law as it is written and has been explained, the Appellate Federal Courts will do so if the segregationists try to get a further hearing on "State Rights" in the highest Court that Court will merely gesticulate with signs, meaning:

"You boys have already had your

NEGRO SAYS BLUNDER RUSHED INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal p. 19

Contends It Was Hastened For Nashville Schools

Sat. 7-6-57

'LEGAL TEST' IS CITED

Memphis, Tenn.

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service. Copyright 1957

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Segregationist forces in the South may have learned a lesson in Nashville.

White and Negro first graders will become classmates in Nashville's schools this fall because of "a tactical blunder by the segregationists."

'Hastened Desegregation'

"They hastened desegregation," said Dr. Herman H. Long, Negro director of the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

"They forced the issue and brought on a decision much faster than many Negroes would have done. If it hadn't been for their insistence on a court test, Nashville would not be integrating its schools in September."

Long cited the relationship between the disturbance at Clinton, Tenn., which followed the decision to admit Negroes to the white high school there, and integration in Nashville.

"We realize that change—to be lasting—has to come about in the broad area of informal understanding which exists between whites and Negroes in the South," Long said.

'Weren't Ready'

"Unless Negroes want to be at war with the white community, adjustment in the long run will have to come about in the day-to-day relationships that Negroes and whites have.

"We weren't ready to make a move in Nashville. We wanted to proceed orderly, picking the spots where the best chances for success exist."

When the integration decision was made in Clinton, the pro-segregationist Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government planned an immediate legal test of the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation order.

It appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, relying on the state's segregation laws. The court declared Tennessee's laws unconstitutional.

Got 'Sweeping Mandate'

"So, instead of an isolated instance in Clinton," Long explained, "the segregationists wound up with a sweeping mandate from the state's own Supreme Court upholding the United States Supreme Court.

"If they had been wise, at least from the white segregationists' point of view, they would have let Clinton be and done nothing."

Long sees "no possibility of massive, widespread violence" brought on by the "gradual but sure" social upheaval in the South.

"There may be isolated incidents, but that's all," he says.

EDUCATOR UPHOLDS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal

Dr. Alonzo Moron Speaks At Highlander Folk Meeting

Sat. 8-31-57

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—(AP)—The integration situation in the South was described here Saturday as a combination of fear and courage by Dr. Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute, at Highlander Folk School.

Memphis Tenn.

"If segregation in the public schools is destroyed, all other forms of segregation will become even more ridiculous," he said.

As examples of fear, Dr. Moron cited the revitalization of the Klan and formation of Citizens' Councils. As examples of courage he praised Rosa Parks who touched off the Montgomery bus boycott and Allen McSwain, leader in the school integration at Clinton. They are both participating in the four-day observance of the 25th anniversary of Highlander here.

Sharing the panel with Dr. Moron were Wilma Dykeman Stokely, author of Newport, Tenn.; McSwain, Septima Clark of Highlander and Dr. C. N. Parrish of Louisville, Ky.

The meetings will be climaxed Monday morning when speakers will be Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott and Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administration director under F. D. Roosevelt.

Facts About the Tennessee Situation

Do Negroes Want Integration?

By TREZZ ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A serious analysis of what happened last week in Clinton and Nashville, Tenn., projects several almost indisputable facts:

For example, when consideration is given the fact that parents of 52 of the 126 eligible Negro first-graders in Nashville asked for—and got—transfers for their children to remain in all-Negro schools, it was obvious that all Negro parents don't want integration, as such.

They have their own reasons for this. Some are reluctant to put their children with white children until a far more harmonious atmosphere has been achieved.

■

HOWEVER IN THE stay-backs were a number who were too uninformed about the significance of the situation and therefore held back their children. This means Negro educators and leaders have an educating job to do.

The fact that no violence occurred in Clinton or Nashville also pinpointed the cold inescapable fact that there are many, many whites in the South who put observance of law and order ahead of their emotions.

Finally, it sounds the death-knell of the reign of John Kasper, for here he was compelled to recruit people from outside Nashville city limits to even help pass out his "hate" literature.

Whites are "getting wise" to the seedy-looking New Jerseyite and his following is falling off fast.

Police force integration in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9 — (AP) — Police escorted Negro pupils through lines of threatening whites at Glenn Grammar Schol in Northeast Nashville today as city schools opened with white and Negro first graders going to integrated classes for the first time in this city.

White parents withdrew about 20 of their children from the school.

The whites, with pro-segregationists maintainging picket lines before the school, tried to block entry of the Negro pupils and their parents.

THE IRATE WHITE parents surrounded police standing guard at the schol and there was a heated exchange.

Angry shouts went up from the crowd of about 200 whites.

There were such shouts as, "You're putting out the red carpet for them," and "You are backing the colored and not taking up for the whites."

THREE NEGRO CHILDREN registered at lGenn School last Tuesday to attend the classes which started today. They were among 13 Negro children registered at five previously all-white Nashville grammar schools.

There were spasmodic disturbances at the other four schools where the Negro first graders were enrolled but these were minor in nature.

The lGenn School gathering finally quieted down when Asst. Police Chief Frank M. Miller stepped in and took charge.

School officials had expressed determination to peacefully effect Nashville's first small step toward integration. They had the backing of 110 policemen.

They called on parents yesterday to send their children to school with assurance they would be safe, while segregation leaders urged parents to keep their children at home and go themselves as pickets.

Under plans approved by U. S. District Judge William E. Miller, Nashville schools are beginning desegregation with first graders today. Further desegregation plans must be submitted to the court by Dec. 31.

THE NEW FIRST GRADE zoning made about 126 Negro children eligible to enter formerly all-white schools.

More than half of these have asked and obtained transfers to Negro schools under provisions of the plan. Only 13 Negroes registered for mixed classes at five schools in advance of school opening.

Asst. Supt. W. H. Oliver urged parents to have their children in school today and called for calmness and order as classes begin.

POLICE CHIEF Douglas E. Hosse said Saturday he would have 110 to 115 policemen assigned to keep order at the schools. He said peaceful picketing would be allowed, but anybody who is disorderly or who tries to intimidate anybody would be arrested on the spot.

About 150 segregationists gathered in a drizzling rain Sunday and sat in their cars to listen to John Kasper and other White Citizens Council speakers urge all-out resistance to desegregation.

THE SPEAKERS, some holding the microphone inside their cars and others standing in the open under an umbrella, urged parents to go to school as pickets and leave their children at home.

A spokesman for a more moderate pro-segregation group, the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, issued a statement reminding parents that Tennessee's compulsory school law does not apply to 6-year-olds, the age of most first graders.

Jack Kershaw, a Nashville real estate man and vice chairman of the federation, said, "parents should keep their children out of school if they're under seven.

"As a matter of fact, all parents should keep their children out of school. . . . Parents can send their children to a private school or a day school and I don't see why each parent can't declare their home a day school."

DESEGREGATION OF first graders here made Nashville the second city in Tennessee to mix the races in state-supported secondary schools. The first was Clinton, where desegregation of the high school was marked by repeated violence a year ago.

Nashville's total public school enrollment of about 18,000 was expected to include about 3500 first graders, of whom about 2000 are white.

The color barriers have already been eliminated or lowered here in many other aspects of community life. City golf courses have been desegregated under court order and segregation signs have disappeared quietly from city buses.

THE CATHOLIC parochial school system desegregated most of its schools two years ago. Vanderbilt University and Scarritt College have admitted a few Negroes. There is a Negro representative on the city council and one on the school board.

However the segregation pattern has generally been continued. The number of Negroes sitting in the front of buses, or playing at formerly all-white golf courses, or attending classes with whites has been small. Restaurants, theaters and hotels remain segregated.

NASHVILLE ON ALERT FOR SCHOOL FRICTION

More Than 100 Negro First Graders May Register With Whites Today

By JAMES EWING
From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—Nashville school officials and police were prepared for any eventuality Monday on the eve of expected registration by more than 100 Negroes in white schools.

W. A. Bass, superintendent of Nashville schools, addressed a meeting of principals from the city's elementary schools.

Police Available

"Tomorrow we begin a new era," he said. "We don't know what will happen but we want you to be fearless, unafraid and able to meet the public with confidence and firmness."

Mr. Bass also told the principals that the necessary police forces will be available to meet any trouble spots. "The police chief is ready to handle any interference within the schools or any violations of the law outside the schools," he said.

Kasper To Be Active

While schools officials were hopeful there would be no trouble, there were signs that at least non-violent protests will be made.

John Kasper, Washington segregationist who now claims the title of executive secretary of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, said he will be active throughout the day and plans to visit a number of the schools.

The Parents School Preference Committee, backed by petitions bearing 6,000 signatures, continued its efforts for a stay of the Federal Court order and reminded parents that children under 7 are not bound by the compulsory attendance law.

Under a Federal Court order by Judge William E. Miller of Nashville, city schools will be desegregated at the first grade level when schools open Sept. 9.

An estimated 1,435 Negro first graders and 2,065 white first graders will register Tuesday.

However, under a districting plan proposed by the City School Board and approved by Judge Miller only 125 Negroes would be eligible to attend white schools.

Parents Asked To Come, Too

This figure has been reduced considerably by transfers. Up to Monday night 13 white children and 11 Negroes had been granted transfers and 11 other applications were pending. W. H. Oliver, assistant superintendent of schools, said he anticipated other requests at registration Tuesday.

Parents have been asked to accompany the children to the schools. The court order permits transfers if a student would otherwise have to attend a school where the opposite race is in the majority.

There are 15 white schools in the city where Negroes will be eligible to attend. The number of Negroes in each school ranges from one to 25.

The court order does not affect county schools, where enrollment exceeds that of the city.

Chester W. Mason, chairman of the Parents School Preference Committee, quoted from a recent television address by Mr. Oliver to inform parents of 6-year-olds they may legally keep their youngsters out of school.

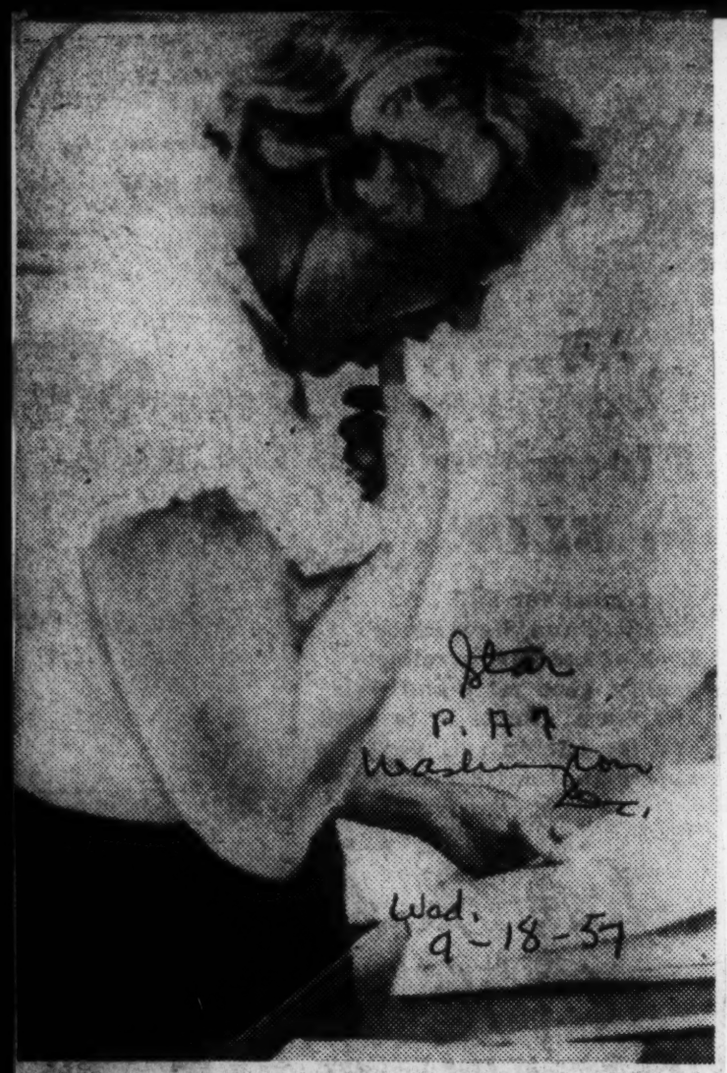
Mr. Oliver said he made the statement in answer to a question and that while the compulsory attendance law applies only to children between the ages of 7 and 17, "I wouldn't advise that any children be kept out of school."

The parents committee was apparently making some progress in its efforts to seek a stay of the Federal Court order.

Edwin F. Hunt, attorney for the board, said he had been instructed to file necessary papers requesting the delay.

He pointed out, however, that it takes five days' notice before a motion can be filed and then only on approval by the judge.

Judge Miller is on vacation but is expected back Sept. 3, a week ahead of the scheduled opening of schools.



NASHVILLE SCHOOL CHECK—Miss Margaret Cate, principal of the dynamited Hattie Cotton Elementary School, finds attendance "normal" as she checks rolls on the re-opening of classes.—AP Wirephoto.

Attendance Put at 90% In Nashville Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18 (AP).—Attendance has risen to 90 per cent of the enrollment at the city's five desegregated elementary schools after a week of tension and violence.

"I believe our trouble is ended," Supt. W. A. Bass said yesterday.

Segregationist demonstrations and violence capped by the mysterious dynamiting of Hattie Cotton Elementary School followed the first-grade integration last week ordered by United States District Court here. Attendance dropped to less than half of normal at the affected schools.

The children returned yesterday under the watchful eyes of police officers, and all was quiet.

Eleven Negro 6-year-olds were in the five schools with about 2,000 white pupils, and a 12th Negro was expected to be on hand today. The one Negro girl at Hattie Cotton transferred yesterday to an all-Negro school.

As the classrooms filled up again, segregationist John Kasper was arraigned on a charge of inciting to riot, and his trial was set for November 18. He remained in jail in default of $2,500 bond.

Kasper and nine other persons are under a Federal court order restraining them and others acting with them for interferring with school desegregation here.

The Nashville City Council added $1,000 last night to rewards for informtaion in the school dynamiting, bringing the total to $7,000. The State has offered $5,000 and the Nashville Banner $1,000.

Boycott of School Ended by Negroes

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 18 (AP).—A Negro group said yesterday it had ended its boycott of a Negro school after an effort to obtain another school closer to their homes.

The parents kept about 97 children out of the St. John School about 10 miles away and asked that the closer Melrose School for whites be turned over to Negroes.

They accepted the board offer to build a new Negro school next year.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE GROWS AT NASHVILLE

It Reaches 91 Per Cent Of Enrollment—Kasper Has New Day In Court

(Picture on Page 34)

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Sept. 17. — Attendance at Nashville schools rose to 91 per cent of total enrollment Tuesday in the first day of classes since segregationists were enjoined from interfering with the Federal integration order.

W. H. Oliver, assistant superintendent of schools, said attendance was about normal with the exception of two schools.

At Fehr school, where violence erupted a week ago with the opening of school, 267 of the 340 enrolled were present and at Jones School, 325 of 430 students were in classes.

Called Encouraging

Mr. Oliver said this was "encouraging" in view of the practical desertion of the two schools last week. He said he expected additional gains as the week progresses.

Hattie Cotton School, which was back in service despite severe damage from dynamite last week, reported 369 of 399 children present. Parents of the one Negro who enrolled last week said she will be transferred to an all-Negro school.

This left 11 Negroes in five white schools, 10 of whom attended classes Tuesday. The rest of the 125 who had been eligible under the Federal court order have been granted transfers to Negro schools.

Meanwhile, John Kasper, New Jersey-born race agitator, had another session in court. He pleaded innocent in Davidson County Criminal Court to charges of inciting a riot.

60 Days For Defense

Judge Chester K. Hart gave him 60 days in which to prepare his defense. If convicted, he could be sentenced up to 11 months and 29 days in jail and fined up to $1,000.

Kasper was returned to Davidson County jail after the arraignment, which lasted exactly one minute. He is being held on $2,500 bond.

School officials expressed the opinion developments of the past few days have "broken the back" of the organized campaign against integration of schools here.

In Maryville, Tenn.

Ask Integration of 24 Pupils

MARYVILLE, (Tenn.) — The Maryville School Board, like many other similar boards in the nation, is struggling with the problem of how to integrate, or keep from integrating, 24 Negro children who make up the entire student body of the all-Negro, unaccredited Hale Colored High School of this city, into the strictly modern, fully accredited Maryville High School, now all white.

Spearheading the request that the Maryville High School be integrated is George Coffin, a Maryville Negro who as secretary of the Blount County Improvement Association (organized in March) acted as chairman of a committee of three white citizens and five Negroes. They appeared before the board to repeat a previous request that some step be made, even on a gradual basis, to conform with the law of the land on integration.

Coffin, acting as the lone parent representative for the 24 Negro children, had first appeared before the school board two years ago and made a similar request.

Although the idea of sending the 24 Hale students to nearby Alcoa High School (colored), also in Blount County and accredited, has been discussed, the Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times, in an editorial, argued against such a move, saying that the courts would simply render a verdict that the students be allowed to attend Maryville High.

Dr. Thomas Stanley, school board member, told the interracial delegation that he felt certain that each member of the board favored upholding the law and that the board had studied and offered plans, but the problem was something like a man trying to lift a 300-pound block of ice without tongs—it's hard to find a place to take hold.

Secretary Stanley Shields said he felt the idea of an advisory committee looked as good a suggestion as had been presented.

■

COFFIN STATED that the improvement association of some 35 to 50 members had grown out of P-TA groups in the county as a result of the need for a step forward toward providing Negro children with a good education.

Whites attending as members of the committee making the request were: Dr. Francis Manis, 830 E. Long Road, Alcoa, associate professor of the University of Tennessee's department of social work; Rev. Carleton E. Pilseckker of Fairlawn Circle, Maryville, pastor of St. Paul Lutheran Church, and one of the members of that church, Don Richardson, Locha Poka Drive, a Civil Aeronautics Authority operations expert.

Did 'Blunder' Bring About Desegregation in Nashville?

Herald Fri. 7-5-57 Miami, Fla.

P. 20-B

By DAVID KRASLOW
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Segregationist forces in the South may have learned in Nashville how not to prevent integration in the public schools.

White and Negro first graders will sit as classmates in Nashville's schools this fall because of "a tactical blunder by the segregationists."

KRASLOW

"They hastened desegregation," said Dr. Herman H. Long, Negro director of the Institute of Race Relations now in progress at Fisk University.

"They forced the issue and brought on a decision much faster than many Negroes would have done. If it hadn't been for their insistence on a court test, Nashville would not be integrating its schools in September."

Long cited the relationship between the disturbance at Clinton, Tenn., which followed the decision to admit Negroes to the white high school, and integration in Nashville.

"We realize that change—to be lasting — has to come about in the broad area of informal understanding which exists between whites and Negroes in the South," Long said.

"Unless Negroes want to be at war with the white community, adjustment in the long run will have to come about in the day-to-day relationships that Negroes and whites have.

"We weren't ready to make a move in Nashville. We wanted to proceed orderly picking the spots where the best chances for success exist."

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"So instead of an isolated instance in Clinton," Long explained, "the segregationists wound up with a sweeping mandate from the state's own Supreme Court upholding the U.S. Supreme Court.

"If they had been wise, at least from the white segregationists' point of view, they would have let Clinton be and done nothing."

One of the most respected Negro leaders in the South and holder of a doctorate in psychology from the University of Michigan, Long has been at Fisk since the institute was begun 14 years ago.

Some of the 130 white and Negro delegates to the institute this year may seem troubled by the turmoil in the South brought on by the high court's edict on school desegregation in 1954.

But from the soft-spoken, 43-year-old race relations expert, they hear that turmoil, in this instance, "is a rather wholesome feature."

"The large measure of confusion in the minds of the people and the greater public anxiety." Long explains, "is a sure sign that change is taking place, and that it is taking place at a profound level."

Nashville takes steps toward school mixing

News Fla. Times-Union 8-1-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1—(AP)—The city school board has taken a new step toward desegregation of the races with a revised zoning plan for this year's first-grade pupils.

The board also announced that it's instruction committee would meet within 10 days to act on petitions by segregationists asking for enforcement of the state's new "school preference" law.

The board's integration plan, approved last February by Federal Judge William E. Miller, starts with the first grades this Fall and calls for plans for further steps by December.

The new zoning layout approved Tuesday altered 23 school zones which previously had overlapped. But it applies only to the first grades. Students in grades two through 12 will attend according to the old zones.

THE COURT-APPROVED plan allows parents of pupils zoned into schools or grades predominately attended by the opposite race to seek transfers for their children.

Because of the transfer possibility, the number of schools which actually will mix the races this Fall cannot be predicted. Each of the 23 zones affected include population of both races.

The school preference law enacted by the 1957 Legislature, which segregationists have asked the Nashville board to invoke, authorizes local boards to maintain separate schools for children whose parents "elect that their children attend school with members of their own race."

BOARD AT NASHVILLE TO ACT ON TRANSFERS

Commercial Appeal p. 1

5,062 Parents Request City Allow Their Children In Segregated Schools

Fri. 8-16-57

By JAMES EWING
From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15. — City School Board officials Thursday promised an early reply to petitions from 5,062 parents requesting that their children be allowed to attend segregated schools this fall.

The petitions were presented by Chester W. Mason, chairman of the recently organized Parents School Preference Committee, and L. V. Dubose, representative of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government.

Claims No Violations

Mr. Dubose said the plan advocated by the parents does not violate provisions of a Federal Court order abolishing compulsory segregation at the first grade level when classes reopen Sept. 3.

"The plan approved by Judge (William D.) Miller provides for liberal transfers," Mr. Dubose said. "All we ask is that those parents requesting their children be sent to segregated schools be given this privilege and those who want their children to attend integrated schools be given that privilege."

Urge Use Of 1957 Law

The parents urged that the board take advantage of a 1957 law permitting designation by a school board of voluntary segregated and voluntary integrated schools.

Under the rezoning plan adopted by the board and approved by Judge Miller, 124 of about 1,400 Negro first graders will be eligible to attend white schools next month in the city.

Many of these Negroes are expected to request transfer to school with their own race.

Nashville to Admit Negroes To First Grade With Whites

Journal & Constitution Sun. 8-4-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Integration to Begin This Fall Under U.S. District Court Order

Sun. 8-4-57 (14d(1))

By JOE HATCHER
Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3—An estimated 132 Negro children will be eligible to attend previously all-white schools in the city of Nashville starting Sept. 2, the city board of education announced this week.

The board completed a remapping and rezoning of the city for first grade students, the only class to be integrated this year under the U.S. District court order.

The rezoning theoretically was made without discrimination as to race, but presumably considered the segregated residential areas in remapping.

The school population estimates are that 2,065 whites and 1,435 Negro first graders will enter the city schools on Sept. 2.

Affects 15 Schools

The estimate of 132 eligible for integrated schools does not take into consideration the possibility of requests by parents for transfer to other schools. The estimates range from 1 Negro beginner to 25. Fifteen formerly all-white schools are involved in the integration eligibility. A total of 23 formerly overlapping zones were changed, and 13 were left unchanged.

In announcing the rezoning and estimates on integration, the school board announced that a hearing would be given two protesting segregationist groups sometime in the near future. The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government and the Parents School Preference Committee both have asked hearings before the board, urging that the board take action under the 1957 state "pupil assignment" law rather than the federal court orders for integration.

TENNESSEE

courts or not, cannot be applied to the Nashville city schools, which are under court orders handed down prior to passage of the state laws. In addition to the assignment law, the segregationists point out the law providing "separate schools for white and Negro children whose parents, legal guardians or custodians voluntarily elect that such children attend school with members of their own race."

This particular law was passed with little hope, the legislators admitted, of being upheld constitutionally under the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions, or workable if large numbers sought transfer to already inadequate schools in some cases.

Kasper in Nashville

Segregationist John Kasper, fighting two sentences for his activities in the Clinton integration case, was in Nashville declaring his purpose to organize White Councils and contest vigorously the integration plan of the city board under the court order.

Kasper first announced from Knoxville that a meeting here was being set up by the Ku Klux Klan, but Klan officials later denied any connection with Kasper. The other two segregationist organizations also have repudiated Kasper, or any participation by him in their activities.

Kasper was driving a Knoxville - licensed automobile with Confederate flags flying from the fenders. His presence was generally ignored for several days, and then Kasper sought out the newspapers on his own.

The survey made public by the school board predicted "great difficulties" are expected in the desegregation of six of the 3[illegible] city schools and "moderate difficulties" in two others. The schools were not identified, however. Presumably the difficulties will come in the schools which would get the larger groups of Negroes. The fight, of course, will be against any desegregation.

SCHOOL BOARD SEEKS DISMISSAL OF SUIT

Negroes Demand Admission At Knoxville

Sat. 6-29-57

KNOXVILLE, June 28.—(AP)—Asserting the time is not ripe school board Friday asked dismissal of a suit by 14 Negro students seeking admission to four white public schools.

In an answer to the suit filed in January, the board said it has made a "prompt and reasonable start toward tse solution of these problems" in complete good faith" with the Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation.

"But," the board said, "an unwise and too hasty attempt to carry out the order of the Supreme Court will seriously disrupt and impede the education of the pupils of Knoxville, both Negro and white."

It added: "Speedy and complete desegregation should not be attempted in Knoxville."

The suit was filed with backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Jan. 7, by 14 Negro students, 11 girls and three boys, seeking admission to two white high schools and two white elementary schools.

The Negroes, who were turned away from white schools when they attempted to enroll last September, said the denial of admission violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In its petition Friday, the board said the rigsts of the Negroes or "those whom they may be shown to represent are outweighed by the individual rights of many more persons which will be damaged by too hasty change in the present practice."

TENNESSEE ORDERS INTEGRATION PLAN

Times P. 17-C

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9—The Tennessee State Board of Education directed a subcommittee today to draft "with all deliberate speed" a new plan to desegregate the six colleges operated by the state.

The new plan would substitute for one previously approved by the board but voided by the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The previous program, effective in the fall of 1955, desegregated classes in graduate schools and provided for integration of undergraduate classes one year at a time, starting with senior classes last fall.

The Circuit Court held that the order failed to comply with the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

Quill E. Cope, State Education Commissioner and chairman of the board, was authorized to appoint the committee to draft a new plan. It presumably will be submitted to a Federal District Court for approval.

At the same time, the board asked presidents of state colleges to propose new entrance requirements, as authorized by a 1957 act of the Legislature. State officials have denied that this law would be used to perpetuate segregation.

Nashville Ready To Desegregate

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 9-14-57 P. 2

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Desegregation takes one step forward here on Sept. 2 when 132 Negro tots begin attending first grade classes in previously all-white schools.

This city's Board of Education made the announcement upon having completed a re-zoning of the school districts insofar as the first-graders are concerned.

According to estimates, when school opens up on Sept. 2, 1,435 Negro pupils will be numbered among the city's total of 4,500 first-graders. The move made towards desegregation by the Nashville School Board is in compliance with a U. S. District Court order.

Nashville Clergy Asks Integration Support

World B'ham, Ala. P. 2

Wed. 8-28-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — More than 500 ministers of three faiths in Nashville were urged Friday to support the school board's integration policy. About 3,250 first-grade students, 1,300 of whom are Negroes, will be integrated when school officially opens here Sept. 9, according to the Nashville School board.

Letters asking support of integration were sent to the ministers by the Nashville Association of Churches and the Nashville Ministers Association. They were signed by the president and secretary, respectively of the organization.

The clergymen took their bold progressive stand on integration in the face of protests, threatened violence and boycotts. The school board has been petitioned to revoke its decision ordering immediate integration. Also, a Presbyterian minister has predicted that some white parents will not allow their children to attend the mixed schools. He said integration was "unchristian."

Meanwhile, the Nashville school board, realizing it has the backing of the ministers, the Nashville Community Relations Conference, and many citizens has been untouched by the grievances which up to now have not been widespread.

Board members said that 33 parents have requested transfers for their children. Twelve have been granted and others are under consideration, they said.

At Nashville, Tenn.

News + Observer P. 1

Integration Due Today

Mon. 9-9-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 (UP) — Negro children are scheduled to begin integrated classes with white children for the first time in Nashville's history Monday.

Raleigh N.C.

Police Chief Douglass Hosse warned that anyone causing disorder at the schools would be "arrested on the spot."

Thirteen Negro pupils, out of 126 eligible, already have registered for the first grade classes as the city launches its "gradual" desegregation plan. More are expected to show up tomorrow morning when the classes begin at 8:20 a.m.

The integration in five public schools climaxes weeks of court maneuvering and warnings by segregationist John Kasper.

Kasper said he and supporters would place pickets around the schools. Police Chief Hosse said he had no objection to the pickets provided they are orderly.

"But if there is any disorder, or if anyone gets up on the school grounds to create disorder, or intimidate anyone, they'll be arrested on the spot," he warned.

Nashville school officials were banking on police protection and cooperation from whites and Negroes to forestall any violence.

"We have gone to a good bit of trouble to prepare carefully for the opening of school," said assistant superintendent W. H. Oliver.

"We are planning a good school year and I know we can count on the police department to see that we are unmolested as we get down to the business of educating our children."

Nashville authorities have been ordered to submit further plans for desegregation of public schools by Dec. 31 by a federal court.

Police Chief Douglas Hosse has said peaceful picketing will be allowed but anybody who becomes disorderly or tries to intimidate anybody will be arrested on the spot. He said 110 to 115 policemen will be assigned to keep order at the schools.

Asst. School Supt. W. H. Oliver assured parents they need not worry over the safety of their children.

Calmness Urged as School Mixing Starts in Nashville

Times-Union Mon. 9-9-57

Jacksonville Fla.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—School officials urged parents today to send their children to school tomorrow and approach the first day of first grade desegregation with calmness and order.

P. 18

Meanwhile, about 150 segregationists gathered in a drizzling rain and sat in their cars to listen to John Kasper and other White Citizens Council speakers urge all-out resistance to desegregation.

Nashville schools are scheduled to begin mixed classes for the first time tomorrow under the first step of court-ordered desegregation.

Under the court-approved plan 126 Negro first graders were eligible to enroll in formerly all-white schools. More than half of these have requested and been granted transfers.

At the segregationist rally several speakers, some talking by loudspeaker from automobiles and others from under an umbrella in the open, urged parents to leave their children at home and to go to school themselves as pickets.

Tennessee's Answer To Integration

Editorial
Wed. 1-16-57

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

ASSIGNMENT of pupils to public schools by local school boards is the Tennessee state administration's answer to the integration situation.

It is moderate in tone and realistic.

It will carry out the desires of every man and woman of good will for education of both races.

It will not satisfy the extremists on either side. The NAACP will regard it as a means of blocking their desires for immediate integration on every level regardless of abilities for assuming the responsibilities that would come with it. The radicals on the other side will regard it as appeasement, a first step in the direction of integration.

But it should satisfy the needs for tranquility.

It has the definite advantage of providing adequate schools for both white and Negro children through pooling of taxes by counties not too well endowed with tax resources.

Most of all, it has the virtue of managing schools at the local level, instead of inviting intervention by callous agencies that overthrow old institutions without caring how the substitutes work. It leaves to local boards the devising of a local method to meet local conditions. It is an authorization for many answers, as many answers as there are school boards. It seems to allow a school board with white schools and Negro schools to also have a biracial school for parents who are dissatisfied with the one-race schools.

It is a return to the tradition of Thomas Jefferson in which the best government is the government closest to the people.

Gov. Frank Clement made a convincing presentation to the Legislature. He left out the emotional appeal and oratorical fireworks of which he is capable and coolly outlined the needs of the hour and the method for meeting these needs. It is a method which commends itself to approval of the legislators and the people who elected them.

School Board Will Be Advised On U.S. Order For Nashville

Advertiser Tues. 1-24-57

Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23 (AP)—The attorney for the city school board will advise the board to comply with a federal court order to submit by the end of the year a complete plan and timetable for desegregating city schools.

Federal Judge William E. Miller this week approved the board's plan for desegregating first grade classes next fall but ordered the board by Dec. 31, to outline its plans for complete desegregation.

Edwin Hunt, attorney for the board, said, "we are gratified that the judge has sustained the gradual transition plan including the system of transfers. I shall advise compliance with the court's instruction to furnish by Dec. 31 a complete schedule for desegregation."

Judge Miller approved five points of the board's six-point plan which provides for voluntary student transfers where students are required to attend classes with a majority of another race.

The sixth point, which he did not accept, provided for the board's instruction committee to study the problem and recommend by the end of the year the time and number of grades to be desegregated in the next step.

'GRADUAL' PLAN

Nashville's "gradual" school desegregation plan was submitted in answer to a suit filed by parents of 21 Negro and two white children seeking admission to segregated schools.

The plan as submitted to Judge Miller provided for:

—Abolition of compulsory racial segregation in first grades of city schools next fall.

—A plan of school zoning based on location of school buildings and the latest scholastic census without reference to race.

—First graders to attend the school designated for the zone in which the student resides.

—Application for transfer of first graders from the school in their zone to another when made in writing by the student's parents or guardians.

OPPOSITE RACE

Valid conditions for applying for a transfer as outlined by the board are where a student would be required to attend a school formerly attended only by students of the opposite race or where a student would be required to attend a school where a majority of students in that school or his or her class are of another race.

Of the board's sixth point, Judge Miller said the provision for merely studying the problem before taking further desegregation steps "is in effect simply a proposal for indefinite postponement of further desegregation . . ."

Miller at the same time refused to issue an injunction sought by the 21 Negro children to erase all racial school segregation here in one fell swoop.

In discussing the transfer system, considered one of the key proposals of the board's plan, Judge Miller said that "provisions which merely confer upon white and Negro students a nondiscriminatory right to transfer would not appear to violate the constitution."

Tenn. Presses 5 School Bills

Post and Times Herald

NASHVILLE, Jan. 23 (AP)—Five administration measures, which would permit voluntary segregation and pupil assignment in Tennessee public schools, awaited today only House agreement on minor amendments and the Governor's signature to become law.

All five school bills whipped through the Senate yesterday by wide majorities but with minor changes in the original proposals.

Banner, 1-24-57

The House passed the bills last week but two must go back for concurrence on the Senate amendments.

The bill which permits the operation of separate white and negro schools if desired passed the Senate by a vote of 27-4.

Washington

The House approved by a 60-3 vote a second and stronger resolution denouncing the United States Supreme Court rulings involving states' rights. The so-called "Tennessee Manifesto," approved last week, limited criticism to desegregation rulings.

The two school bills which will go back to the House for approval of amendments give local school boards the right to transfer pupils and permit the boards to operate schools jointly with other boards.

The school bills, which recognize the Supreme Court's school rulings, is considered by some political observers as a "moderate" approach to the segregation problem.

14 file for integration in Knoxville

Afro-American
Sat. 1-19-57
Baltimore Md.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — A lawsuit seeking integration of this city's public schools, was filed last week by 14 colored children in the same U.S. District Court that began integration at nearby Clinton.

Attorneys in the action were listed as Carl A. Cowan, assistant Knox County attorney general; Z. Alexander Loody and Avon N. Williams, Jr., both of Nashville; and NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall of New York.

Named as defendants were the city Board of Education; Thomas N. Johnson; superintendent; Gale Gardner, East High School principal; Mrs. Margaret C. Hamilton, Staub Elementary School principal; Dewey Lee, Mountain View Elementary School principal; and Frank R. Marable, supervisor city schools.

CLEMENT ASKS FOR VOLUNTARY NEGRO SCHOOLS

Daily Defender
Chicago Ill.
Thurs. 1-10-57

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9 (AP) —Gov. Frank Clement recommended today a voluntary pupil assignment plan for preserving racially segregated public schools in Tennessee.

In a speech prepared for a joint session of the legislature —his first public stand on the issue — Clement said he is making a "moderate" approach to the problem.

"I, for one, will not be a party to any action which would imperil or endanger the continued existence of our public schools," he said.

Asks for Five Laws

He recommended five specific acts he wants the legislature to pass:

1. A law allowing local school boards to maintain separate white and Negro schools for children whose parents choose for them to "attend school with members of their own race."

2. A law permitting local school boards to "place, assign, and transfer" the pupils in their jurisdiction. This act would provide that local boards would base their decisions on "sociological, geographical, physical, psychological, fiscal, educational, and any other factors . . ."

3. An amendment to the existing law authorizing pupils to be transfered from one school system to another.

4. A law permitting two or more boards of education to establish, maintain, and operate schools jointly.

5. A law amending the present school bus statute to agree with the rest of the program.

Pattern from Other States

Clement said he thinks local

school boards already have enough power in hiring, assigning, and dismissing teachers, and recommended no changes in these laws.

He also disapproved of any changes in the present compulsory school attendance law, because "any weakening of these laws is likely to lead to serious abuses."

Clement said he studied the actions and experiences of other states—where pupil assignment plans have been among the most popular proposals for retaining segregated schools—but that he did not try to adopt laws "foreign to the educational system and to the jurisprudence of our state."

Hits High Court Ruling

His program, he said, "is in harmony with and strengthens our present laws. It envisions no radical changes which would lead to the weakening, if not the destruction of our present school system."

He spoke to a legislature, which opened Monday and which already had before it two resolutions attacking the United States Supreme court's ban on school segregation. The first, submitted by Clement's top legislative aids denounced the decision as a usurpation of power by the court.

The second resulution, introduced by three Democrats struck at the Supreme court in more blistering language.

Segregation Okayed in Tenn. Schools

Pittsburgh Pa.

NASHVILLE (ANP) — Gov. Frank Clement's voluntary school segregation program and a bill known as the "Tennessee Manifesto" were approved overwhelmingly by the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Three of the bills had no opposition on the roll call. Two others each had two opponents.

The manifesto, a resolution "deploring and denouncing the U. S. Supreme Court's integration decisions," passed 71-7 with 20 members abstaining.

Lawyers weigh judge's ruling in Nashville intearation case

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57 P. 3

Baltimore Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (NNPA) NAACP attorneys are weighing the question of whether an appeal may be taken from the decision of Judge William E. Miller in the Federal District Court here on Jan. 21 approving the plan of the Nashville Board of Education for ending racial segregation in the first grade in the fall.

Judge Miller, however, withheld his approval of a provision in the school board's gradual desegregation plan which allowed the board indefinite time for completing desegregation of the city public schools.

Z. Alexander Looby, NAACP attorney who represented the colored children, said he did not know whether an appeal from Judge Miller's ruling is permissable.

"I am not saying that I would approve it if it were permissable," Looby said, "but here is a question as to whether we could appeal, even if we wanted to. "I am not certain about it," he added.

* * *

LOOBY SAID the opinion "still leaves undetermined what the complete plan of desegregation will be and what position the court will take concerning it when it is submitted. "But so far, so good," Looby commented.

The attorney was apparently in doubt as to whether an appeal can be taken because Judge Miller specifically retained jurisdiction of the case "during the period of transition."

Presumably, this blocked any appeal, at least until the city school board files its complete plan, and Judge Miller approves or disapproves the plan and enters a final judgment in the case.

Normally, a case may not be appealed until a final judgment is entered, and Judge Miller gave no hint in his opinion when the final judgment may be entered.

* * *

JUDGE MILLER issued his ruling that gradual desegregation in Nashville public schools is valid despite the decision of the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals disapproving a gradual plan for desegregating Memphis State College.

He ruled the board's proposal to take "the first step" toward desegregation by beginning with the first grade this fall "is both prompt and reasonable."

The pertinent provisions of the school board's plan which he upheld are:

* * *

1. **COMPULSORY** segregation based upon race is abolished in grade one of the elementary schools for the school year beginning Sept. 1957.

2. A plan of school zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest school census without reference to race will be established for the administration of the first grade and of other grades as they are desegregated.

3. Every student entering the first grade will be permitted to attend the school designated for the zone in which he or she resides, subject to regulations which may be necessary in particular instances.

4. Applications for transfer of first grade students from the school of their zone to another school will be given careful consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause is shown and the transfer is practicable, consistent with sound school administration.

* **THE FOLLOWING** will be regarded as some of the valid conditions to support application for transfer:

(a) When a white child would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.

(b) When a colored child would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.

(c) When a student would be required to attend a school where the majority of students of the school or in his or her grade are of a different color.

But Judge Miller disapproved tht board's plan to direct its institution committee "to continue its study of the problem and to recommend by Dec. 31, 1957, the time of, and, the number of grades to be included in the next step to be taken in further abolishing compulsory segregation."

CLEMENT SPONSORS COMPROMISE ACTION ON SCHOOL PAY BILL

Commercial Appeal

Would Set Aside Excess In Sales, Tobacco Taxes For Education

Wed. 2-6-57

TO FACE SENATE TODAY

Memphis, Tenn.

Governor Says Distribution Will Be Up To Local Officials — Spokesmen Of T.E.A. Opposed

P. 1

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.—Gov. Frank G. Clement Tuesday announced a compromise plan on the explosive teacher pay issue. Administration leaders will sponsor the compromise when the Senate considers the general education bill as its first order of business Wednesday.

The plan calls for amending the bill to set aside for education any amount the sales tax and tobacco tax bring in that is in excess of that estifated by the Governor's budget officials.

This is in addition to the $150 annual increase proposed for teachers next year and $50 the following year.

Would Distribute Excess

The amendment calls for distributing about five-sixths of any excess funds to the city and county schools systems for teachers' pay, new classrooms or whatever education needs pose the greatest problems.

The remaining one-sixth would be divided among universities, colleges and special schools operated by the state.

Governor Clement said most legislators favoring teachers' salaries above what the state believes can be done without increased taxes have assumed revenues will exceed state estimates.

"We want to see the cause of education promoted in Tennessee and we certainly do not have any desire to see anyone denied what is due them, nor do we want to unnecessarily involve anyone in political controversy," he said.

The Governor said he considers it his duty to actively oppose any increase in state taxes at this session and to guard against any action which would force an increase in local taxes.

Left To Local Leaders

He said, "In line with our desire to do all we can for education, in view of the fact that many legislators have been committed to do everything possible for teachers and the schools, and in line with our position that the earmarked sales tax and the tobacco tax have been and are going exclusively to education, we are proposing an amendment to the general education bill which men and women in good faith will be able to support."

Explaining that the money would be distributed as local officials saw fit, he said, "Those closest to the people in each community throughout the state, will have the power in the event such funds do come in, to use this money for any educational matters, including the payment of teachers' salaries."

Spokesmen for the T.E.A. and others who are leading the fight for a $300 guaranteed increase next year and $100 the following year were generally opposed to the suggested compromise.

Frank E. Bass, executive secretary of T.E.A., said, "It doesn't look too good for the teachers."

John Richardson, assistant secretary, said he and Mr. Bass have been instructed to work for the T.E.A. proposal and are not authoried to accept any compromise. He said any compromise would have to be settled among the legislators and the T.E.A. cannot officially endorse it.

Sex segregation bill moves ahead

News P. 32

Fri. 2-8-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8—(AP)—The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed without opposition a bill to permit segregation by sexes in public schools. Sen. Harlan Dodson of Nashville, said his bill was designed as standby legislation, to be used in case federal court should strike down all or any of the new school segregation laws.

The bill would permit school boards to operate separate schools for boys and girls. Dodson explained the major integration problem is "not so much mixing of the races as mixing of the sexes."

In the House, a resolution was referred to the education committee inviting Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, co-chairman of a committee investigating Washington, D. C. school integration, to speak to the legislature.

INTEGRATION IS FAVORED

Commercial Appeal

Southern Mountains Group Reaffirms Views

Memphis, Tenn.

GATLINBURG, Tenn., Feb. 24.—The Council of the Southern Mountains, an organization of church, social and educational workers in the Appalachian South closed its 45th annual meeting Saturday by re-endorsing public school integration.

Mon. 2-25-57

The council endorsed a motion by the board of directors to "reaffirm the considered judgment and hope expressed by a vote of this council in February, 1956, that communities and local school boards in the Southern Appalachian region proceed with integration in the public schools within the framework of the Supreme Court decision."

Educated Baptist Clerics OK School Integration

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (RNS) — Thirty-nine percent of Southern Baptist clergymen in Tennessee approved the integration of Negroes and whites in public schools, a survey disclosed here.

The survey was made by students of Dr. Herbert J. Miles, sociology professor at Carson-Newman college, a Baptist school at Jefferson City, Tenn. The results were announced by the publication department of the Southern Baptist Convention here.

A total of 1,005 pastors out of 1,970 answered questionnaires. The answers indicated that younger and more educated pastors generally favor integration of schools.

Sixty-one per cent of ministers aged 29 and under approved such integration, whereas only 16 per cent of pastors in the 50 to 59 age group favored it.

Seventy-three per cent of pastors with bachelor of divinity degrees approved integration.

The survey also revealed:

1. The ministers disagree on such issues as capital punishment, integration of races otherwise and performing marriages where one party has been divorced.

2. Ninety per cent or more agree that Southern Baptists should join the National Council of Churches, should not ordain women to preach, should not take part in the Lord's Supper outside a Baptist church, and should accept by letter a non-Baptist even though he has been immersed.

3. Their differences of opinion result more from educational background than from ages.

4. The average pastor is 41 years old, has been preaching 14 years, and has held five pastorates during that span.

School Funds And Segregation Are Legislature Topics

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (NNPA) — School segregation and funds are two major problems confronting the Tennessee legislature in its biennial session which opened here Monday.

Recent surveys show that four out of five legislators favor steps to keep colored and white students in segregated public schools.

The state administration, headed by Gov. Frank G. Clement, favors "moderate legislation" on race relations. Dr. Quill E. Cope, state commissioner of education, has said he will resist any bill that would damage the schools or express defiance of the United States Supreme Court.

State Representative James L. Bomar of Shelbyville, reelected Speaker of the House, supports a pupil assignment bill to give local boards broad power to determine which schools students should attend.

Similar measures were blocked by the Clement administration in the 1955 legislature, but pro-segregation sentiment has since increased to such an extent that there is little resistance, except among colored people, to a segregation bill now.

For that reason, the administration hopes that a measure acceptable to both sides can be worked out and that the segregation issue can be settled without blocking other legislation.

As for funds, demands from all sides far exceed the amount available for additional appropriations.

Knoxville Negroes Petition For Entry To White Schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9 (AP) — Fourteen Negro children filed petition in Federal Court here yesterday seeking admission to two all-white secondary and two all-white elementary schools in Knoxville.

The petition said the Negroes, 11 girls and three boys, sought admission to white schools last September but were turned away by school authorities.

The Negroes said denial of admission violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

They asked the court to issue a permanent injunction "forever restraining and enjoining" school officials from refusing to admit them and "other persons similarly situated" as students in all Knoxville public schools.

ASSEMBLY TO STUDY CLEMENT'S PROGRAM ON SCHOOLS TUESDAY

Joint Hearings Are Planned To Consider Five Actions For Recommendation

THIRD SHELBY BILL IN

Measure Seeks To Outlaw Suits Filed By Persons Other Than Kin — Action On Manifesto Expected

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10 — Early action on Gov. Frank Clement's five-point legislative program on school segregation was assured Thursday with announcement of joint hearings on the bills at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

Senate Speaker Jared Maddux and House Speaker James L. Bomar said the hearings will be held by the Education and Judiciary Committees of both houses meeting in joint session, probably in the House chamber.

'All Will Be Heard'

Mr. Bomar pointed out that the primary purpose of Tuesday's meeting is to consider the bills for recommendation to the Legislature.

"All who want to be heard will be heard, however," he said.

Legislative activities Thursday were highlighted by introduction of a third bill by the Shelby County delegation aimed at curtailing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It would outlaw "barratry," defining this as "stirring up" lawsuits. A "barrator," the act says, is an individual, partnership, association or corporation who "instigates" such lawsuits.

It would cover not only lawyers—who would be subject to disbarment—but persons or corporations who contribute to "barratry."

Only Justification

The lawsuit would be justified only if the "instigator" is related by blood or marriage to the plaintiff or has a direct interest in the subject matter.

The two other anti-NAACP bills introduced Wednesday by the Shelby delegation would require registration of persons or organizations engaged in promoting or opposing race legislation and would require filing of detailed information with the secretary of state by fund raising organizations engaged in racial litigation.

While the acts would apply equally to the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, the white Citizens Councils and others, a Shelby County spokesman said all these organizations are for the legislation.

Governor Clement has declined comment on what position he will take if the Shelby bills are approved.

The 27 Republicans in the two houses decided Thursday to follow a hands-off attitude toward the "Tennessee Manifesto," denouncing the United States Supreme Court. A spokesman said they would neither support it nor fight it when it comes up for a vote.

The House resolution has been referred to the Education Committee and the Senate resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Action is expected next week in one or both houses.

Governor Clement is expected to present his budget message to a joint session at 10:30 a.m. next Wednesday.

The Governor and a number of other state officials and legislators are expected to attend the inauguration of President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon in aWshington Jan. 21.

The lawmakers are expected to adjourn for the week end after a brief session Friday morning for the consideration of local bills only. They will return Monday night.

Meanwhile reaction continued favorable to the Governor's proposed school legislation, administration leaders said.

House Speaker Bomar said responses he has received by telephone, telegram and in person have been 10 to 1 favorable.

Mr. Ewing

one which allows school boards to maintain segregated schools on a voluntary basis.

This is the one which was immediately attacked as being unconstitutional by two Davidson County legislators.

The fact that other lawyers are confident it is constitutional may mean they are more familiar with its purpose and intent.

The principal feature of the bill, like the other four, is that it is voluntary rather than compulsory.

Plan Is Different

In this respect, it differs from a somewhat similar law in Alabama which requires school boards to maintain segregated schools.

Under the proposed act, it would be possible for a local school board to designate segregated schools for children who prefer to attend a school with members of their own race.

Many Legislators Favor Clement's Five Proposals On Segregation In Schools

Governor's Suggestions On Touchy Issue Are Termed 'Step In Right Direction'—Voluntary Aspects Of Plan Are Emphasized

By JAMES EWING

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Although the 1957 General Assembly still has a long way to go, Gov. Frank Clement has clearly won the opening round in his bid to maintain harmony and work toward solution of the school segregation problem.

Even those who favored more drastic measures have termed his proposals "a step in the right direction." Most of the criticism has been by those who considered the legislation either unconstitutional or an attempt to resist the United States Supreme Court order.

The most controversial so far of the five-bill program is the [redacted]

This law, expressly authorizing voluntary segregation of white and Negro students, would replace Tennessee's compulsory segregation statutes which have been held unconstitutional.

There are a number of ways it could be used. In the case of a Federal Court order de-

manding that white schools be opened to Negroes, the board could designate a school presently being used by Negroes for those who wish to continue attending it.

Conceivably, a school of this kind could serve an entire county or school district and the board could make it available to all children wishing to attend it.

Similarly, a school serving a white residential area could be made available to students living beyond it who might otherwise be compelled to attend an integrated school.

A school board would also be authorized to designate a biracial school in the district for students wishing to attend an integrated school.

Voluntary Concept Untested

Regardless of whether the United States Supreme Court would eventually hold the act unconstitutional, proponents are on safe ground in the fact that the voluntary concept has not been tested yet and, judging from the reaction by most legislators, they are willing to stand with it until it is invalidated.

That same attitude also prevails on the pupil assignment act despite the fact that a Federal district judge held Virginia's pupil assignment law invalid this this past Friday.

Tennessee officials point out that their proposal is not the Virginia law or a carbon copy of any other state's law and they plan to stick with it regardless of what rulings have been made in other states.

Tennessee differs from all the other Southern states in the fact that its leaders have emphasized the voluntary concept and none of the laws seeks compulsion on the part of either school boards or students.

The violence at Clinton is another point in favor of the argument for more authority by school boards to preserve harmony.

About The Capitol

In spite of many newcomers, it still looked like old home week for the opening sessions of the Legislature this time. . . Mrs. Mabel Hughes of Arlington, former senator, was here to see that her son, Representative Lawrence Hughes, got properly initiated and C. Frank Scott and daughter, Dorothy Ann, accompanied Mrs. Scott, who is in the Senate this year. . . . J. T. Craig of Covington, former representative for Lauderdale and Tipton Counties, was also a visitor. . . . County Register Francis Andrews, Shelby "adviser," seemed at home after being absent for a session. . . . Senator J. A. Head of Brownsville attended sessions in a wheelchair. He was injured in a fall just before the assembly convened but hasn't missed a day of it. . . . Miss Trella Young, Senate chief engrossing clerk last time, has been named secretary to Joe C. Carr, new secretary of state.

SEGREGATION BILLS GAIN IN TENNESSEE

New York Times 1-18-57

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17—The Tennessee House of Representatives gave overwhelming approval today to Gov. Frank G. Clement's five bills empowering local school boards to preserve racial segregation in public schools.

But State Administration leaders were balked in their efforts to get final action on the bills this week by a Senate adjournment motion that will prohibit passage in the upper house before Tuesday.

The main bill authorizing local boards to assign pupils to schools went through the House without a dissenting vote. The other bills provide for operation of segregated schools on a voluntary basis, permit two or more local boards to operate schools jointly, authorize transfer of pupils from one school system to another and revise the pupil transportation law.

"I am not saying that I would appeal it if it were permissible," Looby said, "but there is a question as to whether we could appeal even if we wanted to.

"I am not certain about it," he said.

Looby said the opinion "still leaves undetermined what the complete plan of desegregation will be and what position the court will take concerning it when it is submitted.

"But so far, so good," Looby commented.

Looby was apparently in doubt as to whether an appeal can be taken because Judge Miller specifically retained jurisdiction of the case "during the period of transition."

Presumably, this blocked any appeal, at least until the city school board files its complete plan, and Judge Miller approves or disapproves the plan and enters a final judgment in the case.

Normally, a case may not be appealed until a final judgment is entered, and Judge Miller gave no hint in his opinion when the final judgment may be entered.

Judge Miller issued his ruling that gradual desegregation in Nashville public schools is valid despite the decision of the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals disapproving a gradual plan for desegregating Memphis State College.

Judge Miller said the board's proposal to take "the first step" toward desegregation by beginning with the first grade this fall "is both prompt and reasonable."

of their zone to another school will be given careful consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause is shown and the transfer is practicable, consistent with sound school administration.

5. The following will be regarded as some of the valid conditions to support application for transfer:

(a) When a white child would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.

Jet. 1-25-57

(b) When a colored child would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.

14 d (1)

(c) When a student would be required to attend a school where the majority of students or the school or in his or her grade are of a different color.

But Judge Miller disapproved the board's plan to direct its instruction committee "to continue its study of the problem and to recommend by Dec. 31, 1957, the time of and the number of grades to be included in the next step to be taken in further abolishing compulsory segregation."

TENNESSEE BILL AUTHORIZES FORMING SCHOOLS BY SEXES

Advertiser-Tri. 2-8-57 Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Tenessee Senate passed without opposition and sent to the House today a bill authorizing local city and county school boards to establish separate male and female public schools. The vote was 28-0.

Sen. Harlan Dodson of Nashville, author, said it was drawn up as a result of recent investigation of integrated public schools in Washington, D. C. The measure would permit white and Negro boys to attend the same schools and white and Negro girls to go to school together.

"Whether we like it or not," Dodson said, "one of the greatest problems that comes from integration is a sex problem."

The bill made no changes in laws covering construction of new schools.

MOTORCADE PLANNED BY SEGREGATIONISTS

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Citizens' 'March' To Seek Stronger School Bills

Thurs. 2-7-57

Plans for a "citizens' march on Nashville" next week to lobby for a strong school segregation bill were announced yesterday by A. B. Wren of 1781 Warner Drive, Raleigh.

"Governor Clement's bills are good but they don't go quite far enough," Mr. Wren said. He listed Jack Kershaw of Nashville, chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Governments and Arthur Canada of Chattanooga, chairman of a society for maintaining segregation, as co-sponsors of the movement.

"We've got 40 cars already lined up to leave Memphis at 3 a.m. Tuesday to lobby the Legislature to pass laws to relieve the integrated schools in Clinton. We hope to get 100 cars." The group plans to visit the Capitol at 10 a.m.

Mr. Wren said he favors "an act requiring the commissioner of education to withhold and declare forfeited all state school funds due any county, city or independent school district in which white and colored children to not attend separate public schools."

Mr. Wren said he was going "as a citizen," and is not an officer of any pro-segregation organization. However, last July he was listed as a member of th eexecutive board of the Citizens Council.

NAACP Attorneys Ponder On Nashville's School Ruling

Daily World Jet. 1-25-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (NNPA)— NAACP attorneys are weighing the question of whether an appeal may be taken from the decision of Judge William E. Miller in the Federal District Court here on Jan. 21 approving the plan of the Nashville Board of Education for ending radial segregation in the first grade in the fall.

14 d (1)

Judge Miller, however, withheld his approval of a provision in the school board's gradual desegregation plan which allowed the board indefinite time for completing desegregation of the city public schools.

Z. Alexander Looby, NAACP attorney who represented the colored children, said he did not know whether an appeal from Judge Miller's ruling is permissible.

The pertinent provisions of the school board's plan which he upheld are:

1. Compulsory segregation based upon race is abolished in grade one of the elementary schools for the school year beginning in September, 1957.

2. A plan of school zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest school census without reference to race will be established for the administration of the first grade and of other grades as they are desegregated.

3. Every student entering the first grade will be permitted to attend the school designated for the zone in which he or she resides, subject to regulations which may be necessary in particular instances.

4. Applications for transfer of first grade students from the school

Daily World

Clement to Urge 'Moderation' In New Segregation Proposals

Journal + Constitution Jan. 1-6-57 P.5-C

Atlanta, Ga.

Legislation Would Classify Schools As Strictly Local Responsibilities

14d(1)

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5—Gov. Frank Clement has decided to take the lead in the 1957 legislative approach to the school segregation problem in Tennessee.

The administration will have its proposed legislation ready for the Legislature early next week, and Gov. Clement tentatively plans to address the Legislature late in the week on the segregation proposals.

The governor's bill, according to reliable reports, will be a "moderate" approach, and will actually leave the governor's position still a matter of speculation or certainly "middle-of-the-roadism."

The proposed bill will be designed to authorize local school boards, city, county and special school district boards, to assign students to schools within their jurisdiction.

Basic Idea of Bill

The basic idea will be that schools are strictly local responsibilities and wholly under local controls.

Thus in counties or cities where integration might be favored, it can be accomplished. It can well be delayed for long periods in other areas, presumably.

The bill reportedly will provide for assignment to schools by the superintendents, with appeals from such assignments to the local school boards, and thence into the courts if necessary.

There will be no provisions for assignment on basis of race, creed or color—"or previous condition of servitude." But the latitude for rules and regulations will be broad, such as permitting restrictions under school zoning plans, fitness of students, educational standards between schools, student preferences and similar regulations.

Stresses Two Points

The governor is expected to emphasize two points, namely:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court's decisions is the law of the land.

2. The state's public school system must not be threatened in any way.

In effect, the responsibility for integration, segregation, or a mixture will be entirely a local matter, and presumably different in the 95 counties and several hundred cities, according to their individual viewpoints.

Thus the state will assume no responsibility for integration or for the preservation of segregation — except in the state-operated institutions of higher learning. Presumably as many lawsuits as there are school boards would be necessary to determine the legality of action in that area.

The State Board of Education has previously adopted, and has had approved by the federal courts, a plan for gradual integration in the state colleges, starting with the senior classes next fall and completing the plan through four years. The University of Tennessee Board

TENNESSEE

of Trustees voted a similar plan at one time and then rescinded action and have taken no definite vote since.

The UT board is somewhat of an independent organization, with staggered terms that prevent a governor's control. The governor appoints the State Board of Education as a whole, however, and serves as chairman of both boards.

State administration leaders have polled at least a substantial part of the new Legislature, and report, unofficially, that a majority of the Senate and probably the House, favors a "moderate" approach to the segregation question — and will probably support the governor's program straight down the line on the burning issue.

There is some question whether the entire gamut of bills as proposed, and adopted in some other Southern states, will even be introduced. However, most of such proposals may well be bottled up in committee until after the administration bill has been passed, leaders predict.

By early consideration of the controversial question, the governor and his administration obviously hope to clear the way for concerted action on the administration program without the threat of the segregation fight hanging over the session.

The administration forces apparently will have the strength to organize both houses when the 80th General Assembly meets at noon Monday.

TENNESSEE GETS PUPIL-SHIFT PLAN

Times 1-24-C

Clement Offers Proposals to By-Pass Integration by Assigning Schools

Thurs. 1-10-57

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9—Gov. Frank G. Clement submitted to the Tennessee Legislature today a series of measures that would give local school boards "discretionary power" in resolving the public school desegregation controversy.

The Clement program was contained in five separate bills. At its heart was a proposal to authorize city and county school officials to assign pupils to particular schools on the basis of scholastic aptitude, sociological and psychological factors regarded as pertinent in determining "the best interests of the child and the community as a whole."

In a dramatic thirty-minute address before a special joint legislative session, Governor Clement outlined the complex of interracial incidents, political pressures and emotional fervor that has marked a hardening of the debate over public school desegregation in Tennessee in recent months.

Governor Clement was keynote speaker for the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last summer. His talk today was broadcast over a state radio hookup.

In impassioned language, the Governor defended his program as "honest and free of political quackery." He said that it was based on "sound constitutional principles" and that it would promote harmonious race relations while preserving "the efficiency of our public school system."

He stressed that he was strongly opposed to any amendment of the compulsory school-attendance law because such action would "likely lead to serious abuses." Elimination of compulsory attendance statutes as a "last resort" step toward eventual abolishment of public schools has been a featured segregationist plan in many of the Southern states.

Governor Clement declared that the long-troubled history of race relations in the South could not "be erased by judicial decree."

"But in our recognition of the existence of different backgrounds for white and Negro, we must not overlook the fact that the Negro is equal to the white in the eyes of the law and in the sight of God," he declared.

"When the Negro reads the Declaration of Independence," he continued, "when he hears our leaders speak of the rights of man, he knows that he is a man, he knows that he is an American, and he will never be content to be treated as anything less."

Clement Program Backs Tennessee Segregation

Evening Star Thurs. Jan. 10 1957

Washington, D.C.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10 (AP).—Gov. Frank Clement recommended yesterday a voluntary pupil assignment plan for preserving racially segregated public schools in Tennessee.

In a speech prepared for a joint session of the Legislature—his first public stand on the issue—Gov. Clement said he is making a "moderate" approach to the problem.

"I for one, will not be a party to any action which would imperil or endanger the continued existence of our public schools," he said.

Thurs. 1-10-57

He recommended five specific acts he wants the Legislature to pass:

1. A law allowing local school boards to maintain separate white and Negro schools for children whose parents choose for them to "attend school with members of their own race."

2. A law permitting local school boards to "place, assign and transfer" the pupils in their jurisdiction. The heart of the plan, this act would provide that local boards would base their decisions on "sociological, geographical, physical, psychological, fiscal, educational and any other factors. . . ."

3. An amendment to the existing law authorizing pupils to be transferred from one school system to another.

4. A law permitting two or more boards of education to establish, maintain and operate schools jointly.

5. A law amending the present school bus statute to agree with the rest of the program.

Gov. Clement said he thinks local school boards already have enough power in hiring, assigning and dismissing teachers, and recommended no changes in these laws.

He also disapproved of any changes in the present compulsory school attendance law, because, he said, "any weakening of these laws is likely to lead to serious abuses."

Gov. Clement said he studied the actions and experiences of other States — where pupil assignment plans have been among the most popular proposals for retaining segregated schools—but that he did not try to adopt laws "foreign to the educational system and to the jurisprudence of our state."

His program, he said, "is in harmony with and strengthens our present laws. It envisions no radical changes which would lead to the weakening, if not the destruction, of our present school system."

Analyzing the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, the Governor said the court "did not purport to take over the administration of the public schools. It expressly left that administration where it has always been, in the hands of the local school officials."

He emphasized what he said is the importance of giving local school boards the right and power to settle segregation issues as they arise and then leaving the problem to them.

Gov. Clement said the legislators "must recognize that any school system we may develop which is based upon a legal foundation of compulsory segregation will . . . be held unconstitutional . . . by the courts."

He said "a new legal foundation for our school system" must be developed "based upon a recognition of the realities of our situation. While the law may be changed, the facts have not."

He spoke to a Legislature which opened Monday and which already had before it two resolutions attacking the Supreme Court's decision.

The first, submitted by Gov. Clement's top legislative aides denounced the decision as a usurpation of power by the court.

The second, introduced Tuesday by three Democrats, struck at the Supreme Court in more blistering language.

It said the school decision, the decision striking down State sedition laws and others are "a most grievous and deplorable disrespect for declared and established law . . ."

Clement's Solution: Let Parents Choose

Constitution Jnue. 1-10-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 2

Would Allow Segregation By Local School Boards

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Gov. Frank Clement proposed a program today aimed at allowing local school boards to maintain racially segregated schools for children whose parents want them.

He asked the Legislature for legislation providing both for voluntary segregation and for pupil assignment authority based on any factor "material in the best interest of the particular child."

KNOW NEEDS BEST

He said his proposals would "allow the local school officials who are most familiar with the needs and wishes of their people to choose their own course "in meeting problems raised by the U.S. Supreme Court ban on public school segregation.

Clement listed six principles on which he based his plan:

1. Its basic purpose "must be the preservation and promotion of peaceful and harmonious relations between the races. Our new system must not deprive any minority group of its right to equal treatment but . . . must not inflict wrongs upon the majority."

2. It must "provide adequate education opportunities for all our children."

3. "We must give our people the opportunity of choosing without force or compulsion the course which best suits their needs or desires."

4. It must leave the control of local affairs in the hands of local officials.

5. Local officials "must have the fullest powers and descretion compatible with a democratic government."

6. The system must "provide those checks and balances . . . essential to the prevention of arbitrary action. . ."

ASSIGNMENT CONTROL

Clement proposed laws for setting up a school system in which parents would voluntarily choose whether their children would attend a segregated or integrated school.

They would allow local boards to operate such schools and permit the boards to assign students on sociological, geographical, psychological and other factors."

Other proposed laws would permit high school as well as elementary pupils to be transferred from one school system to another; allow boards to operate schools jointly; and change the school bus law to agree with the rest of the program.

Court Backs Nashville's Start on Integration

Constitution P. 1

Atlanta, Ga. Jnue. 1-22-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP) — Federal Judge William E. Miller today approved Nashville's "partial plan" for beginning school desegregation with the first grade next September but he called for a "complete plan" by next Dec. 31.

The portions of the Nashville plan receiving approval included provisions for transfers of students on a voluntary basis when desegregation would place them among a majority of the opposite race.

Judge Miller handed down his ruling in a suit by parents of 21 Negro and two white children seeking admission to school now reserved for the opposite race.

He approved five points of the Nashville school board's six-point desegregation plan, but he disapproved a sixth which called for "further study" of the problem by a committee directed to report next Dec. 31.

Of the sixth point, Judge Miller said:

"It is manifest that paragraph six makes the plan submitted partial and incomplete, and that is in effect simply a proposal for indefinite postponement of further desegregation, directly contrary to the mandate of the Supreme Court that full compliance with its ruling shall be accomplished with all deliberate speed."

Judge Miller approved other provisions of the school board plan, including:

1. Compulsory segregation based upon race is abolished in grade one of the elementary schools of the city of Nashville for the scholastic year beginning in September 1957.

Constitution

2. A plan of school zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest scholastic census without reference to race will be established for the administration of the first grade and of other grades as hereafter desegregated.

P. 9

3. Every student entering the first grade will be permitted to attend the school designated for the zone in which he or she resides, subject to regulations that may be necessary in particular instances.

Jnue. 1-22-57

IN FIRST GRADE

4. Applications for transfer of first-grade students from the school of their zone to another school will be given careful consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause therefor is shown and when transfer is practicable.

5. The following will be regarded as some of the valid conditions to support application for transfer:

(a) When a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only; (b) when a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only; (c) when a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of students in that school or in his or her grades are of a different race."

Would Start Integration In 1st Grade

Post Herald Jnue. 1-22-57

B'ham Ala.

Provides Transfers From 'Majority' Of Opposite Race

P. 1

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge William E. Miller today approved Nashville's "partial plan" for beginning school desegregation with the first grade next September, but he called for a "complete plan" by next Dec. 31.

The portions of the Nashville plan receiving approval included provisions for transfers of students on a voluntary basis when desegregation would place them among a majority of the opposite race.

Under the ruling Nashville would be the first city in Tennessee to schedule desegregation at the elementary school level and the second to desegregate below the college level.

Twelve Negroes were admitted to Clinton High School this year under a federal court order in action that has been followed by numerous incidents of violence.

Judge Miller handed down his ruling in a suit by parents of 21 Negro and two white children seeking admission to school now reserved for the opposite race.

He approved five points of the Nashville School Board's six-point desegregation plan, but he disapproved a sixth which called for "further study" of the problem by a committee directed to report next Dec. 31.

Of the sixth point, Judge Miller said:

"It is manifest that Paragraph six makes the plan submitted partial and incomplete, and that it is in effect simply a proposal for indefinite postponement of further desegregation, directly contrary to the mandate of the Supreme Court that full compliance with its ruling shall be accomplished with all deliberate speed."

The sixth pragraph of the Nashville School Board's proposal for desegregation reads:

"The instruction committee is directed to continue its study of the problem and to recommend by Dec. 31, 1957, the time of and the number of grades to be included in the next step to be taken in further abolishing of compulsory segregation."

Judge Miller approved other provisions of the school board plan, including:

1. Compulsory segregation based upon race is abolished in grade one of the elementary schools of the City of Nashville for the scholastic year beginning in September, 1957.

2. A plan of school zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest scholastic census without reference to race will be established for the administration of the first grade and of other grades as hereafter desegregated.

Post Herald

3. Every student entering the first grade will be permitted to attend the school designated for the zone in which he or she resides, subject to regulations that may be necessary in particular instances.

P. 5

4. Applications for transfer of first grade students from the school of their zone to another school will be given careful consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause therefore is shown and when transfer is practicable.

5. The following will be regarded as some of the valid conditions to support application for transfer:

(a) When a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only; (b) When a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only; (c) When a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of students in that school or in his or her grades are of a different race."

Nashville school officials said in announcing their plan that it was designed to end compulsory segregation without instituting compulsory integration in its place.

Gov. Frank Clement has proposed legislation, already passed by the lower House of the General Assembly, aimed at a similar solution of the desegregation problem.

Clement's plan would specifically allow for voluntary segregation in addition to a pupil assignment plan based upon numerous factors "in the interest of the individual child."

Integration Foes March On Nashville

Herald-Tribune New York Wed. 2-13-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12 (AP).—Segregationists calling for an end to racial mixing in Tennessee schools marched on the state capitol today.

P. 15

Nearly 100 state troopers were on hand when a motorcade of 200 Confederate flag-waving segregationists rolled up to the capitol to call for stiffer school segregation legislation. The demonstrators carried signs asking the Legislature, which was in session, to "save our schools" by enacting stiffer school segregation safeguards.

Jack Kershaw, vice-president of the pro-segregation Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, and other leaders of the motorcade tried unsuccessfully to see Gov. Frank Clement before the group swarmed into the Senate and House galleries.

Before entering the gallery, the segregationists had to leave their signs and banners behind. One placard asked "If Clement's (segregation) bill is good, why is Clinton still integrated?"

The sign referred to Gov. Clement's "voluntary" segregation package which was overwhelmingly approved by the Legislature. The plan gives county school authorities strong transfer and pupil assignment powers, and therefore puts integration on a local option basis.

'Race Strife' Workshop In Tennessee Described

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Georgia segregation leaders were told today that an undercover agent "infiltrated" a "racial strife" workshop in Tennessee which, it developed, was open to everybody.

T. V. Williams Jr., executive secretary of the Georgia Education Commission, reported to the legislature-created group that leaders of every recent major racial incident in the South since the Supreme Court's school integration decision gathered on Labor Day week-end at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle.

He added that the purpose of the Tennessee meeting was to discuss "methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance."

Williams said a state employe, Ed Friend, worked as an "undercover agent who made contact and infiltrated" the four-day biracial meeting.

In addition to his own report, Williams placed in evidence some 50 exhibits including pamphlets and 35 pictures allegedly made by Friend at the meeting. They included pictures of mixed dancing and other social activities by some of the people present.

Later it was learned that newsmen who covered the Monteagle session reported the meetings were all open to the press. Accounts of the speeches and discussions were published at the time along with photographs of the integrated audiences.

Williams, however, insisted that the seminars were closed. He added that the meeting was opened to the press for photographs and interviews only at the start of the session.

"Our evidence represents coverage of the full meetings," he said.

Gov. Marvin Griffin presided at today's meeting. He heads the 21-member commission which is composed of top ranking state officials and political leaders. The commission was set up by a resolution of the 1953 Legislature and its primary function is to find ways to prevent integration in the public schools.

Williams said that "since 1928 there has been a history of relations between Communism and subversion and race relations in the South."

He said some of those present at the Monteagle meeting were "representative leaders" of the Tuskegee, Ala., bus boycott; the Tallahassee, Fla., bus incident, the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, the South Carolina-NAACP school teachers incident, the Koinonia inter-racial fare, Americus, Ga., and Clinton, Tenn. school incidents.

The commission officials said Aubrey Williams, publisher of a farm magazine at Montgomery, and one-time director of the former National Youth Administration, attended the Tennessee meeting. He identified Aubrey Williams as one of the executives of the Highlander school.

"Few people have done as much to stir racial tension in the South as has Aubrey Williams, the executive secretary said.

The GEC spokesman said others present at the Highlander meeting included:

The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus integration-boycott squabble; Rosa Parks, a participant in the Montgomery dispute; Horton; Rev. John B. Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago; Maurice McCracken, affiliated with Neighborhood House, Cincinnati; Ralph Helstein, a labor leader; Abner W. Berry, a columnist of The Daily Worker; Donald L. West, Georgia native and longtime controversial figure in Communist investigations.

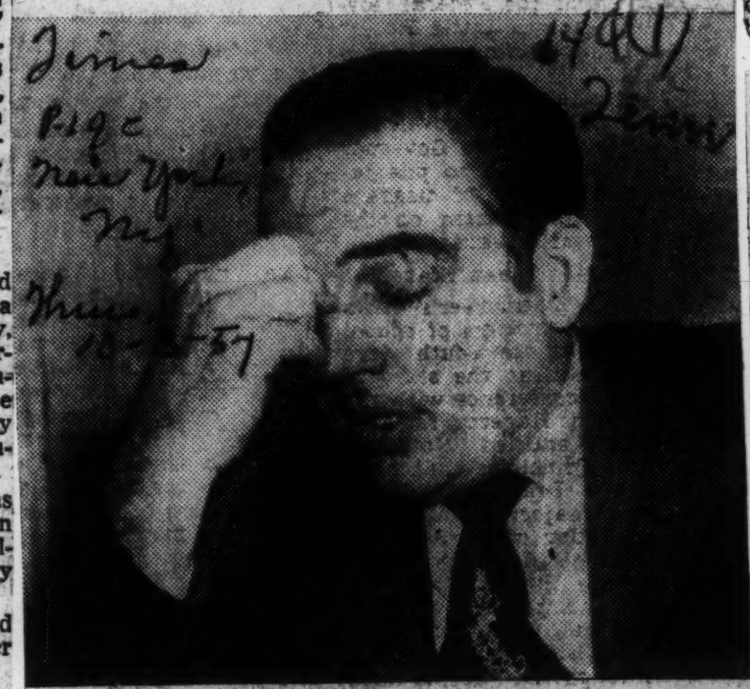
Sitting in on the commission meeting as "observers" were Mark Hawes, Tampa, counsel for the Florida Investigating Committee, and Alabama Asst. Atty Gens. Noel Baker and Joe Malone.

Memphis Police Prevent Trouble

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 14 Police arrived in time to prevent what could have been a student riot here last week. White students were attempting to block the path of Negro pupils who were on their way to an all-Negro school when police appeared on the scene.

Bible-Quoting Governor

Frank Goad Clement



Associated Press Wirephoto

"Precious Lord, take our hand, lead us on!"
(Governor Clement in Washington yesterday)

Man in the News

FRANK GOAD CLEMENT is a Bible-quoting Southerner. He says that he does not like to see whites and Negroes mix in schools. But he also declares that he took an oath as Governor of Tennessee to uphold the Constitution—and he has accordingly used troops to enforce school integration.

Yesterday Governor Clement left Washington, the last to depart of a team of four Southern Governors who are seeking to settle the dispute between President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas over the use of Federal troops in Little Rock's school integration dispute. Governor Clement was hoping and praying and offering suggestions—the voice of moderation and mediation.

Governor Clement has faced the race problem in border-state dimensions. West Tennessee is a pocket of the Old South, delta land and Memphis, that is oriented toward Mississippi and its last-ditch desire to daunt desegregation. But the remaining two-thirds of Tennessee is sophisticated, intellectual Nashville and the mountain country, segregationist by preference but prepared to compromise in practice.

A year ago, Clinton — in the mountain country—introduced integration in its high school. Governor Clement said the problem was one for local authorities. When this group had to appeal for state aid after outsiders fomented agitation, he sent state police and tank-led National Guardsmen to enable the Negro pupils to keep attending the white school. This year, first graders in Nashville integrated, with some friction, but the city handled the task on its own.

All-Out Orator

His role of conciliation might appear a bit startling to those who know him primarily for his fire-breathing keynote speech at the 1956 Democratic National Convention. On that occasion, he excoriated both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and President Eisenhower—"the vice hatchet man slinging slander and spreading half-truths while the Top Man peers down the green fairways of indifference."

Even then the welkin-ringing oratory of political combat had its characteristic Clement finale: "Precious Lord, take out hand, lead us on!" His friends consider him to be a devoutly religious man.

Last January, he sponsored legislation in Tennessee to authorize local officials to assign pupils by scholastic-aptitude, sociological and psychological factors. This was a paying of respects to segregation that has since been eyed askance in Federal Court.

But the Governor sponsored it with a statement that "in recognition of the existence of different backgrounds for white and Negro, we must not overlook the fact that the Negro is equal to the white in the eyes of the law and in the sight of God."

National Horizon Beckons

There are those who say his eyes are lifted beyond the end of his term in January, 1959. He cannot constitutionally seek re-election as Governor, but there might always be a national horizon and a possible vice presidential nomination in 1960.

Only 37 years old last June 2, he has earned a law degree, was a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent at 21—the minimum age is 23—and was a second lieutenant of military police in World War II. He was general counsel for the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, state commander of the American Legion and State chairman of the Young Democrats Club before being elected Governor in 1952 and 1954.

A handsome six-footer, he is married to blonde Lucille Christianson, who worked as a receptionist at a radio station to finance her husband's education. They have three sons, Robert, Frank Jr. and James Gary.

Governor Clement has confidence. In 1955, he opened an address at Olney, Ill., by praying for rain to break a long drought. Within five minutes, rain poured down on the parched prairie. The Governor went on reading his prepared text—from a waterproofed manuscript.

Moderation and Mediation

Clement Doesn't Like Races Mixing At School, but He Backs Constitution

© New York Times News Service

New York, Oct. 7.—Frank Goad Clement is a Bible-quoting Southerner.

He says that he does not like to see whites and Negroes mix in schools.

But he also declares that he took an oath as Governor of Tennessee to uphold the Constitution—and he has accordingly used troops to enforce school integration.

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'Equal In Eyes of The Law'

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Was An F.B.I. Agent at Age of 21

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Tennessee Gov. Says: 'No Federal Troops!'

NEW YORK — (INS) Frank Clement of Tennessee has been classed a a "Moderate" in the battle over integration of schools in the South, said "The problem is one for the nation as a whole, not just the South."

The youthful Governor, who keynoted the 1956 National Democratic Convention, was asked whether he felt a "More sympathetic attitude in the North toward the South's racial problems" might aid in their solution.

"Chicago, Levittown, San Francisco, Detroit and other localities have proved," He said, "That the problem of mixed races living in a single place is not a Southern problem but a condition which demands the prayerful attention and consideration of all good Americans . . . every race, creed and color."

Asked how he though Southern governors could best avoid such federal-state deadlocks as developed in Little Rock this Fall, Clement would answer only for his own state, saying:

"Federal ttroops will not march in Tennessee. Law and order within the state of Tennessee will be upheld by Tennesseans."

The governor declined, in an interview with International News Service representatives, to comment on when he felt all of Tennessee's schools would be integrated

He then was asked what steps, if any, his office was taking to aid school districts of the state deal with the integration problem, and replied:

"I think that local officials should be given every opportunity to handle their own local problems on a local level."

The governor was in New York to make the principal speech last night at a dinner of the Citizens Traffic Safety Board, Inc.

Prior to the dinner he was asked what he regarded as the most effective steps taken by Tennessee to improve the state's safety record. He said that "primarily," he had "divorced the Tennessee highway patrol from politics." And he added:

"I have instructed them (The Patrol) that their first duty is not handling law enforcement problems normally relegated to local officials but, rather, saving lives on Tennessee highways."

Clement said he considered "The Most Appalling Thing" about the continuing high traffic death toll was "The Failure of The Public To Recognize the seriousness of The Traffic Safety Problem."

In Tennessee, he said, "I think we have communicated this seriousness to the public through the means of a dramatic safety program."

Cause and Effect

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Sun. 9-15-57

Although there is apparently no direct connection between the dynamiting in Nashville and the defiance in Little Rock, the two situations are nevertheless related. Defiance begets violence. Extremism is encouraged by example. Far from serving the cause of law and order, Governor Faubus' interference with the desegregation ordered by the Federal court in Arkansas has had the opposite effect. The bloodlusm in Nashville is not an after-the-fact justification for Mr. Faubus' action; it is, in the judgment of Nashville authorities, at least partly the result of his action.

Fortunately, Nashville police have moved quickly to identify the culprits who blew up a school where a single Negro child was enrolled in first grade. This sort of gangsterism must be repugnant to all thinking people of Tennessee, whatever their individual views. As the assistant superintendent of schools commented, "This is no longer a matter of segregation or desegregation. This is a matter of sheer lawlessness. We're up against thugs." It is noteworthy that outside agitators, including the familiar John Kasper, have been fanning emotions in Nashville.

The cumulative effect of the incidents and threats of racial violence in Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and elsewhere is to present a hideous picture of America, especially abroad—and more than half the population of the world is non-white. One can only give humble thanks for the quiet courage of the Negroes who have borne humiliation without retaliation, and for the compassion of the white persons who have refused to surrender their human sympathy and decency to mob spirit.

If the destruction in Nashville serves to shock sober citizens of the South into asserting themselves, there will be some gain. For a monster is loose in the land, the monster of mobism and violence. This monster was not created by the Supreme Court school desegregation decision of 1954; it has always existed, but it has usually been confined. When the 1954 decision was announced as the sequel to a long line of previous decisions which had been accepted, the initial reaction was moderate. Even Governor Stanley of Virginia, for example, looked toward compliance.

What fed and nourished the monster was the sops tossed it by supposedly responsible leaders. It is little wonder, when prominent men talked of interposition and massive resistance, when 96 members of Congress signed a manifesto excoriating the Supreme Court, when a Governor set himself above the law of the land, that mob rule got its head.

The mob of course is ultimately just as destructive of Southern interests and institutions as of the national interest. There is only one way to confine the monster. That is to uphold the supremacy of law, and this is the challenge to good citizens everywhere.

Steps to enforce the law of the land have been taken in Little Rock with the Federal court summons served on Governor Faubus. The Sept. 20 date for his appearance gives time for solutions if it is used constructively. The Department of Justice could wisely suggest a hearing before a three-judge panel, not to supplant Judge Davies but to broaden the effect of the court action. The Federal Government also could offer to help maintain law and order in a situation in which tensions are increasing. It could cooperate in every reasonable effort to assist the Governor in taking himself off the hook.

What the Federal Government cannot do is compromise on the basic issue. There can be no compromise with mobism; and school desegregation must proceed in Little Rock this fall on the basis of the plan established by the School Board and ordered by the court. The quickest way to halt the mob, in Little Rock, Nashville and wherever else, is to make it entirely clear that there will be no temporizing in enforcing the law of the land.

Freedom Of Choice And The Tennessee Ruling

Courier Atlanta Ga. P. 8 Tues. 10-8-57

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

U. S. District Judge William E. Miller's ruling that Tennessee's voluntary segregation plan is "clearly unconstitutional" casts a shadow of unknown size over Alabama's "Freedom of Choice" plan and its implementing laws. 14 d(1)

The similarities and differences are technical, but the intent is the same. Judge Miller didn't seem to weigh the specific provisions of Tennessee's law, holding simply that it was unconstitutional on its face. And there is little reason to suppose that Alabama's law—which gives children the freedom to choose to go to schools of their own race or not go at all—would impress him either.

This right to elect segregated schools, and thus make segregation voluntary rather than enforced, is only one feature of the Alabama plan. The defense range all the way to abolition of schools if deemed necessary.

But the growing number of adverse rulings of the Miller type suggests we are fooling ourselves if we think cleverly worded laws will preserve segregation.

Again, Alabama will be well advised to avoid as long as possible any federal court test of either the Freedom of Choice plan or the Placement Law. They are skillfully drawn measures. But, to repeat an eariler observation, the federal courts have shown no inclination to read laws of the type.

Thus the brilliant feints and parries may be to no avail.

Nashville Integration Proceeds by Injunction

Star Washington D.C.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17 (AP).—Hundreds of Nashville children trooped back to elementary schools with integrated first grade classes today under protection of a Federal court injunction and vigilant city police.

There were no incidents whatever in contrast to those which disrupted the start of mixed first grade classes last week and which was climaxed by a school dynamiting. PA 5

Classes resumed after a long damage. Classes were being conducted on a morning and week end which included yesterday off to go to the State Fair. afternoon schedule in undamaged and hastily repaired classrooms. The one Negro enrolled there did not show up today.

Sharply increased attendance was recorded at the six integrated schools, where last week's violence kept hundreds of children at home.

Picket lines, which segregationists established at the schools last week, had disappeared.

Federal Judge William E. Miller issued an injunction late yesterday to prevent interference with orderly integration first grade classes as decreed by him several months ago.

The Federal injunction replaces a temporary restraining order Judge Miller issued last Thursday.

It forbids John Kasper and nine others or anyone acting in concert with them from interfering with desegregation of the first graders.

Negroes Back In School

Most of the 12 Negroes enrolled in mixed classes were in school today.

Back in operation was the Hattie Cotton Elementary School, where a dynamite blast last Tuesday caused heavy

Two Names Deleted

Judge Miller ordered two names deleted from an original list of 12 defendants.

He said insufficient evidence was presented to connect Wilson Lee Brown with the disorders, and James Jarrell had not been located or served with the temporary order.

Besides Kasper, those still named in the injunction are Fred Stroud, John F. McCurrio, Vincent A. Crimmons, Mrs. Margaret L. Conquest, Mrs. Mary B. Stinson, James Harris, J. A. Stinson, Paul McConnell and Emmett Carr. Jarrel and Carr were not present in court.

Kasper has been behind bars most of the time since last Wednesday and was fined $200 in City Court on four misdemeanor charges.

Can't Make $2,500 Bond

When that bond was posted, county officials put him in jail on a grand jury indictment charging him with inciting to riot.

He has been unable to make $2,500 bond. Court officials said he probably will be tried at the September term of Davidson County Criminal Court.

Conviction of inciting to riot carries a maximum penalty of 11 months and 29 days in the county workhouse, and $1,000 fine.

Kasper has twice been convicted of violating a Federal court injunction for his anti-integration activities at Clinton last year.

Defense lawyers strongly argued yesterday that specific terms forbidding boycott or picketing should not be included in the injunction, because this would violate rights of freedom of speech.

Judge Miller said these activities may be permitted under normal circumstances, but the court had a right to forbid them in the context of violence which accompanied admission of 15 colored first graders to five Nashville schools on Monday of last week.

The injunction, Judge Miller said, "in no way should be read out of context."

Beyond border states—

Only handful of Southern schools have integrated

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5 —Slightly more than one-fourth of the biracial school districts in 17 Southern and border states were on a desegregated basis at the height of tension in the fourth school year since the U. S. Supreme Court decision, Southern School News reported here Saturday.

Of 2985 biracial districts, the publication said, 751 had begun or accomplished the desegregation process. All but 15 of these were in border states and the District of Columbia.

IN A MONTH which saw the first dispatch of federal troops to a scene of school strife and the first bombing of a public school building, West Virginia became the first state to end segregation in all its biracial school districts. Kentucky reported desegregation in six additional districts for a total of 105 and Oklahoma reported 214 of 243 biracial districts desegregated, two of them last month.

Seven states conducted all classes during September with public schools tightly segregated. They were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. Mississippi reported no school entry petitions or attempts, while one effort in Alabama resulted in violence.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS also noted withdrawal of some Negroes from desegregated schools, notably at Ozark, Ark., and at Louisville, Ky., and the failure of any Negroes to show up at Clay, Ky., newly desegregated school which was the scene of strife last year. Negro students also withdrew from a school in Charlotte, N. C., and a school at Deale, Md., under alleged harassment by white pupils or parents.

The stay of a court order in Virginia averted a showdown in Arlington County over the state's pupil placement law, and Southern School News reported that this action "also means that the showdown over the state's resistance policy may come in Norfolk, Newport News or Charlottesville (where court actions are pending) just as soon as in Arlington."

A SUMMARY of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA—Public schools opened on a segregated basis with an incident at one school in Birmingham where a Negro minister was beaten after trying unsuccessfully to enroll his two daughters.

ARKANSAS — Two districts desegregated their schools as planned, but a third tried desegregation and abandoned it, and a fourth called it off. The fifth district with desegregation plans—Little Rock—saw state troops at first block Negro pupils, then demonstrations following withdrawal of the militia, and finally federal troop enforcement of the desegregation order under President Eisenhower's direction.

DELAWARE — State school officials readied a desegregation plan for all segregated districts but said they would not release it pending a court decision.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA —The new president of the District's board of education said the one-year integration plan had made the changeover from segregation a success.

FLORIDA — Police barricades were erected around a Pompano Beach school after rumors that Negroes would attempt to enroll there. None appeared.

GEORGIA—Southern governors, meeting at Sea Island, arranged a conference of five of their number (one later withdrew) with President Eisenhower to discuss the Little Rock situation and school integration generally.

KENTUCKY — Minor disturbances occurred at Sturgis, where 18 Negroes enrolled under protection of state police and where, last year, National Guard troops were maintained for 18 days. The state now reports 105 desegregated districts.

LOUISIANA — Schools opened uneventfully—and segregated—with little tension and no violence reported.

MARYLAND — Whites and Negroes were reported attending classes together in 275 of the state's 1000 schools, while some disorders occurred at one school, and a lone Negro child was withdrawn from a second school.

MISSISSIPPI — Schools opened segregated and without any entry petitions being filed as a study showed a Negro population shift into Jackson, the capital city, with whites moving to the suburbs.

MISSOURI—A third-year integration study in Kansas City showed that shifts in school population largely followed the general housing pattern, as it in turn altered.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state's three newly-desegregated school districts were reported quiet a few weeks after schools opened, although one Negro girl withdrew from a Charlotte school after reported white student harassment.

OKLAHOMA — Two more school districts were desegregated—both as the result of court action.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Public schools opened peacefully —and segregated. A Negro college which had accepted a white Hungarian refugee lost acceptance of its graduates for teacher certification, reportedly because of the presence on the faculty of three persons whom the president had sought unsuccessfully to remove.

TENNESSEE — With three exceptions, Tennessee's school districts remained segregated. Schools opened without incident this year at Clinton, strife-torn in 1956, and a building was bombed in Nashville as first-grade desegregation was completed under police protection.

TEXAS—The Dallas school board voted to appeal court-ordered desegregation for the mid-Winter term.

VIRGINIA — A last-minute court order averted a showdown in Arlington County on whether schools would be closed to prevent integration. Use of the pupil placement law was restrained by a court in Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA—The state became the first to end segregation in all its biracial districts when Hampshire County opened two of its schools to Negroes.

Nashville School Board OK's Desegregation Plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4 (U.P.)—The Nashville School Board today approved a "parents preference" plan for complete desegregation of city schools.

The plan would provide for schools for whites, schools for Negroes and integrated schools.

The board said it would submit the plan to Federal Judge William E. Miller next week. Miller had told the board to submit a plan for complete school desegregation by Dec. 31.

Integration of the first grade got under way here this Fall. The board said the plan provided for "no compulsory segregation or integration."

Central part of the plan is a census to be conducted each year among parents. The census would determine "which parents desire their children to attend school with members of their own race and which desire that their children attend with members of another race."

The plan calls for three groups of schools of "equal standards and facilities" in accordance with the preference of parents.

Nashville Okays Segregated Plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5 (AP)—A plan for maintaining segregated schools on a voluntary basis has been adopted by the Nashville school board.

The plan, backed by an organization of white parents, was adopted Wednesday by the board and will be submitted to the United States district court here.

The court has ordered the board to submit by Dec. 31 a plan for ending compulsory segregation beyond the first grade, following up the integration of 6-year-olds last September.

The adopted plan calls for rezoning school districts here so that every child could attend a school with members of his own race only or an integrated school, as his parents might choose.

The preference of parents—the proposed basis for maintaining both separate and integrated schools—would be determined through a yearly census.

Board chairman Elmer Pettit said after the adoption, "we feel that a lot of people support this plan, so we feel obliged to present it to the court. We will do whatever the court says."

The board last August asked Federal Judge William E. Miller to decide whether it could make use of 1957 state laws which provided for voluntary school segregation. He said the laws were unconstitutional.

INTEGRATION PLAN SET IN TENNESSEE

6 of 7 State Colleges Given Desegregation Program for September, 1958

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8—Desegregation of six of Tennessee's state-operated colleges next September was approved today by the State Board of Education.

The only state-financed institution of higher learning not affected by the action was the University of Tennessee, which is controlled by a separate board.

Acting under authority granted by the 1957 Legislature, the State Board of Education today empowered each college under its control to establish minimum requirements for admitting new students. The "selective devices," the board said, shall be used to limit enrollment to the capacity of the institutions and "shall apply equally to all prospective students."

The new plan replaces a program of gradual desegregation that was put into operation in 1955 but subsequently invalidated by the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. That plan had required integration of one class each year, and would have resulted in full integration in the fall of 1959.

J. M. Smith, president of Memphis State University, said he would have new entrance requirements for his college ready to submit to the board in February.

Temporary Halt Seen

Quill Cope, chairman of the board of Education, interpreted the board's action to mean that there would be no further integration of the state colleges before next fall. Mr. Cope is also State Education Commissioner.

Two previously all-white colleges already have admitted a few Negroes to graduate classes. Also, two white students were admitted last year to the Agricultural and Industrial University, a previously all-Negro institution in Nashville.

Howard Warf of Hohenwald, chairman of the board's Committee to Draft a Desegregation Plan, submitted the plan to establish "selective devices."

"I have been advised by the State Attorney-General," he commented, "that this is the best we can do under the circumstances."

The board's action grew out of a suit brought by Negroes for admission to the Memphis State University. No Negroes yet have been admitted to the University, and Mr. Smith had said none would be before next fall.

The University of Tennessee had admitted Negroes to some of its graduate colleges, but undergraduate classes still are segregated. The university's board has taken no action toward adopting an integration program.

Effects of Desegregation Decisions Are Surveyed

Impact Spreads Beyond South, Schools

By PHILIP M. CARDEN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14 (AP) —The U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decisions set off the greatest constitutional crisis since the Civil War, with an impact which has spread far beyond the South and the schools in three years.

Prof. Paul H. Sanders of Vanderbilt University Law School, director of the Race Relations Law Reporter, documents these conclusions in a summary in the current edition of the Reporter of legal developments in the first three years of the new legal principle.

The article summarizes court cases, legislative action and other materials, most of which were published in full text by the Reporter as they occurred through the first three years of the crisis.

"The Supreme Court's proclamation and the action in many of the Southern states to avert the effect of the pronouncement," Sanders wrote, "have produced a Constitutional crisis of unprecedented magnitude in the period since 1865.

"Congressional debate over civil rights and even the controversial reception of other recent Supreme Court decisions are all parts of the larger pattern.

"The dynamism of the 1954 school decisions is demonstrated by the fact that the principle... has been applied... to invalidate legalized racial segregation in governmentally owned recreational facilities and in local as well as interstate transportation facilities.

"Whether the principle will be considered broad enough to invalidate... any racial distinction based on law or supported by governmental authority remains to be determined."

Overrides 1830 Will Aims

Sanders noted that the impact has also extended beyond the Southern states, citing the Pennsylvania case in which the new principle overrode the 1830 will of Stephen Girard setting up a fund for white male orphans, because the fund was administered by the City of Philadelphia.

He also cited school segregation cases in Ohio, California, New Jersey and New York which reflected the impact of the decisions.

"The decisions do not, of course, reach directly 'merely private' racial discrimination in such matters as employment or in the use of accommodations normally open to the public," he said.

"But added impetus has been given to enacting additional state statutes and municipal ordinances invalidating such discrimination."

Subsequent school litigation, Sanders noted, has clarified the picture with these points:

That the states are not required to mix the races, or require them to attend schools or deprive them of the right of choosing their schools, but merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation.

That state use of the police power label for its action does not in itself carry magic which will limit the effect of the principle.

That questions raised as to the validity of the 14th Amendment—the basis of the principle—is a political question which the courts will not pass on.

Sanders said none of the interposition resolutions passed by some Southern states has been used to defend segregation in court action. In fact, he said, the Virginia resolution had resulted in invalidating companion legislation which had been pleaded by the state.

Delaware, D. C. Cases

He cited the wide variety in the method and extent of implementation in the decisions by the lower courts even in the five cases immediately before the high court in the original litigation.

In the Delaware and District of Columbia cases immediate compliance was undertaken by the school authorities involved.

In the Kansas case which has provided general title for the consolidated group, Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, a desegregation plan involving some delay and free choice was approved.

In the South Carolina and Virginia cases no time limit was set in the lower court decrees and no steps toward desegregation have been taken.

In other cases the courts have approved a variety of local plans for gradual or immediate desegregation. In some cases officials submitted no plan, immediate desegregation was ordered and in other requests for delays were granted.

Hoxie, Clinton Decisions

Sanders also noted the injunction actions taken in Hoxie, Ark., to protect school officials undertaking desegregation without court order, and in Clinton, Tenn., to protect officials acting under court order. These decisions provided precedent for the recent injunction in Nashville.

The summary of pupil placement laws allowing school boards to assign pupils on factors other than race showed sharply varying results in the courts turning on the wording of the individual statutes and the peculiar facts of individual cases.

Sanders said affirmative state action to resist the court's decree have included principally legislative and administrative moves aimed at curbing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But the mass of litigation resulting from the segregation cases has brought no novel developments in court procedures, and most of the cases reaffirmed established principles as to the right to fair jury trials free of racial prejudice.

Nashville Airs Schools Plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5 (U.P.) — The Nashville School Board's "parents' preference" plan of desegregation was ready today for submission to a Federal court.

The plan would provide schools in three classifications for whites only, for Negroes only, and for parents who prefer integration.

The board said a census would be conducted each year to determine which parents desire their children to attend school with members of their own race and which desire that the attend with members of another race."

The plan was worked out under an order from Federal Judge William Miller, who instructed the board to submit by Dec. 31 a plan calling for desegregation of all grades in the city schools.

Coy Ennix, a Negro member of the school board, was the only dissenter to the plan made public by the board yesterday. "I conscientiously object both as a board member and an attorney," he said. "The plan is unconstitutional."

The proposal was presented to the board in rough form by the Parents' Preference Committee, which claims 6000 members in the city.

"The plan conforms to the U. S. Supreme Court decision and is based on the 14th Amendment," the Committee said. "Liberty or right of choice, duly administered, is equally important to all citizens and the very heart and soul of the plan cannot be denied."

School Board temporary Chairman Henry Pettit said in his opinion the plan could be carried out without building new schools.

Nashville Board Votes Plan For Voluntary Segregation

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5 (AP)—A plan for maintaining segregated schools on a voluntary basis has been adopted by the Nashville school board.

The plan, backed by an organization of white parents, was adopted yesterday and will be submitted to the U.S. District Court here.

The court has ordered the board to submit by December 31 a plan for ending compulsory segregation beyond the first grade, following up the integration of 6-year-olds last September.

The adopted plan calls for rezoning school districts here so that every child could attend a school with members of his own race only, or an integrated school, as his parents might choose.

The preference of parents—the proposed basis for maintaining both separate and integrated schools—would be determined through a yearly census.

Board Chairman Elmer Pettit said after the adoption, "We feel that a lot of people support this plan, so we feel obliged to present it to the court. We will do whatever the court says."

Nashville Negroes Cool To Mixing Plan

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Wed 8-28-57 p. 1

By UNITED PRESS

Negro and white pupil registration went off quietly in Nashville Tuesday with only 13 of 126 eligible Negro pupils signing up for first grade classes as the Tennessee city launched its "gradual" desegregation plan.

Segregationist John Kasper in the background, threatening dynamite and shotgun [illegible] Negroes who refuse to [illegible] the previously all-white [illegible]

Kasper, who played a leading role in the Clinton, Tenn., racial [illegible] last year, addressed a [illegible] crowd on the steps of the Nashville courthouse following the first day of biracial registration.

School Supt. W. H. Oliver called Kasper "an intruder" and said he was "very pleased with the way things went today."

OFFICIAL PLEASED

"I am pleased so few Negroes sought admittance to white schools because I think this is an indication that the Negroes think pretty well of the schools the school board has provided for them," he said.

The 13 Negro youngsters registered in five schools, most of them in fringe neighborhoods. One white child was registered in an all-Negro school.

In other areas of the South, Negroes were registering at Clinton for the second year of mixed classes and in North Carolina in three large cities — Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem—scheduled integrated classes in the wake of legal maneuvering by protesting parents.

The Nashville integration of first grades was the city's answer to a federal court order to produce an integration plan. The court has until December to decide on a complete plan to comply fully with the Supreme Court's order for gradual desegregation of public schools.

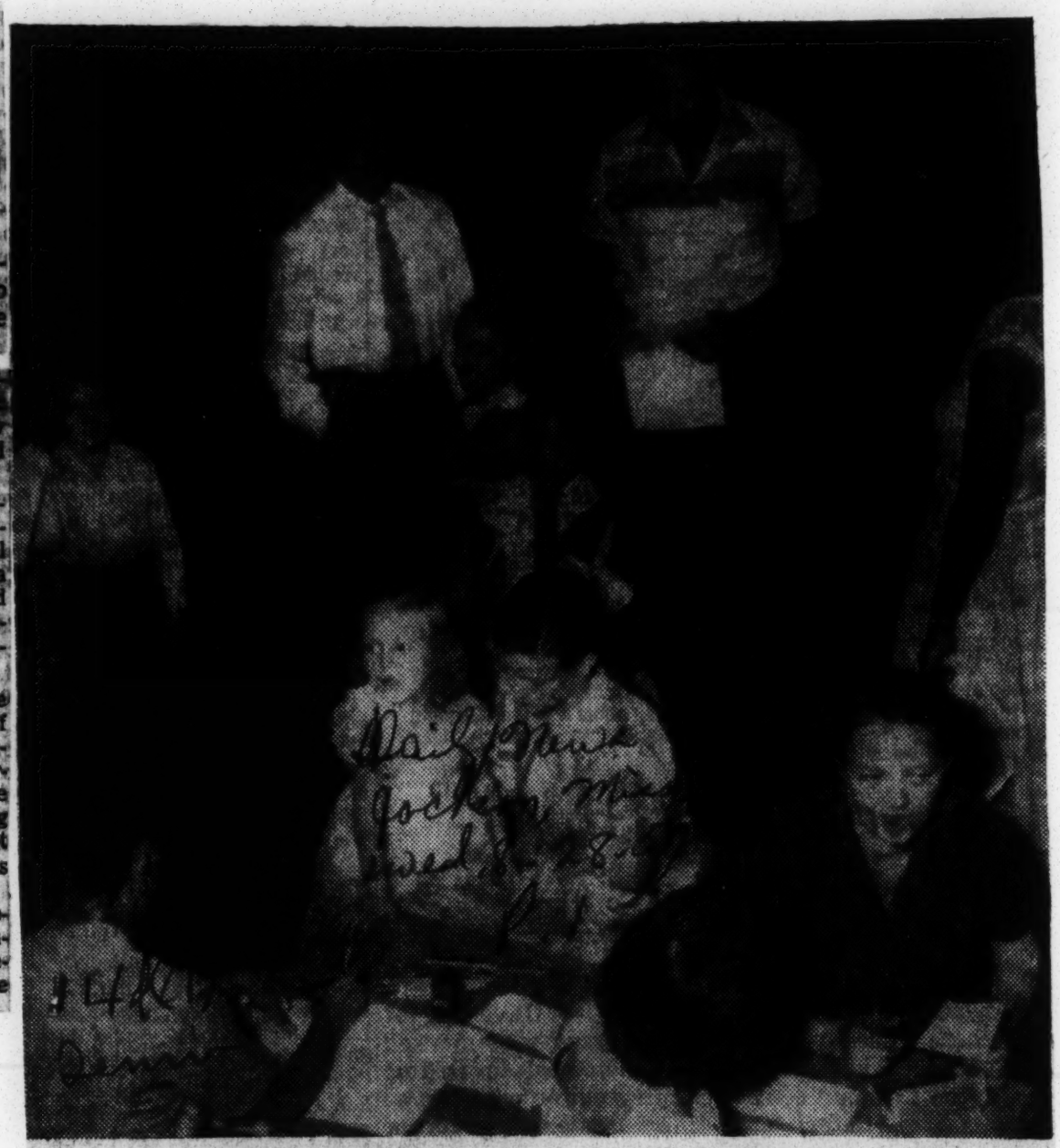
PARENTS PROTEST

A few parents in Nashville told officials they would withdraw their children if Negroes enrolled in the schools, and a few others boycotted the registration. But officials warned that children over seven years old who do not show up for classes will be reported to the school board.

In other segregation developments, Marshall, Tex., voted overwhelmingly to sell its municipal swimming pool and parks to a private concern rather than end segregation as ordered by a federal court. The vote was a lopsided 1,758 to 89.

In Florida an official of the NAACP protested an award of federal money for nuclear research to the University of Florida. Robert Saunders said the award carried a clause specifying that the federal funds could not be used where segregation was enforced.

Ten southern colleges have received similar grants and Clemson College in South Carolina rejected $99,050 because of the covenant.



ONE STRONGHOLD WEAKENED

Nashville, Tenn., one of the segregated South's largest cities, began falling into line Tuesday with the U. S. Supreme Court order lifting the racial barrier in schools. Above, two Negro six-year-olds await their turn to register for school opening as a white first-grader signs up at a desegregated school. Under court order only the first grade is being integrated this fall. — Daily News AP-Wirephoto.

Strife Laid to Nashville's Ripe 'Climate of Opinion'

Courier-Journal 9-11

Parent Group, Governor, Club Get Blame With The Outside Agitators

Louisville

By ORA SPAID
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Nashville, Sept. 11.—It takes more than dynamite to blow up a school. Tm 9-13-57

Behind the hand that sets the fuse converge many influences—personal and public. Whatever these influences are, they were painfully present in Nashville this week, when this Southern city's attempt to racially integrate some of its public schools was rocked by the dynamiting of a school and a chain of violent demonstrations.

And these influences apparently were absent last fall when Louisville integrated its public schools.

Blames John Kasper

Why should integration go so smoothly in Louisville and so roughly in Nashville?

The first answer you'd get from most Nashvillians was the immediate one given by William A. Bass, Nashville superintendent of schools:

"You didn't have John Kasper and his ilk in Louisville."

The role of the roving agitator is undeniablly important in what happened here. But Louisville did have John Kasper, only his venom didn't take there. He spoke to a handful of people at a meeting during Louisville's integration process, but nothing came of it.

Cites Added Notoriety

Dr. Albert Reiss, chairman of the department of sociology of Vanderbilt University here, feels the New Jersey racialist has added notoriety and technique to his efforts since the Louisville meeting.

"You have to make an agitator first," Dr. Reiss said, "and the Clinton situation made him." Kasper was twice convicted of Federal Court contempt for stirring up racial strife at Clinton, Tenn., a year ago. Both convictions are being appealed.

"His tactics and techniques have improved since then," the sociologist said. "He's getting more sophisticated about how to agitate."

There is great temptation in this pride-hurt city to make Kasper a scapegoat. But a few leaders look beyond the popular contention that "outside agitators" cause all the turmoil by admitting, as The Nashville Tennessean did Wednesday morning, that "voices of confusion and unrest were at work in this community long before these outsiders arrived. And it is a little late in the day for some of the home-grown hatemongers to be deploring the ugly turn of events and trying to shift all the blame to the interlopers."

'Had Favorable Climate'

Thoughtful men will tell you that "Kasper and his ilk" could never have made telling impact on this city if they had not had a favorable "climate of opinion" to work in. And this "climate of opinion"—of a different kind—was given great credit for Louisville's successful integration.

Superintendent Bass addressed himself bluntly to this point. "You in Louisville didn't have any parents-preference committee or any committee for constitutional government or any Kiwanis Club that got stampeded into demanding that the community repudiate its plans for integration." These groups all advocated segregation. The committee for constitutional Government requested the day before school opened that Governor Frank G. Clement call out the Tennessee National Guard to keep Negroes out of white schools.

Bass criticized Clement for a bill passed by the Tennessee Legislature that would have undergirded the parent preference idea. The bill was found unconstitutional by a Federal Court.

Newspaper Assailed

Several people, including Bass and Dr. Reiss, laid part of the blame for violence on the doorstep of The Nashville Banner. Said Bass, "The Nashville Banner ought to be ashamed. They aided and abetted in developing a spirit of rebellion."

It was The Banner that demanded in a Page 1 editorial the day after the bombing that Kasper be run out of town and offered a $1,000 reward for the bombers.

"That—that was something on top of all they have published," Bass said.

Was there not some attempt to get the people of Nashville ready for integration, such as the long campaign in Louisville?

Yes, answered superintendent Bass. He said he started with the Parent-Teacher Associations—making speeches in which he set out the view that the Supreme Court decision was the law of the land.

There were at least two workshop conferences on school desegregation, one addressed by Omer Carmichael, Louisville superintendent of schools. More than 500 people attended a two-day conference, from which grew a continuing organization known as the Community Relations Conference.

The Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Unitarian minister and board member of the conference, said there were some 26 civic organizations "constantly at work, trying to prepare the community for the onset of desegregation."

Nashville—hard in the heart of the Bible belt—is replete with churches and church institutions. Did they help prepare the way for integration?

Mr. Palmer said many ministers preached on the subject and the Nashville Ministerial Association tried to take the lead two years ago by merging with the Negro ministers' alliance. The joint association strongly urged support of the Supreme Court decision.

A lot of people think the situation in Little Rock, Ark., influenced the Nashville trouble. "You had there a Governor who showed signs of strength in resisting the Supreme Court," Bass commented. He felt this might have lent hope to segregationists here.

Integrated School Is Blasted as Nashville Tension Mounts

Times-Picayune Wed. 9-11-57 P. 1

Police Clamp Down on Race Demonstrations

New Orleans

By PHILIP M. CARDEN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP).—A blockbuseter dynamite explosion smashed a newly integrated grammar school early today as racial tension continued to mount beneath an ironclad police clampdown on segregation demonstrations.

A total of 24 persons had been arrested by early evening. Among them was segregationist John Kasper who was taken into custody in city court as he sought to make bond for some of his followers.

Almost simultaneously with Kasper's dramatic arrest an added irritant to mounting tension was provided by the report that a Negro had raped a white businesswoman in her store in suburban Madison.

Police said Kasper was arrested on charges based on inflammatory statements he made at a series of segregation rallies, the last of which he conducted from the State Capitol steps Monday night.

He was charged with disorderly and offensive conduct, vagrancy and loitering. G. H. Aikens, whom police identified as Kasper's bodyguard, also was charged with vagrancy and loitering.

Police held demonstrators a block away from the six racially mixed schools as they opened to sharply slashed overall attendance at today's half-day session. All-day sessions begin tomorrow.

SEVEN FOR QUESTIONING

Times-Picayune

Seven of those arrested were held for questioning in the expert dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton school. Three were arrested when they refused to move from the vicinity of on of tehe schools. P. 15

Two others were arrested shortly afterward. Two teenagers were arrested this afternoon in a car answering the description of one reported seen speeding away from the scene of the blast this morning. Officers said dynamite detonating wire was found in the trunk of the car and in the homes of some of the others arrested.

The first three arrested, whose car was reported to have contained a detonating device, were held under $25,000 bonds on weapons charges.

The explosion, which stopped the school clocks at 12:34 a.m., followed a day of steadily mounting violence accompanying admission of 15 Negro first graders to formerly all-white schools.

ONE NEGRO PUPIL

Only one Negro child was enrolled at Hattie Cotton, which is in a predominantly white neighborhood of East Nashville. No demonstrations occurred there.

A couple of hours before the blast police broke up a shouting crowd of 500 segregationists at Fehr school, where thrown bottles and bricks had been smashing windows and windshields of passing automobiles occupied by Negroes.

Fehr was hardest hit both days as parental boycotts and fear of violence cut attendance sharply. Only two first graders showed up at Fehr today, both Negroes. Four Negroes enrolled there Monday.

School officials reported attendance off throughout the school system today, including all-Negro schools.

Nashville began first grade integration yesterday as the first step in court-ordered desegregation. A complete plan for eliminating compulsory segregation must be submitted to federal court by Dec. 31.

123 PUPILS ELIGIBLE

Under the new first grade zoning 126 Negro youngsters were eligible to enroll in 13 previously all-white schools. Most of these took advantage of voluntary transfer provisions of the court-approved plan.

There are about 3,500 first graders, including 2,000 whites, among Nashville's total enrollment of about 18,000 pupils.

Mayor Ben West flew back to Nashville Tuesday from a trip to Hartford, Conn., to take personal charge of an all-out investigation of the blast at Hattie Cotton.

"Every decent citizen abhors violence," West said. "The one who encourages and exhorts the fanatic runs the very real risk of endangering his own life."

W. H. Oliver, assistant city school superintendent, blamed the violence and destruction on "flames of hatred fanned by race agitators." He said school officials plan to continue with integrated classes according to schedule, adding:

"We are counting on law enforcement officers to continue to give us the fine help in the future as they have in the past."

BLAST AT KASPER

The Nashville Banner published a front-page editorial urging that if Northern segregationist Kasper "isn't locked up, run him out of town."

Kasper was twice convicted of contempt of federal court in connection with violence which accompanied desegregation of the high school at Clinton, Tenn., last year. Both cases are still in the courts.

Gov. Frank Clement visited the scene of the school blast within two hours after it occurred this morning. He declined to make any public statement.

Hattie Cotton, one of the city's more modern school plants, was built in 1950. It was named after a former school superintendent.

The first three to be arrested in connection with the blast were booked as Venson Albert Crimmons, 32; James R. Harris, 47, and J.B. Blackwell, 42. The other two were Carroll Crimmons, brother of Venson, and W. D. Hodge.

Venson Crimmons and Harris—a one-legged truck driver—were

prominent among demonstrators at several of the schools on opening day. They carried American and Confederate flags and a "KKK" sign.

Woman Store Owner at Nashville Raped

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP) —A 43-year-old white woman reported she was raped three times in a suburban Madison store today by a Negro who held her at gunpoint for nearly three hours.

A report to police said the multiple assaults occurred in a rear room of the woman's retail store in the heart of Madison's business section.

Police squads launched a manhunt, throwing up roadblocks around Madison in search of a "short, stocky" Negro.

Police Chief R. R. Poe said he was unable to question the woman extensively because of her shaken condition. She was taken to Madison Santiarium.

The incident heightened tension in this racially torn Tennessee capital city which has been the scene of violence since irst grade school children were desegregated Monday. It was the latest of a series of rapes in Nashville area business establishments.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP) — The Nashville school superintendent says the desegregation crisis at Little Rock, Ark., "has sort of given the impression of possible victory to those people who would defeat the supreme court decision."

Supt. W. A. Bass made the statement after observing that the first day of classes at Nashville schools Monday "did not come off as well as I thought it would."

"We are in the backwash of a thing that's going on too close to us," he added, referring to the Little Rock trouble.

"The quicker the government of the United States reaches a conclusion as to its responsibilities and on ways and means of carrying out the law," he added, "the quicker the whole problem of racial desegregation will be solved.

Nashville Police Chief (right) Helps Question Suspected Dynamiters (AP Wirephoto)

Dynamite Smashes School in Nashville

Racial Tension Mounting; Police Take 26 Into Custody, Including John Kasper

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP)—A blockbuster dynamite explosion smashed a newly integrated grammar school early today as racial tension continued to mount beneath an ironclad police clampdown on segregation demonstrations.

A total of 26 persons had been arrested tonight. Among them was segregationist John Kasper who was taken into custody in city court as he sought to make bond for some of his followers.

Almost simultaneously with Kasper's dramatic arrest and adding to mounting tension was the report that a Negro had raped a white businesswoman in her store in suburban Madison, latest in a series of such crimes here in recent weeks.

Police squads immediately launched a manhunt, throwing up roadblocks around Madison in search of the "short, stocky" Negro who fled afoot.

The woman, who had been in the store alone at the time, was taken to a hospital.

Kasper was charged with disorderly and offensive conduct, vagrancy and loitering. G. H. Aiken, whom police identified as Kasper's bodyguard, also was charged with vagrancy and loitering.

Kasper made bonds totaling $1,000 and was immediately rearrested for parking in a restricted zone. He made another $250 bond and was released.

Police said he would be promptly rearrested if he repeated any of his "inflammatory statements."

Police held demonstrators a block away from the six racially mixed schools as they opened to sharply slashed over-all attendance at today's half-day session. All-day sessions begin tomorrow.

Seven of those arrested were held for questioning in the expert dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton school. Three were arrested when they refused to move from the vicinity of one of the schools.

Two others were arrested shortly afterward. Two teen-agers were arrested this afternoon in a car answering the description of one reported seen speeding away from the scene of the blast this morning. Officers said dynamite detonating wire was found in the trunk of the car and in the homes of some of the others arrested.

The first three arrested, whose car was reported to have contained a detonating device, were held under $25,000 bonds on weapons charges.

Mounting Violence

The explosion, which stopped the school clocks at 12:34 a.m., followed a day of steadily mounting violence accompanying admission of 15 Negro first graders to formerly all-white schools. No one was hurt but a large section of the building was demolished.

Only one Negro child was enrolled at Hattie Cotton, which is in a predominantly white neighborhood of East Nashville. No demonstrations occurred there.

A couple of hours before the blast police broke up a shouting crowd of 500 segregationists at Fehr school, where thrown bottles and bricks had been smashing windows and windshields of passing automobiles occupied by Negroes.

Fehr was hardest hit both days as parental boycotts and fear of violence cut attendance sharply. Only two first graders showed up at Fehr today, both Negroes. Four Negroes enrolled there Monday.

School officials reported attendance off throughout the school system today, including all-Negro schools.

Nashville began first grade integration yesterday as the first step in court-ordered desegregation. A complete plan for eliminating compulsory segregation must aides as meaning the governor can keep the Guard at Central High.

If Davies issued a temporary junction, Faubus still can appeal. If the governor wins his appeal, the situation is right back where it started.

If Faubus ignores such an injunction, or loses his appeal, Davies could cite him for contempt of court. He then could try Faubus for civil contempt and clap him in jail until he obeyed, or try him for criminal contempt and give him a jail sentence.

Other Possibilities

Suppose Faubus should ignore an injunction and not go to court or permit himself to be taken to face a contempt citation? The judge could still sentence him. But the Eisenhower administration would have to worry about what to do then.

(At his Newport, R. I., vacation headquarters, President Eisenhower said he was adopting a course of "patient watchfulness" in the Little Rock situation, and while concerned, he intends to leave the matter in the hands of the federal court.)

The North Little Rock School Board today denied the petition of the parents of seven Negro children to enroll them in the all-white high school. The board said tension is higher than on Sept. 3 when planned integration was postponed and warned of possible physical violence. Negro students were forcibly repulsed by white students when they attempted to enter this school. There was some rowdiness but no disorder at this school today.

No Law Condones Rule by Violence

Arrest of the notorious John Kasper and 10 Negroes in the Nashville, Tenn., school integration crisis should help to restore an atmosphere of reason among elements in the community which had threatened to get out of hand.

It is not necessary, of course, to go into details about Kasper. He is a professional rabble rouser and demagogue who has sought to make capital out of the race issue. Like others of his stripe, he would perform similarly in other situations which offered opportunity for exploitation.

No reasonable man would listen to Kasper. Unfortunately, there are those among us who do not understand or do not care about the sordid background of such a person.

Dynamiting of that new school in Nashville goes beyond the question of segregation or desegregation. Responsible people in either category will not condone such irresponsible action. The school dynamiting is lawless destruction of public property, action of an irresponsible few who always look for excuses to express their violent tendencies in destructive acts. At least five persons have been arrested for this crime and should be brought to speedy justice.

Some claim that the action by Gov. Faubus of Arkansas in calling out the National Guard in the Little Rock crisis has encouraged such actions. That may be true. He claims it was for the prevention of such—but the issue which the governor of Arkansas has raised is the old fundamental of which is supreme—state or federal law. Once again it must be resolved as it has had to be time and time again.

But violence and mob action is not condoned by the laws of any state nor those of the nation. If permitted to go unchecked, bloodshed and a state of anarchy are inevitable in such situations. All suffer from the criminal actions of a few.

The crackdown in Nashville by established police thus will be welcomed by segregationists and desegregationists alike. Putting all personal convictions aside on this issue, no one wants mob action substituted for law and order. Regardless of race, those who endanger the lives and property of others must pay the legal consequences.

6

Dynamite Wrecks Integrated School

Three Suspects Held In Nashville Violence

Daily News P.1
Jackson, Miss
Tues. 9-10-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UP) — The $500,000 Hattie Cotton School, one of seven in Nashville where first-grade integration began Monday, was gutted by a thunderous dynamite blast early Tuesday.

No one was injured, but police said the building was a total loss, although the exterior walls were standing. Nearby residents were knocked from their beds and windows were blown out over an area of several blocks in this east-side section.

Police arrested three men at another school this morning and held them for questioning in connection with the blast. Officers said a detonator was found in their auto. The men were arrested about an hour before school opened.

Officers blocked off the streets around most of the integrated schools today and said parents would be allowed to bring their children only as far as police lines.

The blast followed angry demonstrations and rock throwing at six of the seven city schools where Negro children were admitted to the first grade. The incidents continued into the night.

Police Chief Douglass Hosse said the explosion "very definitely is connected with all this trouble over integration." One Negro pupil attended Hattie Cotton Monday, but Hosse said there was no trouble there during the day.

HOME GUARDED

A police guard has been thrown up around the home of the Negro child, about six blocks from the school, Hosse said. The child was not identified.

Hosse said evidence leaves little doubt that dynamite was used to blow up the building. Police Sgt. John Irwin, one of the investigators, found a wire from a detonating cap at the scene.

Commenting on the explosion, Asst. School Supt. W. H. Oliver, said, "We're up against thugs." The fight is against lawlessness. This is the result of a flame that has been fanned by some local people and some outside agitators.

"I hope this will at last awaken the law - abiding citizens of this community to the problem we're up against."

LIKE WORLD ENDED

"It sounded like the whole world had ended with one big loud blast," said Policeman Joe Casey, who was awakened by the blast and rushed to the scene from his home a short distance away.

Investigators said most of the inside walls were knocked down by the blast and virtually all school equipment was destroyed. Portions of the outside walls were blown out.

About 390 white children and the Negro child were left without classroom facilities. Oliver said a decision would be made later today as to what to do with the children.

The school is several miles from the Fehr school, scene of most of Mondays demonstrations. About 25 parents remained there until late Monday night, after police had broken up a demonstration.

HIT BL ROCKS

At Fehr the crowd swelled to 500, throwing rocks and shouting threats. A policeman termed the group the "worst mob" he ever had seen.

Nineteen Negro first graders attended seven previously white schools Monday, touching off the incidents. One who was registered did not attend.

Three persons were hit by rocks Monday night as demonstrations at Fehr School continued until about 11:30 p.m. e.d.t.

Daily News P.1
Jackson, Miss.
Tues. 9-10-57

SEEK CLUES TO SCHOOL BLAST—City detectives sift debris in search of clues at the dynamite-wrecked Hattie Cotton Elementary School in Nashville. They are standing at the point where force of the explosion blew out a large section of a brick and glass wall. The $500,000 school was feared to be a total loss.—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Nashville Now All for Law, Order

Post & Times Herald P.21-a
Thurs. 9-12-57
Washington D.C.

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

NASHVILLE, Sept. 11—Today, in Nashville, it didn't matter whether one was for or against integration. All that was important was that one was for law and order.

The dynamite that transformed the Hattie Cotton School into rubble also changed the city overnight.

It blasted the city officialdom into action. They routed the rabble rousers, replaced chaos with calmness.

But whether the dynamiting of the elementary school, where only one Negro child was enrolled, changed anyone's view on the integration question was uncertain.

Just as in Tennessee last year, the dominant feeling appeared to be, "We don't favor integration, but we want lawlessness less."

Even so, there was some support for the belief that the community shock over the school destruction turned away some persons ready to join up with the race haters. And there also were those that believed more of the community's solid citizens would actively back such groups as the Community Relations Conference, which has been in the forefront of preparing Nashville for integration.

"We'll probably have some Johnny - come - latelys, and I hope to God we do—better late than never," said Dr. Hugh Morgan, Vanderbilt University professor of Medicine and a director of the Community Relations Conference.

The Conference, he said, has received numerous letters in the past from leading Nashville citizens who stated that the Conferences' efforts were not needed because "It could not happen here—there would not be any violence. Maybe we had a dose of dynamite coming to us," he said, "maybe people will have to be shown that when you play with dynamite, the dynamite can go off."

But, Dr. Morgan added, the "frightening of little children" by mobs that ringed Nashville's handful of integrated elementary schools Monday, was "far more shocking" than the destruction of a building.

"The school can be replaced," he said, "who can wipe the scars from the children?"

A totally opposite view was expressed by an officer of the Federation for Constitutional Government, which opposes integration but advocates that it be fought by legal means.

Jack Kershaw said the "immediate responsibility" for the school destruction can be placed with Gov. Frank Clement for failing to take "preventive" action like Arkansas' Governor did.

There were several individuals, though, who believed the dynamiting might solidify across-the-board support for compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling.

One such spokesman is a nationally prominent sociologist from Fisk University.

The sociologist, Preston Valien, and a number of others here, took particular note of the Nashville Banner's editor

ial deploring the blasting of the school.

Because the Banner has been blamed in some quarters for contributing to the race dissension by fighting integration, Valien stated, its new editorial approach now probably will influence "either those sitting on the fence or those actively opposing integration to comply with the law of the land."

Valien commended police for their "strong law enforcement action" of Tuesday, noting that a similar crack-down on the day school opened might have prevented the mob from getting out of control.

The city's schools, while disheartened over the violence, were calmly and cheerfully on the job.

One principal, Stella Mae Grooms, said "whether one agrees with desegregation or not, it is imperative that American citizens abide by the law of the land. If I were unwilling to do so, I would quit. Teachers should teach students to respect law. One could not teach that without being willing to set an example."

TERRORISTS BOMB INTEGRATED SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE

Daily Worker Atlanta Ga. Sat 9-14-57

DETECTIVES PROBE THE RUINS (top) of the brand new Hattie Cotton grammar school in Nashville, Tenn., after the $500,000 structure was destroyed in a midnight blast. Officials said there was no doubt that it was the result of racial strife over integration in the school. One Negro had reported for class. At bottom, Rev. Edward Jackson is searched (left) after he was accused of waving a gun to protect a Negro mother from rock throwers. As he was arrested, he explained: "I'm a preacher, I wouldn't pull a gun." In center, segregationist leader John Kasper (left) appears in City Court with a bondsman to release two of his followers only to find himself charged with "disorderly and offensive conduct." Meanwhile, in Little Rock, Ark., U. S. Marshal Bob Powell (right) reads a summons to appear in Federal Court to Col. Marion Johnson, one of two National Guard officers accused with Gov. Orval Faubus of obstructing and interfering with integration court orders. *(International)*

'Get-Tough' Policy Quiets Nashville's Demonstrators

Journal + Constitution P.3-E

Sun. 9-15-57 Atlanta Ga.

Dynamiting of Brand-New School Sets Off Chain of Official Action

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14—Nashville's ideas of quietly integrating five of its city schools without incident exploded with a bang through the week.

But as the week drew to a close the "get-tough" policy of city police, county and federal officialdom appeared to have quieted the trouble considerably—and probably sidetracked Racist John Kasper of New Jersey for some time to come.

The midnight dynamiting of a brand-new $500,000 school in east Nashville, not even involved in the opening segregation disturbances, set off chain reactions by authorities toward smothering violence.

Arrested 3 Times

Kasper was arrested three times in one day, once on a state warrant charging inciting of riots. He was fined $200 in city court on charges of vagrancy, loitering, disorderly conduct, and offensive conduct, and sent to the workhouse when he was unable to pay the fine.

City officials and school authorities asked U.S. District Judge W. E. Miller, whose decision set up the integration, for an injunction against all interference with the integration program—with Kasper and a so-called "Bible Presbyterian" preacher as the main targets.

City police arrested 17 individuals, about equally divided Negro and white, at the schools, and all were fined, and some bound over to city court for carrying concealed weapons

Five men were held for investigation of the school dynamite blast, although not specifically charged with the crime. They were fined on disorderly conduct and weapons charges in city court, and bound over for further investigation. Bonds were set at $25,000.

All gatherings around school buildings were banned by police, and all segregationist or other meetings banned uptown. No unauthorized person was permitted on school property.

Gov. Frank Clement rejected requests by Parent Preference committee spokesmen to call state troops to prevent integration and preserve the peace.

TENNESSEE

The governor explained that under Tennessee law troops could be used only when local officials certified that local law enforcement was beyond control, and the situation acute—as was done at Clinton a year ago.

However, the governor offered a $5,000 reward for arrest and conviction in the school dynamiting case

But the highlight of the whole affair seemed to be the pressure on Kasper and his associates. He was able to make bond by professional bondsmen on his original charges, but was held without bond on charges of inciting to riot until committed to the city workhouse

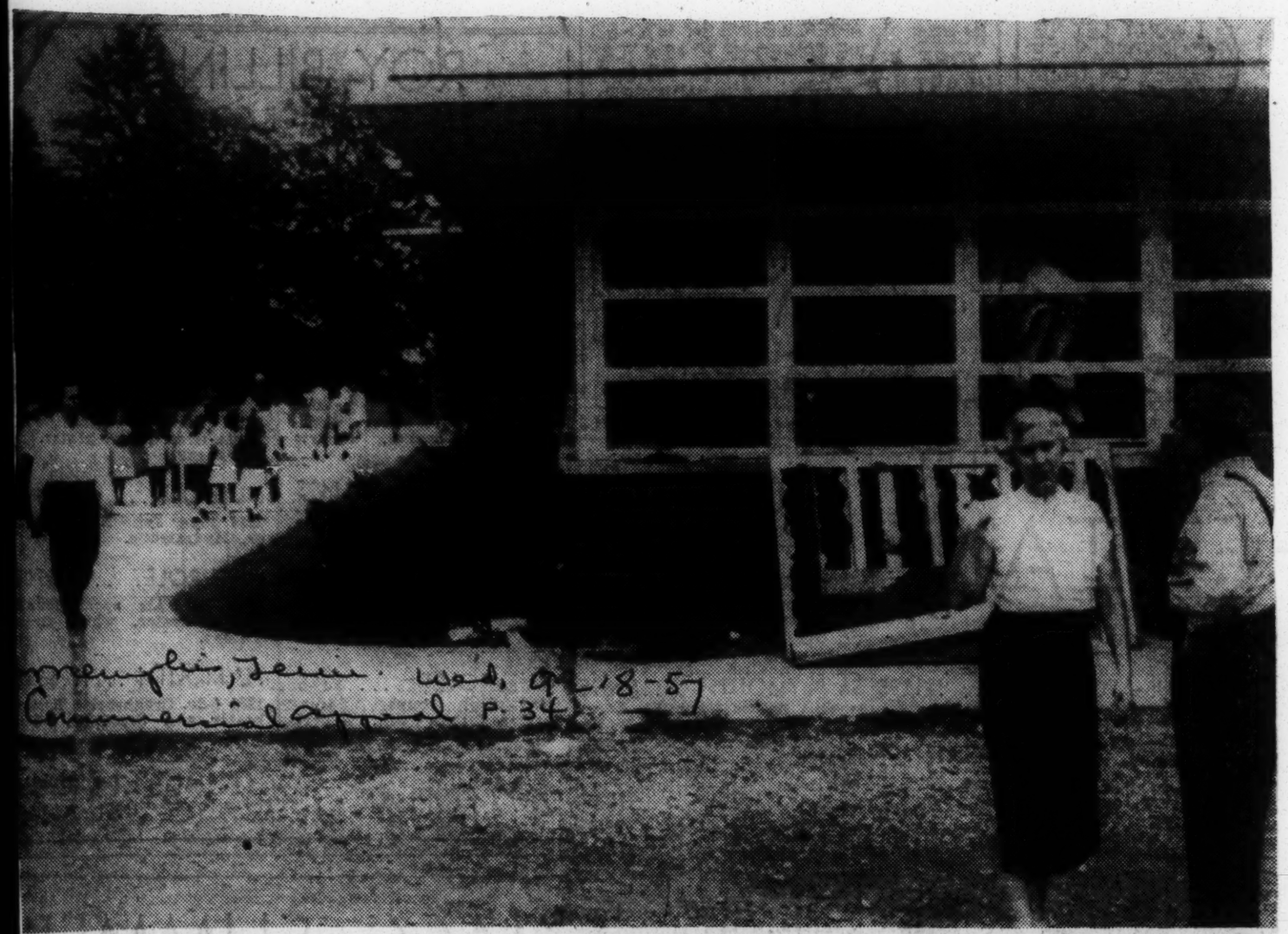
Bodyguard Fined

Collections at his last meeting just outside the city limits amounted to $7.20, it was reported. It took a $500 bond to get his car out of police custody on charges of illegal parking while he was making bond His driver's license carried the word "unemployed," and was used as proof of vagrancy.

Police Chief D. E. Hosse warned that Kasper would be arrested every day he stayed in Nashville as a vagrant after his first conviction on that charge.

A twice - arrested husky "bodyguard" for Kasper renounced any connection with the self - designated "rabble rouser" in court, and attributed the trouble to the New Jerseyite. He was fined $5 in one case and $50 in suspended fines on two other charges, with warning that any further trouble would reinstate the fines.

Kasper's $200 fine means 133 days in the city workhouse unless the fine is paid. The court instructed that the fine be worked out or paid before he was released on the state charges.



Memphis, Tenn. Wed, Sept 18-57
Commercial Appeal P. 34

Miss Margaret Cate, principal of the Hattie Cotton School at Nashville, yesterday got police permission for photographers to take pictures of the school damaged by a blast last week. The integrated school resumed classes yesterday but the lone Negro pupil asked for a transfer to an all-Negro school.

—UP Telephoto

School's In

(Story on Page One)

Nashville School Bombing Rewards Now Total $6,000

Classes on Regular Schedule With Attendance Almost Normal

Constitution P 5E

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn.. Sept. 21—A mayor out of pocket almost upset all Nashville's carefully laid plans for quiet small-scale integration in five "fringe area" schools.

It took almost a week before everything straightened out, at least temporarily. Mayor Ben West was in Hartford, Conn., when dynamite wrecked the Hattie Cotton School. But he issued orders from there for the "get-tough" policy for police, and flew home immediately.

Atlanta.

With Racist John Kasper behind jail bars on multiple charges, the situation quickly eased, and led to the city school board securing the federal injunction against Kasper and a dozen others.

This week, the schools were back on schedule with some 90-per-cent normal attendance by midweek. 9-22-57

And it was not until midweek that Kasper got free of jail on a $2,500 cash bond put up by a Knoxville man, who represented himself as regional director of Kasper's Seaboard White Citizens Council.

And with his release, Kasper's local attorney announced that the New Jersey man would leave Nashville immediately, holding no further rallies here and returning only for his court trials.

Still Faces Trial

Kasper must return for his appeal of a city court fine of $200, or a 133-day workhouse sentence. He also must face trial in criminal court for inciting to riots.

The wind-up this week saw 10 Negro students in four formerly all-white schools. But all was not quiet over the state. Shelby County's board of education pondered the question of 10-million-dollar insurance against vandalism, although no integration has been asked as yet in Memphis except at Memphis State University.

Criminal Judge Raulston Schoolfield of Chattanooga, who ran unsuccessfully for governor on a pro-segregation platform in 1954, predicts that Chattanooga will show much stronger resistance to integration in any phase than did Nashville. In fact, Judge Schoolfield suggested that Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas should have instituted charges of "inciting to riot" against U.S. District

TENNESSEE

Judge Davies in Little Rock rather than accepting a subpoena to the federal court injunction hearing.

Rewards totaling $6,000 have been offered for information leading to the conviction of the bombers at the Nashville school. One "friend of Kasper's" told the FBI he helped Kasper hide a box of dynamite in a vacant house before the bombing, and that the box was gone the next day. Nashville police have been investigating the story, but indicate no supporting evidence upon which to base a charge against Kasper.

No Party Split

Tennessee politicos generally cannot see Gov. Faubus' clash with the integration problem as splitting the Democratic Party, or leading to a "third party" movement immediately.

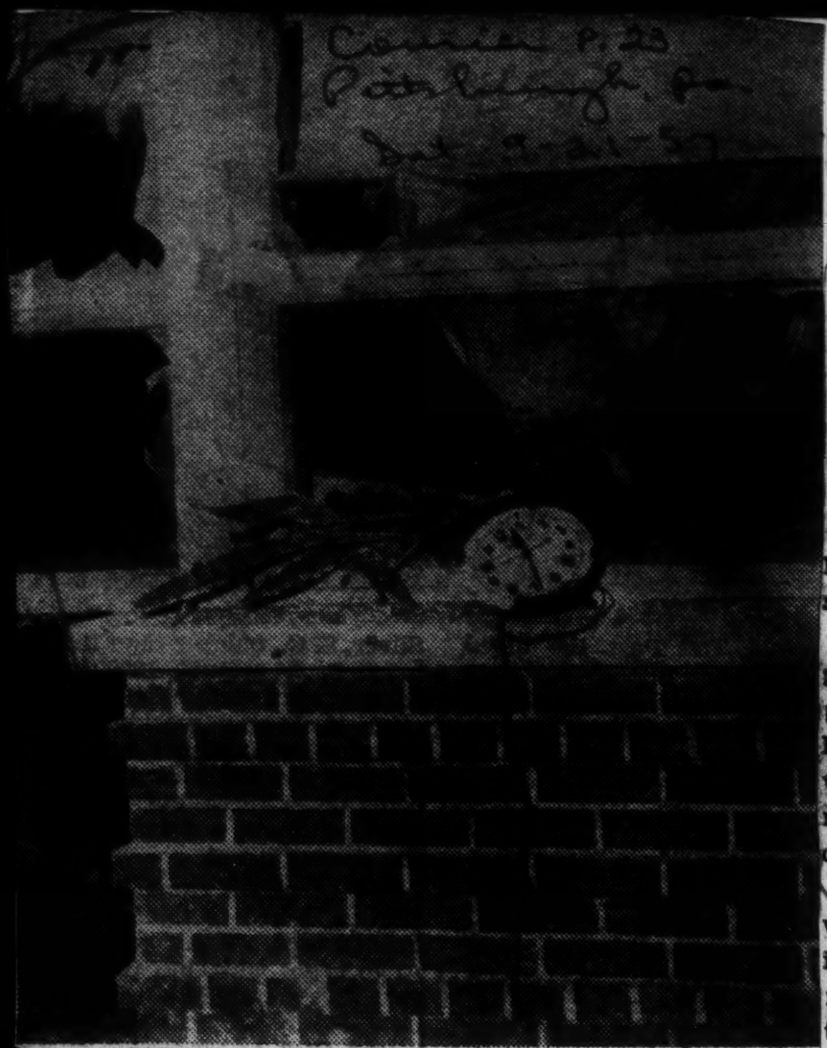
U.S. Sen. Albert Gore, for instance, says the Democratic leadership with whom he has talked thinks President Eisenhower's indecision has more than offset any damage Gov. Faubus' stand might have done. The Republicans are hurting worse than the Democrats, so most Tennessee politicians seemed to think.

Gov. Clement will go to the Southern Governors' Conference at Sea Island, Ga., to argue that a Southerner can be nominated and elected President, despite the controversy over segregation and other issues.

The man's stature and his sincere beliefs will erase the differences, Gov. Clement says. He does not directly indicate he would be that man, but did tell a nationwide TV audience, in effect, that he was "available" for higher office at the national level.

At the same time, he reopened at least partially the possibility he might oppose Sen. Albert Gore in 1958 rather than Sen. Estes Kefauver in 1960, although committing himself to no definite future plans.

There's speculation in Tennessee that he may forego both Senate races and seek the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket in 1960 as a middle-of-the-road Southerner.



Time Stands Still—When hate vandals shattered the Hattie Cotton Elementary School in Nashville with a carefully placed bomb they succeeded in stopping the hands of time from moving forward at 12:34 A. M. The concussion hurled the above clock across a classroom to a window sill. One Negro child had been registered in the school's first grade.—Wide World.

Kasper Attacks Desegregation In Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9 (AP).—The city school board impassively heard John Kasper and six other segregationists demand that it junk its planned desegregation of first-graders next month. Then said it would continue to study the issue.

The board granted its instruction committee additional time to study an opinion of its lawyers—which said it has no alternative to the court-approved plan—and the demands of different groups of segregationists.

Kasper, a New Jersey native twice convicted of contempt of court in the Clinton, Tenn., racial disorders, appeared at the board's last regular meeting before schools open here September 3. One conviction is being appealed to the Supreme Court and a new trial motion is pending in the other.

Unless the board takes other action at a special meeting, it will desegregate the first grade under orders of United States District Court here and present to the court by December a plan for continuing desegregation to other grades.

Kasper presented a list of demands to the board in the five minutes allotted him. He was followed before the board by a minister, a Ku Klux Klansman, an official of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government and three persons speaking as individuals. All had a five-minute time limit.

Kasper said he wants the board to:

1. Return to Federal court, resist its order "and go to jail if necessary for the people of Nashville."

2. Petition Gov. Frank Clement and Mayor Ben West to use their police powers to prevent what he said would be violence, race riots and bloodshed if the races are mixed.

3. Petition the State Legislature to close any integrated public school and sell it to its teachers.

The Nashville Battleground

The entire nation will be watching Nashville, Tenn. next month for the results of its integration effort.

Schools will be integrated in the first grade, the theory being that this age group is least affected by prejudice. But this theory, whether valid or not, will be of minor significance if the atmosphere is charged with the passions of extremists on all sides.

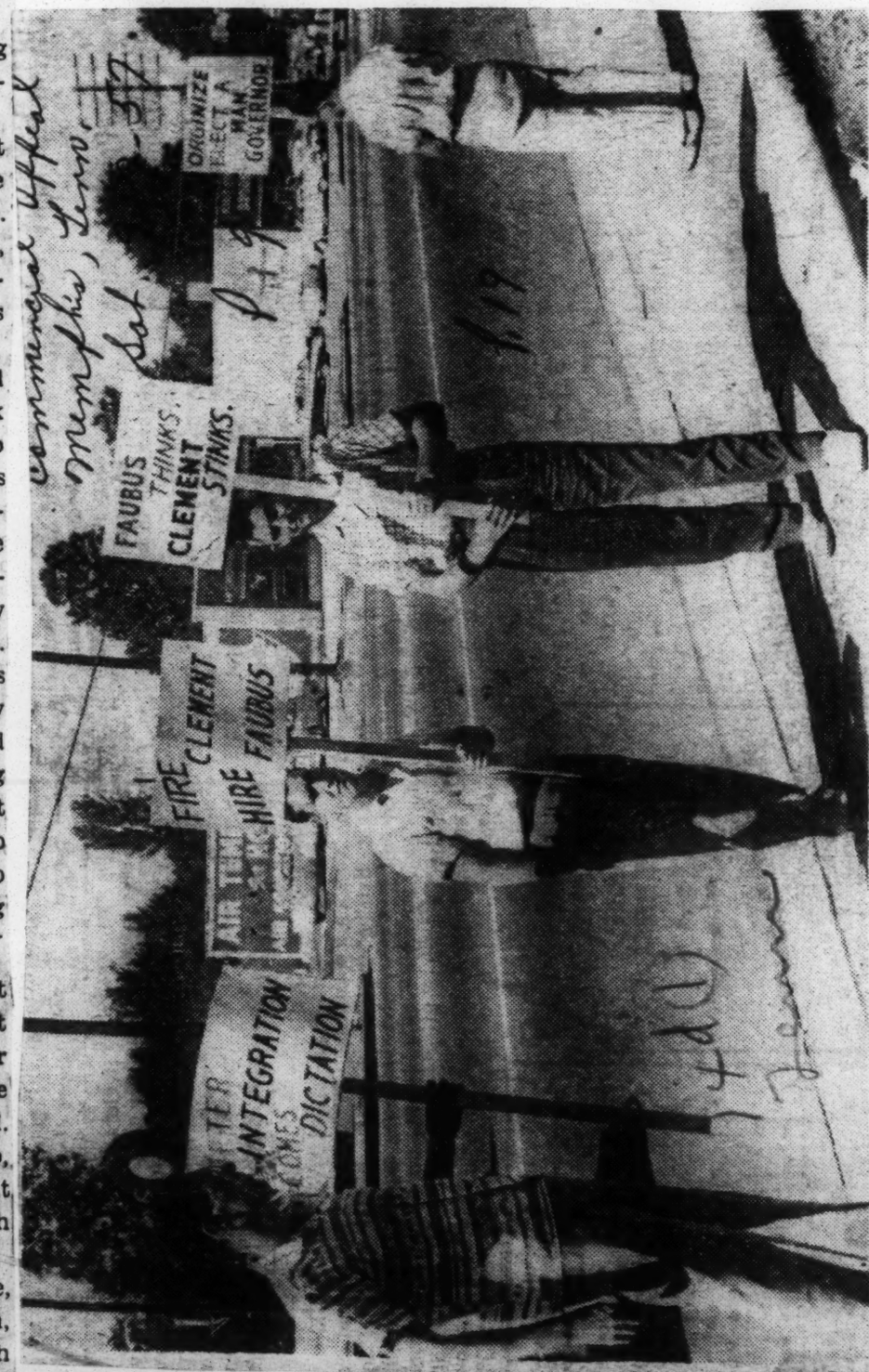
No sensible, responsible person could want the Nashville experiment to break into violence, but there are some not so responsible who do. John Kasper is there making speeches, calling for defiance, and there are undoubtedly some Northerners anxious to see events unfold that will prove their hate theory that the South is hopelessly depraved.

School Superintendent W. A. Bass is expecting a rough time of it. He recently had his phone changed to an unlisted number in anticipation of threatening calls and unsolicited advice. Somewhat sadly, Bass said he looked forward to the time when the city could return to the "main aim of our schools—teaching children."

Although Nashville's situation cannot be compared with that of the black belt regions of the South, it is still a far greater problem than other cities—like Louisville, for example — experienced. Nashville, 31% of its population Negro, has twice the Negro percentage that Louisville has and the city is much more Southern in character.

Whatever happens, it is regrettable, even tragic, that Southern education, already substandard and beset with heavy financial problems, should have to proceed in the years ahead under a cloud of uneasiness and fear.

The main aim, teaching children, may be lost in the power struggle.



RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Men identified as Pro-Southerners walked in front of East High School yesterday carrying placards criticizing Gov. Frank Clement shortly before the Governor spoke to a high school civics class. Those who identified themselves were (from left) James Klutts of 902 Carrolton Road, O. H. Carter of 782 Frayser Drive and Nolen Vaughn of 4299 Elaine.

Nashvillians 'Blame' U. S. Court for Bombing

Courier-Journal Ky
Louisville Ky

Many Express Shock, Indignation at Violence, But Feeling Against Mixed Schools Runs Deep

By ORA SPAID
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Wed. 9-11-57

Nashville, Sept. 10.—The dynamiting of an integrated public school here, while generally attributed to opponents of integration, did not appear to shake the deep-running feeling against mixed schools.

At the first news of the Monday midnight blasting of the $500,000 Hattie Cotton Elementary School, there were expressions of shock

City and police officials put out ultimatums to segregationist demonstrators "who do not intend to obey the law" to "get out of town or be subjected to immediate arrest."

Paper Offers Reward

The Nashville Banner offered a $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombing.

A segregationist group that Monday asked Governor Frank Clement to call out the Tennessee National Guard to prevent Negroes from entering white schools Tuesday deplored the explosion.

But as the first flush of indignation wore off, many Nashvillians turned to blaming the school dynamiting on the Federal Court-forced integration of public schools.

Says Kasper The Spark

The very general attitude about the bombing was summed up by a father who said:

"It was a pretty bad thing. I'm sorry that it happened. But what are you going to do about it?"

There seemed little doubt in the minds of many that rabid white supremacists were behind the bombing. And many here feel that Monday night's ranting of roving racist John Kasper touched off the violence.

"I doubt if it would have happened without Kasper," said a Nashville attorney. "He was the spark—the incendiary that set it off."

In Poorer Neighborhoods

Many persons pointed out that most of the six elementary schools where racial integration was to begin Monday in the first grade are in lower-income neighborhoods.

The catcalling and bottle-throwing episodes that disrupted the first day of school are attributed largely to people "who are not ready for integration." It was among this group that Kasper "poisoned the wells," in the words of one newspaperman.

The bombing may have shocked a few people away from the segregationist side.

But the "white-collar segregationists" found ways to explain the violence. Generally the feelin gthat ran wide and deep was that the school bombing would never have happened if it hadn't been for the Supreme Court's ruling on segregation.

Feeling Remains Strong

"I'd like to rub the noses of the Supreme Court justices in the rubble of Cotton School," said one otherwise-temperate man.

Some feel that, because of the violence by the "lawless element" of segregationists, open talk for segregation will be quieted for fear of identification with the extremists. But in private the feeling against integration remains strong.

Whatever effect the school bombing may have had in driving some people out of the segregationist camp may have nullified by the report Tuesday of the rape of a white woman by a Negro.

Courier-Journal

Such rapes are not necessarily new to Nashville, but this one was played under a six-column headline on page one of the afternoon newspaper.

'Won't Send Troops'

Wed 9-11-57

Up to this point, Governor Clement was staying out of the Nashville turmoil. He was up all Monday night during the bombing, but could not be reached by reporters Tuesday.

His press aide stated that "we are not going to send out troops—period." The Governor has taken the position he has no authority to send in troops because there is no evidence that law and order here have broken down.

In curbstone conversations on the integration problem the words "civil war" keep popping up.

Tennesseans speculating on the outcome of racial troubles seem to feel civil disruption in the offing. But it does not appear to be so much a North-South clash as a Federal Government-States rights controversy.

Such a clash now going on in Arkansas is credited with a role in fanning violence here.

Sympathy for Pupils

Here and there is concern for the ones most affected—the school children. On both sides of the racial issue there is general sympathy for both white and Negro children who are subjected to the fearful torment of besieged schools.

Attendance at the schools scheduled to be integrated fell of to almost nothing Tuesday. And parents vowed they would not send their children to school "until all this is cleared up."

You can find people who insist that whoever bombed the Cotton School—at night when no one was in it—would never have set off an explosion during the day when children were there.

But the sobering thought that somebody might plant a bomb in a school during classes lay behind many a parent's decision to keep his child at home.

NASHVILLE MAN SOBS IN COURT—Husky, tattooed G. H. Akins weeps in Nashville City Court when he is fined $50 for his part in integration disturbances around the city's elementary schools. His daughter Lily, 8, sobs in her mother's arms, while another daughter Barbara, 6, appears unaware of the drama.—AP Wirephoto.

Petition for Injunction Prepared at Nashville

Evening Star
Washington D. C.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP).—School officials, hoping for a permanent end to violence after a day of uneasy calm, kept doors open to racially mixed first grades today. They were backed up by police and prospects for a Clinton-type Federal injunction.

Mayor Ben West and United States District Attorney Fred Elledge, jr., prepared a petition for Federal District Judge William E. Miller, seeking the injunction to prevent interference with integration here.

Star 9-12-57

It was under an injunction of this type that Northern segregationist John Kasper was twice convicted in United States District Court at Knoxville of stirring up racial strife at Clinton, Tenn.

Kasper, also accused of fomentin gviolence here, was sent

BOMBING SUSPECT HELD IN NASHVILLE

Times

New York

F.B.I. Gives Police Custody of Man Linked to Blast at Integrated School

Sat. 9-14-57

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13 — A suspect in the dynamiting of the Hattie Cotton school here was turned over to the local police force today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The man, who was not identified, is a native of Nashville. He has been under intensive questioning all day. While it is not believed that he himself participated in the blowing up of a section of the grammar school early Tuesday morning, it is considered likely that the man has some information with regard to the blast.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said in Washington that the Justice Department had some information of "possible significance" concerning the dynamiting of the school.

The Attorney General said that in line with the desire of the Justice Department to be of all possible assistance to local authorities it was turning the information over to the Nashville police. Mr. Brownell's statement was the first indication that the F. B. I. was taking an active part in the investigation of the school blast.

Suspect Linked to Kasper

The F. B. I. suspect is said to be a follower of Frederick John Kasper, convicted segregationist leader. Even before the man was handed over to local authorities by Julius M. Lopez, special agent in charge of Tennessee, the police here had had the suspect under surveillance.

The known principal suspects in the case are: Venson A. Crimmons, 32 years old; James R. Harris, 47, and J. B. Blackwell, 42. They are also in police custody.

The police say that the three have a definite knowledge of the dynamite blast that did considerable damage to the $500,000 school. It is possible, the police said, that the three may not have participated in the bomb blast itself.

The three suspects have no regular employment although occasionally one or another had done tn odd job.

Meanwhile, vigorous police and judicial action resulted today in a considerable relaxation of tensions about Nashville's desegrated schools.

School Attendance Rises

School attendance was up markedly. For the first time more than 50 per cent of the enrolled children were in the classrooms of the integrated schools.

The police were able to reduce substantially the force on guard at the schools as demonstrators were not in evidence today.

Principals, teachers, school board members and the police were cautiously optimistic as they surveyed the school attendance figures. It had its weak as well strong spots.

Of the pupils 399 have not been able to attend because of the damage to the Hattie Cotton school. It will be a week or more before facilities will be made available for them.

The Clemons school with one Negro enrollee has been unaffected by threat or boycott and has had almost 100 per cent attendance since the beginning of school.

Tenn

Sat. 9-14-57

The Glenn School has an enrollment of 389 including three Negro children. On Tuesday 200 students were in attendance, on Wednesday 192, on Thursday 285 and today 335.

The Buena Vista School with an enrollment of 370 climbed from a low of thirty-eight on Wednesday to 104 today.

The Jones School, with an enrollment of 430, climbed from a low of seventy-five on Wednesday to 123 today.

The Fehr, which has an enrollment of 340 including three Negroes, had a low of eleven pupils on Tuesday. Today there were forty-two pupils in the classrooms.

Meanwhile, Kasper found his legal woes compounding themselves. A county grand jury handed up an indictment charging him with inciting to riot. Bail was set at $2,500 by Judge Chester K. Hart of Criminal Court.

If he is convicted, Kasper faces a maximum term of eleven months and twenty-nine days in the county workhouse and $1,000 fine. Forty-two witnesses were prepared to go before the grand jury in the case, but after hearing a considerable number of them the grand jury decided it already had enough evidence.

Charges Against Kasper

It handed up a true bill that said that Kasper had come to Nashville to prevent the attendance of Negro children in Nashville schools. It said that Kasper intended "to overawe and terrorize the civil authorities and inhabitants in Nashville, to oppose by force and violence" the attendance of Negro children in the schools.

The true bill said that Kasper had called upon persons attending his mass rallys to go to the schools "in gangs as rioters to place fear in the colored school children and their parents to so intimidate them as to force the withdrawal of such colored children from schools."

The grand jury's presentment cited thirty persons who had attended Kasper's rallys and subsequently acted in a disorderly way near the schools.

In his one appearance in court today, Kasper seemed grim and unhappy. City, county and Federal action have now been directed against him.

Most of the people in Nash- rallies now disclaim that they followed him. One man yesterday, Porter Freeman, a local feed dealer who has unsuccessfully run for office here, put up $600 bail on the city charges against him.

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yesterday to the city workhouse after his third arrest within a 12-hour span.

Bond Revocation Sought

Mayor West said he also will seek to have Kasper's bond revoked in his first contempt conviction in the Clinton case. If the bond is revoked, Kasper must serve a year in Federal prison.

The latest charge against him, based on speeches he made in a series of meetings here, is inciting to riot. He was sent to the workhouse after he failed to pay a $200 fine for disorderly conduct, vagrancy and loitering. If he pays the fine, he will be returned to county jail for disposition of the State charge of inciting to riot.

First grades were integrated here Monday, under orders from Judge Miller in six schools. A total of 15 Negroes showed up for first-day classes, and racial flare-ups followed immediately.

Violence came to a climax early the next morning when a dynamite blast ripped open one of the integrated elementary schools. But officials of the damaged Hattie Cotton School offered hope that it would reopen Tuesday.

Six Men Picked Up

Six men have been picked up for questioning in the school dynamiting. Three of them were fined $50 each in city court for possessing weapons. They were bound to the grand jury on companion State charges and held in lieu of $25,000 bond. The other three were charged with vagrancy. All six have denied any part in the dynamiting.

In the other schools, attendance dropped sharply, running about 40 per cent of normal. Total attendance yesterday was 1,184 out of an enrollment of 2,912. Negroes were present at all but one school.

Meanwhile, a crowd of about 200, meeting in a suburban lot after police banned gatherings of more than three persons within the city limits, were urged last night to contribute at least $600 to help in Kasper's defense. Tuesday night Kasper himself reportedly collected slightly more than $7 from a crowd of about 300 meeting in the same lot.

The Rev. John Mercurio of Los Angeles told the crowd, "If John Kasper can get arrested on a charge of vagrancy for going around preaching to people, Jesus Christ could have been arrested on the same charge."

And another speaker, who did not identify himself, urged the crowd to remain peaceful and orderly. Deploring the school bombing, he said, "We are going to have to pay for that out of our own pockets. It didn't help anything."

A thunderstorm broke up the meeting after about an hour. The rain may also have served to supplement police action by putting a damper on further racial flareups.

Kasper was convicted in Knoxville in August, 1956, and again last July of violating United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction against interfering with integration of Clinton High School. Judge Taylor had ordered Clinton High to integrate last fall.

The first time, Kasper was adjudged by Judge Taylor criminal contempt of court and sentenced to a year in prison. He is appealing to the United States Supreme Court. The second time, last July, he was convicted of criminal contempt by an all-white jury and is awaiting sentence.

Clement to Urge 'Moderation' In New Segregation Proposals

Journal + Constitution Sun, 1-6-57 P.5-F

Atlanta, Ga.

Legislation Would Classify Schools As Strictly Local Responsibilities

By JOE HATCHER 14d(1)

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5—Gov. Frank Clement has decided to take the lead in the 1957 legislative approach to the school segregation problem in Tennessee.

The administration will have its proposed legislation ready for the Legislature early next week, and Gov. Clement tentatively plans to address the Legislature late in the week on the segregation proposals.

The governor's bill, according to reliable reports, will be a "moderate" approach, and will actually leave the governor's position still a matter of speculation or certainly "middle-of-the-roadism."

The proposed bill will be designed to authorize local school boards, city, county and special school district boards, to assign students to schools within their jurisdiction.

Basic Idea of Bill

The basic idea will be that schools are strictly local responsibilities and wholly under local controls.

Thus in counties or cities where integration might be favored, it can be accomplished. It can well be delayed for long periods in other areas, presumably.

The bill reportedly will provide for assignment to schools by the superintendents, with appeals from such assignments to the local school boards, and thence into the courts if necessary.

There will be no provisions for assignment on basis of race creed or color—"or previous condition of servitude." But the latitude for rules and regulations will be broad, such as permitting restrictions under school zoning plans, fitness of students, educational standards between schools, student preferences and similar regulations.

Stresses Two Points

The governor is expected to emphasize two points, namely:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court's decisions is the law of the land.

2. The state's public school system must not be threatened in any way.

In effect, the responsibility for integration, segregation, or a mixture will be entirely a local matter, and presumably different in the 95 counties and several hundred cities, according to their individual viewpoints.

Thus the state will assume no responsibility for integration or for the preservation of segregation — except in the state-operated institutions of higher learning. Presumably as many lawsuits as there are school boards would be necessary to determine the legality of action in that area.

The State Board of Education has previously adopted, and has had approved by the federal courts, a plan for gradual integration in the state colleges, starting with the senior classes next fall and completing the plan through four years. The University of Tennessee Board of Trustees voted a similar plan at one time and then rescinded action and have taken no definite vote since.

The UT board is somewhat of an independent organization, with staggered terms that prevent a governor's control. The governor appoints the State Board of Education as a whole, however, and serves as chairman of both boards.

State administration leaders have polled at least a substantial part of the new Legislature, and report, unofficially, that a majority of the Senate and probably the House, favors a "moderate" approach to the segregation question — and will probably support the governor's program straight down the line on the burning issue.

There is some question whether the entire gamut of bills as proposed, and adopted in some other Southern states, will even be introduced. However, most of such proposals may well be bottled up in committee until after the administration bill has been passed, leaders predict.

By early consideration of the controversial question, the governor and his administration obviously hope to clear the way for concerted action on the administration program without the threat of the segregation fight hanging over the session.

The administration forces apparently will have the strength to organize both houses when the 80th General Assembly meets at noon Monday.

TENNESSEE

Clement Proposes Pupil Assignment For Local Boards

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 1-10-57

Memphis Tenn.

ASKS 5-BILL PROGRAM

P.1

Governor Tells Legislature Of Plan For Voluntary School Segregation

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9. — Gov. Frank Clement recommended a five-bill legislative program Wednesday to help Tennessee cope with school segregation problems.

The Governor told a joint session of the Legislature it is his earnest conviction the program is necessary "for the promotion of peaceful and harmonious relations between the races and for the preservation and efficiency of our public school systems."

Key Measure In Plan

Key measure in the package proposal is an 11-page bill giving boards of education in each local school system the full power to place, assign and transfer pupils under its jurisdiction.

The others would:

1. Allow local school officials to provide separate schools for white and Negro children if their parents "voluntarily elect" for their school children to attend school with members of their own race.

2. Clarify and strengthen the law authorizing transfer of pupils from one school system to another.

3. Authorize two or more local boards to operate schools jointly.

4. Amend the School Bus Transportation Law to make it conform "to the program herein outlined." The amendment deletes all mention of race, a provision which might otherwise make the present law unconstitutional.

Not A 'Panacea'

The Governor was quick to say that his program is not a "panacea to cure all our ills," but he called it an "honest program" which is not "compounded of the medicine of political quackery."

Governor Clement emphasized that the key point of his entire program is that it is voluntary rather than compulsory, a fact which he felt would make the legislation constitutional and give local boards greater latitude in handling their own affairs.

On the basis of the United States Supreme Court opinion the Governor said, state laws compelling segregation have been held unconstitutional by the Tennessee Supreme Court and all three Federal District Courts in Tennessee.

"Whether we condemn these decisions or praise them," he said, "whether they were right or wrong, we must face the fact that the highest courts of our nation and of our state have held that any statutes compelling segregation of the races in the public schools is unconstitutional."

Commercial Appeal

The Supreme Court did not "deprive individual parents and children of their rights of voluntarily choosing the schools they wish to attend," the Governor pointed out but instead, "expressly" left administration of the schools in the hands of local school boards.

P. 3

Principal Features

Principal features of the five bills are: 14d(1)

1. Pupil assignment — Pupils presently enrolled in a school will continue to attend it until graduation unless they move or are transferred by the board.

In determining schools to which pupils are to be assigned, boards may consider "social, psychological, fiscal, geographical, physical" and numerous other factors in determining what is best for the children and the community.

Parents or guardians who are dissatisfied with action of the board may appeal first to the board, after which hearings will be held and further appeals may be made to Chancery Court and the state Supreme Court.

This system differs from a somewhat similar statute by North Carolina which has been held invalid in that the appeal system is not compulsory.

In conducting hearings, the board is given authority to issue subpenas and compel attendance of witnesses and production of documentary evidence.

Pupils would be assigned individually and any appeals or court action would have to be taken on an individual basis rather than as a "class action."

Voluntary Segregation

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2. Voluntary segregated schools — Boards should be authorized to maintain segregated schools on a "voluntary" basis for children whose parents, legal custodians or guardians voluntarily elect that their children attend school with members of their own race.

A Federal District Court ruling, recently upheld by the Fourth District Circuit Court of Appeals, held that the Supreme Court has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the school they attend.

Presumably this law would be used as an escape valve in event a Federal Court ordered a school board to admit Negroes to any particular school.

Boards would be authorized to maintain schools where both white and Negro students would attend. The integrated schools would be at the discretion of the school board.

3. Transfer of pupils — Local boards would be given board discretion for transfer of pupils from one school system to another.

Present law makes it mandatory that per capita school funds shall be transferred to the system where the pupil attends. The proposed law would leave this to discretion of the local school boards.

4. Enable boards of education to establish, maintain and operate schools jointly.

Under this act, several counties could operate a school jointly. The school would be an integral part of the school systems of each board which was a party to the contract under which the school was created.

Proponents of this type legislation have pointed out that officials of Anderson County had no school to offer Negroes now attending Clinton High School if they had preferred attending school with members of their own race.

5. School Bus Transportation Law—The proposed amendment takes out all mention of race as a determining factor in the provision of transportation to school children.

This provision, if allowed to remain, might make the law unconstitutional under the Supreme Court's degree.

Applicants For Teaching Withdrawn In Nashville

Wed 4-10-57 P. 4

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Two applicants for teaching jobs in the Nashville public school system withdrew Thursday because of the approaching integration of pupils.

City school superintendent W. A. Bass said he expected some 200 Negroes to seek admission to the previously all-white Davidson County School' first grade classes in September. He urged the parents teachers association to cooperate in every way with the new program.

Bass said however that teachers must concentrate only on teaching this fall, and not on racial issue. He pointed out that public schools exist for all children, who must be given equal opportunity.

Bass said that group desegregation is not a matter of "compulsory

Stateland Elementary School Is Dedicated; County Notables Attend Colorful Program

Nashville Tenn

Dedication services for Stateland Elementary School, one of Davidson County's newest school buildings, were held at the school Sunday, April 14, with an imposing array of County educational leaders on hand for the occasion.

Nicholas T. Lowry. Vice President of Nashville Products Company, delivered a timely dedicatory address to the large gathering, which turned out for the services, while J. E. Moss, the Superintendent of the Davidson County Schools, dedicated the school, and delivered the charge to community, the pupils, and members of the school staff.

Acceptance speeches were made by he following: For the Community, Henry Cartwright, president of the School PTA; for the Students. Raphael Jolley, Stateland School Student Council; for the school, Prof. H. A. McClaron, principal.

Mr. Lowry, the principal speaker, was introduced by A. E. Wright, assistant superintendent of Davidson County Schools, while the platform guests were presented by Mrs. C. M. Denny, supervisor, Davidson County Schools.

The program was interspersed with musical selections by the Stateland School Band, under the direction of Prof. W. H. Abernathy, along with the School Chorus under the direction of Mrs. L. H. Turner. The invocation was offered by the Rev. H. M. Spence, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hopewell, while the benediction was given by the Rev. T. E. Sweeney, pastor of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, Madison.

Followng the program, the guests were taken on a tour of the school.

Modern Plant

The new structure is modern throughout, and is featured by its simplicity and functional design. A consolidated school, it serves Old Hickory, Madison, Evans Hill, Scotts Hollow, Hermitage and Stateland Communities.

Situated on a 9 acre plot of ground, it is constructed of concrete block and brick veneer. In addition to other standard features, it contains 7 modern class rooms, library, cafeterium, clinic and teachers' lounge. An asphalt court, o well equipped play ground and softball field provide more than adequate space for a physical education program for boys and girls of all ages, school officials pointed out.

Officials stated also that the building was designed and constructed for use by the community as well as for a school. It is built to allow construction of additional classrooms should the need arise.

Superintendent J. E. Moss had this to say concerning new school: "The Davidson County Board of Education labored many years to acquire the site for and erect the beautiful structure which we are dedicated to day. We are not only pleased with this fine building, but we are gratified with the excellent progress that has been made during the first year of the school existence.

"This achievement could not have been obtained without the cooperation of the principal, faculty, parents and stulents.

"We salute Stateland School with the hope that it will continue to grow and serve this fine community during the years ahead."

Prof. McClaron Heads Capable Staff

Prof. McClaron himself a product of the county schools, came back to work as a teacher in these schools following his college education. The popular young school executive has ingratiated himself to the people of the communities where he has taught prior to his position at Stateland. The same can be said of him in his present position.

Aside from Prof. Abernathy, he is ably assisted on the faculty by Mrs. T. H. Knox, fourth grade teacher; Mrs. M. W. Harrison, first grade teacher; W. M. Jackson, physical education; Mrs. E. W. Wilkins, second grade teacher, A. E. Lockert, fifth and sixth grade teacher; Mrs. L. H. Turner, seventh grade teacher; and Mrs. Malvina Shockley, third grade teacher.

The school staff and student body, along with the community, left no stones unturned in their efforts to make the dedication a huge success Another outstanding feature of the affair was the artistic souvenir program, which was published for the occasion. An attractive creation printed by the Hemphill Press, the 11 x 8 inch 16 page affair showed long hours of creative planning by both school staff and printers.

The front cover page is printed in Maroon, gold and black, with a full size picture of the school centering the page. Page two of the cover has a picture of Superintendent Moss, his message, quoted earlier in this story, a brief description of the school plant and the names of men on the County Board of Education. Page three of the cover carries a full page advertisement, while the Sunday program is printed on the back page of the cover flanked on each side with a maroon and gold tint, with gold letterings.

The first four pages of the inside are devoted to a picture story of the principal, faculty and student body. An idea of the esteem in which the school is held by citizens of Davidson County may be gleaned from the nearly 500 patrons listed on two full pages of the program, plus the ten pages of display advertising which finish out the enticing three-color masterpiece.

Flowers for the dedication program were furnished by Doug Houry, florist.

Tenn Gov Seeks Anti-Integration Legislation

Informer P. 20

Sat 1-26-57

Houston Texas

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(NNPA)— Governor Frank Clement Wednesday urged the Tennessee Legislature to pass four bills to help the state to keep its public schools segregated.

The bills he recommended would:

1. Give school boards in each local school system the full power to place, assign and transfer pupils under its jurisdiction.

2. Allow local school officials to provide separate schools for Negro and white children if their parents "voluntarily elect" to have their children attend schools with children of their own color.

3. Clarify and strengthen the law authorizing transfer of pupils from one school system to another.

4. Authorize two or more local boards to operate schools jointly.

5. Amend the School Bus Transportation law by striking out all mention of race, a provision which might otherwise make the present law unconstitutional.

On the basis of the United States Supreme Court decision, compelling racial segregation have the Governor said state laws been held unconstitutional by the Tennessee Supreme Court and all three Federal District Courts in Tennessee.

"Whether we condemn these decisions or praise them," Governor Clement said, "whether they were right or wrong, we must face the fact that the highest courts of our nation and of our state have held that any statutes compelling segregation of the races in the public schools is unconstitutional."

He added, however, that the Supreme Court had not deprived "individual parents and children of their rights of voluntarily choosing the schools they wish to attend."

SENATORS APPROVE SEGREGATION BILLS

Commercial Appeal

Three School Actions Sent To Governor—Two Will Be Changed Slightly

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

Jan 1-23-57

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22. — Gov. Frank G. Clement's five school segregation bills cleared the final hurdle Tuesday with overwhelming approval by the Senate.

Memphis, Tenn

Three were sent to the Governor for his signature. Minor clarifying amendments were added to the other two and the amendments must be concurred in by the House before they can be signed into law.

Two Key Bills Cleared

The Pupil Assignment and Voluntary Segregation Acts, key measures in the five bill package, went to the Governor without amendment. The Administration leaders defeated several attempts to change them.

The senators approved the Pupil Assignment Bill by a vote of 27-3 with two senators present and not voting. They approved the Voluntary Segregation Bill 27-4 with one senator present and not voting.

The bill amending the School Transportation Law to omit any mention of race was approved 30-0 and sent to the Governor without amendment.

Approval By 31-1

Approval by a vote of 31-1 was also given the proposal to authorize local school boards to transfer pupils from one system to another. A minor amendment was added to make it conform to present law allowing children to attend public schools if they will reach their sixth birthday before Dec. 31.

The measure to allow two or more boards to build and operate schools jointly was approved 30-0 after deletion of a provision permitting the school boards to levy taxes.

Senator Clifford Allen of Nashville led the unsuccessful fight to make major changes in several of the bills.

Representative Wayne Hunt of Fruitland sought to strengthen the Pupil Assignment Bill to provide that the Compulsory Attendance Law not apply to children who would otherwise be forced to attend an integrated school.

Commercial Appeal

Administration leaders successfully opposed the amendment on grounds it is not covered in the caption of the bill and might make it unconstitutional.

Voting against the Volnutary Segregation Bill were Senators Allen, Hobart Atkins and E. B. Bowles of Knoxville and R. L. Peters Jr. of Kingsport. Senator Edward C. Murray of Lafoyyette was listed as present and not voting.

Senators Allen, Atkins and Peters voted against the Pupil Assignment Bill and Senators Murray and Ernest Guffey of Athens were present and not voting.

Senator Peters cast the only vote against the pupil transfer bill and Senator Murray again wa slisted as present and not voting.

Senator Ross Dyer of Halls, Administration floor leader, led the successful floor fight for the bills.

He said he is opposed to school integration and experssed the belief it is "against the manifest best interests of the white and Negro children of Tennessee to integrate the schools at this time."

He said top legal officials have found all five bills constitutional and that they are necessary for the best interest of children faced with "the greatest social change in the history of our state."

SUMMER SCHOOL SET FOR RURAL NEGROES

Opening Date Is June 15 In Shelby County

Commercial Appeal — P. 15

CONSOLIDATIONS TOLD

The annual summer opening of county Negro rural schools, held so that pupils may help harvest crops in the fall, has been tentatively set for July 15.

The date was approved yesterday by the Shelby County Board of Education after George Barnes, superintendent, advised a late crop may necessitate a later opening.

If crops develop normally without delay because of weather or other conditions, the schools will close about Sept. 14. A pre-summer Negro school teachers' conference has been set for July 8 at the Shelby County Training School.

Sea Isle Transferred

Mr. Barnes discussed preparatory steps with the school board involving the transfer of Sea Isle elementary school by July 1 to the city Board of Education. The school, near the White Station Road and Sea Isle intersection, has six grades and about 600 pupils. The site has been annexed by the city.

The land and building cost about $300,000 and were occupied by the county Jan. 9, 1956. It has 16 classrooms and a combined cafeteria-auditorium.

Mr. Barnes announced the consolidation of 10 Negro rural schools, the majority of which are two-teacher schools. Six schools with a total attendance of about 400 pupils will be consolidated into the new Mt. Pisgah 16-classroom school.

The new building is on Mt. Pisgah Road about a quarter mile north of Macon Road. The schools consolidating are: Moore's, Augusta Rosenwald, Morning Grove, Pierce Chapel, Cordova, old Mt. Pisgah School. The new consolidated school is scheduled to open for the summer term.

New Classrooms Ready

About 200 pupils at St. Paul and Williams Chapel Schools will be consolidated with the E. A. Harrold School at Millington. Eight new classrooms will provide necessary accommodations.

Noah's Chapel School pupils will be divided among A. E. Harrold and Barret's Chapel Schools. Walsh School pupils will go to E. A. Harrold and Woodstock Training School.

Mr. Barnes said the consolidations will reduce the number of county Negro rural schools to 33. Eventual aim of the school system is further consolidation of three to five more small rural schools, Mr. Barnes said, to complete the program of county Negro school centralization.

SEGREGATION LEADER WANTS LAWS TESTED

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

New Measures Would Block Nashville Integration

Times 6-11-57

NASHVILLE, June 10.—(UP)—A segregation leader told city school officials Monday they should use new state laws instead of ending segregation in the first grade this fall.

Donald Davidson, state chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, urged officials to use new laws allowing "voluntary" segregation and giving school officials broad powers of pupil assignment.

Dr. Davidson said the school board had a "legal duty" to use the laws, passed by the 1957 Legislature.

Racial segregation in the first grade in Nashville schools will end this fall in compliance with a Federal Court ruling. School officials have until Dec. 31 to come up with a plan for complete desegration.

Dr. Davidson said the new laws are "valid unless and until decision."

they are ruled invalid by court

One law allows school boards to maintain separate schools for children whose parents "voluntarily elect" to send them to school with members of their own race.

The other gives school boards power to assign students for a variety of reasons. The assignment laws does not mention race.

The laws were part of a five bill "package" school program proposed by Gov. Frank Clement.

City school officials were not available for immediate comment on Dr. Davidson's proposal.

W. H. Oliver Is Rated Splendid Man For The Job

Globe Fri. 5-31-57

Nashville, Tenn. P. 1

Number Of Principals And Teachers Have Visited His School On Special Occasions And Say Civil Treatment Was Accorded Them; To Take Over As Successor Of W. A. Bass On January 1; Pledges Fair Desegregation Policy

While there had been many rumors going the rounds as to how long Supt. W. A. Bass would retain his position as head of the Nashville city schools, it is possible that no one knew the superintendent was ready to "call it quits," so soon Tuesday, May 21.

But that is what he did, and the fact that he did tender his resignation on that day and it was accepted by the City Board of Education, along with the board's prompt announcement of Mr. Bass' successor created the biggest stir in educational circles here in many years.

Prof. William Henry Oliver, principal of East Nashville High got the appointment as Mr. Bass' successor.

Mr. Bass was in Vanderbilt Hospital when he made public his resignation. He was there for a checkup, it was stated. However it has been noted by his teachers for several months that the superintendent seemed not to be in the very best of health.

The superintendent's best friends had been saying that poor health could be the cause of Mr. Bass' bad humor exhibited toward his colored teachers for the pass month or more. It still is not known whether the action of the city's lawyers in refusing to resist desegregation had anything to do with the superintendent's sudden resignation.

Still the rumor has been that the superintendent would never play any part in ushering in a system of mixed schools in Nashville. Apparently he not only was in agreement with the majority of the city's parents and patrons in being against desegregation, but he probably would not submit to promoting desegregation, to comply with the Supreme Court edict.

The superitendent not only was confronted by the decision of the special attorneys appointed to defend the action of the board in refusing to register some twenty colored children who had tried to enter white schools and had been turned down.

The city's lawyers had conceded the validity of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing compulsory segregation. Apparently Supt. Bass also had conceded. But apparently it was a "bitter pill' to do so, because his public statements about desegregation and the plan submitted to desegregate only primary children at the opening of school in September appeared strange to many commentators. The order of Federal Judge Miller to the board is to submit a plan for further desegregation by December 31 of this year drew from Supt. Bass a number of pleas to his teachers, to parents and to patrons of the school for their cooperation in making desegregation work.

There was another ugly situation which disturbed Supt. Bass. Persons purporting to be members of the Ku Klux Klan had threatened him with dire consequences if he carried out any desegregation of Nashville schools. He confessed these threats had him disturbed.

Supt. Bass has been designated by the board to hold on as an advisor to the new superintendent. It has not been stated whether his tenure as advisor will continue until next September or not.

What the reaction of the large element of colored teachers is to be in the new regime that will begin after December 31, under Supt. Oliver can be guessed by the remark made by one well known leader.

He said, "Well, at least the new superintendent is 'one of us.'" That remark revealed plenty as to what the thinking of colored teachers has been toward Supt. Bass—a feeling that he, being a West Tennessee educator did not have the same liberal attitude toward colored teachers as an educator of Nashville or of middle Tennessee would have.

Many of the teachers have come in contact with Mr. Oliver during the time he has been at East High. Some principals have carried student to his school for special affairs. His attitude toward colored teachers and pupils has been quite civil, and likewise that of his pupils, it is reported. The belief is that the board made a wise selection in Mr. Oliver and that he will be able to promote the desegregation program in a satisfactory manner.

Colored and white teachers have begun to act quite favorably toward the pleas for cooperation with him as have bee n made by Mr. Oliver. He is a full-fledged Nashvillian, but a native of Indian Mound, Tenn.

Mr. Oliver comes to the superintendency, it is stated, with the full endorsement of Mayor Ben West. That is quite satisfactory with the colored parents and teachers. The Mayor, himself has made a "big hit" with the colored citizens in the attitude he has shown toward the colored schools and pupils. He has attended every commencement at Pearl High since he became Mayor in 1951.

The new superintendent was educated at Vanderbilt University and Peabody College where he received both his Master of Arts and Master of Education degree. He received his bachelor degree at Vanderbilt. Colored citizens here enjoy fine public relations with both the educational institutions from which Mr. Oliver graduated and count on seeing their liberalism reflected in the attitude of Supt. Oliver.

He is an ordained minister in the Free Will Baptist Church and a baritone soloist in the Episcopal Church. He has been in the Nashvill school system for more than 20 years and has the necessary board experience to fit him admirably for the big job he is to assume next January 1.

He admits that he and Mayor Ben West have been personal friends for a number of years and even before the Hon. Ben West became mayor of Nashville. Yet Mr. Oliver says there was no pressure brought and no political reason can be attached to his appointment by the board as superintendent.

Mr. Oliver is in full accord with the plans outlined already to desegregate the primary schools. He will be on hand when the plans for future desegregation are submitted to the District Federal Court of Middle Tennessee.

Mr. Oliver says prove satisfactory there is not likely to be any further litigation over desegregation. Nashville it appears is going to outdistance the other cities of the state in getting its desegregation problem solved.

Ideas In Sen. Allen Bill Ignore Some Rights Of Courts

Nashville Tenn. Banner 1-4-57

Partiality Shown White Principals And Teachers Despite What Record Shows As To General Training And Ability of Most Negroes In Teaching Profession; More Litigation Forecast If Bill Passes And Colored Students Sent Out of Town

The United States Supreme Court, on May 31, 1955, had quite carefully heard "both sides" in arguments as to how the states should go about carrying out the decision it had handed down on May 17, 1954 with regard to abolishing discrimination in public schools in the nation. Therefore Chief Justice Earl Warren and each and every one of the Associate Justices were prepared to lay down specific rules and regulations to all concerned as to the proper way to put desegregation into effect.

It is quite clear the Court believed that none of the states would plan schemes, not for CARRYING OUT the Court's decision, but for evading it. The Supreme Court and various Federal Courts cannot avoid being impatient with all and sundry persons and officials who are disposed to tinker with the law of the land.

On May 31, 1955 the Court after hearing arguments from Southern States asking for unlimited time in which to "readjust" to non-discriminatory schools, ruled that the Federal Courts would be the agencies to whom it would look for decisions on whether the various states IN GOOD FAITH were complying with the law. They did not expect states legislatures to attempt to try hands at making laws to effect the changeover from compulsory segregated schools to non-discriminatory schools.

Sen. Allen's Untitled Bill

Whether not all concerned are going to respect the mandate of the Supreme Court, just "smoke over" what Senator Clifford Allen of Nashville has in his "untitled" bill. He seems to ignore the authority of the Federal Courts, including the Middle Tennessee Federal Court, presided over by our capable and conscientious Judge Elmer D. Davies. The Allen hill says:

WHEREAS, this (Tennessee) General Assembly recognizes the racial tensions prejudices, and possible social conflicts that are inherent in the very nature of the problem to be met by those officials charged with the responsibility and duty of implementing this decision of the United States Supreme Court, and that the school boards should and must have certain powers in keeping with their grave responsibilities in order to keep these tensions, prejudices and conflicts to a minimum."

Now with regard to the Allen bill which apparently seeks to clothe the legislature with superior power and authority over public school matters, let us refer to what the U. S. Supreme Court Justices said UNANIMOUSLY on May 31, 1955:

"These (five) cases were decided on May 17, 1954. The opinions of that date, declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional are incorporated herein by reference. All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle. There remains for consideration the manner in which relief is to be accorded."

Order Spelled Out

This 1955 ruling, in which was spelled out to the proper authorities what was expected of them, the Court said, it had been made clear after hearing from a number of states—all the states that had accepted the Court's invitation of the Court to come forward and help as to how they should go about putting a non-discriminatory system of education into effect, the Supreme Court said in effect, that persons concerned might adopt what they thought was compliance to the law of the land, which had overturned the 1956 Plessy v Ferguson that had been handed down back in 1896 and ruled that the 14th Amendment was to go into effect everywhere in the future, laid down the rule that school boards might try their hand at writing new rules but they would be required to submit same to the District Federal Courts in their jurisdiction, which would formulate decrees for the guidance of the school authorities. Specifically, this was what the Supreme Court said on Monday, May 31, 1955:

What High Court Said

"In fashioning and effectuating the decrees, the courts will be guided by equitable principles. Traditionally, equity has been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by a facility of adjusting and reconciling public and private needs. These cases call for the exercise of these traditional attributes of equity power. At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practible on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for the elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954 decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination o'such obstables in a systematic and effective manner former Senator George H. Cate, Sr. **But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constiutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them."**

Now it is quite clear that Senator Allen is well informed on what the Supreme Court said as to steps to be taken to effectuate compliance with its 1954 decision and the instructions it promulgated in 1955. He knows that nowhere in the decisions nor instructions was any authority given any state or local authorities any other latitude but to draw up ways and means to comply as expeditiously as passible with the general challenge to get rid of compulsory racial segregation in public education.

Certainly, Senator Allen is aware of the fact that regularly the Federal and sometimes state courts have been handing down decisions insisting what the Supreme Court has ruled must be obeyed in letter and spirit. He knows that if this be not done, the Courts will set aside any of the political macinations indulged in by state legislators.

School Board Burden

But in the arrangements our senator has made in his bill, he seeks to clothe school boards with authority that the Supreme Court has delegated to the District Federal Courts. Take for instance a few of the multiplicity of words he has in his arrangements. Take the one dealing with pupils and what kind of schools they may be required by school boards to attend. He says:

"No white pupil or persons shall be compelled or required to attend any school or class in said school that is attended predominately by Negroes and no Negro pupil or person shall be compelled or required to attend any school or class of any school in which the majority of pupils or persons enrolled or attending either the school or said class are white pupils or personcs except . . . in counties where separate schools are not provided for Negroes. But where objection is raised by any pupil so assigned and so far as practicable and feasable, it shall be the duty and responsibility of the respective school boards and superintendents in each such case to reassign such pupil or person to the nearest or most convenient school which has sufficient space, facilities and accommodations, wherein the majority of pupils are of his or her race.

Elsewhere in his arrangements the Allen Bill, there is a command that no white pupil will be compelled to attend a school or class of which the principal is a Negro but this harsh provision, the Senator seems to feel is made palatable by saying further down the line that no Negro pupil shall be compelled to attend any school or class where the principal or teacher is white. But farther down, he says no white person can be compelled to attend a school or class in which a majority of the pupilsh are Negroes and no Negro pupil can be compelled to attend a school where the principal or teacher is white. But farther down, relief is provided in "emergency" cases. It says where no "competent" Negroes are available for school teaching, such school or class may be staffed by a white principal or teacher. The assumption seems to be that any white person, whether competent or not is good enough to teach Negro children.

Competent Negro Teachers

This, despite the record which shows Negroes, well prepared to teach are available everywhere whereas white persons with ability to teach are scarce because they are able to get much better pay than they can get teaching and also get a pay check every month in the year.

That one looks like a "haymaker" for eleminating Negro school principles while at the same time white persons who are given special permits to teach will have to "suffer" under the requirements of trying to drill knowledge into the heads of colored children.

Another Allen Bill provisor ignores the fact that the Senator's fellow townsmen fought through lower courts, on up to the U. S. Supreme Court to get colored students admitted to the white high school in Clinton, Anderson County. It was Attorney Z. Alexander Looby. After five or six years he won his case and colored children began attending their home school at Clinton. When a few Scofflaws up there got too "uppity" and tried to set aside the law, Federal government stepped in and further "explained" the law by lodging the lawless in jail. Latest reports is that the white principal and faculty at Clinton and likewise the mixed student body are getting along as well as could be expected.

License To Filibuster

And so, except for the fact, that "filibustering" has not been outlawed by the congress or legislature, we may be bothered with something for the statute books as ridiculous as the bill of Senator Clifford Allen. The RFD colons are bound to surmise that if a member of the legislature representing the Athens of the South offers a bill to get rid of equal justice under the law for colored citizens he must have just what the doctor ordered. And if Gov. Frank Clement comes along belatedly, after leaving an impression in the minds of a great host of colored folk that he was a modern edition of Abraham Lincoln, and shows that he too has a plan for heading off desegregation for a period of two years, that will force colored Tennesseans to go to court again as they did up at Clinton.

But somebody here ought to express confidence in the advice President Eisenhower has recommended for getting rid of any harshness connected with putting desegregation into effect.

Somebody, for instance, like former Senator George H. Sate, Sr. He is suggested the correct formula —that of obeying the law that has sounded the doom of compulsory segregation in transportation on busses in Nashville.

Boycott, Stoning Mark Nashville Integration

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky
P. 1

Rocks Hit Two Negroes, Police Inspector As 13 Colored Pupils Attend White Schools

Tues. 9-10-57

From Wire Dispatches

Nashville, Sept. 9.—Angry whites reacted to integration of first grades at Nashville Monday by heavily boycotting some schools and by rock-throwing that continued at intervals into the night.

At least three persons—a Negro mother, a Negro woman motorist, and a police inspector—were hit by rocks. None were believed badly hurt.

During the day 13 Negro children, bewildered by the events outside, sat at tiny desks with white pupils in five schools.

Crowds Stay at Fehr

Crowds stayed at the Fehr School, scene of most of the excitement, long after the half-day session ended in confusion, and began tossing rocks at any Negro motorists who happened to pass.

One rock struck Catherine Sanders, 27, on the head as she drove past the school. Two Negro men, Joe Donald, 25, and Ernest Patto, 47, said their automobiles were pelted as they drove home from work.

These incidents took police to the scene. The rock-throwing stopped, but when the police left after nightfall the rock-throwing resumed.

The auto of the school's janitor mysteriously caught on fire.

Stones and sticks were thrown at Negro mothers and their 6-year-old children as they arrived at school Monday morning.

Pulls Paring Knife

One Negro mother leading two children away from the school at the end of the school session turned on her white antagonizers and, pulling a small paring knife from under her dress, challenged any of them: "Come and jump me now."

She was arrested, as were two white women, one of whom had thrown a pop bottle, the other a wooden board at Negroes.

Hundreds of frightened white parents, many of them not on one side or the other as far as integration or segregation was concerned, took their children out of their classrooms. They were frightened by the furor outside the school. They feared their children might be hurt.

Kasper Talks to Parents

Agitator John Kasper, who has led the fight of the extremists against integration here, told the parents to keep their children out of the classrooms "until all the "burr-heads" are out of the white schools."

A more moderate group fighting integration, the Parents School Preference Committee, called on Governor Frank G. Clements and urged him to use the Tennessee National Guard to stop Negro children from attending white schools "in order to prevent violence."

The Governor, as he has done before, refused their request on the grounds that he has no authority to use the National Guard until municipal authorities inform him that the situation has got out of hand.

Bass Is Disappointed

Superintendent of Schools William A. Bass said he was disappointed with what happened Monday.

He estimated 25 to 30 per cent of the pupils had been taken out of the five schools that had integrated their first-grade pupils. He said that, in all, 13 Negro first-grade pupils had attended integrated schools.

"We are caught in the backwash," Bass said, "of something going on too close to us. The Little Rock situation has given the impression of possible victory to those who would like to defeat the Supreme Court decision.

Courier-Journal

"The quicker the Government reaches a conclusion as to its responsibilities and ways and means of carrying out the law, the quicker the whole problem of racial segregation will be solved," Bass said. P. 14

Police Watch Crowd

By 7 o'clock Monday morning, crowds, ranging in size from 50 to 150 white people, gathered outside the five schools where the Negro children were to attend classes with white children. Police watched the crowd and escorted three Negroes into one school.

Times. 9-10-57

The men were in shirtsleeves, youths in denim, and women in cotton frocks. They carried signs reading, "Keep Your Kids Home," and, "Keep Our White Schools White." They carried Confederate and American flags.

At 8:15 at one school, the first of the Negro pupils—two little girls wearing braids and neat green dresses—arrived. They were accompanied by their parents.

They were met by angry shouts from the women: "Here come the niggers," and, "Pull their black curls out."

The little girls seemed bewildered, but almost oblivious, to what was going on around them. One of their mothers burst into tears.

The children and the mothers passed into the school, where they were met by the principal. "Why don't you kiss the niggers," someone shouted at the principal.

NASHVILLE FEARS SCHOOL BOYCOTT

Times P. 1

Segregation Group to Picket as Classes Begin Today

Mon. 9-9-57
New York

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8—The threat of violence and boycott hung over this one-time Confederate city today as it prepared to hold its first integrated classes.

Tomorrow, Negro children are expected to attend the first grade at five of Nashville's previously all-white schools.

The police have warned that they will tolerate no disorder or intimidation.

Today about 150 white men and women gathered in the back yard of a ramshackle house on Nashville's east side.

A speaker on the broken-down porch told them:

"Remember that our country was born in violence. Tomorrow is the day. Our white schools must remain white. Every blow that you strike will be a blow for freedom."

The crowd shouted its approval. The chairman of the meeting was Frederick John Kasper, a professional segregationist.

This fringe of Nashville's white population is calling on parents to stay away from their jobs tomorrow and to keep their children home from school.

The group, the Tennessee White Citizens' council, is planning mass picketing at all of the schools. The motto of the pickets is to be: "They shall not pas."

Times P. 1-6

The police here make no bones about the fact that they will not tolerate violence. "Anyone who is disorderly or who attempts to intimidate anyone else will be arrested," Police Chief Douglas E. Hosse said today. Mon. 9-9-57

"As long as the picketing is orderly it will be all right," Chief Hosse said. "But if there is any disorder or if anyone gets up on the schoolgrounds to create disorder or intimidate anyone they'll be arrested on the spot."

The chief said that parents can have every assurance that their children will do so with safety.

But no one really knows what is going to happen here tomorrow. No one knows how much support the segregationists will be able to muster among the general white population of Nashville.

Nashville as a whole does not want desegragation. But at the same time it is by nature a law-abiding city.

Bus Compromise Reached

When the issue of bus segregation threatened to bring discord, a compromise was reached. The signs in the buses requiirng Negroes to sit in the rear were removed. But everyone still sits pretty much where they sat before.

The school authorities here are counting on the average Nashville citizen's civic pride and his law-abiding nature to prevent serious violence even more than they are counting on police protection.

The Mayor, Ben West, has said that he will not tolerate any disorder as a result of desegregation.

But authorities here are more afraid of a boycott of the schools than they are of violence.

Today a group that has a much wider basis of support than the Kasper group urged white parents to keep their children out of all grades in protest of the segregation steps.

NASHVILLE SEEKS TO BAN AGITATORS

Times P. 14
New York

Will Ask U.S. to Enjoin Leaders—Kasper Is Jailed Again—School Areas Quiet

Thurs. 9-12-57

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11—City officials here decided today to seek a Federal injunction against "twenty to twenty-five agitators" who are trying to block public school integration here.

Federal District Judge William E. Miller immediately issued orders instructing the Department of Justice to assist the city officials in making their application. They hoped to make the application tomorrow.

The city's decision came after a meeting between Mayor Ben West, United States Attorney Fred Ellidge Jr., William H. Oliner, assistant school superintendent, and city attorneys. During the meeting frequent telephone conferences were held with Department of Justice officials in Washington.

Meanwhile the police kept a heavy guard around the six elementary schools that had been integrated. Ten Negro children were in attendance at five of these schools today.

10 More Are Arrested

Although ten further arrests were made, order around the schools was good. Agitators, where they appeared at all, were moved away quickly. However, many parents, intimidated by earlier violence and continuous anonymous telephone threats, kept their children away from schools.

The principal agitator, Frederick John Kasper of Camden, N. J., was again in trouble with the police. A city judge called Kasper "the worst vagrant we have ever had in Tennessee" before fining him $200.

When Kasper was unable to pay the fine or raise bail pending appeal he was sent to the city workhouse.

Meanwhile, Mayor West, angered at the troublemakers who have dynamited one of Nashville's integrated schools went to Mr. Ellidge's office before 9 o'clock this morning and stayed there until almost 4 o'clock this afternoon without a break for lunch.

When he came out he said "we intend to see that no one interferes with the education of our children * * *"

He explained that city officials were drawing legal papers to present to Judge Miller applying for an injunction immediately "against all persons who have sought to prevent the school board from carrying out the orders of the Federal court by gathering in front of the schools or otherwise."

Expects Papers Today

He said htat he hoped that the papers would be ready tomorrow. Mr. Ellidge said that he had already received his oral instructions from Judge Miller to assist in drawing up the papers and expected written instructions tomorrow.

Mr. West said that Kasper and Fred Stroud, also a segregationist, would definitely be among those against whom a Federal injunction was sought.

Mayor West said also that he would ask the Federal court in the Eastern District of Tennessee to revoke the bail bond of Kasper, already twice convicted by Federal courts of violating Federal injunctions. Kasper is now appealing those convictions.

Kaasper has held nightly rallies in this city or in its outskirts telling his followers that integration must be stoped by "shotgun, dynamite or the hanging rope if necessary."

Kasper was given the severest treatment in city court today when he was brought up on four charges — vagrancy,

loitering, offensive conduct and disorderly conduct. He was fined $50, the maximum amount possible, on each of the counts.

Kasper Is Denounced

At the end of the hearing City Andrew Doyle said to Kasper:

"You are the worst possible kind of vagrant. You have come here to cause trouble. If any blood is shed on the streets of Nashville it will be you and your kind that are responsible.

"We do not care for your presence here. The people who follow you are the iresponsible, the uneducated, those who have a hard time making a living. We hope we may never see you or your likes again."

The ten arrests made today were all Negroes. They were at the home of one of the Negro children attending an integrated school. Several weapons, including shotguns and pistols, were reported to have been found in their possession.

The police continued to question the three principal suspects in the dynamiting of one of the integrated schools. No further progress in the case was reported.

Negroes Held in Alabama

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11 —The police here were holding seven Negroes for questioning late this afternoon after seventy-six Negro high school students had been taken from a bus and questioned in rock-throwing incidents.

Seventy-two of the original seventy-six students were released, but the police later went to all-Negro Parker High School and brought back two girls and a boy from those released.

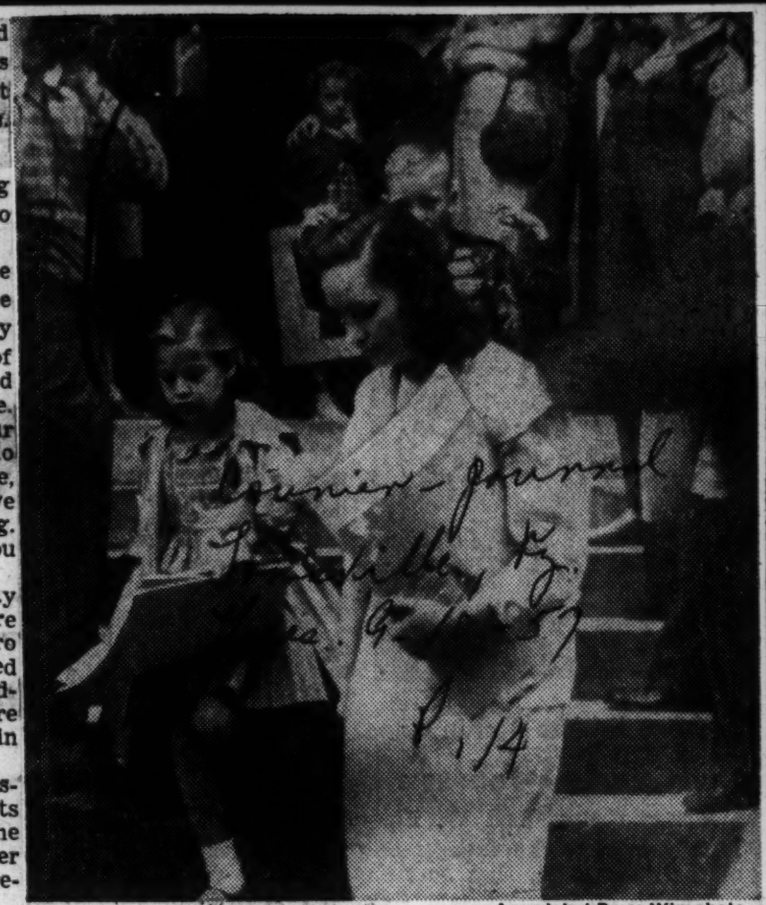
No charges were lodged immediately.

The rock-throwing incident was reported to the police this morning by three white men, who said the missiles had been hurled from a chartered Birmingham Transit Company bus as the vehicle was crossing a viaduct near the downtown section. The bus was headed toward Parker High.

A motorist said he had been hit in the face by two rocks and his car damaged when the stones were tossed from the bus. Another said his car had been hit but he was not struck.

A passenger said Negroes on the students' bus leaned from a window and cursed as the two buses passed each other and a rock struck a window near his seat.

Meanwhile, white high school grounds were quiet as students returned to classes after holding noisy demonstrations yesterday.



Associated Press Wirephoto

WON'T ATTEND CLASS . . . Nashville mother leads 6-year-old daughter out of Glenn Elementary School in protest against the start of first-grade integration.

Nashville Court Bars Acts to Halt Integration

Star P. 1 Fri. 9-13-57

Washington D.C.

Federal Order Also Forbids Boycotts Of Mixed Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (AP).—City officials armed Nashville police today with copies of a broad Federal court order prohibiting any interference with school integration here.

Besides banning acts intended to keep Negroes out of racially mixed first - grade classes, the order specifically forbids boycotts of the newly integrated grammar schools. Six schools end their first week of integration today, after two days of surface calm.

United States District Judge William E. Miller issued the temporary order yesterday at the request of city and school officials. They asked for it to bolster a police get-tough policy in dealing with racial flare-ups since 15 Negroes reported for classes along with about 2,000 white first graders Monday. Judge Miller ordered the integration.

The order is similar to one under which northern segregationist John Kasper was twice convicted in last year's integration disturbances at Clinton, Tenn. But attorneys said its legal language was closer to an injunction issued at Hoxie, Ark., in 1954.

Names Kasper

It also names Kasper, the Rev. John McCurio, itinerant preacher from Albuquerque, N. Mex., and 10 Nashville area residents as defendants. In addition, it strikes out broadly at "other persons now or hereafter in active concert with them" — that is, others who conspire with the named defendants.

Judge Miller has ordered a hearing for both sides at 1 p.m. Monday on whether to replace the stop-gap restrainer with a temporary injunction. In the interim, Mayor Ben West said all city policemen will get copies of the restrainer and read them to any crowds gathering "in front of or near the schools."

Kasper, released on $600 appeal bond from the city workhouse yesterday, promptly landed in Davidson County jail where he is held without bond on a State charge of inciting to riot, based on his anti-integration speeches here. He was sent to the workhouse after failing to pay a $200 fine on disorderly conduct, vagrancy and loitering charges.

School Blasted

McCurio, who has preached to Kasper-led segregationist rallies, also was arrested last night on the same city charges. He was held in city jail in lieu of $200 bond. He was booked at the jail as John Mercurio, however, aand police said this was correct spelling of his name.

Whereabouts of the other defendants named in the injunction was not known.

Violence reached a high point here early Tuesday when a dynamite blast damaged Hattie Cotton School, one of the integrated grammar schools. In seeking the injunction officials read 18 affidavits relating to this and various other incidents of violence, threats and intimidation designed to halt or hinder integration.

Among anti-integration activity cited:

Threats to principals and other officials of the integrated schools.

Threats of personal violence to parents "if they send their children to school."

Mass meetings by "an almost uncontrollable mob" of robbed Ku Klux Klansmen on school grounds.

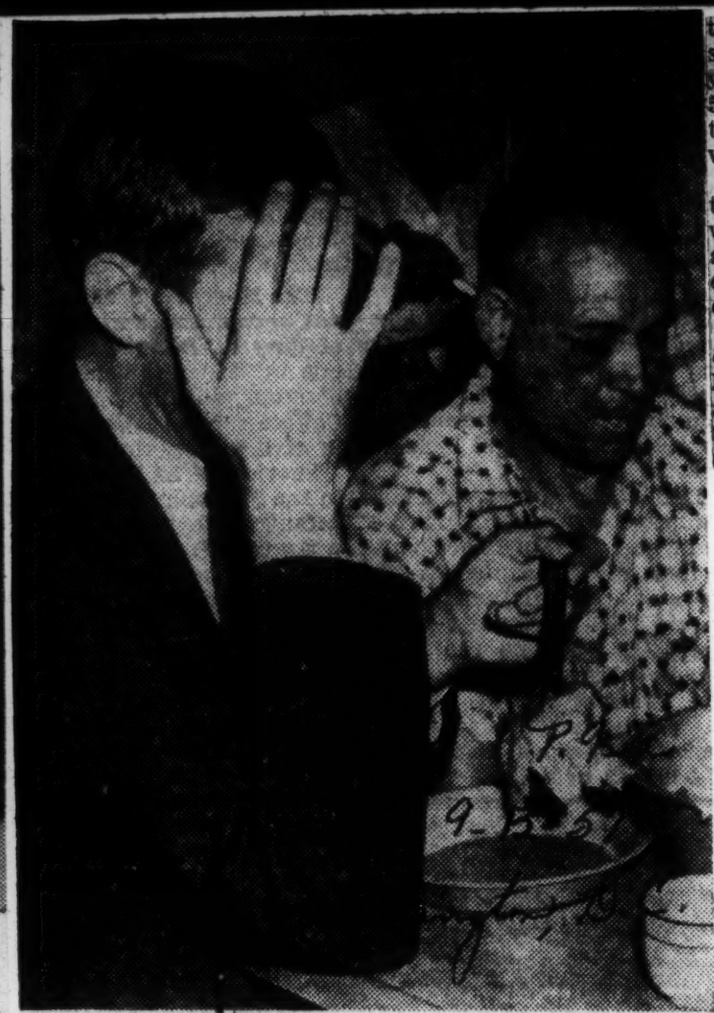
"A boycott being attempted and conducted by threats and intimidation (with) children being held out of schools by reason of the activities of organized agitators."

Attendance Still Low

In the wake of the blast and other incidents, attendance at the remaining five schools fell sharply. It picked up slightly yesterday, but still ran less than 50 per cent normal. Eleven of the Negroes were present at the various schools.

The half-million dollars Hattie Cotton School, built in 1950, won't be restored completely for about 90 days, but classes are expected to resume next Tuesday.

The school board, meanwhile, called off—at the request of Police Chief Douglas E. Hosse—such school activities as picnics which had been scheduled over the week end.



GETS CABBAGE IN JAIL—John Kasper of Washington hides his face with one hand while feeding himself cabbage with the other in the Nashville Tenn. workhouse. He went free on bond after the lunch of cabbage, cornbread, potatoes and water. —AP Wirephoto.

Boycott Meets School Mixing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UP) — Negro pupils mixed with whites in the first grade here today under protests from segregationists and some white parents began withdrawing their children from school.

News P1

A boycott movement by white parents began shortly after a scattering of six and seven-year-old Negroes were seated in classrooms with white pupils in Nashville's gradual integration plan.

Jackson, Miss

Police patrolled the streets in front of the schools where integrated classes were scheduled for the first time. Pickets paraded nearby, carrying signs reading, "God created segregation."

The pickets and other membrs of crowds that gathered near the schools jeered at the Negro youngsters as they and their parents filed into the previously all-white schools.

At Glenn school in East Nashville, pickets tried to block the progress of Negroes into the school but police quickly broke up the crowd.

Mon 9-9-57

At the Fehr school, a white woman ran inside the building, saying a Negro woman inside had "made a face at me." Five policemen chased after her, brought her out and released her.

About 25 or 30 parents at Glenn withdrew their children from the classes and boycott attempts were in progress at other newly - integrated Nashville schools.

Large crowds were on hand at most of the integrated schools and remained outside even after classes began.

Court Orders No Interfering On Integration

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 9-13-57

U. S. Judge Restrains Kasper And Others From Opposing Desegregation at Nashville

From Wire Dispatches

Nashville, Sept. 12.—Federal Judge William E. Miller issued a strongly worded temporary court order Thursday forbidding interference with officials carrying out his orders to desegregate Nashville schools.

Nashville City and school officials asked for the temporary restraining order to strengthen their hands against violence, which has accompanied desegregation of first grades here.

The Clinton-type order forbids 12 individuals, and anybody else acting in concert with them, from interfering with school attendance in any manner.

The defendants include Northern segregationist John Kasper, who has already been convicted twice of violating similar injunctions during school-integration violence in Clinton, Tenn., last year.

Uneasy Calm Exists

The move in Federal Court came during the second day of uneasy calm that has replaced the violence accompanying the admission of 15 Negro first-graders to six formerly all-white schools Monday.

The violence reached its peak early Tuesday with a dynamite blast that ripped open one of the newly desegregated schools.

The Negro first-graders were admitted in the first step of a desegregation plan approved by Judge Miller.

Kasper could never have made a telling impact on Nashville if he had not had a favorable "climate of opinion" to work in, Ora Spaid writes on Page 11. President Eisenhower and Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus will confer Saturday, a story on Page 3 says.

The plan made 126 Negroes eligible to enter mixed classes, but most of them elected to transfer to Negro schools. Nashville has 3,500 first-graders, including 2,000 whites, among a total enrollment of about 18,000.

Judge Miller set a hearing for 1 p.m. Monday on whether an injunction should be issued to replace the restraining order.

Affivadits Introduced

Eighteen affidavits relating incidents of violence, threats, and intimidation were read in court in support of the injunction petition presented by School Board lawyers. Attorneys filed sample copies of Kasper handbills and 67 pictures of meetings he addressed here recently.

Judge Miller commented, "The facts as presented here literally cry out for issuance of an injunction at this time."

The order forbids the defendants from "further interfering, by acts of trespass, boycott, or picket, with the free operation of schools within the City of Nashville."

It also forbids them "from in any manner deterring the attendance at school of children" or "threatening or intimidating the school children or their parents" or "school officials or employees."

Forbids Many Actions

And it forbids "any actions of any kind whatsoever which seek to compel by force, intimidation, threats, or violence the violation or defiance of the judgment of this court."

The injunction that Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville issued to back up his Clinton-integration decree resulted in the conviction of six persons besides Kasper on charges of criminal contempt of court.

The other six, who were not named in the injunction, were convicted of conspiring with Kasper to violate it. Kasper was named as a defendant.

Kasper has appealed a one-year sentence he got in his first trial, and new-trial motions are pending against all seven in the second case, which was tried last July.

Mayor Ben West, who joined Assistant School Superintendent W. H. Oliver and City Attorney Raymond Leathers in signing the Federal Court petition here Thursday, has asked that Kasper's $12,000 bond on his first conviction be revoked.

Courier-Journal
Fri. 9-13-57

Other Defendants Listed

Other defendants named in Thursday's petition here included:

The Rev. John F. McCurrio, Albuquerque, N. M., who identifies himself as a nondenominational minister and who has been a frequent speaker at Kasper's segregationist rallies here.

The Rev. Fred Stroud, pastor of Bible Presbyterian Church here, who also has been closely associated with Kasper's activities here.

Vincent A. Crimmons and James Harris, who were arrested here Tuesday and held for questioning in the dynamiting.

Others were Wilson Lee Brown, James Jarrell, Emmett A. Carr, Mrs. Margaret L. Conquest, Mrs. Mary B. Stinson, J. A. Stinson, and Paul McConnell. All but Kasper and McCurrio were listed as Nashville-area residents.

Other Developments Given

Elsewhere in the South:

1. Dorothy Geraldine Counts, 15, daughter of a Negro theology professor, withdrew from Harding High School in Charlotte, N. C. She said she was spit on, pelted with an eraser and a sharp-pointed piece of tin, and was pushed in the halls Wednesday.

2. At Birmingham three Negro boys and two girls admitted tossing rocks at automobiles carrying whites. They were held for court action. Negroes are seeking to enter two Birmingham high schools, but no court order has been issued for their admission.

3. At Alexandria, Va., U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan promised to rule "within the next few days" whether Arlington County schools, in the Washington residential area, must admit Negroes immediately. The State of Virginia is attempting to keep them out under a State pupil-placement law despite Bryan's integration order.

'Rabble-Rouser' Kasper From Workhouse to Jail

News & Observer
Fri. 9-13-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—After lunching on cabbage and cornbread, roaming segregationist John Kasper of New Jersey was turned out of the City Workhouse today on a $600 appeal bond.

His freedom ended a few moments later, however, behind the County Jail bars where he was held on a state charge of inciting others to riot.

The city and state charges stemmed from Kasper's recent anti-integration activities here.

Bond Posted.

The appeal bond was posted by Porter Freeman of nearby Nolensville, a feed merchant and frequent candidate for local offices. Kasper spent 24 hours in the workhouse after being fined in City Court.

The lanky segregationist spent this morning wiping workhouse bars with a dusting rag. Shortly before noon he wailed:

"I want to see the chief of police. This can't go on."

City officials said they will seek revocation of Kasper's $13,000 appeal bonds on two previous federal court convictions for anti-integration activities last year at Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The self-described "rabble-rouser" went to the workhouse yesterday when he couldn't pay a $200 fine in City Court.

He was fined $50 each on charg of disorderly conduct, offensive conduct, vagrancy and loitering for his part in demonstrations against integration of first-graders in Nashville's elementary schools.

The 27-year-old Kasper was fined $200 on four counts in city court Wednesday afternoon, then sent back to jail to await a hearing on a charge of instigating a riot that would take him into the state court.

MOVE FOR INJUNCTION

A short time later, city officials and the U. S. Attorney announced jointly they will seek an injunction today to keep Kasper or any one else, from interfering with the peaceful integration of some of the city's first-grade classes.

Violators could be prosecuted for contempt of federal court.

At the same time U. S. Attorney Fred Elledge, Jr., said he will ask revocation "with all possible speed" of two bonds on which Kasper was freed following convictions at Knoxville, Tenn.

The injunction process is patterned after that used in the Clinton, Tenn., integration disorders of last year and in the current Little Rock, Ark., controversy.

MAYOR'S POSITION

Mayor Ben West said, after a seven-hour closed-door conference with the Federal attorney and city school leaders, "we intend to see that no one interferes with the education of our children and we ask all law abiding citizens to help us."

The action against Kasper on so many fronts came in the obvious belief that if this glowing ember is stamped hard, the Nashville school integration fire might be put out altogether.

There was some evidence of the truth since a shaky calmness settled over the city after Kasper's arrest Tuesday, in sharp contrast to the violence that marked the beginning of racial integration in seven of the city's elementary schools Monday.

FOUND GUILTY

Vagrancy was one of the counts of which Kasper was found guilty by City Judge Andrew Doyle and given a choice of a $50 fine or 30 and 1/3-days in jail. Similar assessments were levied on two charges of disorderly conduct and one of loitering.

The dark-haired Kasper was then sent back to county jail where he is being held on still another charge of instigating to riot, for which he was arrested early Wednesday.

Judge Doyle snapped at the defendant:

CALLED AGITATOR

"It is such agitators as you who have caused the trouble we are having. I wish we could take you by the seat of your britches at the nape of your neck, and throw you as far out of Nashville as possible."

Kasper, acting as his own attorney in the hour-long hearing in a crowded and very hot courtroom, declared at one point:

"I refuse to stand trial on grounds of my constitutional rights are being violated."

He said he had no time to get a lawyer, nor to study the charges against him, nor to call witnesses.

Meanwhile, a few blocks away, Mayor Ben West and city school officials were closeted with U. S. Dist. Atty. Fred Elledge, Jr. they reportedly were seeking a federal injunction against Kasper to prohibit him from interfering with the integration of about 15 Negroes in six of the city's schools.

Mayor West also was to ask if Kasper's appeal bond from two earlier federal convictions for interfering with school integration at Clinton, Tenn., can be revoked.

OTHERS INVOLVED

The city's crackdown on other persons involved in the violence in Nashville continued swiftly. Judge Doyle found 20 persons, in separate cases, and handed out fines ranging

Nashville School Crisis Laid To Segregationist

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 9-12-57

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Nashville officials, supported by federal officers, moved swiftly Wednesday to wipe race agitator John Kasper out of the city's turbulent school integration picture.

from $5 to $50. Both Negroes and whites, men and women were among these defendants, and a regular arsenal of knives and pistols grew on the courtroom desk as they were submitted in evidence.

Kasper Arrested Among Terrorist Groups In City

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 9/11/57

By BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — New Jersey segregationist John Kasper was jailed in Nashville Tuesday as city police made wholesale arrests to thwart integration — sparked violence highlighted by the destruction of an elementary school.

Twenty-eight persons were arrested.

Federal Judge William E. Miller, who issued the order for integration of Nashville schools, asked for a conference with the U. S. Attorney and FBI Agents. Persumably the conference would deal with a study of whether pro-segregationist actions in Nashville might constitute interference with the court order.

Atty. Gen. Brownell informed President Eisenhower at his Newport, R. I. vacation headquarters that Miller had asked for the conference, and presidential press secretary James Hagerty said late Tuesday he thought the meeting had already been held.

The Hattie Cotton school, a $500,000 fifteen-room structure, was shattered by a huge blast early Tuesday. It was unusuable. Students of another school, also among the seven which admitted Negro students yesterday for the first time, were evacuated on a bomb scare.

Nashville Mayor Ben West flew back from Hartford, Conn., to take personal charge of the investigation into bombing of the school, and warned Nashville citizens:

"Lawlessness must go. Law and order must prevail, or one's life will be safe."

Kasper was booked on two counts of disorderly conduct, growing out of a pro-segregation rally he held in downtown Nashville Monday and for his visits to talk to crowds gathered at integrating schools Tuesday. He was also charged with vagrancy and loitering.

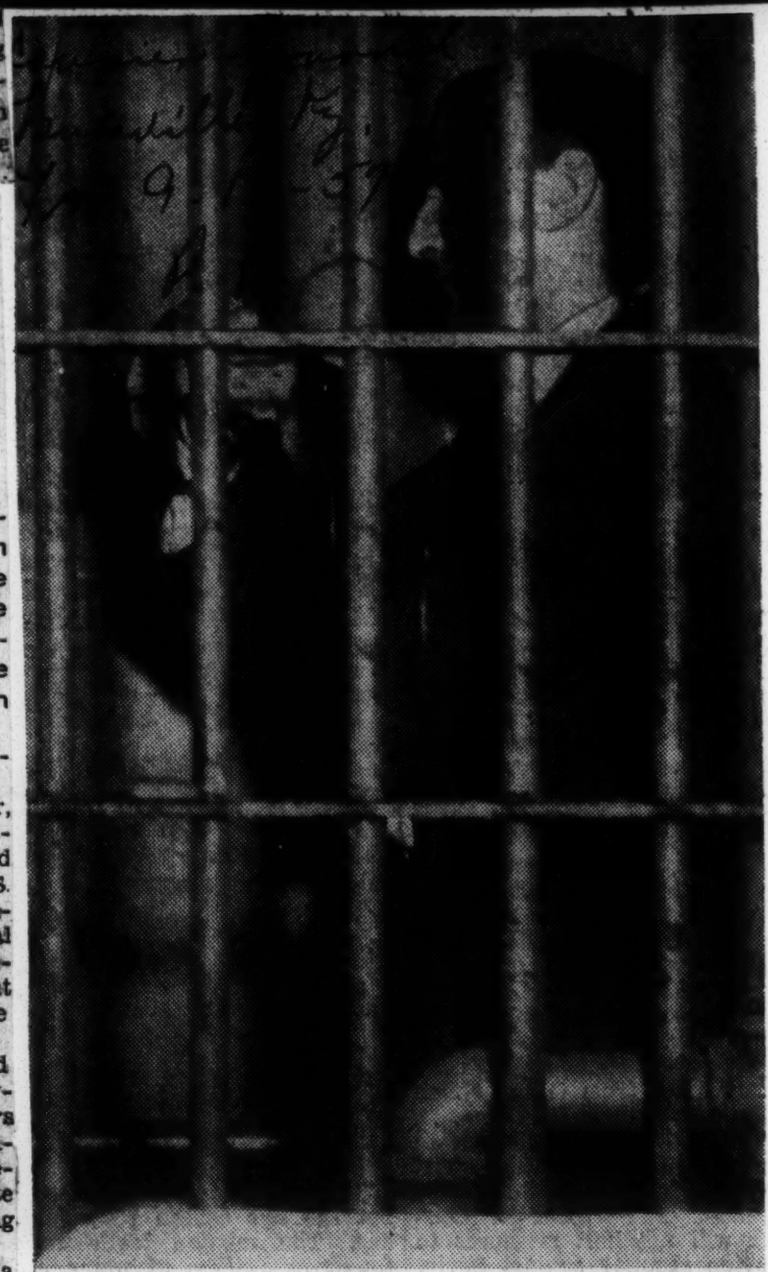
New crowds gathered at each of the six integrated schools which operated Tuesday and police who set up barricades to keep paths near school buildings clear for students arrested 28 persons, mostly on disorderly conduct charges.

Those arrested, including a 16-year old boy, were picked up on suspicion in the Cotton scshool bombing. Three of the men were arrested from one auto, which bore the sign "K.K.K." and in which police found blackjacks, mallets and lead wire which could be used to discharge explosives.

BLAMED GOV. CLEMENT

John Kasper, blamed by Gov. Frank Clement for roits which accompanied integration of the high school at Clinton, Tenn., last fall was taken into custody as he sat quietly in Nashville's city court. police chief Douglas Hosse made the arrest.

Kasper was hustled into an office at police headquarters, presumably for questioning.



Associated Press Wirephoto

AGITATING THE DUST AND DIRT . . . Segregationist John Kasper, jailed at Nashville when he couldn't pay his fines, wipes at bars he was ordered to clean in City Workhouse. In same clothes he wore when sentenced, Kasper worked at chore unenthusiastically. Freed from Workhouse, he was rearrested. Story on Page 3.

Times 9.1
Wed. 9-11-57
New York

Associated Press Wirephoto

BOMB WRECKS INTEGRATED SCHOOL: Nashville detectives inspect the Hattie Cotton School, which was destroyed by dynamite. The school was one of six in the city attended by both Negro and white first graders on Monday.

Segregationist Kasper Silent On Bomb Charge

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sun. 9-15-57

By BENNO ISAACS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14—(INS) Segregationist— John Kasper clammed up for the first time in his race-baiting career today after an informant, seized by the FBI, reported he and Kasper secreted dynamite three days before an explosion shattered the Hattie Cotton school.

The New Jersey-born racist who once boasted, "I've never been afraid to talk," sat silently in a county jailhouse as Nashville Police Chief Douglas Hosse declared: "We are on the threshold of cracking the dynamite case wide open."

Hosse questioned the informant — Charles Reed — in the Tuesday bombing of the $500,000 new-ly-integrated elementary school. Reed was turned over by FBI agents Friday who were quoted by police as saying the witness "might crack the five-day-old dynamite dilemma."

Reed related, authorities said, that Kasper stored dynamite in an old vacant building. But the explosives later disappeared. No charges have been filed.

ARRESTED TWICE

Kasper was arrested twice the day of the dynamiting, released on bond, and picked up by county lawmen who had him charged and indicted for "inciting to riot."

A federal court order, issued by Judge William Miller, restrained Kasper, 11 other named persons and "their agents" from participation in disturbance of the peaceful integration of the city's first-grade classes.

Kasper failed to meet a $2,500 bond on the inciting to riot charge, and consequently, remains in jail.

The FBI presented Reed to police Friday, and advised the city officials the witness "might crack the five day-old dynamite dilemma."

Police Chief Douglas Hosse agreed, and said: "We are on the threshold of cracking the dynamite case wide open."

Chief Hosse added however, that Reed "just isn't telling everything he knows." Reed has only fingered Kasper, while police still have six other suspects in the school dynamiting.

5 SUSPECTS HELD IN SCHOOL BLAST

Times 9.1
Wed 9-11-57

71% of Nashville Children in Integrated Classes Kept Home—Kasper Booked

New York

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10 — An explosion early today heavily damaged a $500,000 newly integrated school here. The Hattie Cotton grammar school was empty at the time of the blast.

One Negro child had reported for a class yesterday at the opening session of the school year along with 388 white children. Today their school was a ruin. Walls and windows were smashed. Splintered desks, torn books and broken blackboard slate lay scattered in the rubble.

Mothers and teachers wept as they viewed the debris. Police Chief Douglas Hosse said that there was no question but that the blast was connected with the racial strife here because of the integration of schools.

The blast galvanized the police into action. Twenty-five or more persons, almost all of them white, were arrested, five in connection with the school bombing. Frederick John Kasper, segregationist leader, who has advocated violence in speaking to crowds, was among those arrested.

Because of the bombing and the physical clashes around the schools yesterday fear has gripped this city. Seventy-one per cent of the pupils in the six desegrated schools were not in their classrooms today.

Times 9-11-57

Within seven hours of the blast the police had three primary and two secondary suspects. The three principal suspects were alleged to have had detonating wire in a car in which they had been riding. The police also said they had several weapons, including bolo knives, a weighted club and two wooden mallets. They are being held in $25,000 bail each.

The three were said to have been driving around from place to place in Nashville since the integration crisis began. Their car is adorned with Ku Klux Klan signs and a picture of a Negro boy kissing a white girl.

The schools resembled beleaguered fortresses. The police blocked off the crowds so that they could not approach the entrances to the schools. Whenever there was defiance, motorized squads of police stationed at headquarters rushed to the scene and arrests were quickly made.

Mayor Ben West said that law and order must prevail here or no one's life would be safe.

"Every decent citizen abhors violence" Mayor West said. "Every decent citizen wants law and good order. The one who encourages fanaticism endangers life."

Police Chief Gives Warning

The Nashville police seemed determined that Federal intervention would not be necessary in this city. Chief Hosse issued the warning that "those who do not intend to obey the law had better get out of town."

His police today kept the shouting and screaming crowds a block or more from school entrances. Streets in school areas were blocked so that traffic could not pass through.

Those who defied the police—men or women—were put in police vehicles and driven away.

When one woman protested the actions of the police one policeman explained:

"Look, lady, they've taken knives, blackjacks and almost every kind of weapon from women at one time or another. When they kill you they kill you as dead as anyone else."

The same policeman explained to the crowd, neighbors of his:

"Somebody has got to enforce the law. If we are not able to do it Federal troops will. It might as well be us."

Fred Elledge Jr., United States Attorney here, said that at the present he saw no grounds for Federal intervention. He said that the Nashville police were giving protection to the Negro children going to school and only if they failed would Federal action be proper.

However, because of the bombing of Hattie Cotton school parents kept their children out of school today. In all, 1,081 children, about ten of them Negro, attended the integrated schools today, while 3,710 stayed home on on the sidewalks near the schools.

William A. Bass, school superintendent, said that in all but one school fear was the principal factor in keeping the children at home. Prejudice in the mixing of the races in the schools was only a secondary factor in the case of most of the parents who kept their children at home, he said.

Much of the blame for the violence stirred here has been pinned by local citizens on Kasper. He already has been convicted twice of contempt of Federal courts in integration cases. His convictions are being appealed.

In Nashville he has been

speaking nightly to crowds. He has told them that it might be in order for them to use shotguns, dynamite or hanging ropes to keep their schools from being integrated.

Kasper, who comes from New Jersey, was booked on charges of vagrancy, loitering, disorderly conduct and offensive conduct.

On each charge he posted a $500 bail bond. But as he set his foot on the sidewalk again as a free man the police promptly arrested him for a parking violation. He had to post a fifth $500 bond.

When he came out of police headquarters this time he hurried away in the car of a friend without comment.

At the home of one of the secondary suspects a large amount of detonating wire was said to have been found. These two are being held in $250 bail each.

The police have been questioning the five almost continuously today.

The Hattie Cotton School was seven years old, but newly improved.

Mr. Bass said that from now on the schools would be under twenty-four-hour police guard.

"It will take a generation to get over what has happened here this morning," the 69-year-old superintendent said. "I was in World War I and I never saw any more terrible destruction. And now this had to happen—and in Nashville."

The explosive, probably dynamite, had been placed against one wall of the school building. It blew in that side of the building and did widespread destruction all through the structure. The building may be put in use again but will require extensive repairs.

The United States Attorney here said that if the explosive had been stolen it was probably taken from a local contractor not a Federal agency. The Federal Government could not intervene on those grounds, he said.

12 Are Named As Trouble-Makers In Integration Issue

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-13-57

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — John Kasper and 11 other persons, including two preachers and a Ku Klux Klan leader, were barred by a federal court order Thursday from interfering with peaceful de-segregation of Nashville schools.

P. 1

Dist. Judge William E. Miller issued the temporary order, on petition of the city, with the comment: "I am clearly of the opinion the facts literally cry out for issuance of an injunction."

He warned that the court has not armed itself with power to protect its original de-segregation order under which a handful of Negro pupils began attending previously all-white first grade classes this week.

BASIC TROUBLE-MAKERS

The order made clear that the city considered the 12 persons named as being the basic trouble-makers in integration violence, but it also applies to "others unknown."

Kasper, the New Jersey-born segregationist who pops up regularly throughout the south to preach racial separation, was busy cleaning cells in the city workhouse as the petition was presented across town in federal court.

Named with him in the petition were the Rev. Fred Stroud, a Nashville Presbyterian who has urged a boycott of integrated schools and who marched in school picket lines Monday, and the Rev. John F. Mercurio, an itinerant preacher whose home was given as Alberquerque, N. M.

NASHILLE AREA

Also listed was Emmett A. Carr, who attempted to revive the K. K. K. in the Nashville area after the city made plans for de-segregation earlier this year.

Atty. Edwin H. Hunt asked Judge Miller to issue the injunction "for the purpose of maintaining law and order and safeguarding the education of the city of Nashville."

P. 2

The petition pointed out that attendance at the integrated schools has dropped "alarming and abruptly," and expressed a belief that this was caused by threatening telephone calls to parents.

School officials said they wanted the 12 persons named "and others unknown" barred from trespassing on school grounds or from picketing them, from threatening or intimidating parents and teachers and from taking "any action whatsoever to seek, force or impel violation," of the court's original order to de-segregate the schools.

Presented as evidence, along with the petition, were 18 affidavits from school principals and police officers and 67 photographs of the riotous crowds that blockaded the schools Monday and Tuesday.

Also named specifically in the petition were Vincent A. Clemmons, Wilson Lee Brown, James Carroll, Margaret L. Conquest, Mrs. Mary Stinson, J. A. Stinson, James Harris and Paul McConnell.

Crimmons and Harris are among the six persons arrested in connection with the bombing of one of the integrated schools earlier this year.

Kasper, this afternoon was released from the city workhouse on a $600 appeal bond, but was immediately taken in custody by county officials on a charge of inciting to riot.

The grand jury is expected to make a presentment concerning that charge tomorrow.

A feed merchant, Porter Freeman, posted the bond which released Kasper from the workhouse where he had spent the day on cleanup assignment. He had been confined there in lieu of paying fines of $200 for vagrancy, loitering and disorderly conduct.

The New Jersy-born segregationist, who has popped up regularly in the south to preach racial separation, has already twice run afoulof federal laws.

Nashville School Crisis Laid To Segregationist

Wash. Post Sat. 9-14-57 Birmingham, Ala.

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Nashville officials, supported by federal officers, moved swiftly Wednesday to wipe race agitator John Kasper out of the city's turbulent school integration picture.

The 27-year-old Kasper was fined $200 on four counts in city court Wednesday afternoon, then sent back to jail to await a hearing on a charge of instigating a riot that would take him into the state court.

MOVE FOR INJUNCTION

A short time later, city officials and the U. S. Attorney announced jointly they will seek an injunction today to keep Kasper or any one else, from interfering with the peaceful integration of some of the city's first-grade classes.

Violators could be prosecuted for contempt of federal court.

At the same time, U. S. Attorney Fred Elledge, Jr., said he will ask revocation "with all possible speed" of two bonds on which Kasper was freed following convictions at Knoxville, Tenn.

The injunction process is patterned after that used in the Clinton, Tenn., integration disorders of last year and in the current Little Rock, Ark., controversy.

MAYOR'S POSITION

Mayor Ben West said, after a seven-hour closed-door conference with the Federal attorney and city school leaders, "we intend to see that no one interferes with the education of our children and we ask all law abiding citizens to help us."

The action against Kasper on so many fronts came in the obvious belief that if this glowing ember is stamped hard, the Nashville school integration fire might be put out altogether.

There was some evidence of the truth since a shaky calmness settled over the city after Kasper's arrest Tuesday, in sharp contrast to the violence that marked the beginning of racial integration in seven of the city's elementary schools Monday.

FOUND GUILTY

Vagrancy was one of the counts of which Kasper was found guilty by City Judge Andrew Doyle and given a choice of a $50 fine or 33 and 1/3-days in jail. Similar assessments were levied on two charges of disorderly conduct and one of loitering.

The dark-haired Kasper was then sent back to county jail where he is being held on still another charge of instigating to riot, for which he was arrested early Wednesday.

Judge Doyle snapped at the defendant:

CALLED AGITATOR

"It is such agitators as you who have caused the trouble we are having. I wish we could take you by the seat of your britches at the nape of your neck, and throw you as far out of Nashville as possible."

Kasper, acting as his own attorney in the hour-long hearing in a crowded and very hot courtroom, declared at one point:

P. 8

"I refuse to stand trial on grounds of my constitutional rights are being violated."

He said he had no time to get a lawyer, nor to study the charges against him, nor to call witnesses.

Meanwhile, a few blocks away, Mayor Ben West and city school officials were closeted with U. S. Dist. Atty. Fred Elledge, Jr. they reportedly were seeking a federal injunction against Kasper to prohibit him from interfering with the integration of about 15 Negroes in six of the city's schools.

Mayor West also was to ask if Kasper's appeal bond from two earlier federal convictions for interfering with school integration at Clinton, Tenn., can be revoked.

OTHERS INVOLVED

The city's crackdown on other persons involved in the violence in Nashville continued swiftly. Judge Doyle found 20 persons, in separate cases, and handed out fines ranging from $5 to $50. Both Negroes and whites, men and women were among these defendants, and a regular arsenal of knives and pistols grew on the courtroom desk as they were submitted in evidence.

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sun. 9-15-57

DEJECTED KASPER INDICTED

Dejection clouds the faces of John Kasper, Northern segregationist (2nd from right) and his lawyer M. S. Ross (right) as they listen to reading of grand jury indictment against Kasper, accusing him of inciting to riot. The state charge is based on anti-integration speeches Kasper made in Nashville, Tenn., before and after first grades were mixed racially Monday. Kasper was held in lieu of $2,500 bond. — AP Wirephoto.

City to get FBI info—

Nashville violence struck triple blow

News Sept 13 Thu 9-13-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13—(AP)—Federal and state authorities struck a triple blow today at violence which disrupted the start of public school integration here this week. B'ham, Ala.

The Justice Department announced in Washington it is turning over to local authorities information of "possible significance" gathered by the FBI in the Tuesday dynamiting of $500,000 Hattie Cotton School.

Another arm of the Justice Department, the U. S. District Court, clamped on a broad court order against further violence.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, the Davidson County Grand Jury indicted Segregationist John Kasper on a charge of inciting others to riot. The Kasper indictment was based on statements he had made at various pro-segregation meetings here.

The FBI here gave no further details immediately of its activities in the case.

Criminal Judge Chester K Hart of Davidson County (Nashville) set Kasper's bond at $2500 and an attorney said he would attempt to post it later.

MONTAGUE S. ROSS, Nashville lawyer, said he had been employed tentatively to represent Kasper, who was brought into court from County Jail, where he has been held since late yesterday.

He spent the previous 24 hours behind bars at the City Workhouse while trying to raise an appeal bond from fines of $200 in four misdemeanor cases.

If convicted Kasper faces possible County Workhouse sentence of 11 months and 29 days, and a $1000 fine.

HE AND NINE OTHERS were notified officially this morning of a district federal court order against interfering with orderly integration of first grade classes. Two others could not be located.

Kasper, released on $600 appeal bond from the city workhouse yesterday, promptly landed in Davidson County Jail where he is held without bond on a state charge of inciting to riot, based on his anti-integration speeches here. He was sent to the workohuse after failing to pay a $200 fine on disorderly conduct, vagrancy and loitering charges.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE OTHER defendants named in the injunction was not known.

Violence reached a high point here early Tuesday when a dynamite blast damaged Hattie Cotton School, one of the integrated grammar schools. In seeking the injunction, officials read 18 affidavits relating to this and various other incidents of violence, threats and intimidation designed to halt or hinder integration.

Among anti-integration activity cited:

—Threats to principals and other officials of the integrated schools.

—Threats of personal violence to parents "if they send their children to school."

—Mass meetings by "an almost uncontrollable mob" of robbed Ku Klux Klansmen on school grounds.

FBI Enters Blast Probe At Nashville

Post-Herald Sat 9-14-57 B'ham, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (U.P.)—The FBI moved in today on the investigation of the dynamiting of an integrated school and promptly delivered to local authorities a possible witness in the case.

At the same time, the Davidson County Grand Jury indicted roaming Segregationist John Kasper on charges of inciting a riot.

Under the shield of a U. S. District Court injunction against further interference with integration, children began drifting back to classes in five schools where a total of 11 Negroes were on hand.

Integration had been interrupted at a sixth school, where the transfer papers of three Negroes were ruled improper, and at a seventh, Hattie Cotton, which was wrecked by dynamite early last Tuesday.

Absenteeism by white children still was heavy, however, School officials believed because this was the last school day of the week many parents would start their youngsters out afresh on Monday.

Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., announced in Washington that the FBI was supplying Nashville officials with information of "possible significance" about the Hattie Cotton blast. It was the first formal disclosure that the FBI was studying the sabotage of the $500,000 school.

A short time later, a man was hustled into Nashville police headquarters for questioning. Police Chief Douglas Hosse disclosed that the man had been picked up by the FBI in Memphis and brought here by federal agents. His name was not disclosed.

As a concerted crackdown by local and federal authorities stamped out disorders in Nashville, the South's integration picture elsewhere showed:

—ARKANSAS Gov. Orval Faubus was leaving Little Rock by plane for Newport, R. I., and his conference with President Eisenhower on the integration stalemate in the Arkansas capital. The discussion will be held at 9 a.m. (EDT) tomorrow.

—DOROTHY COUNTS, 15, Negro, had withdrawn from Harding High School at Charlotte, N. C., saying jibes and threats by white classmates made her life there unbearable. Post-Herald

—THE BLOUNT COUNTY school board at Maryville, Tenn., 15 miles south of Knoxville, voted to study a school integration proposal by a Negro group. Maryville is about 25 miles from Clinton, Tenn., where integration is in its second year.

Bond for Kasper, who has been in Nashville jails most of the week, was set at $2500 on the inciting to riot charge.

The grand jury indicted Kasper by "presentment" rather than waiting for him to be bound over from General Sessions Court, thus putting his case into Criminal Circuit Court where he could draw a heavier penalty.

[illegible] at Nashville schools today were incomplete, it appeared that about half of the 2038 enrollment of the five integrated schools were present.

3 Agencies Move To Aid Integration

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky

F.B.I., U. S. Court, Grand Jury Act To Halt Nashville Trouble

Sat. 9-14-57 By The Associated Press

Nashville, Sept. 13.—State and federal authorities moved in from three directions Friday on troublemakers responsible for school-integration disorders here.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States District Court, and the Davidson County (Nashville) grand jury all acted to prevent a repetition of the violence that erupted with this week's start toward integration of Nashville's elementary schools.

Attorney General Brownell announced in Washington the F.B.I. is turning over to authorities here information of "possible significance" in Tuesday's dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton Elementary School.

Within minutes after Brownell's announcement, F.B.I. agents here turned over to police an unidentified man who "might have a bearing" on the dynamiting.

Marshals Serve Papers

U. S. marshals served papers on 10 of 12 individuals named in an order Thursday by Federal Judge William E. Miller restraining further interference with peaceful integration of first-graders in City schools. Two of those named could not be located.

The County grand jury indicted Northern segregationist John Kasper for inciting to riot.

A profile on Judge Miller is on Page 7, Section 2.

Kasper, already fined $200 on misdemeanor charges for his activities here, remained in jail in default of $2,500 bond.

These developments climaxed a week of riotous anti-integration demonstrations. A total of 39 persons — 13 Negroes and 26 whites—was arrested in and around the six elementary schools where Negro children were enrolled for the first time.

Attendance Increases

Acting on orders of Judge Miller, mixed first-grade classes started Monday. Under the approved plan, 126 Negroes were eligible to attend integrated classes, but all except 12 elected to transfer to Negro schools.

Nashville has approximately 3,500 first-graders in all, including about 2,000 whites.

White attendance, which fell off as much as 70 per cent at the elementary schools earlier in the week, showed a continuing increase Friday. All 12 Negro first-graders were in the mixed schools Friday, except one enrolled at badly damaged Hattie Cotton school. Hattie Cotton will resume classes next week.

Conviction on the grand-jury charge returned Friday could put Kasper away for 11 months and 29 days and subject him to a $1,000 fine. The five-page indictment charges him with advocating force and violence to prevent integration.

Sending Affidavits

District Attorney Fred Elledge said he was sending several affidavits on Kasper's Nashville activities to federal authorities at Knoxville, where he has been twice convicted for pro-segregation activity at Clinton, Tenn., High School last year.

Elledge's action indicated federal authorities are considering revoking Kasper's appeal bonds in those cases.

The man turned over to police by the F.B.I. appeared voluntarily at the F.B.I. offices Thursday night and said he had some information about the dynamiting. Police Chief D. E. Hosse said it was being checked out.

Police emphasized the man had not been charged. It was understood, however, that he is a known associate of Kasper and had been sought ever since the blast.

McCurrio Tongue-Lashed

Six others picked up for questioning the day after the dynamiting are still in custody.

John McCurrio, also listed as John Mercurio, an itinerant preacher among the 12 listed in Judge Miller's restraining order, was fined $200 on misdemeanor charges in City Court Friday afternoon.

Judge Andrew Doyle, who sent Kasper to the workhouse Wednesday, tongue-lashed McCurrio, who says he joined with Kasper in Washington last year.

"We have reached another milestone in this trouble," Doyle said in fining McCurrio. "The head of the horse went into the workhouse day before yesterday and it looks like the tail is going to follow."

Courier-Journal Sat 9-14-57

Negro Bottle Thrower Gets Maximum Penalty

Birmingham, Sept. 13 (AP)—A Negro youth today was convicted of throwing a soft-drink bottle at a car and received the maximum Recorder's Court sentence of six months in jail and a $100 fine.

Frank Coach, 16, was one of 76 Negro boys and girls removed from a chartered school bus Wednesday after complaints that they were throwing rocks and other objects at white persons.

The bus was carrying the students to Parker High School for Negroes.

FBI Probes School Blast In Nashville

Times-Union Jacksonville Fla. Sat 9-14-57

Segregationist Kasper Indicted on Charges of Inciting Riot

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (UP)—The FBI moved in today on the investigation of the dynamiting of an integrated school and promptly delivered to local authorities a possible witness in the case.

At the same time, the Davidson County grand jury indicted roaming segregationist John Kasper on charges of inciting a riot. The jury asserted Kasper spurred on "hundreds" of persons to riotous conduct.

Under the shield of a U.S. District Court injunction against further interference with integration, children began drifting back to classes in five schools where a total of 11 Negroes were on hand. Integration had been interrupted at a sixth school, where the transfer papers of three Negroes were ruled improper, and at a seventh, Hattie Cotton, which was wrecked by dynamite early last Tuesday.

Absenteeism Heavy

Absenteeism by white children was still heavy, however. School officials believed that because this was the last school day of the week many parents would start their youngsters out afresh on Monday.

Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced in Washington that the FBI was supplying Nashville officials with information of "possible significance" about the Hattie Cotton school blast. It was the first formal disclosure that the FBI was studying the sabotage of the $500,000 school.

A short time later, a man was hustled into Nashville police headquarters for questioning. Police Chief Douglas Hosse disclosed that the man had been picked up here by the FBI and turned over to police. His name was not disclosed.

Had Information

Hosse said FBI chief agent Julius M. Lopez Jr. in Memphis had advised him the man had "some information" about the dynamiting.

Elsewhere in the South:

Dorothy Countys, 15, Negro, had withdrawn from Harding High School at Charlotte, N.C., saying that the jibes and threats of white classmates made her life there unbearable.

The Blount County School Board south of Knoxville, voted to study a school integration proposal by a Negro group. Maryville is about 25 miles from Clinton, Tenn., where integration is in its second year.

In Birmingham, a Negro youth was convicted of throwing a soft drink bottle at a car and received the maximum Recorders Court sentence of six months in jail and a $100 fine.

The defendant, Frank Coach, 16, was one of 76 Negro boys and girls removed from a chartered school bus Wednesday following complaints they were throwing rocks and other objects at white persons.

Six other defendants on rock-throwing and other charges were turned over to juvenile authorities.

Nashville School Blast Is Investigated by FBI

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Sat. 9-14-57 p. 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (UP)—The FBI moved in today on the investigation of the dynamiting of an integrated school and delivered to local authorities a possible witness in the case.

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CHARLOTTE CASE

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$2,500 BOND

Bond for Kasper, who has been in Nashville jails most of the week, was set at $2,500 on the inciting to riot charge.

The grand jury indicted Kasper by "presentment" rather than waiting for him to be bound over from General Sessions Court, thus putting his case into Criminal Circuit Court where he could draw a heavier penalty.

The skinny, New Jersey-born wanderer now has a long list of items to settle in the state of Tennessee. He has twice been convicted of violating a federal injunction, similar to the one issued here yesterday, covering the integration of Clinton High School. He is appealing a $200 city fine levied this week in Nashville and now faces the riot count in Circuit Court. He was acquitted of a riot charge that grew out of the Clinton disorders a year ago.

"SCANDALOUS REMARKS"

Today's indictment charged that Kasper "did suggest and call for violence to prevent enrollment of . . . colored children."

It said he made defamatory remarks against public officials, scandalous remarks against citizens who held opposite views and incited 32 citizens to riot that the jury knew of, plus "hundreds of others unknown to your grand jury."

Although figures on attendance at Nashville schools today were incomplete, it appeared that about half of the 2,038 enrollment of the five integrated schools was present.

A few policemen still patrolled the schools but reported the city appeared to be "quieter than it has been all summer."

In Easton, Md., a seven-foot fuse fizzled out today six inches from 10 sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Segregationist Kasper Indicted On Riot Charges

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 9-14-57

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The FBI turned over to Nashville police Friday another suspect in the bombing of one of the city's elementary schools which was integrated this week.

This was the first public disclosure of FBI activity in the week of turbulence and violence.

First mention of the Federal investigative body's work came when Julius M. Lopez, special FBI agent in charge of the Memphis, Tenn., office, announced in Nashville that 'information of possible significance' was being turned over to local police.

NASHVILLE RESIDENT

Identity of the suspect was not made known immediately, although police chief Douglas Hosse in confirming that the man had been turned over to city detectives yesterday afternoon, said he was a Nashville resident.

Six other persons were arrested earlier in the week by city police in connection with the dynamiting.

Earlier, John Kasper, the New Jersey-born segregationist, was indicted by the Davidson County grand jury on a charge of inciting to riot. Bond was set at $2,500. For the lanky agitator who has been in one Nashville jail or another since Tuesday night.

The true bill said that Kasper "unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, intentionally and premeditatedly did incite to riot citizens of Nashville."

$1,000 FINE

The charge carries a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine, or eleven months and 29 days in jail. Kasper has already been convicted of four city charges and given his choice of $200 in fines or 33 1/3 days in jail. He is appealing that conviction.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

The city's five integrated elementary schools closed out the first week of the school term on a much quieter note than they had started.

Special police detachments were reduced at the schools and barricades, which had been used to keep crowds away, were removed. Police who had been on 12-hour shifts all week went back to normal working hours.

Sat. 9-14-57

Attendance at the integrated schools was still far below normal, but had increased over preceding days.

City school Supt. W. E. Bass said: "By next week, I believe we'll be in high gear again."

Bass expressed the belief that the federal court injunction would alleviate fears of violence, which he credited with keeping many white students at home.

The Hattie Cotton School, closed down by the dynamite blast which was the worst incident of the week, was expected to reopen next Tuesday, although repairs on part of the half-a-million dollar building will be continuing for some time.

The New Jersey-born segregationist is in Davidson County Jail here on a state charge of inciting to riot, based on a series of speeches he made recently in Nashville.

Kasper has declined all comment on information which Police Chief Douglas Hosse said was related to him by an FBI informant that the informant and Kasper hid some dynamite three days before an explosion damaged Hattie Cotton, one of six integrated schools, last Tuesday.

News p. 2

IN A NATIONAL television interview yesterday ("Face the Nation," CBS) Gov. Frank Clement told interviewers the blast, marking the peak of violence last week, did more to hasten race mixing here than any integration.

News 9-16-57

"It shocked the conscience of this city as I never knew anything else to shock its conscience. It put decent people who wanted to oppose integration in a position where they would not do so."

THE GOVERNOR, who said he personally favors segregation, added that he would not hesitate to call out the National Guard if local law enforcement breaks down in the state. But, he said, it has not broken down here and he has no intention of intervening in Nashville as he did at Clinton last Fall.

Under questioning, he said he resented Northern implications that race relations are wholly a Southern problem, and cited examples of racial violence in Illinois, Detroit and Levittown, Pa.

"If we are going to wash the dirty linen," the governor asserted, "let's lay aside the hypocrisy and all go to the laundry together."

Nashville Lets Schools out: Tension eases

News p. 1 Atlanta Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16—(AP)—Nashville school children, both white and Negro, took off today for a holiday at the state fair after a week of violence and tension at newly-integrated schools.

School officials expect to resume classes with desegregated first grades tomorrow without trouble, and police planned to drop some of their emergency precautions at the schools.

THE ONLY BIG reminder of last week's disorders, in addition to a hole blasted in the side of Hattie Cotton School, was today's scheduled federal court hearing on whether an order banning interference with desegregation should be continued.

U. S. Dist. Judge William E. Miller ordered Segregationist John Kasper and 11 other defendants to show why the restrainer shouldn't be continued.

Seek Court Order To Halt Interference

Daily News P. 1
Thurs. 9-12-57
Chem Miss

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UP) — Federal and city officials today worked on getting a federal court injunction to halt interference with first grade integration in Nashville schools.

U.S. District Attorney Fred Elledge Jr. joined Mayor Ben West in seeking government aid in stopping violence that included the bombing of a previously all-white school which has been integrated.

The injunction was expected to be granted today by Federal Judge William Miller, West said.

West also announced he will ask federal authorities to revoke segregation leader John Kasper's bond in previous convictions for contempt in connection with integration disorders last year in Clinton, Tenn.

Kasper was arrested and locked up in the city workhouse Wednesday after city Judge Andrew Doyle found him guilty on five counts concerning disorders that have kept Nashville in turmoil since Monday.

PHONE CALLS

Officers at the workhouse reported Kasper received several anonymous long - distance calls Wednesday night but was not permitted to answer them.

There was a marked decrease in segregationist activity around the integrated Nashville schools Wednesday, but school attendance was down more than one-half.

"I wish we had enough police in Nashville to take you by the seat of the pants and throw you out of town," City Judge Doyle told Kasper after finding him guilty of crowd-baiting.

Kasper wouldn't have gone free even if he had paid the fine. Bond still has not been allowed on a breach of the peace charge filed against him by Davidson County.

FEDERAL AID

Word of the petition for injunction came from a conference between Elledge and city officials. Elledge said after the meeting he "advised Mayor West that the department of Justice is prepared to give any proper assistance to the federal court if requested to do so."

Three Negroes and three whites also were convicted Wednesday on weapons charges filed by city police in a crackdown on demonstrators, and fines totaling $300 were levied. Through Wednesday 34 persons had been arrested.

Less than half of the 2,000 enrolled showed up Wednesday at the six integrated schools, and of the 19 Negroes who attended Monday, only seven were in school. Six of the 19 have transferred back to Negro schools.

any crowd gathered outside a school. That would make them subject to Federal law, Mayor West said, and they could be brought before Judge Miller if they defied the order.

Mayor West told the school board that it was clear that Judge Miller would not be lenient with anyone who defied the order.

Meanwhile, the integrated schools remained under heavy police guard. Attendance although slightly improved was still less than 50 per cent of normal. Telephone threats to parents warning them against sending their children to school were believed to be the principal factor keeping the children at home.

Frederick John Kasper along with eleven other principal agitators were specifically named

U. S. Court Orders Curb On Agitators in Nashville

Times Fri. 9-13-57
New York
P. 1

By ROBERT ALDEN
Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12—The Federal District Court here issued today a restraining order effective immediately aimed at the principal agitators and their followers who have been fighting integration of Nashville schools by threat and violence.

A petition signed by Mayor Ben West and the city school board and supported by eighteen affidavits and sixty-seven photographs painted a dark picture of chaos and fear created by segregationist rabble rousers here.

After reviewing the evidence, Federal Judge William E. Miller said that "the facts literally cry out for injunctive relief." The only discussion he held following the hearing of the evidence with the petitioning attorneys was to determine whether they were requesting broad enough restraining powers against those causing the unrest in Nashville.

Mayor West, at a meeting with the school board following the issuance of the order, said that every city policeman would be supplied a copy of the Federal order and would read it to

agitators from taking any action of any kind that seeks to compel by "force, intimidation, threats or violence" the defiance of the Federal court judgment abolishing compulsory segregation in the first grade of Nashville's elementary school.

A hearing for the granting of a temporary injunction will be hel din Federal court on Monday. The present restraining order remains in effect until a temporary or permanent injunction is issued or denied.

The petition presented today and its supporting affidavits gave a grim picture of conditions in the Nashville schools since partial integration began here on Monday.

It said that at all the integrated schools there had been threatening crowds, organized boycotts, acts of violence and picket lines.

"At the schools affected by such unlawful activities," the petition read, "crowds of persons in some instances numbering hundreds congregated upon the school grounds or near the entrances and walkways, molesting students and especially threatening the Negro students and their parents when they sought to enter or leave the schools."

The petition said that white people were urged in defiance of a state compulsory attendance law to withdraw their children from school and that "abusive language had been used and continues to be used toward the principal and teachers of the schools, toward the pupils" and toward the parents who accompany their children to and from school.

Acts of Violence isclosed

Mayor West and the school board told the court that there had been acts of physical violence committed by persons in the crowds assembled outside the schools. It informed the Monday night of the Hattie Cotton Elementary School.

"The attendance at the Nashville schools where Negro pupils have been enrolled for the first time has declined alarmingly and abruptly," the petition said.

It pointed out that Kasper and the other agitators had made it clear that it was their purpose "to disorganize, disrupt and close down the schools of Nashville in every case where white pupils and Negro pupils are enrolled in the same school."

The eighteen affidavits supporting the petition came from city detectives, uniformed policemen and school principals.

The affidavits gave specific instances of threats of death

and other violence made by the agitators and of the fear the threats had struck in the hearts of parents who wanted to send their children to school.

Court Bans Agitators In Nashville

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Fri. 9-13-57

Kasper, 11 Others Ordered to Leave Integration Alone

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12 (U.P.)—A Federal judge issued an order today restraining 12 persons and any others who might act with them from interfering with the orderly integration of seven grammar schools in Nashville.

Heading the list of those restrained was segregationist John Kasper, already in jail here and twice convicted of violating a similar federal court order at Clinton, Tenn.

U. S. District Judge William E. Miller, the same judge who ordered integration here, signed the temporary restrainer at the request of Mayor Ben

Picture on Page A3

West, Assistant School Supt. W. H. Oliver and City Attorney Raymond Leathers.

"The facts literally cry out for relief." Miller said in issuing the order. It becomes effective at once. He set 1 p. m. Monday as the hour for a hearing on a temporary injunction which could be made permanent in later proceedings.

Besides Kasper, the restrainer named the Rev. Fred Stroud, John F. Mercurio, Wilson Lee Brown, James Jarrell, Emmett A. Carr, Vincent A. Crimmons, Margaret L. Conquest, Mary B. Stinson, J. A. Stinson, James Varris and Paul McConnell.

Stroud is segregationist pastor of a Nashville church and Mercurio is a West coast minister and associate of Kasper who pinchhit for the imprisoned agitator at a rally last night.

From 18 affidavits and 67 photographs or other items of evidence the names of the others were selected as having

See NASHVILLE, P. A3, Col. 3

Staff Reporters Robert E. Baker and Eve Edstrom, covering the integration situation in Little Rock, Ark., and Nashville, Tenn., put it in perspective in comprehensive articles Sunday in the Outlook Section.

been active in the disorders around the seven schools.

One of the schools was blown up by dynamiters early last Tuesday after it admitted one Negro with 390 whites. One of those named in the restrainer, Crimmons, was arrested later for possession of blasting equipment. He was fined in city court and awaits state charges.

The restrainer also applies to "other persons in active concert of participation with (those named) in seeking to disrupt the orderly first grade desegregation."

They were restrained from "in any manner deterring the attendance at school of children in Nashville." This included acts of trespass, boycott or picket, threatening the children or their parents, the Board of Education, the school superintendents, principals, teachers and even school janitors.

Nashville schools were integrated in the first grade only Monday in partial compliance with Miller's earlier order. The School Board must present him with a full integration plan Dec. 31. Those restrained will have an opportunity Monday to say why they should not be enjoined.

Segregation leaders spoke of "quiet resistance" replacing crowd action in the integra-

tion crisis and hundreds of white parents kept their children out of school for the third straight day of a boycott.

At only one schools, the Clemons school, did integration appear to be working out in a normal pattern. Of the 510 children enrolled, 505 were present today, including one Negro. Elsewhere attendance was off from 50 to 80 per cent. A total of 11 of the 19 Negroes who enrolled Monday were present in class. Three had transferred back to Negro schools.

U. S. Plans Peace Order In Nashville

Post-Herald Birm, Ala. Thurs. 9-12-57

Uneasy Quiet Sets In; Kasper Goes To City Workhouse

NASHVILLE, Sept. 11 (AP) — Federal and city officials moved today to clamp a federally-enforced peace in Nashville's integration situation similar to the one which eventually halted disorders in Clinton.

A federal court injunction against any persons interfering with peaceful desegregation of Nashville first graders was planned even as city court action sent John Kasper to the workhouse.

Mayor Ben West also asked U. S. Dist. Atty. Fred Elledge Jr., to ask revocation of Kasper's appeal bond in his first contempt of court conviction in the Clinton case. This would mean Kasper would go to the federal penitentiary to serve a one-year sentence imposed by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville.

Mayor West announced, after an all-day meeting in Judge Elledge's office, that an all-inclusive injunction similar to that Kasper was convicted of violating in Clinton would be asked from Federal Judge William E. Miller.

Meanwhile, an uneasy peace already had settled on the city as hard-boiled police kept all demonstrators away from the six affected grammar schools.

Officers patrolling the school desegregation front have been quick to make arrests and added 11 to their total today, as they cracked down on violence which included the midnight blasting of one grammar school Tuesday.

Kasper was sent to the workhouse after he failed to raise a $200 fine for his part in intergration demonstrations here. He was fined $50 on each of four city charges. They included vagrancy, loitering, disorderly conduct and offensive conduct.

City Judge Andrew Doyle told Kasper, "If I had the authority, I would instruct police to take you by the seat of the britches and the nape of your neck and throw you out of town."

Kasper still faces state charges of inciting to riot. He is under $25,000 bond on these charges.

The disorders began Monday morning when Nashville took its first step toward desegregation under Judge Miller's orders by opening 13 schools to 126 Negro first graders. Only 15 have been enrolled in mixed classes. Ten were in school today.

In addition to the city and federal actions, the Davidson County Grand Jury began an investigation of Tuesday's dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton School, where one Negro child was admitted Monday.

Police have arrested a total of 39 persons — 26 whites and 13 Negroes — since the pre-dawn blast ripped the building.

Three white men, arrested for questioning in the dynamiting, were fined the maximum $50 in city court today on charges of disorderly conduct. They are still being held under $25,000 bond each for grand jury action on state charges of unlawful possession of weapons.

They are Venson Albert Crimmons, 32, J. B. Blackwell, 42, and James R. Harris, 47.

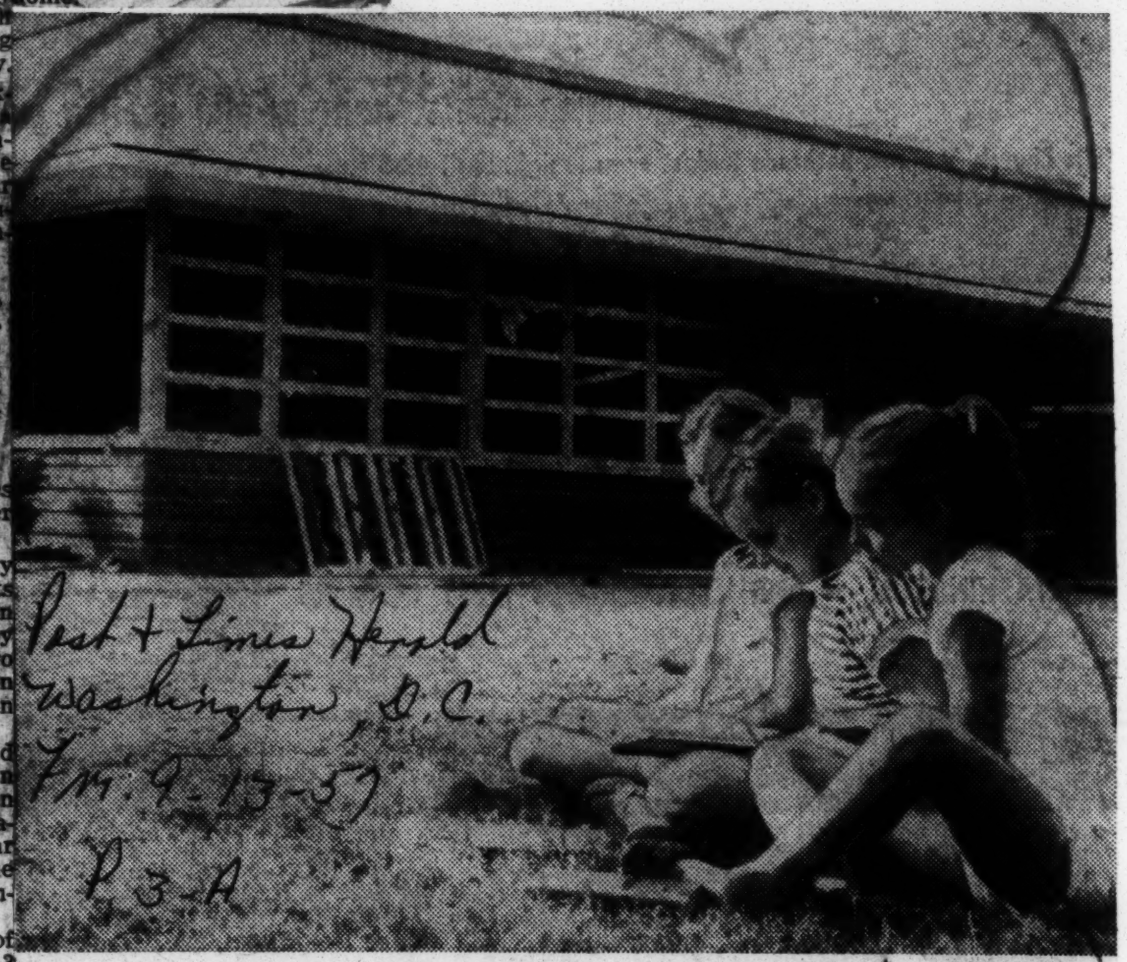
Kasper, arrested here for the third time in 12 hours, was held in jail without bond for a preliminary hearing.

He was charged with inciting to riot in inflammatory speeches here earlier in the week.

School authorities, said overall attendance picked up slightly today, as pistol-toting policemen kept curiosity-seekers and demonstrators away from school grounds. Roadblocks kept outsiders at least a block away from each of the integrated schools.

Despite the outward calm following the arrests, police said they are investigating rumors of continuing threats to several white parents whose children are enrolled in integrated schools.

Officers said some parents reported telephone threats that their homes would be bombed unless the youngsters are kept home.



Associated Press

Thanks to mild weather, students of Hattie Cotton school in Nashville are able to study outside while the school building undergoes repairs after being dynamited Tuesday. Officials hope the building can be used again by Sept. 17.

14d(1) 1957 TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
GOVERNOR FRANK CLEMENT

Says Governor Clement

Bombing to Hasten Integration

News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.

By BILL RAWLINS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15 (AP) —Gov. Frank Clement said today the bombing of a grammar school here last week did more than any integrationist to hasten race mixing in Nashville schools. P. 2

Clement, who had refused any comment on Nashville's violent school situation all last week, told questioners on a national CBS-TV program—"Face the Nation"—he won't hesitate to call out the National Guard if local law enforcement breaks down.

Mon. 9-16-57

It has not broken down in Nashville, he said, and he has no intention of intervening here as he did in Clinton, Tenn., a year ago.

On the bombing of the grammar school last Tuesday, Clement declared: "No one who favors integration could do as much to bring about integration as the man who set off that dynamite at Hattie Cotton School. . . .

"It shocked the conscience of this city as I've never known anything else to shock its conscience. It put decent people who wanted to oppose integration in a positionso they would not."

Clement dodged questions about Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus ordering National Guardsmen to keep Negroes out of Little Rock's Central High School despite a federal court order for desegregation.

Pressed for comment on Faubus' action, Clement said: "I think it would be highly indiscreet for the governor of a neighboring state to comment on the action of the governor of Arkansas." He did say, however, that he thought racial violence over integration has hurt the South's quest for new industries.

Reminded of President Eisenhower's assertion that patience was needed in dealing with civil rights problems. Clement declared: "I certainly do feel that patience is the answer, but I think from time to time we should ask ourselves whether we are using patience as a substitute for indecision."

Asked if he felt the President was undecided, he answered: "tonight, I see no reason to offer any criticism of the President of the United States. If the shoe fits, we'll just have to let everybody wear it (sic)."

Clement said he personally favors segregation and believed most National Guard and police officers do also.

He evaded comment to repeated questions about his political ambitions. The governor, keynote speaker at last year's Democratic national convention, is not eligible to succeed himself as governor in 1958. He has been mentioned as a possible candidate for a Senate seat.

"I am not running for any office; neither am I running away from any," Clement said.

Clement's TV appearance came in the midst of a weekend calm on Nashville's school integration front. Classes will not resume until Tuesday because tomorrow is Students' Day at the State Fair.

Among the schools reopening Tuesday will be the Hattie Cotton which was dynamited last Tuesday. Students will be taught in portions of the building which were not structurally damaged by the blast—including the cafeteria.

School and police officials said they thought the city was "over the hump" in quelling violence. They expect no resumption of disorders which accompanied admission of 15 Negroes to mixed classes under federal court order last Monday.

HEARD ACROSS NATION

Commercial Appeal

Supreme Court, Judges Have Created Crisis In South, Governor Declares

Mon. 9-16-57

By JAMES EWING
From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

Memphis Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15. — Gov. Frank G. Clement told a nationwide television audience Sunday the United States Supreme Court and some Federal judges have "created a crisis in this section of the country." P. 1

Declaring there is such a thing as making "haste too quickly," the Governor said there are some sections of the South where "you just can't have integration any time soon. It just won't work."

Appearing on the Columbia Broadcasting System's Face the Nation, Governor Clement gave straight-from - the - shoulder answers to questions from three Washington newsmen in a reversal of form from a year ago, when he was accused of dodging questions about integration on Meet the Press.

Will Uphold Law

Some of his statements were the strongest he has made on the subject. He told the newsmen he was born and reared in Tennessee, educated in segregated schools and that "I cannot honestly deny that I like segregation."

He emphasized, however, he was sworn he will uphold the Constitution and he intends to see that law and order prevail in Tennessee.

The Governor carefully refrained from any criticism of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, who called out the National Guard to stop integration at Little Rock.

He said it would be "highly indiscreet and improper" to pass judgement on the Governor of a neighboring state when he did not have first hand information about what prompted the Arkansas Governor's decision.

Under questioning by Griffin Bancroft of CBS News, the moderator, Governor Clement conceded his position had been made harder by Governor Faubus' actions and said there's no question but what many people in Tennessee thought he should have duplicated Governor Faubus' tactics.

He emphasized, however, that he was in no way being critical of the Arkansas Governor, who must think of his own responsibilities first.

Kasper Called 'Rascal'

The Governor repeated previous assertions he has no authority under Tennessee law to call out the National Guard in the Nashville school integration controversy. He pointed out that he sent troops to Clinton only after law and order had broken down and local officials requested his help.

Commenting on the dynamiting of Hattie Cotton Elementary School early last Tuesday, Governor Clement said no one could do as much to speed integration or to abolish segregation as "the man who set off that dynamite."

"Violence destroys the very thing it sets out to accomplish," he declared.

Asked for his opinion of John Kasper, the Northern racist who has helped incite violence at both Clinton and Nashville, Governor Clement said, "I've never dignified the rascal by calling his name."

Commercial Appeal

Asked if the disruption caused by the school integration controversy might slow down the state's industrial development, the Governor said, "Unrest, violence and indecision in any section of the country does not attract the cold cash dollar." P. 2

Northern Trouble Cited

The Governor also took advantage of his nationwide forum to point out that the South by no means has a corner on race problems.

In Chicago, he said, it took more policemen to guard one house where a Negro lived "than we've got guarding 8,000 miles of highways in Tennessee."

Asserting the South is "the most malaigned section of the country," he contrasted the furor caused when a Negro family moved into Levittown, Penn., to the peaceful manner in which thousands of Negro families live in Memphis and other Southern cities.

Concerning his political ambitions, the Governor repeated assertions he's neither running for nor away from anything.

Newsmen quizzing the Governor were Don Whitehead, a former Tennessean who is now chief of the Washington Bureau of New York Herald Tribune, Wells Church of the CBS news staff at Washington, and Warren Duffee of the Washington Bureau of the United Press.

Bombing Speeded Integration, Tennessee Governor Declares

Advertiser Mon. 9-16-57 P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15 (AP) —Gov. Frank Clement said today the bombing of a grammar school here last week did more than any integrationist to hasten race mixing in Nashville schools.

Clement, who had refused any comment on Nashville's violent school situation all last week, told questioners on a national CBS-TV program—"Face the Nation"—he won't hesitate to call out the National Guard if local law enforcement breaks down.

It has not broken down in Nashville, he said, and he has no intention of intervening here as he did in Clinton, Tenn., a year ago.

On the bombing of the grammar school last Tuesday, Clement declared: "No one who favors integration could do as much to bring about integration as the man who set off that dynamite at Hattie Cotton School. . . .

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"I think it would be highly indiscreet for the governor of a neighboring state to comment on the action of the governor of Arkansas." He did say, however, that he thought racial violence over integration has hurt the South's quest for new industries.

Clement Will Use Guard For 'Peace'

Post-Herald P. 2
Mon. 9-16-57

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15 (U.P.)—Gov. Frank Clement declared today he will call out the National Guard, if necessary, to keep violence from hampering integration of Nashville schools.

Clement, who used Guardsmen to break up the Clinton, Tenn., school integration riots last Fall, said in a broadcast "we in Tennessee are going to abide by the law."

Birm. Ala.

Police and school officials said, however, that Nashville's integration at the first grade level is "over the hump" after being beset for a week by rock-throwing demonstrations and a dynamiting.

Police Chief Douglas Hosse said Segregationist John Kasper, jailed for inciting part of the rioting, may be prosecuted, instead under a new law providing up to 20 years in prison for unauthorized possession of dyna-

Clement Views Blast As Integration Spur

Times-Union P. 7
Jacksonville, Fla.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15 (AP) Gov. Frank Clement said today the bombing of a grammar school here last week did more than any integrationist to hasten race mixing in Nashville schools.

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Mon. 9-16-57

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mite.

A Kasper crony told police the segregationist, who whipped up mass anger in speeches last week, had helped cache dynamite just before the Hattie Cotton School was blown up.

Asst. School Supt. W. H. Oliver said absenteeism which decimated white attendance of the seven white schools where selected Negroes were admitted to first grades, resulted from fear of violence and not from a "boycott."

Clement, in his strongest statement to date on his stand, said he will call out the National Guard "anytime, anywhere, when local officials say law has broken down."

Montgomery, Ala
p. 3

NO CLASSES AT NASHVILLE SCHOOL

This demolished classroom at the newly desegregated Hattie Cotton grammar school was just to the right of the corridor where a dynamite blast occurred. The concussion knocked out walls, caved in a portion of the ceiling and shattered windows.—AP Wirephoto

Advertiser p. 3-a
Wed. 9-11-57
Montgomery, Ala

SEEKING CLUES TO SCHOOL BLAST

City detectives in Nashville sift debris at the dynamite-wrecked Hattie Cotton elementary school. They are standing at the point where the force of the explosion blew out a large section of the brick and glass wall.—AP Wirephoto

26 Arrested After Blast In Nashville

Advertiser p. 1
Wed. 9-11-57
Montgomery, Ala

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP) — A blockbuster dynamite explosion smashed a newly integrated grammar school early today as racial tension continued to mount beneath an ironclad police clampdown on segregation demonstrations.

A total of 26 persons had been arrested by early evening. Among them was segregationist John Kasper who was taken into custody in city court as he sought to make bond for some of his followers.

Almost simultaneously with Kasper's dramatic arrest an added irritant to mounting tension was provided by the report that a Negro had raped a white businesswoman in her store in suburban Madison.

FROM CAPITOL STEPS

Police said Kasper was arrested on charges based on inflammatory statements he made at a series of segregation rallies, the last of which he conducted from the State Capitol steps last night.

Police held demonstrators a block away from the six racially mixed schools as they opened to sharply slashed overall attendance at today's half-day session. All-day sessions begin tomorrow.

Seven of those arrested were held for questioning in the expert dynamiting of the half-million-dollar Hattie Cotton school. Three were arrested when they refused to move from the vicinity of one of the schools.

Two others were arrested shortly afterward. Two teen-agers were nabbed this afternoon in a car answering the description of one reported seen speeding away from the scene of the blast this morning. Officers said dynamite detonating wire was found in the trunk of the car and in the homes of some of the others arrested.

The first three arrested whose car was reported to have contained a detonating device, were held under $25,000 bonds on weapons charges.

Advertiser

The explosion, which stopped the school clocks at 12:34 a.m., followed a day of steadily mounting violence accompanying admission of 15 Negro first graders to formerly all-white schools.

p. 3-a

Only one Negro child was enrolled at Hattie Cotton, which is in a predominantly white neighborhood of East Nashville. No demonstrations occurred there.

A couple of hours before the blast police broke up a shouting crowd of 500 segregationists at Fehr school, where thrown bottles and bricks had been smashing windows and windshields of passing automobiles occupied by Negroes.

Fehr was hardest hit both days as parental boycotts and fear of violence cut attendance sharply. Only two first graders showed up at Fehr today, both Negroes. Four Negroes enrolled there Monday.

School officials reported attendance off throughout the school system today, including all-Negro schools.

Nashville began first grade integration yesterday as the first step in court-ordered desegregation. A complete plan for eliminating compulsory segregation must be submitted to federal court by Dec. 31.

Under the new first grade zoning 126 Negro youngsters were eligible to enroll in 13 previously all-white schools. Most of these took advantage of voluntary transfer provisions of the court-approved plan.

There are about 3,500 first graders, including 2,000 whites, among Nashville's total enrollment of about 18,000 pupils.

Mayor Ben West flew back to Nashville today from a trip to Hartford, Conn., to take personal charge of an all-out investigation of the blast at Hattie Cotton.

"Every decent citizen abhors violence," West said. "The one who encourages and exhorts the fanatic runs the very real risk of endangering his own life."

W. H. Oliver, assistant city school superintendent, blamed the violence and destruction on "flames of hatred fanned by race agitators."

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Associated Press Wirephoto

NO CLASSES TODAY . . . This demolished classroom at newly integrated Hattie Cotton School at Nashville was just to the right of a corridor where a dynamite blast occurred early yesterday. The concussion knocked out walls, caved in part of a ceiling, and shattered all windows in the school, where one Negro pupil enrolled.

26 Arrested After Blast At School

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed. 9-11-57

From Wire Dispatches

Nashville, Sept. 10.—Police cracked down on segregation demonstrations Tuesday and arrested agitator John Kasper for "disorderly and offensive" conduct.

They moved swiftly after terrorists dynamited a newly integrated grammar school early Tuesday. A total of 26 persons was arrested.

Within 7 hours of the blast that wrecked the $500,000 Hattie R. Cotton School, police had rounded up three primary and two secondary suspects.

One Side Blown In

The explosive had been placed against one wall of the school building. It blew in that side of the building and caused widespread destruction throughout the building.

Kasper was arrested in City Court as he sought to make bond for some of his followers. He was charged with disorderly and offensive conduct, vagrancy, and loitering. Police said the charges were based on inflammatory statements he made at segregation rallies.

Kasper harangued a crowd of 500 in downtown Nashville Monday night a few hours before a dynamite bomb wrecked the Hattie Cotton School, which was integrated with the enrollment of one Negro child Monday morning.

Bodyguard Arrested

G. H. Aikens, whom police identified as Kasper's bodyguard, also was charged with vagrancy and loitering.

Kasper made bonds totaling $1,000 and was immediately rearrested for parking in a restricted zone. He made another $250 bond and was released.

Police said he would be promtly rearrested if he repeated any of his "inflammatory stateemnts" at a segregation rally scheduled on the Capitol Square Tuesday night.

Police Clear Square

However, a large force of policemen in cruisers and motorcycles moved onto the square 15 minutes before the meeting was scheduled to begin and cleared the square of the few knots of people that had begun to form.

"There will be no meeting here tonight," one officer said.

Police held demonstrators a block away from the six racially mixed schools as they opened to sharply reduced attendance for Tuesday's half-day session. Fearful mothers kept hundreds of children away. All-day sessions begin Wednesday.

The three principal suspects in the dynamiting had detonating wire in a car in which they had been riding around. They also had several weapons, including bolo knives, a weighted club, and two wooden mallets. They are being held in $25,000 bail each.

The three—one of whom has a peg leg and a second, a goatee—have been driving around from place to place in Nashville since the desegregation fight began. Their car is adorned with Ku Klux Klan signs and a large picture of a Negro boy kissing a white girl.

Questioning Almost Continuous

At the home of one of the other two suspects a large amount of detonating wire was found. These two are being held in $250 bail each.

Police have been questioning the five almost continuously.

Courier Journal

The explosion, which stopped the school clocks at 12:34 a.m., followed a day of steadily mounting violence accompanying the admission of 15 Negro first-graders to formerly all-white schools.

Hattie Cotton is in a predominately white neighborhood of East Nashville, where no racial mixing had been expected. No demonstrations occurred there.

Wed 9-11-57

Crowd Broken Up

A couple of hours before the blast police had broken up a shouting crowd of 500 segregationists at Fehr School, where bottles and bricks had been smashing windows and windshields of passing automobiles occupied by Negroes.

Fehr was hardest hit both days as parental boycotts and fear of violence cut attendance sharply. Only two first-graders showed up at Fehr Tuesday, both Negroes. Four Negroes had enrolled there Monday.

Withdrawn for Safety

Of the white children, about 70 per cent were absent. Many parents withdrew their children when the Negroes first appeared, but many others kept them home Tuesday because of fear for their safety after the dynamiting.

The 390 whites and one Negro from the Hattie Cotton School had no place to go. School officials said they would be assigned to other schools when the confusion abated.

Mayor Ben West flew back to Nashville Tuesday from a trip to Hartford, Conn., to take personal charge of the investigation of the blast at Hattie Cotton.

Blames Agitators

"Every decent citizen abhors violence," West said. "The one who encourages and exhorts the fanatic runs the very real risk of endangering his own life."

W. H. Oliver, assistant City school superintendent, blamed the violence and destruction on "flames of hatred fanned by race agitators." He said school officials plan to continue with integrated classes according to schedule, adding:

"We are counting on law-enforcement officers to continue to give us the fine help in the future they have in the past."

Police Chief Douglas Hosse told his men at roll call Tuesday:

"We've taken about all that we can be expected to take. Those who do not intend to obey the law can either get out of town or be subject to immediate arrest."

Kasper was twice convicted of contempt of federal court in connection with violence that accompanied desegregation of the high school at Clinton, Tenn., last year. Both cases are still in the courts.

Clement Visits Blast Scene

Governor Frank Clement visited the scene of the school blast about 2 hours after it occurred Tuesday morning. He declined to make any public statement.

Hattie Cotton, one of the city's more modern school plants, was built in 1950.

The first three to be arrested in connection with the blast were booked as Venson Albert Crimmons, 32; James R. Harris, 47, and J. B. Blackwell, 42. They are the principal suspects. The other two were Carroll Crimmons, brother of Venson, and W. D. Hodge.

28 Arrested After Blast In Nashville

Advertiser P. 1 Wed. 9-11-57 Montgomery, Ala.

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A total of 28 persons had been arrested by early evening. Among them was segregationist John Kasper who was taken into custody in city court as he sought to make bond for some of his followers.

Almost simultaneously with Kasper's dramatic arrest an added irritant to mounting tension was provided by the report that a Negro had raped a white businesswoman in her store in suburban Madison.

Police later picked up a young Negro man for questioning and late tonight said the man was preparing a statement admitting he committed the act.

A special detail of 12 to 15 state troopers was sent to the home of Gov. Frank Clement tonight as a result of reported threats on the governor's life.

This was reported by an official who declined the use of his name. Clement said he had not been told of any threats on his life.

The reports reportedly came from prosegregationists dissatisfied with Clement's failure to use National Guardsmen to prevent school desegregation here.

Advertiser

Clement has offered a $5,000 reward in the school bombing.

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Texas School Board Ace TV Attraction

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-10-57

By IRWIN FRANK

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 9 (AP)—Thousands of Houston residents will tell you that the greatest unrehearsed television program is their own school board in action.

For the past two years complete school board meetings have been televised twice a month. The shows have attracted as many as 250,000, viewers. Some of them staying up past their bedtime to see the sessions close, often as late as 1:30 a.m.

Why do the actions and words of seven school board members draw such an attentive and loyal audience?.

* * *

HERE ARE EXCERPTS from letters received at television station KUHT, believed to be the first educational television station in the nation, which carries the meetings:

"Please continue these (telecasts) even if taxes must be raised again. . . ."

"It had everything, comedy, drama, human frailty, ham acting, serious public service."

"More exciting than mystery or wrestling—the low blows were real."

Conflict seems to be the main ingredient that draws people to the school board meeting telecasts.

The board, split with what are called "liberal" and "conservative" groups, has offered plenty of conflict on such hot issues as integration and on such usually mild topics as which textbook to use.

* * *

DURING MEETINGS this year in which racial integration of the city's school was heatedly debated, an estimated 100,000 of Houston's 400,000 television sets were tuned to KUHT for all or part of the meeting, said Roy Barthold, acting manager for the station.

Barthold, who said television officials estimated 2.5 persons watch each set, said about 250,000 persons saw the meeting.

The latest rating made by an independent organization estimated that the July 8 meeting, concerned only with administrative details, was seen by 10,000 persons.

Mrs. Frank Dyer, board president, says: "The general public knows a great deal more about school board work as a result of the televising of the meetings."

She does not think board members "play to the audience."

* * *

"AT TIMES some of it (grandstanding) happens, but after the opening minutes you forget you are on the air and conduct the meeting as though you were not."

She thinks her school board is no more controversial or exciting than other big city school boards and she suggests some other cities have "hotter" meetings.

The Houston school board pays $130 an hour to the television station for broadcasting the meetings. They do this partly because the board and the University of Houston, which actually operates the station, are listed as co-owners and operators of the station. By paying for the broadcasts, Mrs. Dyer said, the board helps meet part of its obligation of supporting the station.

Meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of every month and the station carries the entire meeting. Students studying television operate equipment, which lowers operating costs and allows students to gain experience.

* * *

CONSTANT telecasting of the meetings is believed to be a key factor in developing a large audience. First, it keeps the program in the viewer's mind and develops a pattern of watching.

Secondly, it enables people to draw up sides in controversies and to identify certain board members with certain issues. This creates an interest in next week's session.

Houston is ordered to integrate

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-26-57

HOUSTON, Texas — Ordering local school officials to lay plans immediately for integration, Federal District Court Judge Ben Connally, Tuesday, set no time limit but told the officials he would be watching.

The judge ordered the local system integrated "after such time as arrangements can be made with all deliberate speed." He added that he would keep the case on this docket and watch the board's progress.

* * *

"ANY REASONABLE delay will be warranted if the board immediately comes to grips with its problem," Judge Connally said, adding:

"A court of equity will not countenance inordinate delay or evasion where the enjoyment of a constitutional right is involved although its recognition and enforcement be difficult and unpopular."

The ruling was reasonable and fair and "shows an understanding of our problem," said Mrs. Frank Dyer, school board chairman. She added that the board will meet with lawyers as "soon as possible" to discuss the court's decision.

Judge Connally declared unconstitutional provisions in the Texas constitution and three civil laws which require separate school facilities for colored and white pupls.

Texas Solon Filibusters For Integration, Loses

Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-30-57

AUSTIN, Tex. — (INS) — A lone state senator filibustered past the 20-hour mark last week in a vain effort to block action on twin proposals aimed at stemming the tide of public school integration in Texas.

Sen. Henry Gonzalez, of San Antonio, collapsed into his chair from exhaustion after speaking continuously to an almost empty senate chamber.

Subject of his talkathon was a bill authorizing the attorney general to assist local school districts in defending state segregation laws.

When he sat down, it was approved on second reading by a voice vote, and the senate stood at ease to take up the real target of his attack — a bill permitting the closing of schools threatened by violence needing troop occupation.

The latter proposal was submitted to a special session of the legislature last week by Gov. Price Daniel, but as introduced in the senate it carried an extra provision requiring school boards to provide "out of classroom" instruction for the pupils concerned in a school thus closed.

Gonzalez branded this an out-and-out segregation bill aimed at thwarting the 1954 desegregation order of the U. S. Supreme Court.

He called it a "legalized hookey, school-child lockout bill," and declared it "sets a school wrecking precedent" for the reason that it would not only close schools but permit the use of public funds for outside instruction for some pupils.

His voice was reduced to a bare whisper as daylight broke on his lonesome filibuster before a gallery which contained a dozen Negroes at one time.

He took small sips from a water glass and periodically chewed on lemon-halves as his petite wife sat solemnly nearby and listened to his tirade.

On the section of the bill providing that the school boards may close schools after the governor issues a proclamation saying violence is imminent, he declared:

"It may be that he envies the governor of Arkansas the publicity he has received."

As Judge's Integregation Decision Awaited, Compliance Pattern Set

Judge Ben C Connally, Federal judge on whose desk rests the school integration case for Houston Public Schools has called in lawyers for both sides primarily to discuss legal technicalities involved in pleading of the case before his court. Judge Connally would not commit himself as to the time of his decision concerning the integration of Houston Public schools. However, it is known that a call meeting was issued for the school board members to meet their attorney Monday after this conference with Judge Connally. Unconfirmed are reports that the school board meeting had been called off.

There is great speculation as to just what the Judge did discuss with the lawyers. Opinion has it that the judge will rule against integration due to the length of time passed in rendering a decision. On the other hand, optimists say this lengthy withholding of the decision will weigh heavily in favor of early integration. Some point out that the decision in Dallas by Judge Atwell, the decision in New Orleans by Judge Wright and finally the crucial decision in Little Rock, Ark by Judge Davies have set patterns of compliance and integration. Thus speculation mounts heavily concerning a decision, ruling integration in mid-term 1957.

At the end of the trial in May, each side presented their briefs and the judge is well acquainted with the desires of each side. However the time requested in the briefs submitted by lawyers for the Negro children was 'the school year beginning September 1957, a time well past. Thus to render a decision in their behalf would mean integration ordered to begin in mid-term of the 57-58 school year.

Up to Monday no members of the school board with the exception of Mrs Dyer, the chairman, have received information from their lawyers. This is based upon the fact that no member of the school board has admitted knowledge of what would be discussed in Monday's call meeting of the school board.

In the conferences held in the spring with the opposing parties present in Judge Connally's chambers, the judge was reported then to have seemingly wanted the parties to agree. The school board would not agree to a compromise or to anything of a compromising nature that would lead to integration.

However, the judge is going to rule, and soon. He has reopened discussion so we can expect him to issue a decree in the near future. Most Negroes believe it will be to order integration, sooner or later.

Peaceful Integration In Pleasanton, Texas

Courier-Post 11-9-57

(Special to the Courier)

PLEASANTON, Tex. — Pleasanton High School integrated nine Negro students here Friday morning amid peacefulness and well-wishing. Not a sound or gesture of protest was noted as the historic integration went off like a well-timed parade.

The students were met on the steps of the new $550,000 school by Supt. J. D. Klingeman, Principal D. C. Baldree and Janice Slomchinski, president of the student council.

"We're happy to have you here this morning," Baldree told the new students in a friendly voice.

■

EACH OF THE nine youngsters was given a chance to respond to the welcome and then was led to classes by a member of the Student Council.

Pauline Jackson, a junior said: "It sure is nice to know that they want us to go to school here. I know we will get along just fine."

Timothy Winers, 6 foot 2-inch sophomore and an outstanding basketball prospect, said, "I'm awfully glad to be here."

Other students integrated are Clarence Cole, Dorie Monroe, Annie Ruth Johnson, Elroy Woodson and Leo King, freshment, and Paul Winters and Hedy King, seniors.

■

THERE WAS a slight nervousness noted in both Negro and white students because of the attention given the integration.

A score of members of the nation's press, radio, television and newsreel companies were on hand to record what Baldree termed the "Christian-like" integration.

Several ministers, civic leaders and many of the pupils milled outside the school before classes started. There seemed to be no opponent to integration present.

Valmo C. Bellinger, publisher of the San Antonio Register, a Negro weekly, told Klingsman and Baldree it was one of the "greatest demonstrations of Americanism I have ever seen."

Pleasanton residents had voted 342 to 88 to integrate their school.

■

THE ELECTION was the first held in Texas under a new law passed by the last State Legislature which requires approval of a majority of voters in a special election before a school can integrate.

The law, which was urged by pro-segregationists in an effort to slow down integration, has not been yet tested in courts. However, the Dallas School Board, under Federal Court to integrate, has asked for a Federal Court ruling on the constitutionality of the state law.

There are a total of 37 Negro students in the Pleasanton School districts, which has 750 white students. The Texas-Almanac shows the population is 49.9 per cent Latin-American, 48.9 per cent Anglo-American and 1.2 per cent Negro.

■

THE REMAINING Negro students are in the elementary school and will not be moved to the white school until this week. They will be taught in segregated classes in the white school by Negro teachers until those teachers' contracts expire in January.

Approximately 125 school districts, covering approximately one-quarter of the state's scholastics, had voluntarily integrated earlier without incident. They have been principally in West and South Texas where the percentage of Negro population is low.

'Not through,' say Texas filibusterers

Afro American Sat. 5-11-57

AUSTIN, Texas — "I intend to fight every one of them to the last ditch."

That is what State Sen. Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio said Friday in discussing the two-man filibuster that he and Sen. Abraham Kazen Jr. waged against a school segregation bill which was approved by the State Senate shortly after the pair was prevailed upon to stop their bitter fight against the bill after delaying its passage by a 36-hour and 2-minute talkfest.

The two senators pledged themselves to a firm fight against eight other segregation bills, pending in the Texas body.

* * *

THE BILL Gonzalez and Kazen attacked as unconstitutional for almost two days, would allow school boards to assign pupils to any school in their jurisdiction, thus by-passing integration if the board did not want it.

Senator Gonzales, whose constituents are to a large extent, colored or of Latin-American descent, charged that the "assignment" bill was worse than all the Communist agents and provocateurs that had been rounded up by the FBI.

"The string of segregation bills that follow this are even more devastating than this one," he declared again and again.

One of the bills would forbid employment of any member of the NAACP by all government agencies in Texas, including the public schools.

* * *

"IS TEXAS liberty only the liberty of Anglo-Saxons?" Gonzales asked as he charged that the school assignment bill could lead to a new effort to legalize segregation of Latin-Americans in Texas schools.

That the fight of the two integrationist senators is not a lone one is evidenced by the support they have received from various organizations in the state.

Afro 5-11-57

The pro-segregation measures have been opposed by the Texas Council of Churches, labor groups, an interfaith council composed of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen and laymen as well as the NAACP.

Negro Pupils Win High Court Ruling

Herald Tribune 2nd Sec

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Supreme Court today let stand an order directing a federal district court to keep on its docket the suit by Negro children in Wichita Falls, Tex., for admission to public schools nearest their homes.

New York Herald Tribune 4-22-57

The order, issued by the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans, was appealed by the Wichita Falls school board. The board said the Negroes had been granted their request and their case was "moot" (no longer having a live issue.)

The U.S. District Court for Northern Texas agreed with the school board and dismissed the Negroes' complaint but the circuit court directed it to retain jurisdiction. The circuit court said that while the Negro children had been admitted to the public school nearest their homes "it is by no means certain that they had the same free privilege of transfer to or attendance at any school of their choice as was accorded the white children."

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the school board said the circuit court decision compels the district court to act "as a super school board in overseeing the day-to-day administrative action of the duly elected board in the conduct of the public school system."

Texas Stalls On Integration

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

The Dallas Morning News

SEGREGATED schooling is the program preferred by the vast majority of white citizens. It is probably the preference of a big bloc of Negro citizens. This is the incentive behind the fairly rapid progress of the five measures, intended at least to retard integration, in the lower house of the legislature. In all probability, the current session will produce legislation that will be effective so far as Texas people and Texas courts are concerned. Insofar as there is a considerable time element involved in federal court actions, delay will be achieved. But there is serious question whether any thing the legislature does in line with majority Texas thinking will be able to weather the rigid thinkinig, or perhaps emotional trauma, of the present U.S. Supreme Court.

Take the proposal for the state to assist scholars to attend private nonsectarian schools, if no segregated school is available. This has implicit in it the question of racial discrimination, so far as Supreme Court standards can be gauged. If the "separte but equal facilities" doctrine has no standing, it is difficult to see how this can stand up, if challenged.

Our top court will be hard put to it to advance reasons to strike down the Duff and Ferris bills, both phases of the pepper-and-salt plan. Each would facilitate choice between white, Negro and integrated schools. And no federal issue can be presented possibly in state action to end compulsory schooling where integration is concerned.

But in previous antisegregation rulings, the U.S. Supreme Court has never been at a loss to frame words to what it terms its reasoning. It would be an unsafe bet that the Texas legislature can devise any law on the subject at variance with the court's sociology that the nine men could not rule out of order.

Texas Loses Appeal In School Bias Case

Herald Tribune 4-4

Tues. 4-23-57

Supreme Court's Action Allows Negroes' Suit to Stay on Docket

New York

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22 (AP).—The Supreme Court emphasized again today that it expects Federal District Courts to keep tabs on steps toward eliminating racial segregation in public schools.

It did so in denying without comment an appeal brought by the Wichita Falls, Tex., school board.

The board had appealed from a decision by the United States Court of Appeals in New Orleans directing a district court to keep on its docket a suit by Negro children for admission to public schools nearest their homes.

The school board contended that under its policy of desegregation of all schools, the Negroes' request had been granted. The District Court for Northern Texas agreed with the board and dismissed the complaint.

The Court of Appeals, however, directed the District Court to retain jurisdiction in the case. It said that while the Negro children had been admitted to the public school nearest their homes, "It is by no means certain that they had the same free privilege of transfer to or attendance at any school of their choice as was accorded the white children."

The school board said in its apeal that the apellate court's decision compels the District Court to act as "a super-school board in overseeing the day-to-day administrative action of the duly elected board in the conduct of the public school system."

In its May, 1955, decision calling for the end of racial segregation in public schools "with all deliberate speed," the Supreme Court directed that "during the period of transition, the (district) courts will retain jurisdiction in these cases."

School Board Silent On Late Session

Houston Post p.1

Houston, Tex.

Sat. 5-18-57

HOUSTON — Houston School Board members have shut up like "clams" on what happened in the secret graveyard shift session, following Monday's regular meeting called to discuss integration.

Forced by Federal Judge Ben C Connally to come before him a few days with desegregation plans, the five conservatives and one liberal member, Mrs A S Vandervoort, put their heads together with school attorneys at a secret meeting in Supt W E Moreland's office in attempt to knit some kind of desegregation plan that would fit approval of the United States Judge Connally.

Mrs Frank Dyer, board chairman, said in last week's special meeting that she did not know after the board had accepted the integration committee's report whether or not part or any of the instrument would be adopted by the board.

Houston Tex.

During the meeting Monday which lasted until near 11 p m two of the board members who are considered the most rank of the conservatives, Stone Wells and Mrs Earl Maughmer were handed telegrams.

Also there was some going and coming on the part of Mr Wells and James Delmar who left the board table for sometime, one at a time.

Mrs Maughmer, one of the telegram recipients, have stated she would go to jail before she would agree to integrate the schools.

Dr W W Kolmerer, who put

an to wait until the current $30-Million building program is completed and then begin integration at the level of the first grade, but in no event later than 1960.

The board Monday night approved the names of James D Ryan Junior High School for the present Yates plant on Elgin and Evan E Worthing Junior High School for the new Sunnyside area junior high school.

appease the federal judges.

One board official stated Monday night that no legal action could take place in the secret meeting. Conservatives are guarding preceedings in the meeting because they want everything to remain a secret until the integration suit is heard again by Judge Connally 10 a m Monday in the Post Office Bldg on San Jacinto.

The committee offered several desegregations plans including a

Gov. Daniel

gth many efforts last year to get some plan for integration in order to stay favorable with the federal judges, was not present for last week's special meeting for the purpose of receiving the integration committee's report and he was not present for Monday night's meetings.

Mrs A S Vandervoort also wanted some kind of integration plan adopted last year to try to

Enters Court Minus Desegregation Plan Despite Directive

Informer Sat. 5-25-57

Houston Press p1

HOUSTON—Monday's hearing in the school case brought out the fact that the board has no plan for integration and has ignored the judge's directive warning them that they must come up this year with a plan.

The majority of the members of the board, elected to a platform to keep segregation in the schools, have steadily resisted the obligation to put in motion a plan.

Monday the lawyer for the school board suggested that the judge would have to order integration or let the matter dangle in the delaying tactics of the board. Then the lawyer added that the board would appeal an order of the judge for integration.

So like "dog-in-the-manger," the board won't integrate and tells the judge that they'll keep him from integrating.

The suit, filed by the parents of Delores Ross, Beneva Williams et al, Dec 26, 1956, seeking to break down segregation in Houston, was first heard last January in Judge Ben C Connally's court.

Hearings re-opened Monday, attracting large crowds of both white and Negro spectators. Testimony was continued until 4:30 P M at which time court adjourned until 9:30 A M Tuesday.

Attorney Bert Tunks, counsel for defense, stated the issue as of this moment is whether or not in view of evidence presented the school board is proceeding in good faith and with good speed in complying with the Supreme Court ruling.

When Judge Connally queried, "if I understand you, you are not denying the fact, that you concede that desegregation is inevitable in the district," Mr Tunks stated, "We are making no issue, we are bound by the Supreme Court - - - segregation is unlawful".

Mrs Frank Dyer, board president, was the first witness called. Her initial testimony leaned on the housing problems, saying there would be a tremendous problem due to the overcrowdedness of the schools, if Houston schools were mixed at this time.

Mrs Dyer claimed social activities would have to be abolished.

On cross-questioning by Attorney Henry Doyle, Mrs Dyer admitted that during the day, white and Negro children did ride city buses together without incident, although she had testified if the school buses integrated it would create a situation.

Because health had been mentioned by the board majority from time to time, Attorney Doyle asked the board chairman if there were health problems among Negro children, if the board was attempting to do anything now about it since it would be just as harmful to Negro children to be with un-healthful children as it would be to white pupils.

Mrs Dyer finally told the court there was no plan for desegregating Houston schools other than the resolution filed Monday morning with the court.

Delores attends Crawford Elementary School and Beneva is a student at E O Smith Junior High School. Both live near schools they tried to enroll at this current semester. They were turned away on reasons of color.

Attorney for the plaintiffs are Henry E Doyle, Francis Williams, and Huellan Hotl

The only near scene doing the day between the races came when a white woman became disgruntled because two Negroes sat down where she had been sitting. Spectator had been warned by the bailiffs if they move they stood chances of losing their seats. The woman complained to the baliff that every time she moved some 'damn n---" would deliberatlely sit in her place.

The other two witnesses called Monday were Dr W E Moreland, supt, Houston Public Schools and Joe Kelly Butler, chairman, integration committee.

18-year plan for Houston schools

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57

Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON, Texas—Attorneys introduced a surprise witness on the stand in behalf of the two girls suing the Houston School Board. He was Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education at Howard University, a member of the committee which studied desegregation 40 systems, including Washington, D.C.

Dr. Knox's testimony said that careful planning by school administrators, and with the blessings of the school board, would insure smooth integration in Houston and without serious incidents.

* * *

SCHOOL BOARD attorneys did not cross examine Dr. Knox as he was presented out of turn, but concentrated on displaying a chart showing graphically how colored pupils lagged behind white children on achievement tests in Houston's schools.

The charts were explained by Dr. Alexander Frazier, Houston curriculum expert.

"In every case," he said, except third-grade spelling, tests in reading, arithmetic, and language showed colored children to be from 9 months to 2 years and 5 months behind the whites.

* * *

UNDER CROSS examination, Dr. Frazier said the colored children's academic lag would greatly intensify administrative and instructional problems should schools be desegregated at this time.

Mrs. Jewel Askew, director of elementary schools, testified that a pioneer study is underway in 8 colored schools to develop an adequate remedial program. She indicated that it is a long-term program and would be complicated, if desegregation is made immediate.

The next witness for school board was Dr. L. C. McDonald, school census director, who estimated that from 8,000 to 9,000 colored students and probably 15,000 white pupils would have to change their schools if required to attend schools nearest their homes under a desegregation program.

Dr. McDonald stated that most schools would be affected to some extent by integration, except three junior high schools and 10 to 15 white elementary schools.

* * *

BECAUSE SCHOOL board attorneys played up disastrous effects of "complete" and "enforced" integration, Judge Connally stopped the proceedings to explain that there is a difference between "force integration" and racial desegregation.

While addressing Dr. McDonald, Judge Connally emphasized that the Supreme Court does not prohibit a liberal policy of transfers for parents who do not want their children to attend mixed schools.

* * *

ATTORNEYS FOR the plaintiffs sought to discredit the Houston test scores by contending that nationally standardized tests were not designed for use in segregated systems of education.

Dr. Frazier admitted, under cross examination, that the national test samples did not include 25 per cent colored pupils which is about the percentage of enrollment in Houston.

HOUSTON, Texas — A desegregation plan submitted by the Houston School Board for the "integration" of the South's largest segregated school district was termed "vague and flimsy" by appalled Houston residents upon its presentation to the courts on Monday.

The plan, submitted as the result of a court order issued on Jan. 18, calls for integration to be started in the first grade of the district's schools "not later than 1960" and to be completed 15 years later at the rate of one grade a year.

It was submitted at a hearing before U.S. District Judge Ben Connally at San Jacinto and based upon the majority report of a citizens' committee named last January 14.

The court order for a desegregation plan followed the filing of suits on Dec. 26, 1956 for the admission of their daughters to white Houston schools by the parents of Beneva Williams, 14, of 5524 Farmer St., and Delores Ross, 9, of Elysian St.

Their petition requested a temporary injunction requiring their immediate enrollment in white schools which were much nearer their homes than the colored schools which they were then attending.

Their petition also asked the federal courts to declare null and void Texas constitutional provisions and statutes requiring segregation in the schools of the state.

* * *

AT A PRELIMINARY hearing on Jan. 18 it was agreed that the school board would be given until May 20 to present a plan of integration.

The plan submitted to the court on Monday was released to the public two weeks ago by the citizens' committee as its majority report.

At the same time a minority report was released by Dr. Henry E. Lee, a 77-year-old physician and former official of the Texas NAACP.

The minority report declared that the school board already has had "a reasonable period of time" to institute integration and recommended "the enrollment of pupils without regard to color by September of this year."

The minority report was ignored by the Houston School Board, which placed its chairman, Mrs. Frank Dyer on the witness stand at Monday's hearing in effort to show that the board has "acted in good faith" and has proceeded toward integration "as far as it was practical."

In support of the board's contention, Mrs. Dyer said that it has:

1. Set up ROTC units in the colored high schools at the District's expense, and that these drill units compete in drill contests with white ROTC members;

2. Appointed a bi-racial committee to study every aspect of problems involved in desegregation;

3. Conducted meetings of white and colored school staff members on an integrated basis;

4. Developed a strong remedial program to enable colored pupils remove their deficiencies and bring themselves up to standards set by white pupils;

5. Paid all teachers equal salaries since 1949 and placed the same textbooks and curricula in white and colored schools;

6. Appointed an integration grievance committee.

7. Adopted the majority report of the Citizens' Committee as its plan for desegregation.

The court recessed until Tuesday following Mrs. Dyer's testimony.

Gradual Integration Urged for Houston

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 5-25-57

HOUSTON, Tex., May 2 (AP) A citizens committee appointed by the Houston School Board has recommended adoption of a 12-year gradual school desegregation plan.

The committee suggested the first grade be desegregated not later than 1960 and that the program be extended one grade each year until there is complete desegregation for all 12 grades.

Federal Judge Ben C. Connally has scheduled a May 20 hearing on a petition filed by several Houston Negroes asking that desegregation begin immediately in Houston. In setting the hearing, Connally indicated the School Board must come up with a plan for desegregation or face a court order.

Orders Houston School Mixing

HOUSTON, Tex. — (INS) — Federal District Judge Ben Connally ordered Houston schools integrated "with all deliberate speed."

Connally handed down his decision on a suit brought three months ago by two Negro girls who had been refused admission to Houston public grade schools in September, 1956.

Mrs. Frank Dyer, president of the Houston school board, was not disturbed by the ruling. She said: "The decision shows an understanding of our problems."

Houston Gets U.S. Order to Mix Schools

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Ben C. Connally today ordered Houston public schools to integrate "with all deliberate speed" but did not set a deadline.

Connally's order called for integration "after such time as arrangements can be made with all deliberate speed." The order warned that the court will watch the school board's efforts.

Parents of two young Negroes had asked the court to order an immediate end of segregation in the 142,000-student system.

"The ruling shows an understanding of our problems," said Mrs. Frank Dyer, school board president.

School board attorneys had asked the court for time for further studies and for completion of a 30-million-dollar school construction program now under way.

Police Enough

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 15 (AP) — Texas' Gov. Price Daniel today said he had enough Texas Rangers and state police to stop any racial trouble in Texas.

"As long as I'm governor of this state there will be no federal troops walking up and down the halls and campuses of our schools," Daniel said in obvious reference to the Little Rock school struggle.

He made the statements at a caucus of East Texas prosegregation legislators.

Houston Public Schools Told To Integrate

Federal Judge Fails To Set Mixing Deadline

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 15 (AP) — Federal Judge Ben C. Connally today ordered Houston public schools to integrate "with all deliberate speed" but did not set a deadline.

Connally's order called for integration "after such time as arrangements can be made with all deliberate speed." The order warned that the court will watch the school board's efforts.

Connally used stronger language however, in a memorandum of findings of fact and conclusions of law as filed with the order.

"Any delay will be warranted if the board immediately comes to grips with its problem," he said. "A court of equity will not countenance inordinate delay or evasion where the enjoyment of a constitutional right is involved, though its recognition and enforcement be difficult and unpopular."

Parents of two young Negroes had asked the court to order an immediate end of segregation in the 142,000-student system.

"The ruling shows an understanding of our problems," said Mrs. Frank Dyer, school board president.

School board attorneys had asked the court for time for further studies and for completion of a 30-million-dollar school construction program now under way.

Mrs. Dyer said the board will meet as soon as possible with the attorneys to discuss Connally's ruling.

The suit was filed Dec. 26, 1956 by Marion Williams, on behalf of his daughter, Beneva, and Mrs. Mary Alice Benjamin, on behalf of her daughter by a previous marriage, Dolores Ross.

The parents alleged their children suffered hardship because they had to travel great distances past schools assigned to white children.

The school board contended it has acted in good faith in preparing for compliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

U.S. Orders Mixing in Dallas, Too

Judge Switches, Rules Reluctantly

From Wire Reports

U.S. District Judge William H Atwell Thursday reluctantly ordered public schools in Dallas, Tex., to start integration after the Christmas holidays.

Judge Atwell said, "It is difficult for me to approve this order but this is a land of law and it is my duty to do what I have been ordered to do by a higher court."

Thursday's order was for the start of integration at midterm. About 20,000 Negro students would be integrated in Dallas' sprawling school system of 120,000 students.

Atwell had been reversed twice in allowing more time for study of school integration problems. The suit was brought by parents of 23 Negro pupils in 1955 against the Dallas Independent School District. In the latest reversal, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered the schools to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

Gov. Price Daniel said no court order would resolve the integration problem in Texas.

"I still believe each school district can handle its own affairs, and we will not have complete integration in Texas for many years to come," he said.

125 DISTRICTS

Only about 125 of the state's 1,845 school districts have integrated. San Antonio is the only one of Texas' four largest cities which has ended segregation in the schools.

Dallas school officials were undecided on their next legal step. They expressed fear of losing state funds. A state law, just enacted, would deny state funds to schools that integrated without first holding a local option election on the question.

In a previous decision favorable to the Dallas system, Judge Atwell said: "If there is such a thing as civil rights, there are civil wrongs. It would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to make white students get out of Dallas schools so as to let in colored students."

STURGIS NEGRO ENROLLS

At Sturgis, Ky., another Negro joined the 17 already attending classes at Sturgis High on the third day of nonviolent integration. There was scattered heckling and catcalls from a small crowd as state police cleared a path through white pupils who jammed the entrance.

In Arlington, Va., eight Negro applicants attempted to enroll at four white high schools. An orderly crowd of curious white pupils watched as school officials turned them away under Virginia's pupil assignment law. The statute has been held unconstitutional by a U.S. district judge but an appeal is pending.

ENTERS REAR DOOR

Winston-Salem became the third North Carolina city in as many days to enroll Negroes to previously all-white public schools.

A 15-year-old Negro girl used a rear entrance to Reynolds High School to avoid a crowd of about 500 gathered in front of the building. She entered the school auditorium for orientation, then walked to her classroom without incident.

Charlotte, N.C., police rounded up two groups of juveniles Wednesday night for hanging a Negro in effigy and carrying anti-Negro placards on their cars. They were sent home with reprimands.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

But Liston Flowers, 18, was fined $18 in police court for an assault Wednesday on Dorothy Counts, 15, the Negro girl who did not return to Charlotte's Harding High Thursday because of a "sore throat."

The Charlotte school board allowed 21 white children to transfer from an integrated school.

A White Citizens Council organized in Greensboro, N.C., last week by roaming segregator John Kasper discussed setting in motion the machinery for setting up privately endowed all-white schools.

Two sign-carrying pickets and a man who used profane language were arrested at Easton, Md., where eight Negro children entered two integrated schools.

Negroes in Lake Charles, La., continued their boycott of a Negro school 10 miles away in an attempt to attend a white school in their own neighborhood.

At Maryville, Tenn., five Negroes, three boys and two girls, sought unsuccessfully to enroll Thursday at all-white Maryville High School.

The Negroes appeared at the school at the noon recess but were denied admission by Principal J. P. Stewart who told them:

"Under instructions I have there will be no integration of Maryville schools this year."

The Negroes turned away peacefully. They said they were seniors at Hale High, a Negro school here.

Reluctant Judge Orders Mixing

Reverses Decision On Dallas Schools

DALLAS, Sept. 5 (AP)—A federal judge who doesn't agree with the U.S. Supreme Court on racial integration told Dallas school officials that integration in public schools is the law of land and they must end segregation after the Christmas holidays.

The 87-year-old jurist, William H. Atwell, said:

"It is difficult for me to approve this order, but this is a land of law and it is my duty to do what I have been ordered to do by a higher court."

Twice Judge Atwell had ruled that the Dallas School Board should be allowed more time to study the problems of integration. Both times, he was overruled by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Today's order was for the start of integration at mid-term. About 20,000 Negro students would be integrated in Dallas' school system of 120,000 students.

Gov. Price Daniel said no court order would resolve the integration problem in Texas.

"I still believe each school district can handle it own affairs, and we will not have complete integration in Texas for many years to come," he said.

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In a previous decision favorable to the Dallas system, Judge Atwell said:

"If there is such a thing as civil rights, there are civil wrongs. It would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to make white students get out of Dallas schools so as to let in colored students."

Today, he said:

"There are approximately 119,000 children in the Dallas independent school district, one of every six of whom is a Negro.

"The school buildings are completely filled. White children would have to be displaced to let Negro children in."

Pleasanton, Texas Integration Is Peaceful Affair

PLEASANTON, Tex. — Nine Negro pupils have been admitted to Pleasanton High School with a welcome by white students who joined in to implement peaceful integration.

It was the first integration under a new Texas law requiring a local option election. The new law, which was urged by prosegregationists in efforts to slow down integration has not been tested. However, the Dallas School Board, under a federal court order to integrate schools, has asked for a federal ruling on its constitutionality.

But this had no effect on the Pleasanton School district which consists of 750 white and 37 Negro students. Integration was brought about after Supt. J. D. Klingeman, the high school principal, and the principal of the student body revealed a canvass had been made of white students and no opposition to their entrance was found. Both officials welcomed Negro students when they attended school for the first time.

The remaining Negro students in the town are elementary school pupils, and will be moved Monday to former white schools where they will be taught by Negro teachers in separate classes until contracts for those teachers expire in January.

Texas Town To Integrate

Hearst Courier

PLEASANTON, Tex., Oct. 29 (AP) —This southern Texas town of 5,000 is planning to quietly integrate its high school Friday in contrast to the racial struggles elsewhere this school year. P.6 A

"We want to show the world it can be done in a Christian-like way," said the high school principal, D. C. Baldree.

Voters approved integration 323-88 last Saturday in a local option election — the first under a new Texas law. This law requires a favorable vote before any school district in the state can integrate. The penalty for noncompliance is loss of state aid and accreditation.

Baldree said no special preparations are being made for the enrollment of between 15 and 25 Negro pupils in classes with 312 white students at Pleasanton High School. NW 10-30-57

He said he was mentioning the move to pupils in talks over the school public address system daily but no special assembly was planned.

"It's not necessary to do anything else," Baldree said.

The elementary and junior high schools will be integrated later.

The population of this farming and ranching town 33 miles south of San Antonio is only 1.2 per cent Negro. There are about 1,476 pupils in the entire school system, and obout 35 Negroes.

Baldree said the town appeared ready for integration.

"Of course some were not in favor of it as recorded by their votes. But the community spirit is for peaceful integration," he said.

The only question, he said, is whether the Negro pupils will be able to keep up with the students in their own grades, "having been in a school that wasn't on an equal basis with this one."

School Supt. J. D. Klingeman said the prime reason for calling the integration election was because the Negro schools were substandard and the district faced loss of accreditation on that basis.

Baldree said if any Negro pupils appear backward in any subject, special coaching will be arranged.

He said most of the pupils appeared ready to welcome the Negroes. Some were outspokenly in favor of it.

Timonthy Winters, 16, a basketball star for the Negro high school, is one who will enroll in Pleasanton. He stands 6 feet 4.

"Boy, we're just tickled to death to have that big boy come over here," said Frank Tudyk Jr., 17, a senior basketball star for Pleasanton.

Texas Community Votes Integration

Farmer, Houston, Texas P.7

Sat. 11-2-57

PLEASANTON — Citizens in this South Texas town went to the polls Saturday and voted with an overwhelming margin to desegregate Pleasanton public schools. Ballots counted totaled 343 for immediate integration and only 88 against.

Thus, Tuesday morning, in keeping with this civic gesture to obey the law of the land, thirty-six Negroes began attending classes side by side with white students and at presstime there were no incidents reported. The Pleasanton School Board met Monday night and officially approved the desegregation of all their public schools.

The Satuday election was held in compliance with the new Texas law which requires that citizens go to the polls and make known their acceptance of integration before such a move can be affected.

The state law was passed by Texas legislators last spring. The statute stipulates that any school district which goes ahead with segregation without the approval of its citizens at the polls would not be eligible for state aid and accreditation would also be withheld.

Only a few Negro families are included in the Pleasanton population of approximately 5,000 white and Latin citizens. Located in Ataccosa County in South Texas, there are about 1,475 children attending school in Pleasanton.

J D Klington, school superintendent, had this to say about the election: "Our Negro facilities are inadequate and have been declared so by the Texas Education Agency."

Texas Daily For Gradual School Desegregation

DALLAS, Texas — (ANP) — The Dallas News, local daily which has for several years, actively resisted any attempts to integrate city schools, has done an about-face and is now advocating gradual integration of the school system.

In this about face, which is important locally since a federal judge has ordered integration at mid-term, observers see a close relation to President Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock.

Kansas City

Recent editorials, the first of which appeared in the newspaper on Oct. 3, signify the change in the paper's advocacy on the school issue. The paper's plan for gradual integration envisions one "which can reasonably be made the basis of a consent decree . . . to arrive at an intermingling of the races in the school system . . ." and exemption of school districts that integrate upon federal court orders . . . last legislature's law denying state funds to schools which integrate with local elections and a law to give the governor power to close schools taken over by federal troops.

Should Not Face Dilemma

The initial editorial, entitled "What Shall Texans Do Now?", argued for the eemption of court-ordered integraton from the new state law, and said that Dallas school authorities should not have to face the dilemma of "going to either a federal or state jail," nor the school system should not be fined for an action "it is compelled to take." Fw. 11-8-57

In urging integration, the paper said: "Dallas leaders of both white and colored parents most concerned in integration should take quiet steps to arrive at a plan whch can reasonably be made the basis of a consent decree, outlining precisely what may be done and what shall be done to arrive at an intermingling of the races in the school system under conditions most likely to gain cooperation from students and parents and least likely to prevent racial clashes, violence and destruction of public policy."

The editorial found in favor of the "consent plan," the fact that the local federal judge "knows the facts of life in Dallas" and "believes in law and order under the constitution of the United States," that Negroes have practiced "prudence and patience," and will come up with leaders favoring "gradual" plans rather than "agitation," and a growing public sentiment for a compromise which will authorize a beginning of integration on a limited geographical basis.

Fw. 11-8-57

Somethings's Got To Give

Another editorial in the paper said: "With a court at Washington saying one thing and a legislature at Austin saying another, something has to give." It ended with the observation that "something has got to give."

On President Eisenhower's use of federal trops to enforce compliance with the law, one editorial said that "faced by that commitment (of the President to use troops in certain circumstances), it is the duty of the legislature to authorize the governor to close a school . . . occupied by U. S. troops."

However, it added: "A school board whch is faced by court order to integrate should not be compelled to face state criminal penalties for having done so."

D.C. prof testifies in Tex. school case

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57

Baltimore Md.

HOUSTON, Tex.—In an effort to discredit the school board's argument that integration of colored students in the public schools would lower academic standards, Attorney Doyle called to the stand Dr. Harry J. Walker, sociology professor at Howard University.

Professor Walker said that after studying the effects of desegregation in Washington schools, he found no lowering of standards. "On the contrary there has been great improvement in the performance of colored students," he said.

Dr. Walker intimated that tests such as those administered by Houston were useful tools in diagnosis and therapy but "they had to be used very carefully." He said that they cannot be used to show one group superior to another.

UNDER CROSS examination, Professor Walker said the Stanford Achievement Tests used in Houston were unfair since they were standardized for a northern area and not a dual system of schools. Persons who devised these tests "warned against this."

School Board Attorney Bert Tunks undertook to prevent Walker from coming to the stand. Having failed in this, he tried to get Dr. Walker's testimony stricken from the records.

Judge Connally ruled that Dr. Walker's testimony was relevant. However, Tunks said that the school board did not want to get involved in a discussion of the sociological problem.

* *

TUNKS TRIED to make a point that Dr. Walker was not familiar with local geography and problems. He even suggested that the Ford Foundation sent him down to Houston.

Dr. Walker replied, "Why that's ridiculous, since my motives are entirely altruistic."

But Judge Connally contented that Walker's testimony was relevant.

He said, "He is not qualified solely as a sociologist, but he has made a study of desegregation in Washington and I believe, Baltimore, and he is qualified to tell us what the experience was in those cities. That's about all he has testified to."

* * *

THE DAY'S hearing next concerned itself with the testimony of Glenn Fletcher, administrative assistant to Superintendent Moreland, who presented details about the school building program designed to keep pace with growth in the city's population.

He said he was hopeful that the current building program would be completed by the end of 1959.

With his presentation, the school board rested its case.

School Integration Briefs To Be Filed Here Thursday

Informer Sat. 6-8-57

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — Counsel for plaintiffs in the integration suit are slated to file briefs Thursday showing United States Judge Ben C Connally why Houston Public Schools should be desegregated now.

The briefs are based solely on evidence contained in school board minutes sworn in as evidence during the hearing two weeks ago in the federal court, by counsel for the plaintiffs, Delores Ross, Beneva Williams, et al. The girls are seeking entrance to schools near their homes, where they have been denied admission because of their color.

Defense attorneys for the Houston School Board are taking the same sets of board minutes to prepare briefs showing the court that school board members have acted in good aith and are showing reasonable speed in complying with the Supreme Court's ruling on desegregation of public schools.. The number one defense stipulation is that the board has acted in good faith and should be allowed time to complete its current building program.

Final briefs will be filed Thursday June 20 in order to give either side a chance for rebuttals. The law suit was filed Dec 26, 1956 by parents of the girls and the preliminary hearing was conducted last January in the United States District Court. It was during this hearing, Judge Connally ordered the Houston School Board to return to court May 20 with some definite desegregation plan or else have the court give instructions on how and when to integrate Houston schools. The board did however, return to court without a definite plan.

The hearing which began Monday May 20 continued to Thursday morning May 24. When Attorneys Henry Doyle, Francis Williams and H Lott, introduced 24 sets of school board minutes as evidence Thursday morning, Judge Connally recessed court and ordered both sides to hold an elimination conference to weed out everything that they could agree upon, and then prepare their briefs.

There are to be no more oral arguments and Judge Connally will hand his decision down sometime after the final briefs are filed Thursday June 20.

Mr Connally is the federal judge who handed down the order that Negroes could not be barred from eating in the Harris county court house cafeteria.

TEXAS NEGROES WIN APPEAL

Court Orders Dallas To Integrate Schools

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 7-24-57

NEW ORLEANS, July 23 (AP)—

Houston school board rapped as 2 try to end racial bars

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57 p. 8

Baltimore Md.

HOUSTON, Texas — Attorneys representing the two girls in their lawsuit to gain admission to a segregated school here last week took the school board to task for its attitude.

The brief filed by Geneva Williams and Delores Ross' lawyers said one school board member's manner, who stated she would go to jail rather than "have" school integration is the attitude of the school board majority.

In his brief the school board attorney requested that desegregation be started in Houston "from and after" such time as arrangements for it are made.

* * *

"THE BOARD has refused to present a plan for desegregation . . . or show that it will do anything but bicker and delay the granting of the plaintiffs' civil rights," the girls' attorneys said in their brief.

Previously the board's attorney cited the inability of the present board to make decisions binding on future boards as a reason for not setting a date to end compulsory segregation.

In answer to this argument, the plaintiffs attorneys' brief stated, " . . . corporate bodies have the right to make binding agreements even though the constituents of the body may change from time to time."

The girls' attorneys asked that a definite date be set to end racial segregation in the Houston public schools because "the board will not make a plan unless ordered to do so by the court."

Briefs were filed in the federal district court presided over by Judge Ben C. Connally.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing a decision by an 87-year-old U. S. District Judge today ordered Dallas, Tex., desegregate its schools.

But the court did not set a time limit. Attorneys representing 28 Negro children had asked that the schools be integrated "with all deliberate speed," and the court so ordered.

In a decision written by Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, Ala., the circuit court said that "at least 16 that much they are certainly entitled."

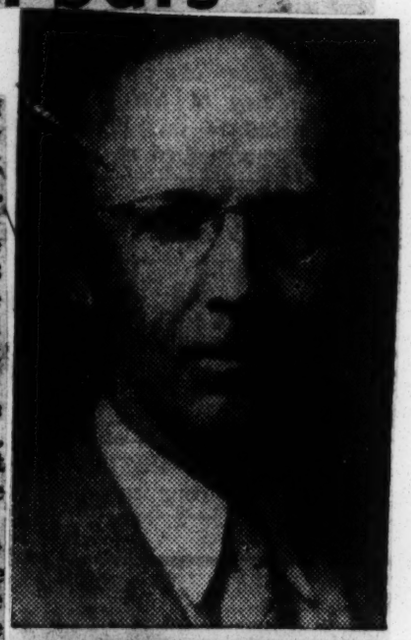
U. S. Dist. Judge William H. Atwell of Dallas, had dismissed the Negroes' suit "in order that the school board may have ample time, as it appears to be doing, to work out this problem."

But Judge Rives, noting the good faith of the board, said: "Faiths by itself, however, without works, is not enough."

The Dallas School Board, while admitting integration must come to Dallas, said it needed more time to work out its plan. The Negroes, however, said the plea for time was a delay rather than a start.

In arguing the case before the court of appeals, an attorney for the board said ". . . it is to be hoped that the aftermath which occurred in Mansfield will not be similar in Dallas." Judge Rives said his court noted that statement "with appreciation."

Mobs of white persons surrounded the school in Mansfield, Tex., last fall and prevented Negroes from attending.



RICHARD RIVES
Orders Integration

Dallas Is Ordered To Integrate Its Public Schools

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 7-25-57

The "slow but sure" crumbling of the South's "separate but equal" school systems was indicated recently when Dallas, Tex., and Miami, Fla., were ordered to integrate their schools.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., ordered Dallas to integrate its schools Tuesday, but failed to set a deadline for the move. The decision was delivered by Judge Richard T. Rives who said that faith

without deeds was not enough on the part of the Dallas School Board.

U. S. District Judge William H. Atwell had previously dismissed a suit filed by Negroes on the grounds that "the school board may have ample time, as it appears to be doing, to work out this problem."

Other school districts in Dallas County are expected to delay integration as long as possible, according to school superintendent L. A. Roberts. He said they would not integrate "without a court order."

Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Rives also said that a federal district judge would have to hear a suit filed by Negroes to enter all-white schools in Miami.

The federal district judge, upholding a contention by the Miami school board that a complaint filed by Negroes was not justifiable because the Negroes did not seek to enter any specific school, was in error when he dismissed the case filed by the Miami Negroes Rives said.

Negroes are not required to make application for admission to a specific school, according to Judge Rives.

The school boards of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, all in North Carolina, voted separately to assign a total of 12 Negro students to all-white schools. Integration is expected to take place in September.

cause it did not set a definite time to begin integration.

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the school board, told newsmen before the board integrates its schools "we must find out our relations with the state law. We can not afford to lose funds."

He referred to a new Texas law that denies certain state funds to districts that integrate without holding a local option election. School officials estimate they would lose slightly more than a million dollars this year if they integrated without first holding an election.

Rippy also said that the state law provides fines for officials and loss of accreditation for schools.

Dallas Schools Defy U. S. Court On Integration

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 15 (AP).—The Dallas School Board, ordered by a New Orleans Federal Court to integrate its schools with all due haste, voted unanimously last night to continue segregation for the coming year.

School Board President Edwin Rippy said the decision was a result of the board's failure to see how the Supreme Court ruling against segregation and a recently passed state law could

Both rulings were reversed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The case stems from an attempt by 21 Negro children to enroll in white schools exactly two years ago today.

Last July the Circuit Court of Appeals, for a second time, ordered Dallas schools integrated "with all deliberate speed." However, no definite time limit was set.

One new issue is a newly enacted Texas law which prohibits further integration without a favorable local option election.

The law prompted the Dallas School Board to appeal for a rehearing of the July decision. The Circuit Court of Appeals, however, turned down the request last week.

Kindergarten In Houston Rejects Negro Child

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 3.—Houston schools opened today with a Negro girl trying to register in a white kindergarten in what was believed to be a test of new state laws.

School officials anticipated a se

Texas Passes Troop School Closure Bill

AUSTIN, Texas -- A bill whereby the governor will be permitted to close any school whenever it appears that troops will be ordered to enforce racial integration, was passed last Tuesday by the Texas Legislature.

The bill was passed overwhelmingly by the House that also passed a measure assuring an offer of legal aid to any school district that becomes involved in a suit on integration.

Earlier, both the bills had been approved by the Senate

The Legislature that passed the measures in special sessions, was called specifically to approve segregation laws.

However, in efforts to pass a law whereby members of the NAACP would be required to register members, a snag was encountered, and the session was unable to adjourn.

Governor Daniels, in a statement, expressed the hope that Texas would never have to experience the closing of any school, but added: "I believe that temporary closure is preferable to attempting to educate our children....in the atmosphere of rifles and bayonets."

The Governor has said repeatedly that he would call upon State Police and Rangers in any integration order that local law officers couldn't handle.

The school closing bill was passed 115 to 26. Attempt at amending it were beaten down by large majorities.

HOUSTON SCHOOLS TOLD TO INTEGRATE

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 15 (AP) — Federal Judge Ben C. Connally today ordered Houston public schools to integrate "with all deliberate speed" but did not set a deadline.

Connally's order called for integration "after such time as arrangements can be made with all deliberate speed." The order warned that the court will watch the school board's efforts.

Parents of two young Negroes had asked the court to order an immediate end of segregation in the 142,000-student system.

"The ruling shows an understanding of our problems," said Mrs. Frank Dyer, school board president.

School board attorneys had asked the court for time for further studies and for completion of a 30-million-dollar school construction program now under way.

Houston Judge Sets No Deadline For Integration

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BOARD LAWYER WILL APPEAL

Mid-Term Integration Ordered For Public Schools in Dallas

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 9 (AP) — Federal Judge William H. Atwell today approved a plan drawn by Negro attorneys which would admit Negro students to Dallas public schools on the same terms and conditions as whites.

The order is effective with the beginning of the midwinter school term, Feb. 3, 1958.

Andrew J. Thuss, attorney for the Dallas School Board, said he had a "strong conviction the order was not consistent with the mandate of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals" and announced he would appeal the order to the Circuit Court.

Judge Atwell, who twice before had granted the Dallas School Board delays in carrying out integration only to be overruled by the Circuit Court, rejected an integration plan submitted by Thuss be-

be reconciled.

The Texas Legislature last session passed a law providing no public school could integrate unless such a move first was approved in a local election. Failure to comply would mean loss of state funds and accreditation.

Court to Hear Case in Dallas

DALLAS, Sept. 5 (AP).—Federal Judge William H. Atwell ordered the long-smoldering Dallas segregation case brought before him a third time today.

The 87-year-old jurist twice has ruled the Dallas independent school district should be allowed more time to study the problems of desegregation.

ries of such attempts in order to test legislation designed to continue segregation in the city's schools.

Sutton Elementary School Principal Geneva Carl said the Negro girl arrived accompanied by a Negro man. Neither the girl nor the man was identified.

"I talked to them," Miss Carl said. "She was not registered."

Miss Carl refused to say how the incident was handled.

SEGREGATION RULING STIRS JUDGE'S IRE

Commercial Appeal

Appeals Jurist Is Critical Of His Colleagues

Sun. 1-27-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26. — (UP)—A United States Appeal Court judge Friday criticized two fellow judges for overruling a Federal District Court in a Wichita Falls, Texas, school segregation suit.

Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Ben F. Cameron said when the court majority ordered that the Texas suit must go to trial they charted a course which "in my opinion (was) a strategic mistake of real magnitude."

The suit involves a demand by Wichita Falls Negroes upon the Wichita Falls Independent School District for rapid desegregation.

When the Negroes asked for an injunction, the Federal District Court of Texas (Northern District) turned them down saying integration was being achieved.

On appeal the New Orleans court ruled the district court was in error and ordered the lower court to reconsider the Negro demand.

Judges Richard T. Rives and Elbert P. Tuttle wrote the majority opinion with Judge Cameron dissenting.

Judge Cameron said the United States Supreme Court favored letting Federal District Courts handle segregation suits because they have the "feel" of local tensions or attitudes.

He said the appeal court heretofore had been willing to permit school boards to act on their problems until all administrative remedies had been exhausted.

"There can be no doubt that the Supreme Court intended that the responsibility for legal action in these cases should be vested with the judges of the district courts who had intimate knowledge of local conditions," Judge Cameron said.

"I think it is a mistake for us to attempt to sit in too close chaperonage upon what the district judges do," Judge Cameron said. "Unless we are to be given some peculiar powers of divination, we cannot possibly approach the insight which is theirs by reason of their intimate contact with the conditions confronting them."

The majority opinion was delivered about two weeks ago.

Negroes File Integration Suits in Texas

Eagle P. 1-a Thurs. 1-3-57

Tulsa, Okla.

HOUSTON, (Tex.-(ANP)--An integration suit, seeking a federal court here to issue a temporary injunction restraining the Houston School Board from refusing admission of any child to this city's schools because of race, was filed here last week in behalf of two Negro girls.

Attorney Henry E. Doyle filed the long anticipated petition seeking to bring about integration in Houston's schools in favor of Delores Ross and Beneva D. Williams.

Miss Williams earlier had attempted to enroll at an all-white school, but was refused admission after being intimidated by white students, who upon one instance wielded knives.

Named as defendants in the suit were School Supt. W. E. Moreland, the Houston School District and seven members of the school board.

Integration! - - - Texas, USA (2)

Informer Houston Tex. Sat. 2-2-57 P. 7

San Antonio Catholics KO Bias In '54; Others Follow

By George A. McElroy

SAN ANTONIO— proclaimed the "national cleanest city" in its population category for 1952, 1953, and 1955 and awarded the National Grand Award for 1954—cleaned up for itself and erased ugly color lines by desegregating its schools, parks and playgrounds in 1955.

School desegregation was done, however, on a "gradual" plan. One third of its elementary, junior and high school levels were integrated. That is, the first and second grades, the seventh grade, and the 10th grade were the ones affected, Miss Inez Foster, assistant superintendent of San Antonio schools explained.

Presently there are 147 Negroes in 17 former all-white elementary schools; 19 Negroes in seven formmer "white' junior high schools and 31 Negroes in four former all-white senior high schools.

There are 14 Negroes enrolled at San Antonio Technical High, three at Brackenridge, eight at Jefferson and six at Edison. There are no whites enrolled at Phillis Wheatley, the city-s lone all-Negro high school, but four Latin Americans attend Grant Elementary School.

But before the city fathers of San Antonio adopted its integration plan, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, head of the San Antonio Archdiocese blasted racial segregation in the area's Catholic schools. On April 5, 1954, he issued his famous pastoral letter which was read from the pulpit of every Catholic pulpit in San Antonio, New Braunfels, Schertz, Fredricksburg, Victoria and Del Rio.

In his letter, the archbishop pointed out that since his assignment to the archdiocese he had urged the clergy and laity, in season and out of season, to "stop the sin of racial segregation and to treat all human beings as children of God."

Continuing, he said, "In the field of morality and particularly in the field of social justice and social charity Catholics should lead, not follow.

"If secular government, military leaders and private organizations can eliminate the sins of segregation and discrimination, we can do so too. Certain un-Christian attitudes on the part of our people have been tolerated by moral theologians 'for the time being'", Archbishop Lucey explained. He added that the day of Christ-like charity has arrived.

"Henceforth no Catholic child may be refused admittance to any school maintained by the Archdiocese merely for reasons of color, race or poverty," he declared. He ordered that students applying for admission to schools and possessing the necessary qualifications of morality and academic standing be no longer denied a Christian education because of their color.

Today there are 89 Negroes attending former all-white Catholic schools in San Antonio,—nine at Saints Peter and Paul School at New Braunfels, two at Immaculate Conception at Schertz, one at Fredsrickburg's St. Mary's one at Victoria's Nazareth Academy, and one at Our Lady of Guadalupe in Del Rio. There are some 31 white students enrolled at St. Peter Claver and Holy Redeemer, the city's two former all-Negro Catholic schools.

Too, approximately 40 Negroes are enrolled at St. Mary's University, Incarnate Word College, and Our Lady of the Lake College.

Negroes are enrolled at Trinity University and San Antonio College, and there are whites in attendance at St Phillip's, formerly an all-Negro institution.

Miss Foster pointed out that Parent-Teacher Associations in the "mixed" schools are open to Negro parents. These parents participate in community-school campaigns, meetings, social affairs and the like.

She pointed out that there were 197 Negroes in formerly all-white schools during the 1955-56 school year as compared to this year's 147. This year's enrollment of Negroes in former all-white high schools is two less than it was at the beginning of integration there. She couldn't explain the decrease.

"We haven't had and don't expect any trouble whatsoever," Miss Foster told this writer in an exclusive interview. Miss Foster explained that "the children took to integration like a duck takes to water." She said she believed that the children would have been disappointed if segregation had not been eliminated.

And what do the children say about the Alamo City's "new look" in the schools? Maria Santarelli, a young Italian student at Holy Redeemer, said:

"I've been living in this neighborhood for many years, but I had to walk many blocks to Little Flower School. Now I go around the corner to Holy Redeemer. I like it."

Benny Sontina, a Latin America youth, said that he was glad that his longtime playmate, Raymond Hill, could go to the same school where he attends (San Antonio Tech.). "We have grown up together but prior to September he attended Wheatley; now we have most of our classes in metalcraft together."

And so it was with dozens of other children interviewed by this writer. The children are firm believers of the Christian doctrine that all men are their brother's keepers. They all expresed gladness that Negro children are—at last— being accepted as human beings made in the image and likeness of the Supreme God.

But learning that this writer was from Houston, most of the children and teachers interviewed asked a very embarrassing question: "WHEN ARE THE SCHOOLS OF HOUSTON GOING TO END RACIAL DISCRIMINATION?" Naturally, I lowered my head and gave the only answer that could be given: ONLY GOD ALONE KNOWS!

Texans Ask End For Segregation

Journal + Guide P. 1

Sat. 3-9-57

DALLAS, Tex. —(INS) — The Young Democratic Club of Dallas seeks immediate integration of Negro and white students, teachers and parents in extra-curricular activities and integration in classrooms in September.

Norfolk, Va.

A petiton to the Board of Education presented six recommendations. The organization last October endorsed the now-outlawed Texas operation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

• • •

THE YOUNG Democrats asked Dallas public schools to "open their doors on the September, 1957, term on a racially integrated basis." This, they said, would give all the "benefit of the resources of a single integrated school system."

They urged teacher groups to integrate immediately "to establish working relationships between Negro and white teachers so that they might be better prepared for ultimate integration of their classes."

Journal + Guide

ANOTHER recommendation seeks "immediate integration of student activities" such as musical festivals, pageants and athletics to be planned by a system-wide student council which would also assist the Board of Education in integration activities.

At the same board meeting last week, another resolution came from the Texas Citizens' Council which is opposed to desegregation. This said the Council "deplores the arranged invasion of our schools," and "protests the teaching of one-world, one-race theories to our school children."

• • •

NO BOARD action was taken on either resolution. Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the school board, said the board is "complying and has been complying for the last two or three years with the decision (of the Supreme Court) as we interpret it."

SUPT W E MORELAND

Dr. Moreland Quits Top School Post

Informer P. 1

Sat. 4-13-57

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — Dr W E Moreland's letter requesting his retirement from the Public Schools' top post, effective July 1, hit the conservative-controlled Board like a thunderbolt late Monday night, during the regular Board meeting.

Supt Moreland's request for retirement followed only a few days behind Assistant Supt Alexander Frazier's resignation as director of Curriculum. Both of the notable educators claimed they have personal reasons for getting out of the Houston Public School System, which is the sixth largest in the nation.

These resignations have come at the heights of text-book controversy, and constituents may be wondering what to expect next.

A former principal of Albert Sidney Johnston Junior High School, Dr Moreland has served 12 years of his 32 years of service with Houston schools as superintendent. He was the first superintendent to be granted discretionary power to retire teachers. Mandatory retirement time is age seventy.

Also Mrs Sallie Criswell and Mrs Jessie L Lott have notified authorities of their intentions to retire May 31.

Mrs Criswell began her teaching career in Montgomery County Schools in 1911. She later taught in the Almeda Schools, which were later incorporated by the Houston District. In 1926 Mrs Criswell was transferred to Bruce Elementary School where she will remain until retirement.

Mrs Lott launched her teaching career in Victoria, Texas, back in 1909. Before coming to Houston in 1927, she taught in various surrounding districts.

Mrs Lott first taught at Brock and was transferred to Gregory Elementary School where she will remain until retirement.

The easy-mannered Dr Moreland gave no indication in his agenda, nor was there any forewarning of any kind that he intended to bow out of the Houston school climate. He simply started reading his letter of resignation as routine. His intentions were only known to James Delmar, who spoke to the motion, that the letter of resignation be received. Dr W W Kemmerer offered a substitute motion seeking to defer action on the motion, but his substitute motion died.

Mr Delmar said he felt like Supt Moreland had thought his resignation through, and it was only fair to him that the board accept. Talkative Dr Henry E Petersen was absent and voting for the motion to accept the resignation were Mr Delmar, Mrs A S Vandervoort, Mrs Earl Maughmer and Stone Wells. Dr Kemmerer did not vote and Mrs Frank Dyer, chairman, was not required to.

Dr Moreland was popular with his administrators and teachers and other employees, to them he bade "God Speed" by praising them for their profound loyalty to him. He said it was their confidence that played the star role in helping to develop the district's successful program. The Houston Public School business is big business, its budget is not too many dollars under that for the City of Houston.

Also Dr Moreland stated prior to reading his letter, during discussions on the rejections of economics and geography text books, that he had high regard for his teachers and did not worry about some of the references in the books, "There are always statements in newspapers, magazines and other things, we don't agree with. It seems far-fetched, we have books we have used for 20 years, and now there is so much criticism of them," he asserted.

Freshman board member, Mrs Maughmer rejected the books and was joined by other conservatives in the rejection. Monday the conservatives sent economics and geography text books recommended by text-book committee back to them. Included on the mixed committee are Vicie Shepherd of Booker Washington, David Bradley of Wheatley and Virginia Tyson of Yates.

A special board meeting to receive the integration committee's report has been set for May 6, in order to give the board members time to confer with school attorneys in their integration law suit set for May 20 in U S Judge Ben C Connally's court.

The U S District Court of Northern Texas agreed with the school board and dismissed the complaint of the plaintiffs. The circuit court, however, directed it to retain jurisdiction.

Much of the same issue is involved in the Houston school case where Negroes are denied admission and right of choice, being compelled to go many blocks out of their way to attend segregated schools.

The circuit court's action was on a 2-1 vote with Justice Ben F Cameron dissenting.

High Court Turns Down Race Hearing

Lea-Herald

Bhom Ala.

Lwea. 4-23-57

Wants U. S. District Court To Oversee School Integration

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court emphasized again today that it expects Federal District Courts to keep tabs on steps toward eliminating racial segregation in public schools.

It did so in denying without comment an appeal brought by the Wichita Falls, Tex., school board.

The board had appealed from a decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans directing a district court to keep on its docket a suit by Negro children for admission to public schools nearest their homes.

The school board contended that under its policy of desegregation of all schools the Negroes' request had been granted. The District Court for Northern Texas agreed with the board and dismissed the complaint.

The Court of Appeals, however, directed the district court to retain jurisdiction in the case. It said that while the Negro children had been admitted to the public school nearest their homes, "it is by no means certain that they had the same free privilege of transfer to or attendance at any school of their choice as was accorded the white children."

The school board said in its appeal that the appellate court's decision compels the district court to act as "a super school board in overseeing the day-to-day administrative action of the duly elected board in the conduct of the public school system."

Wichita Falls Schools Must Follow U S Order

Informer Sat. 4-27-57

WASHINGTON (AP) The United States Supreme Court Monday ruled that Negro school children in Wichita Falls must not only be admitted to public schools nearest their homes, but must have the same privilege of transferring to or attending any school of their choices as accorded to white children.

Houston, Texas

The school board had asked that the suit be dismised on grounds that Negroes had already been granted their request and the case was no longer a live issue."

The order by the U S Circuit Court in New Orleans was appealed to the Supreme Court by the local school board. The Supreme Court sustained the Circuit Court in its decision that the lower court must hold the case on its docket to see to it that the children get their full privilege.

14d(1) 1957 TEXAS

All Rush To Agree Law On Mixing Valid

Informer Sat 1-26-57

Houston, Texas

BULLETIN R1

HOUSTON—In a closed-door meeting with school board members and attorneys on both sides of the school segregation suit, U S District Judge Ben C Connally told the group that in his opinion it would be better for the school board to work out a plan for integration by May than to run the risk of having the federal court order the schools to integrate immediately.

The meeting was held in the judge's chambers after the hearing on the temporary injunction had been continued Friday. As a result of the judge's move for peaceful settlement, attorneys for the plaintiffs withdrew their request for the temporary injunction.

This means that the trial of the case on its merits can be held sooner than it could have been had the temporary injunction awaited a decision. Even if a temporary injunction had been granted, the school board would have been expected to appeal the case and this would have consumed an indefinite period of time. As the case stands now, a full scale hearing on its merits can be held as early as May.

HOUSTON- The Houston School Board- despite the fact that it has openly said in board meetings and pre-election bal-ahooing that it would not permit Negro and white pupils to attend the same schools-reversed its field Friday in Federal Dist Judge Ben C Connally's court by loudly proclaiming that the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954 which outlawed segregation of races in public schools was the "law of the law"--that it (the board) was working toward a plan to mix Negroes and whites under its jurisdiction.

The change-of-attitude of the city's school officials came during the hearing of the injunction suit against the Houston school district which asked immediate relief for Beneva Delois Williams, daughter of Marion Williams; and Delores Ross, daughter of Mrs Mary Alice Benjamin, who have to walk a total of 35 blocks to attend all-Negro schools, while there are white schools within eight blocks of the girls, residence.

Beneva attends E O Smith Junior High School, which is 21 blocks from her home, but John McReynolds, a white junior high school, is only six blocks away from her residence. Informer

Delores attends Crawford Elementary School- 14 blocks from her home-- despite the fact she lives within two blocks of all-white Sherman Elementary School. R1

The suit was filed Wednesday, December 27, by the girls' parents through Attorneys Henry M Doyle, Francis Williams and Heaullan E Lott.

PLAINTIFFS' POINT SCOIED

HOUSTON — The attorneys for the plaintiffs in the segregation suit against the Houston school board appeared to be holding the upper hand Friday as Federal District Judge Ben C Connally expressed doubt as to the merits of the defense's main contention.

Held in an unsegregated court room where several White Citizens Councils members walked out because Negroes were seated in a non-segregated manner, the suit attracted a large crowd that flooded the courtroom, with the majority of spectators being Negroes.

After listening intently to Defense Attorney Bert H Tunks who appeared to be experiencing difficulty in making clear his contentions that the plaintiffs had not used all their sources, the judge remarked that he had "some doubt as to whether this administrative relief defense is meritorious at all."

Attorney Tunks contended that the parents of the children should have appeal to the superintendent, the school board and even up to J W Edgar, state commissioner of education, after the children had been denied entry into the schools nearest them.

Judge Connally remarked that he did not think this was a prerequisite.

"As I understand the pleadings here, they are saying the children were denied solely on race or color," he said.

ATTY TUNKS OBJECTS

Attorney Tunks had objected to the hearing on the temporary inunction, contending that the plaintiffs' lawyers were attempting to hold a full-scale trial of the case on its merits. The defense's purpose, he stated, is to establish by testimony that relief had not been properly sought, and, therefore, the plaintiffs' claims were not the "proper subject matter for a temporary injunction, but rather a question of the law."

"You are saying the law is that segregation may not be maintained on a racial basis . . . you are taking the position that excluding them (Negro children) resulted from NOT that they were colored?" the judge asked.

Attorney Tunks, did not answer directly, but stated that the question "of fact is" whether the school board has made a bonafide attempt to comply with the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 decision, and declared that the board is "making such an attempt."

He was interrupted by the judge's query: "You are conceding that integration is required?"

Attorney Tunks conceded that the Supreme Court's decision Is the law of the land, and that the school board must act in good faith "as the law stands, it compels them to act in good faith in bringing about integration unless the law is changed "by some other force . . ."

"The issues remain as to whether or not those plaintiffs are being denied their constitutional rights which questions the bonafide (good faith) of the school board as it exists now," Judge Connally remarked.

DELORES DISMISSED

The first witness, nine-year-old Delores Ross, was dismissed without questioning after Judge Connally stated that in his opinion "a child of such tender years should not be on the witness stand."

Mrs Mary Alice Benjamin, Delores' mother, testified that Delores had to walk 14 blocks, across railroad tracks and a busy thoroughfare to attend Crawford Elementary school where she is a Third Grade pupil. She said she had George T. Nelson, a neighbor, to carry Delores to the Sherman Elementary school which is just two blocks from her home, January 23, 1956 and again on September 10, 1956 and that she was denied entry both times.

CROSS EXAMINATION

In cross examination, Attorney Tunks asked Mrs Benjamin how long she had known Mr Nelson and if he had a criminal record.

She admitted knowing him for many years and that he didn't have a criminal record.

Beneva Delois Williams, 14-year-old Low Ninth grade student at E O Smith Junior High school was calm and well poised when she took the stand. She testified, under direct questioning, that she rode the bus 21 blocks to E O Smith school, but that the McReynolds Junior High school is within five or six blocks from her home. Asked if the school board paid her bus fare of 20 cents a day, she answered that it did not.

Her father, Marion Williams carried her on two occasions, January and September of last year, to the McReynolds school and attempted to enroll her, but she was denied entry, she said.

PLAINTIFF QUIZED

Attorney Tunks queried her as to her rating, her teachers and her choice of subjects. She said she made mostly A's, had good teachers, and liked music and science best. She was asked if E O Smith had a good music department.

"Yes, but it could be improved," Beneva answered.

"Why would you rather go to McReynolds school?", Attorney Doyle asked.

"Because it is closer and has better equipment," she answered.

Mr Williams testified that he stood in line with Beneva from 8 a m to 11 a m before the principal told them they would have to go to E O Smith.

During Mr Williams' testimony, Mrs Lee Barnett, secretary of the White Citizens Council of Greater Houston, and Mrs W B Bronson, an officer of the Citizens Council of East Harris County, strutted out of the court room . . . Negroes had taken seats on the front long bench where the women were sitting in the unsegregated courtoom and the baliff had refused to ask the Negroes up on Mrs Barnetts' request.

George T Nelson was called to the stand by Attorney Doyle. He testified that when he carried Delores Ross to the Sherman school, the principal told them they were in the wrong school.

"She (the principal) said we're still segregated," Mr Nelson stated.

The first question Attorney Tunks asked Mr Nelson was: "Are you chairman of the Grievance committee of the NAACP?"

OBJECTION

Attorney Doyle objected, but the judge said Mr Nelson could answer.

"No," answered Mr Nelson, "I was vice president up to the time of the temporary injunction granted Mr John Ben Shepperd against the NAACP."

Attorney Tunks tried to pin Mr Nelson down to admitting he spurred Mr Benjamin into attempting to enroll Delores at Sherman school. This failing, the attorney tried a new attack.

"Do you have a criminal record?" he shot at Mr Nelson.

Attorney Doyle's objection and Mr Nelson's "no" arrived at the same time and with Judge Connally's intervention, Attorney Tunks withdrew his question.

"I'll be happy to answer . . .", insisted Mr Nelson.

On Attorney Tunks contention that the suit did not represent proper class action (all the Negro children in Texas), Attorney Doyle asked Mr Nelson, "what do you base your contention on that other Negro children want to attend the schools nearest them?

TELLS OF PETITION

"I carried a petition, signed by 50 parents, to the school board, January 27, 1955, asking that the school district abide by the Supreme Court's decision and not deny the children on race, creed or color," Mr Nelson answered. He added that he had not heard from the petition since, when questioned by Attorney Doyle.

Board President, Mrs Frank Dyer, Board Member Dr W. W. Kemmerer, Board Member Dr Henry A. Petersen and Superintendent W. E. Moorland, under

questioning by Attorney Doyle, admitted there is no fixed date on which they plan to begin integration.

"During the time you were a board member and now, had the board adopted any resolution to abide by the Supreme Court's decision?" Attorney Doyle asked Mrs Dyer.

TUNKS OBJECTS AGAIN

Attorney Tunks objected on grounds that Attorney Doyle was attempting to try the case on it merits.

Judge Connally overruled the objection and Attorney Doyle changed his question to "do you have a plan now?" Mrs Dyer hedged. She told of the board's system of upgrading students and teachers "so as to bring it (integration) about without chaos." She said Dr Moreland was making detailed studies of the problem.

Dr Petersen, when called to the stand, reaffirmed his former stand for segregation in the schools.

"I said I favored segregation; that I think it better for both races," he said.

Dr Petersen contended that the board had made definite steps toward integration in integrating its staff.

"What do you mean?" asked Judge Connally, "you mean you put colored teachers in white schools?"

"No," Dr Petersen was quick to deny, "we held separate meetings, but we hold joint meetings now."

DR PETERSEN REVEALS PROGRESS

Dr Petersen contended that the board was making "reasonable progress in meetings the difficulties we are confronted with."

Attorney Doyle asked him if he didn't think that two years and eight months since the Supreme Court's ruling was time enough. He said, "no."

Dr Petersen outlined some of the studies being made by the school board. He said the studies are being made of what is going on in some of the other school districts. Attorney Doyle asked him if he had made studies at Austin, Corpus Christi, San Antonio, and San Marcus. He said that they had not made studies in Austin and San Marcus, but they had been made in Corpus Christi and he thought they had been made in San Antonio.

Dr Kemmerer said that plans for desegregation had been made "only by implication" in a resolution.

"I personally prepared a resolution that desegregation should be postponed until bonds passed to build new buildings," he said.

Was it a plan to desegregate or to circumvent desegregation?" Attorney Doyle grinned.

Mr Moreland grinned back that it was not to circumvent desegregation.

DR MORELAND QUERIED

Dr Moreland was queried on the bi-racial committee that was set up by the school board in 1955. He was asked if the committee had not recommended that a certain date be set for integration to take place and had Dr Morelands ever made a recommendation to the board to go along with the committee. Dr Moreland answered that the committee had made such a recommendation and admitted that he had made any move to get the board to go along with it.

Attorney Tunks then had Dr Moreland to tell of some of the problems contained in the studies. Dr Moreland named redistricting, "imbalance" classification, buildings, and "social aspects all designed to "lessen the impact on the community of the great shift in our policy."

"Have you observed the effects of hasty, unpremidated integration?" asked Mr Tunks.

"In our studies some ill and unfortunate effects have arisen from ill-advised action,' Dr Moreland answered.

The question of children going to the nearest school to them came up again. Attorney Tunks asked Dr Moreland weren't children transferred from schools nearest them because of other things than race. Dr Moreland answered that they were. He said that hundreds of children are transferred.

The procedure of transfer, he said, is, in cases of families moving out of a district and wanting their children to continue school in the district, the families apply to the school census office. He was asked by Attorney Tunks if either of the girls made application to the Census office for transfer and said they had not.

He was asked what some of the factors were, other than race, for refusing transfers. His answer was: health, (a doctor's statement being required) welfare of other children, adjustment, and transportation.

"When you say transfers, you mean a white student to a white school and a Negro student to a Negro school?" Attorney Doyle asked and followed up with:

"Wouldn't it had been a meaningless, hollow, empty gesture to attempt any of the avenues you outline?"

Attorney Tunks objected. It was sustained.

Bringing up the pupil's aptitude, Attorney Doyle asked that, though school are separate, you have a parallel for Negroes and whites . . . Low ninth or High Ninth . . . white or colored? Dr Moreland answered, "yes."

"Is McReynolds over-crowded?" Attorney Doyle asked.

"It is not crowded, Dr Moreland answered.

"Then crowded conditions is not a factor," Mr Doyle stated.

"No, Sir," answered Dr Moreland.

The Albert Sidney School took the lime light for just an instant when the discussion of good faith was in progress. The school, located in a mixed neighborhood, was recently turned over to Negroes. The white students were transferred out of the district and the name of the school was changed, over protest, to Miller School.

Attorney Doyle asked if Dr Moreland knew that white parents in the district had written letters to the board asking it not to transfer their children.

Negro Case Kept Alive By Decision

Herald 7-11-a Tues. 4-23-57

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Supreme Court Monday let stand an order directing a Federal District Court to keep on its docket the suit by Negro children in Wichita Falls, Tex. for admission to public schools nearest their homes.

The order, issued by the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans, was appealed to the high tribunal by the Wichita Falls school board. The board said the Negroes had been granted their request and their case was "moot" (no longer having a live issue).

The U.S. District Court for Northern Texas agreed with the school board and dismissed the Negroes' complaint, but the Circuit Court directed it to retain jurisdiction. The Circuit Court said that while the Negro children had been admitted to the public school nearest their homes "it is by no means certain that they had the same free privilege of transfer to or attendance at any school of their choice as was accorded the white children."

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the school board said the Circuit Court decision compels the District Court to act "as a super school board in overseeing the day-to-day administrative action of the duly elected board in the conduct of the public school system."

In other action, the court refused to review a decision holding Eastern Air Lines, Inc., responsible for a 1949 airliner collision here in whch 55 persons were killed. The decision, by the U.S. Court of Appeals here, affirmed a $60,000 judgment against Eastern for the deaths of two of the 55 persons. The case was a test of legal issues in other suits growing out of the collision.

School Bd Names All-White Group For Integration Study

Chronicle Houston, Tex. Sat. 1-19-57

HOUSTON — Right in the face of its integration suit this week, Houston's conservative - controlled school board Monday night by-passed the city's 190,000 Negroes and named an all-white citizens' committee to study local problem of desegregation.

"It doesn't represent the community," these conservatives cried two years ago when a 25-member bi-racial panel was named to do this study following the High Tribunal's edict to desegregate public schools. Monday night they named a seven-man all-white group proposed to make the study.

Houston School Board and Dr W. E. Moreland, supt, are defendants in an integration suit tentatively set for this Friday.

Although there was a meeting of the board Jan 2, it was an organizational meeting and Monday night's meeting was the first regular meeting of the new board. It was agreed that the first meeting would name a citizens committee to study integration.

In the organizational meeting, Mrs Dyer, board president, said, "I feel definitely that this committee must represent all of the board" and she proposed that each board member nominate an individual to the committee. From this it was almost certain the committee would be lily-white.

The seven-man school board appointed one each a personal representative Monday night to the citizens commitee, they were Garth Bates a former state representative was named by Stone Wells and the alternate named by Mr Wells was E. M. Smith.

James Delmar appointed his colleague at Hugh Tool, E. R. Discher, a director at the local industrial plant, and Lou Hassell is his alternate.

Veteran board member, Dr Henry Petersen also named his colleague Dr John K. Glen and his alternate is Dr Moody Irvin

Mrs Earl Maughmer named two PTA workers as her representatives, Mrs V. F. Herbster and Mrs Doyle Barton and her alternate.

Mrs A. S. Vandervoort Jr's representative is the Right Rev John E. Hines, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas. Her alternate is Mrs Davis Faulkner.

Dr Kermmerer did not name his alternate but said he would do so very soon. He appointed as his representative, Atty C. M. Hudspeth.

Mrs Dyer's representative, Joe Kelly Butler was named temporary chairman of the committee. She named a PTA worker, J. R. Gribble as an alternate.

Mrs Dyer is also to meet with the group when their organizational meeting takes place, which will probably be next week some time.

Court Orders Dallas To Mix Schools Soon

Daily News p. 1
Wed 7-24-57

By UNITED PRESS

The Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans Tuesday ordered public schools of Dallas, Tex., desegregated "with all deliberate speed" and opened the way to a court test of school segregation at Miami.

The sweeping decisions coincided with historic decisions of three North Carolina cities to accept at least 12 Negroes voluntarily in previously all - white schools.

The appeals court overruled the northern U. S. District Court of Texas which had thrown out the complaints of 28 Negro children and their parents who sought admission to white schools through court action.

The court held that the Negroes had been denied a right to attend the public schools of their choice "solely on account of their race or color, but did not order Dallas schools integrated immediately.

Under the ruling the schools may remain segregated until a detailed study can be made of 12 key questions relating to the possible effects of integration. But this ground work for integration must proceed "with all deliberate speed," the court said.

In a second decision the court overruled a finding of the southern U. S. District Court of Florida that Negro plaintiffs in Miami had not been denied their rights. This decision opens the way for integration of Dade County schools.

The school boards of Charlotte, Winston - Salem and Greensboro, N. C., voted to admit the scattered Negro applicants to white schools under a state pupil-placement law that had been regarded as intended to forestall integration.

Dallas Schools Told To Desegregate Now

Weekly Sat. 8-3-57 p. 3
New Orleans La.

New Orleans - (ANP) - Segregation was slapped in the face last week by American democracy as a Montgomery, Ala., Federal court judge knocked down racial bars in Texas schools and ordered institutions in Dallas to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

The ruling by U.S. Fifth Circuit Court Judge Richard Rives here batted down an earlier directive of U.S. District Judge William H. Atwell, an 87-year-old jurist who went along with patterns of bias in Dallas public schools.

Attorneys representing 28 Negro children had appealed the ruling of Atwell to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and asked that schools in Dallas be integrated "with all deliberate speed". Judge Rives agreed and ordered an end to separation of the races in that city's public schools. The judge did not set a time limit in his written decision. He told the school board that "faith" in the matter is not enough, adding that there must be "works". At the same time the Dallas school board acknowledged that desegregation must come, but stated it needed more time to formulate a plan. Attorneys for the children immediately pointed out that the school boards plea for additional time was merely a delaying tactic.

INTEGRATION SLATED FOR DALLAS SCHOOLS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Federal Judge Reluctantly Upholds Court Order

Fri 9-6-57

HOLIDAY DEADLINE SET

p. 35

By The Associated Press

A Federal judge in Dallas, Texas, yesterday reluctantly ordered public schools in that city to start integration after the Christmas holidays.

"It is difficult for me to approve this order," said Judge William H. Atwell, "but this is a land of law and it is my duty to do what I have been ordered to do by a higher court."

Judge Atwell had been reversed twice in allowing more time for study of school integration problems. The suit was brought by parents of 23 Negro pupils in 1955 against the Dallas Independent School District. In the latest reversal, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered the schools to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

18 In Sturgis Group

At Sturgis, Ky., another Negro joined the 17 already attending classes at Sturgis High on the third day of non-violent integration. There were scattered heckling and cat calls from a small crowd as state police cleared a path through white pupils who jammed the entranceway.

In Arlington, Va., eight Negro applicants attempted to enroll at four white high schools. An orderly crowd of curious white pupils watched as school officials turned them away under Virginia's pupil assignment law. The statute has been held unconstitutional by a Federal district judge but an appeal is pending.

Winston-Salem became the third North Carolina city in as many days to enroll Negroes to previously all-white public schools.

Used Rear Door

A 15-year-old Negro girl used a rear entrance to Reynolds High School to avoid a crowd of about 500 gathered in front of the building. She entered the school auditorium for orientation, then walked to ther classroom without incident.

Two sign-carrying pickets and a man who used profane language were arrested at Easton, Md., where eight Negro children entered two integrated schools.

Negroes in Lake Charles, La., continued their boycott of a Negro school 10 miles away in an attempt to attend a white school in their own neighborhood.

Five Turned Away

In Maryville, Tenn., five Negro youths asked to be admitted to all-white Maryville High School and were told to leave by the principal who said "there will be no integration in city schools this year."

Principal J. P. Stewart said the Negroes, three boys and two girls, claimed to be seniors at the Hale School for Negroes. The children left quietly.

School Blocks 3 Dallas Negroes

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

DALLAS, Sept. 4 (AP)—Three Negro children failed in a new attempt to enroll in a Dallas white elementary school today.

Parents of the youngsters said they filled out enrollment cards and then were told to report to schools their children attended previously.

Wash. 9-5-57

The children—Rosa Sharon and Maude Lois Sims, daughters of the Rev. Paul A. Sims, and Daurity Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Smith — are among 23 original plaintiffs in a two-year-old lawsuit against the Dallas Independent School District's segregation policies.

Dallas Ordered to End Segregation Next Year

News & Observer p. 2
Raleigh N. C.

DALLAS, Sept. 5 (AP)—A federal judge who does not agree with the U.S. Supreme Court on racial integration told Dallas school officials that integration in public schools is the law of the land and they must end segregation after the Christmas holidays.

The 87-year-old jurist, William H. Atwell, said: "It is difficult for me to approve this order, but this is a land of law and it is my duty to do what I have been ordered to do by a higher court."

Twice Judge Atwell had ruled that the school board should be allowed more time to study the problems of integration. Both times, he was overruled by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

About 20,000 Students.

Today's order was for the start of integration at midterm. About 20,000 Negro students would be integrated in Dallas's sprawling school system of 120,000 students.

Gov. Price Daniel said no court order would resolve the integration problem in Texas.

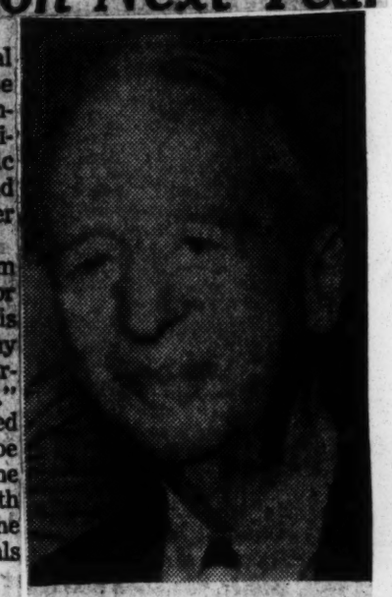
"I still believe each school district can handle its own affairs and we will not have complete integration in Texas for many years to come," he said.

Only about 125 of the state's 1,845 school districts have integrated. San Antonio is the only one of Texas' four largest cities which has ended segregation in the schools.

Dallas school officials were undecided on their next legal step. They expressed fear of losing state funds. A state law, just enacted, would deny state funds to schools that integrated without first holding a local option election on the question.

In a previous decision favorable to the Dallas system, Judge Atwell said: "If there is such a thing as civil rights, there are civil wrongs. It would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to make white students get out of Dallas schools so as to let in colored students."

Today, he said: "There are approximately 119,000 children in the Dallas Independent School District, one of every six of whom is a Negro.



JUDGE W. H. ATWELL

"The school buildings are completely filled. White children would have to be displaced to let Negro children in."

The Dallas suit was brought by parents of 23 Negro students refused admittance to white schools in 1955.

"I am very pleased the court has followed the law of the land," said William J. Durham, attorney for the Negroes. "I am positive that the Negro citizens of Dallas will meet this challenge intelligently and as American citizens in a democracy."

Dallas Independent School District To Be Segregated

DALLAS, Texas. — The Dallas board of education last week ruled that the 141-school Dallas Independent school district will remain segregated during the next school year in spite of a federal ruling that outlawed segregation in public schools.

The decision is based largely on a newly enacted state law. The board's official statement said in part "The board is obligated to instruct the superintendent of schools that the status regarding the segregation of the races shall not be altered for the school year 1957-58."

Among those endorsing the decision were Rep. Don Pool, Dallas representative in the legislature, who said, "This has proved that Dallas has a school board that has got lots of common sense and that knows how to handle the situation."

Attorney U. Simpson Tate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said after the meeting, "The board's attitude is disappointing." Tate refused to say if he would consult Judge William H. Atwell for action on this decision.

Tate said also that the Supreme Court had ruled out segregation and this was the law of the land and that inferior courts will have to respect that ruling.

Because of the board's ruling if a district not now segregated should integrate without a vote of the people in that district necessary and valuable state funds will be denied it. The loss of accreditation and substantial fines to officials might also follow.

The Fifth District Court of Civil Appeals in New Orleans ruled, on July 23, that Dallas should segregate but not set a specific date for the change.

Since that time Dallas has asked a rehearing.

TEXAS HEARING SET IN INTEGRATION SUIT

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4 (AP) —The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered a joint hearing on two phases of the Dallas, Tex., school integration suit.

The court set the hearing for Nov. 22 in United States District Court at Fort Worth, Tex.

Involved are:

1. An application by the Dallas School Board for permission to file for a writ of mandamus to force the district court to slow down the integration order.
2. An appeal by the board from the order.

The court here also ordered that the appeal by the school board and that briefs on behalf of a Negro girl, Hilda Ruth Borders and others, attempting to gain school integration in Dallas be filed by Oct. 25. Opposing briefs, the court said, must be filed within fifteen days afterward.

To further hasten the case, the court said, "the record in former appeal need not be duplicated, but will be considered by the court as part of the record on the present appeal and petition." It said typed copies of the record and briefs may be filed.

The Dallas school board contends United States District Judge William Atwell of Dallas abused his judicial power. Judge Atwell on Sept. 9 ordered the school board to desegregate for the second half of this school year.

Race Integration Works Out Well In Texas School

UVALDE, Texas, Sept. 28. — (AP)—Four little boys of different racial origins raise the American flag over Uvalde's integrated schools each day before studying together and playing under the giant oaks that dot its grounds.

They are Martin Stone, a Negro; Eugene Tanamachi of Japanese ancestry; Antonio Santos, a Latin-American, and Gary Spring, an Anglo-American.

"Integration of all races as we have it in the Uvalde schools would bring joy to any school administrator," Supt. M. B. Morris said Saturday. "There have been no incidents of any kind because everybody co-operated finely."

Before the Supreme Court's ruling, citizens of Southwestern Texas city of 9,000 and home of former Vice President John N. Garner spent about $7,000 yearly on segregated schools.

The school board and Dr. Thomas S. Sutherland, a member of the state Committee on Interracial Relations, seutp a survey committee.

At its recommendation, the high schools were integrated in 1954-55 and the grade schools next term.

Negro citizens expressed their appreciation to the school board by resolution.

Presently 25 of the Negroes in the student body of 2,750 are enrolled in the grades and eight in the junior and senior high schools. The school district, as it did in the past, paid the expenses of four students who preferred to finish high school at St. Peter Claver Academy at San Antonio.

"Each student was accepted on his individual merits and no special favors were granted or expected because of racial distinctions," Mr. Morris said.

One Negro, Tom Cook, played football and was elected vice president of last year's freshman class.

Harry Hornby Jr., publisher of the Uvalde Leader-News, said, "I feel our schools are a bright spot in the South."

2 Crosses Burned At Houston Schools

HOUSTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A flaming cross burned at the William E. Miller Negro junior high school here last night. It was the second cross burning in Harris county within 24 hours.

School officials expressed the opinion that both burnings were the work of pranksters, but acting Supt. G. C. Scarborough said he would look into the Houston matter.

The first cross was burned on the lawn of the all-Negro Carver senior and junior high school at Baytown early yesterday.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Texas School And The Races

In perusing tonight's paper, I find the following statement:

"The wide stretches of Texas offer a contrast. Eastward, the big cities of Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas continue to maintain segregated schools; in the West and South, schools are fully or partly integrated. In San Antonio, integration began three years ago."

This, and similarly worded statements, would lead one to assume that integration had made great headway in at least half of the state of Texas. Actually, nothing could be further from the truth.

The racial problem in South and West Texas is not, and never has been, a Negro minority. Negroes in much of the area are notable only by their absence. Many school districts have supported three schools: White, Mexican and Negro—with only a handful of pupils in the Negro school. For instance, when the schools in the little South Texas town where my parents live were integrated recently, there were only three Negro pupils involved.

On the other hand, the vastly overwhelming minority (and, in some places, majority) group is Latin American. San Antonio, my home town, maintains a Mexican high school, Sidney Lanier. While a few Mexicans are scattered among the other schools, they remain, for the most part, a group unto themselves as far as the rest of the student body is concerned. In smaller towns, the racial line is even more sharply drawn. Mexicans attend their own schools, do not mix socially with "whites," seldom intermarry (the whites who cross the line are socially defunct), and are not permitted in "nice" hotels, motels, cafes, etc. (Sound familiar?)

In short, Texas is no different from the rest of the South. In North, East and Central Texas, where there is a heavy concentration of Negroes, the feeling is precisely the same as it is right here in Alabama.

In the rest of the state there aren't enough Negroes to matter one way or the other. That is what is so ludicrous about the proponents of integration using Texas as an example of progress toward achieving their ends.

Incidentally, mention integration to the people of Southwestern Texas on the only basis on which it could possibly be applied to them — integration with the Mexicans—and there wouldn't be another Civil War, but another Texas Revolution.

MRS. D. F. JOHNSON, JR.,
P. O. Box 286, Auburn, Ala.

Texas' Governor Studies Bill To Close Occupied Schools

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 26 (AP)—Gov. Price Daniel said today he is considering submission of a bill that would automatically close public schools that might be occupied by state or federal troops.

He said that a troop - school measure and one directing the attorney general to represent schools in integration cases are specific subjects he is studying now.

The governor told newsmen he would be able to say at the end of next week what he would do about submitting those bills, after he sees how far the lawmakers, now in special session, progress on lobby, water and crime matters already submitted.

A special session may only take up those subjects which the governor submits. This session is scheduled to finish its 30-day run Nov. 12.

Daniel said he felt the specific subject of the use of federal troops in patrolling school campuses, such as at Little Rock, was a much broader and important topic than segregation or integration legislation.

Judge Accepts Negro Plan for Dallas Schools

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 9 (AP) — Federal Judge William H. Atwell today approved a plan which would admit Negro students to Dallas public schools on the same terms and conditions as white students. An attorney for the school board said an appeal would be made.

The order is effective with the beginning of the mid-winter school term, Feb. 3, 1958.

Announces Appeal Plans

Andrew J. Thuss, attorney for the Dallas school board, said he had a "strong conviction the order was not consistent with the mandate of the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals" and announced he would appeal the order to the Circuit court.

Judge Atwell, who twice before had granted the Dallas school board delays in carrying out integration only to be overruled by the Circuit court at New Orleans, rejected an integration plan submitted by Thuss because it did not set a definite time to begin integration.

The order drawn by the school board attorney said school segregation should not be permitted "from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children . . . on a nondiscriminatory basis."

Fears Loss of Funds

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the school board, told newsmen before the board integrates its schools "we must find out our relations with the state law. We can not afford to lose funds."

He referred to a new Texas law that denies certain state funds to districts that integrate without holding a local option election on the question. School officials estimate they would lose slightly more than a million dollars this year if they integrated without first holding an election.

Rippy also said that the state law provides fines for officials and loss of accreditation for schools.

Reads Court Mandate

Judge Atwell opened today's session by reading a Circuit court mandate dated July 23, which overruled his order granting his school board a delay in starting integration.

The appeals court returned to Judge Atwell the suit brought by the parents of 23 Negro children after they were denied admission to white schools in 1955. The mandate restrained the Dallas school board "from requiring segregation of the races in any school under their supervision, from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racial nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."

Thuss told the judge he had read the order prepared by attorneys for the Negroes but he could not sign it and believed it was not consistent with the court's mandate.

C. B. Bunkley Jr., attorney for the Negroes, said his order was in the language of the mandate.

Judge Atwell read the orders and signed Bunkley's.

U. S. Judge OKs Dallas School Integration Plan

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 9 (AP)— Federal Judge William H. Atwell today approved a plan drawn by Negro attorneys which would admit Negro students to Dallas public schools on the same terms and conditions as whites. An attorney for the school board said an appeal would be made.

The order is effective with the beginning of the mid-Winter school term, Feb. 3, 1958.

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Judge Atwell opened today's session by reading a mandate for the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, dated July 23, 1957. He said he had received it only today.

The mandate overruled Judge Atwell who twice had granted the school board a delay in starting integration.

The appeal court returned to Judge Atwell the suit brought by the parents of 23 Negro children after they were denied admission to white schools in 1955.

It restrained the Dallas school board "from requiring segregation of the races in any school under their supervision, from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racial non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."

ORDER SCHOOLS IN DALLAS TO ADMIT NEGROES

Integration Will Begin After Christmas

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 5 (AP)— Federal Judge William H. Atwell today reluctantly ordered Dallas public schools to start integration after the Christmas holidays.

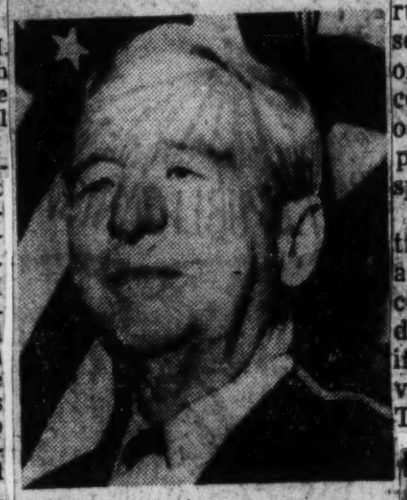
"It is difficult for me to approve this order, but this is a land of law and it is my duty to what I have been ordered to do by a higher court," said the 87 year old white haired jurist.

Judge Atwell had been reversed two times in a suit brought by parents of 23 Negro pupils in 1955 against the Dallas independent school district.

Officials Decline Comment

In a recent reversal the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered that Dallas schools integrate "with all deliberate speed."

The schools opened yesterday on a segregated basis. The only incident was an unsuccessful attempt of a Negro couple to register their children at a grade school.



Judge William H. Atwell

Dallas school officials declined immediate comment on today's order.

The judge's order did not imply integration in the Dallas schools would be gradual, but that "segregation will be ended at the commencement of the midwinter term and not before."

"School Buildings Filled"

William J. Durham, attorney for the Negroes, said after the hearing: "I am very pleased the court has followed the law of the land. I am positive that the Negro citizens of Dallas will meet this challenge intelligently and as American citizens in a democracy."

"There are approximately 119,000 children in the Dallas independent school district, one of every six of whom is a Negro," Judge Atwell said.

"The school buildings are completely filled. White children would have to be displaced to let Negro children in.

"Difference in Ability"

"There is an apparent difference in the scholastic ability of white and Negro children. There are not enough teachers to impart adequate education because of this difference in aptitude.

"The Court of Appeals has ruled that as long as Negro scholars are denied by reason of color, they are denied their constitutional rights, and has ordered that desegregation proceed with all deliberate speed."

A Dallas school board petition for a rehearing called attention to a state law, recently enacted, which would deny the school state funds if it integrated without approval in a public referendum. This petition was denied.

DALLAS STAYS BIAS END

School Board Fails to Heed Court Order for Integration

DALLAS, Aug. 15 (UP)—The Dallas School Board, ordered by a Federal court in New Orleans to integrate its schools with all due haste, voted unanimously last night to continue segregation for the coming year.

Edwin Rippy, school board president, said the decision had been a result of the board's failure to see how the Supreme Court ruling against segregation and a recently passed state law could be reconciled.

The Texas Legislature passed a law last session providing that no public school could integrate unless such a move first was approved in a local election. Failure to comply would mean loss of state funds and accreditation.

"We made our decision after much difficult ceditation," Mr. Rippy said. "We found we could not reconcile the Supreme Court ruling and the Texas law in time to integrate this fall."

DALLAS SCHOOL PROBLEM POSED

Officials Pondering Order to Integrate

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 8 (AP)—Dallas school officials are pondering ways and means of integrating 17,000 Negroes into the city's sprawling school system of 117,000 as ordered by federal court.

They have four months to solve

a problem they have been wrestling with for two years. They were told this week that integration could not be put off any longer, that the first steps must be taken at midterm, after the Christmas holidays.

Both sides in a long legal battle are to present in U.S. District court Monday the first definite steps to end segregation. There were indications there may be fireworks.

To Approve Plan

U.S. Dist. Judge William H. Atwell, whose two rulings in favor of the Dallas school board were overruled by a higher court last Thursday, told attorneys for both sides to get together and work out a mutually approved plan.

But an attorney for the school system said that so far there has been no conference with attorneys representing the Negroes.

"I'll present mine and I presume they will present theirs," said school attorney Andrew J. Thuss regarding the court order.

The suit was brought by parents of 23 Negro students who were refused admittance to white schools in 1955.

Officials Worried

Dallas school officials were worried over the possibility of losing about $1,500,000 in state aid under a recently enacted law. This law would deny state funds to school districts that integrated without first holding a local option election on the question.

Gov. Price Daniel, when told of the Dallas ruling, expressed doubt a court order would resolve the integration problem in Texas.

"I still believe each school district can handle its own affairs," he said.

Only about 125 of the state's 1,845 school districts have integrated.

Texas Town of 5,000 Plans Quiet School Integration

PLEASANTON, Tex., Oct. 29 (AP) —This southern Texas town of 5,000 is planning to quietly integrate its high school Friday in contrast to the racial struggles elsewhere this school year.

"We want to show the world it can be done in a Christian-like way," said the high school principal, D. C. Baldree.

Voters approved integration 323-88 last Saturday in a local option election — the first under a new Texas law. This law requires a favorable vote before any school district in the state can integrate. The penalty for noncompliance is loss of state aid and accreditation.

Baldree said no special preparations are being made for the enrollment of between 15 and 25 Negro pupils in classes with 312 white students at Pleasanton High School.

He said he was mentioning the move to pupils in talks over the school public address system daily but no special assembly was planned.

The elementary and junior high schools will be integrated later.

The population of this farming and ranching town 33 miles south of San Antonio is only 1.2 per cent Negro. There are about 1,476 pupils in the entire school system, and about 35 Negroes.

The remaining Negro students are in the elementary school and will not be moved to the white school until Monday.

HAILED BY PUPILS

Tex. School Mixed 'In Christian Way'

PLEASANTON, Tex. — "We want to show the world it can be done in a Christian - like way."

So spoke D. C. Baldree, principal of Pleasanton High school, after this town of 5,000 voted to quietly integrate its high school Friday in contrast to the bitter racial fights elsewhere in the nation this school year.

THE TOWN appeared "ready for integration," Mr. Baldree said, but added: "Of course, some (parents) were not in favor of it as recorded by their votes. But the community spirit is for peaceful integration."

"The only question in my mind," he said, "is whether or not they (colored pupils) will be able to keep up with the pupils in their own grades, having been in a school that wasn't on an equal basis with this one (the white school)."

However, he said that if any colored student appeared backward in any subject, special coaching will be arranged.

The integration plan was approved Saturday in a local option election—328-88—the first under a new state law which required a favorable vote before the school district can integrate its schools.

Penalty for non-compliance is loss of state aid and accreditation.

NO SPECIAL preparations are being made for the enrollment of between 15 and 25 colored pupils in classes with 325 white pupils at Pleasanton High, Mr. Baldree said.

Saying he was mentioning the move to pupils in talks over the school's public address system daily but that no special assembly was planned, Mr. Baldree said "It's not necessary to do anyting else."

Most of the pupils in the school appear ready to welcome the colored pupils, according to the principal, who added that some of them are outspokenly in favor of the move.

Citing one reason, he said Timothy Winters, 16, a basketball star on the colored high school team, is one of the pupils who will enroll at Pleasanton High. He stands 6 feet 4 inches tall.

* * *

HE QUOTED Frank Tudyk Jr., 17, a senior basketball star on the Pleasanton High team, as saying: "Boy, we're just tickled to death to have that big boy come over here."

J. D. Klingemen, school superintendent, said the prime reason for calling the integration election was because the colored schools were substandard and the district faced the loss of accreditation on that basis.

The elementary and junior high schools will be integrated later, officials said.

Integration comes to South Texas school peacefully

PLEASANTON, Tex., Nov. 2—(AP)—Nine Negro high school pupils were welcomed by school and student body officials Friday as integration began peacefully in this South Texas town.

The students—five freshmen, one sophomore, one junior and two seniors—were met at the front steps of the school by Supt. J. D. Klingeman, the high school principal and the president of the student body.

In welcoming the Negroes, the president of the student body told them he had made a canvass of the white students and found no opposition to their entrance.

Pleasanton residents voted 342-88 Saturday to integrate their schools.

The election was the first held under a new law passed by the last state Legislature which requires approval of a majority of voters in a special election before a school can integrate.

There are 37 Negro students in the Pleasanton school district which has 750 white students.

Tex. governor rants at closing schools

AUSTIN, Tex.—A measure that would automatically close the public schools of Texas should troops be sent there to enforce integration, was being contemplated by Gov. Price Daniel here Saturday.

Governor Daniel said the proposed measure would center around the specific subject of the use of Federal troops in patroling school campuses and not segregation in general.

U.S. Judge Rules With State Law On Integration Conflict

DALLAS, Dec. 10 (AP) — Federal Dist. Judge William H. Atwell today dismissed a suit aimed at finding out which conflicting integration-segregation laws have the greater power, federal or state.

The judge ruled that a federal District Court cannot pass on the constitutionality of a state law.

The school board faces two legal decisions which oppose each other:

(1) A federal court decision ordering Dallas schools to desegregate at midterm.

(2) A state law which in effect says the district will lose $1,500,000 yearly in state aid if it integrates schools without a general election.

At today's hearing, First Assistant Texas Attorney General James N. Ludlum argued that the only courts having jurisdiction in the case to determine constitutionality of the state law are the United States Supreme Court or the state courts of Texas.

Almond Blames Dalton For School Troubles

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.—J. Lindsay Almond, jr., Democrat, said last night his Republican opponent for Governor, Ted Dalton, appears to be running for the chief executive's spot in North Carolina rather than in Virginia.

At a Democratic rally in a local high school here, Mr. Almond derided the Republican's contention that a locally administered pupil assignment plan, similar to the North Carolina law, would keep Virginia's racially segregated schools "as they are."

Mr. Dalton co-sponsored, along with Democratic State Senator Armistead Boothe of Alexandria, a local pupil assignment bill in the Virginia General Assembly early in 1956. The measure was killed.

Mr. Almond, who was introduced by Representative Abbitt of the 4th congressional district, blamed much of Virginia's present-day troubles over classroom segregation on Mr. Dalton and "his accomplices" and "his confederates," in obvious reference to the Eisenhower Republican administration.

Battle on Platform

Appearing on the same platform was former Gov. John S. Battle of Charlottesville.

Mr. Battle explained why he had returned to the political wars after announcing his retirement from politics when he stepped down as Governor four years ago.

"The next four years," he said, "will witness about the most serious situation to confront Virginia since the War Between the States. I had planned to retire to my law practice but when this campaign came along, I was so impressed with its critical nature . . . I felt that if I could do anything to prevent what I believe would be a political catastrophe, it was up to me to do it."

Mr. Battle said Mr. Dalton had tried "to get out from under" the political implications of the use of Federal troops in Little Rock.

Senator Dalton soon afterwards sent President Eisenhower a telegram urging him to withdraw the troops but, according to Mr. Battle, "so far as I am advised, the President has not answered that telegram."

Fears Troops in Virginia

We are rapidly coming to the time," the former Governor went on, "when we're going to face the same situation (as Little Rock) right here in Virginia."

He said "my own home city of Charlottesville," is among Virginia localities under the gun of Federal court orders to desegregate their schools.

"When that happens, my friends," Mr. Battle continued, "I don't know what's going to happen in Virginia. I don't know how many troops they're going to send into Virginia."

Mr. Almond, in his appeal for votes in the election next Tuesday, told his Richmond audience:

"Senator Dalton's North Carolina plan was destroyed by the Federal courts before he embraced it. It blew up in his face within a few days after he embraced it. This he knows, yet he continues to assert before the people of Virginia that his plan will preserve our public schools 'as they are.'"

Mr. Dalton has pointed to the fact that the North Carolina pupil assignment plan already has withstood tests all the way through the Supreme Court. Only last week the Supreme Court held that Virginia's pupil placement law is useless in preserving racially separated classrooms.

Sees Unfounded Claims

"Can anyone be so naive as to believe that the Supreme Court will approve any program which does not satisfy the NAACP?" Mr. Almond asked.

He said Mr. Dalton "and his accomplices" are spreading "unfounded claims" over the State. The Republican has outlined five legal steps a Negro child would have to follow in appealing a denial to a white school, under the suggested Dalton plan.

Mr. Almond, who was the State's top legal officer until he resigned as attorney general a few weeks ago, declared:

"As a lawyer, Senator Dalton well knows that the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has decided that if a Negro child is refused admittance on the basis of race by a local school board, such child can immediately bypass the State courts and go directly into a Federal court and obtain a forthwith injunction against the school board."

Mr. Almond used the occasion, as he did in Heathsville last week, to reply to his opponent's televised speech on a Washington (D. C.) station on October 13.

"He stated," Mr. Almond declared, "that the Supreme Court would not reverse its decision, but that the court would permit the mixing of our races in our public schools to be handled 'in line with the customs and traditions of our people.'"

Leaves for Staunton

"This is the most irreconcilable and inconsistent position that any man could possibly take on this issue."

Mr. Almond left here today for Staunton, where he was to make a tour with local party officials, commencing at 3:30 p.m. He was to be joined later this afternoon by Senator Byrd, head of the State Democratic machine, for a reception at Stonewall Jackson Hotel, and then was to attend a rally at Staunton tonight.

Mr. Dalton, meanwhile, was due in Norfolk this morning to commence a final round of handshaking and public appearances there. He had lined up several conferences and radio and television appearances for later in the day.

The Virginia Ruling And Alabama's Placement Law

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

IT WOULD be foolish to assume other than that the Supreme Courts decision on Virginia's Placement Act is a dark cloud over Alabama's law.

True, there are differences, perhaps even substantial differences, but as we have said before the Supreme Court has not shown an inclination recently to be impressed with legal niceties. Senator Boutwell of Birmingham has insisted that Alabama's law is "entirely consistent with the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court rendered in May of 1954." With all-respect to the senator, who has given much time and legal talent to Alabama's law, that would indeed be a remarkable achievement.

The Supreme Court said separate cannot be eqpual, that state enforcement of segregation is unconstitutional. Since then the court has shown how far it will go to enforce this philosophy. In the Girard College case the right of a privately endowed school to accept only "poor white male orphans," as provided in an ancient will establishing the school, was denied by the Supreme Court on the grounds that the trustee of the college was the Board of City Strusts of Philadelphia. Since the board was created by an 1869 act of the legislature, the board is an agency of the state, the court reasoned. And a state may not discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, color or religion.

THIS attenuated reasoning indicates how far the Supreme Court will go to find "state action" in segregation matters. The Alabama Placement Act was advanced as a way of preserving segregation without actually saying so. It differs from the Virginia law in some respects. For instance: The Virginia law vested assignment powers in a special placement board; the Alabama law leaves the powers to local boards of education. A companion law passed by Virginia would cut off automatically funds to integrated schools; Alabama wisely refrained from such an obviously vulnerable declaration of intent, but we do have laws permitting the abolition of schools to avoid forced integration.

The district court decision, which the Supreme Court affirmed by refusing to review, looked at the companion law withdrawing funds and found a "fixed and definite policy of the school authorities to maintain segregation."

Although Alabama did not pass such a companion act, there is abundant evidence in other laws, resolutions, and the declared opposition of legislators and elected officials to document a "fixed and definite policy of the school authorities."

THE ALABAMA Placement Act is cleverly written, but as we have noted before, the Supreme Court has not shown any inclination to read Southern laws bearing on the race question. They are battede back like pingpong balls. Even as delay measures, they aren't as effective as formerly because of the accelerated processing of segregation suits.

"The advertirer" hopes Boutwell is correct in his prediction that Alabama's law will withstand a court test despite the invalidation of the Virginia statute. But it would seem prudent to avoid such a test as long as possible. The court might, in its present extra-legal mood, simply say: Alabama has total segregation in the public schools and the Placement Law is responsible. Therefore it's unconstitutional.

Virginia's Pupil Placement Law

The Supreme Court once more has dealt a jarring blow to the diehard segregationists who would circumvent its rulings. Sen. Harry F. Byrd's "massive resistance" program has suffered a serious defeat. By its refusal to hear the state of Virginia's appeal, the Court has sustained the opinion of Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman who ruled last February that Virginia's pupil placement law was "unconstitutional on its face." Thereupon he ordered Norfolk and Newport News to proceed with

Sen. Byrd is using the "massive resistance" program as a political platform upon which to evaluate himself into the Governorship of the state. It was upon his advice that the pupil placement technique was initiated. Under this procedure the local board of education reserves the exclusive right to assign pupils to schools that it wishes them to attend. Judge Hoffman took the position that this was an elaborate attempt to preserve racial segregation by roundabout means.

This decision was unanimously upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Now the Supreme Court has refused to review the original judgment. This action was consistent with previous disposition of similar rulings. Virginia may be ready to imitate Arkansas, if it does it will get little support even among its own citizens. To be sure resistance from the Federal government will be more prompt and perhaps stiffer than was enacted in Little Rock.

Sen. Byrd can beat the resistance drums all he wants, public opinion has swung on the side of law and order. The precedent has been established. The Federal government will not hesitate to use its iron fist to enforce the order of the courts. What's more the issue may have jeopardized the Senator's chance to be elected Governor of the state of Virginia. He is unworthy of that honor.

VIRGINIA PLANS STUDY OF SCHOOLS

Group Will Weigh Proposals to Relieve Overcrowding—12-Month Term Urged

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7—Virginia, hoping to continue its segregated school system, is undertaking a school study entirely separate from that troublesome question. It stems instead from predictions of steadily mounting public school enrollments.

The study will consider proposals for the twelve-month school year and other ideas to make better use of the state's educational buildings, equipment, and teaching staffs.

The Virginia Educational Facilities Committee assigned to the task is a special fourteen-member appointed by Gov Thomas B. Stanley. It will meet Tuesday to organize and plan its procedures. It will be asked to report to the incoming Governor, J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and to the Legislature by next Sept. 1.

The committee will have before it figures showing Virginia public school enrollment has increased from 565,074 in 1945-46 to 774,698 in 1956-57. The total is expected to increase to 924,500 in the school year of 1962-63.

In a letter to those appointed Governor Stanley said various suggestions had been advanced relating to better use of buildings and equipment. He listed specifically a four-quarter school year with groups of pupils staggered for attendance; a longer school year than the present one with all pupils attending; and "greater development of the summer school program to hasten the progress of exceptional students and to encourage more students who have failed subjects to make up the lost time during the summer."

Double Shifts Suggested

Since first mentioning the twelve-month school possibility last March he also said Saturday classes, earlier starting hours and double shifts should be studied.

The Governor said he could see advantages and disadvantages in any of these plans. He also suggested "there may be others of greater merit, or it may be that our present system is preferable."

He invited the committee to use as a starting point these considerations:

¶Will a form of fuller operations be more economical than erecting more buildings to accommodate the large enrollment?

¶Will such a plan make teaching more attractive and cut the teacher shortage?

¶Will such programs help the pupil without lowering the quality of instruction and satisfy the parents?

¶Could schedule changes found desirable for public schools help institutions of higher learning?

Members of the committee, representing various groups and scattered sections of Virginia, are State Senator M. M. Long of Wise; Delegate M. L. Shreves of Accomack; A. K. Scribner of West Norfolk, president of the Virginia Manufacturers Association; Peyton Winfree, executive editor of The Lynchburg News and Advance; Thomas C. Boushall of Richmond, president of the Bank of Virginia and a member of the State Board of Education; R. Claude Graham of Richmond, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction; T. C. Williams, Division Superintendent of Alexandria Public School; John D. Richmond, principal of Martinsville High School; Mrs. A. E. Cooley, chairman of the Carroll County School Board; Edmund T. DeJarnette of Ashland, member of the State Council of Higher Education; Dr. Francis G. Lankford Jr., president of Longwood College; C. H. Zehmer of McKenney, president of the League of Virginia Counties; Harry B. Dyche, Mayor of Luray and president of the League of Virginia Municipalities; Mrs. T. O. Chewning of Henrico, state legislative chairman of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Governor Stanley indicated the study might cost upward of $25,000. Earlier he had said a committee might perform some research work themselves but might retain experts to perform part of its study.

Various school officials have been skeptical of a twelve-month operation because of the difficulty in obtaining more teachers, the problems of family vacations, teacher summer study and school repair time.

Fourth Circuit Asked to Rule On Placement

Attorney General Contests Arlington School Order

RICHMOND, Dec. 6 (AP).—The 4th Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has been asked to settle once and for all any doubts about the legality of Virginia's pupil placement law.

The request was contained in a brief filed by Attorney General Kenneth C. Patty who, with Arlington County attorneys, is contesting Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan's order that Negroes be admitted to Arlington white schools.

Oral arguments on Judge Bryan's order will be heard by the three-judge appellate court January 9 at Charlotte, N. C.

In his order of last September 14, which was later suspended pending the appeal to the circuit court, Judge Bryan said submission to the Pupil Placement Act amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school. He sai dthe Virginia argument the act is a reasonable administrative remedy is untenable.

Administration Stressed

Mr. Patty argued in his brief, filed yesterday, that the placement of pupils is an administrative function and should not be undertaken by the Federal courts unless it is clear that the school authorities either refuse to do so or do so illegally.

"Being agents of the Commonwealth of Virginia," Mr. Patty argued, "these defendants (Arlington School Board) are under a duty to comply with State laws until such laws are being held invalid by a final judgment."

The act has been upheld in the State courts, but Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk said it was unconstitutional on its face.

If the act is not invalid in its entirety, the court was asked to clearly define those parts which are invalid.

Orderly Transition Denied

Mr. Patty added:

"Any decision completely invalidating the Placement Act should provide for an orderly transition in revesting the enrollment functions in the local authorities and permit such local authorities to weigh factors and problems not before the court, such as relative achievement levels, proper distribution of school population into school districts, transportation, efficient use of school buildings and personnel and others."

Mr. Patty said if that part of the Placement Act is valid which divests local school officials of pupil placement powers and hands it over to the State pupil placement board, then Judge Bryan's order should be reversed.

On the other hand, he contended that if the act is voided in its entirety, Judge Bryan's order should be reversed on the ground the Negroes have failed to establish a right to the help they demanded of the court.

Judge Agrees to Stay Prince Edward Order

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6 (AP). Chief Judge John J. Parker of the 4th Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has agreed to stay an order directing Prince Edward County ot make a prompt start toward public school desegregation.

Attorney General Kenneth C. Patty said yesterday Judge Parker notified him the order would be stayed provided the decision is appealed to the United States Supreme Court within 30 days of December 3. Mr. Patty said the appeal would be made in that deadline.

The Circuit court issued an order recently directing the county to begin desegregating schools. Prince Edward County figured as one of the five original defendants in the case which resulted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

14d(1) - 1957

VIRGINIA

Norfolk-Newport News School Case Is Called Key to 9 Integration Suits

RICHMOND, Sept. 30 (AP) Three new cases filed in Federal District Court at Norfolk last week boosted to nine the number of Virginia localities involved in segregation litigation. Dail Times Herald

Five localities — Norfolk, Newport News, Prince Edward County, Charlottesville and Arlington County — are concerned with direct litigation. Washington Post Each has been either requested or ordered to admit Negroes into its public schools at specific dates. P B 2

None of the court orders has been carried out, because the effective dates for integration have been delayed pending appeals to higher courts.

The Virginia Pupil Placement Act has become an issue in Norfolk, Newport News, Charlottesville, Arlington County, Fairfax County, Richmond, Suffolk and Nansemond County. Times - 10-1-57

The courts, for practical purposes, have consolidated the Norfolk and Newport News cases. The Charlottesville and Arlington cases were at one time lumped together, but recent developments have changed this situation.

At present, attorneys consider the Norfolk-Newport News case as the key piece of litigation in Virginia. The outcome of several of the other suits hinges on what happens in the Norfolk-Newport News case.

Here is the status of all the segregation litigation in Virginia, and the relationship of the Norfolk-Newport News cases, where applicable, to the other suits:

Norfolk - Newport News — Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman last February ordered both localities to desegregate beginning with the school term which opened this month.

He also declared the pupil placement law unconstitutional on its face in denying a motion by the state to dismiss the suit on the grounds the Negro plaintiffs had not exhausted the administrative remedy set up in the placement law. The placement law had not been enacted when these cases were started.

The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Hoffman's action, but the effective date of integration has been stayed pending an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court convenes Oct. 7. Shortly thereafter, the court is expected to issue its decision on whether it will review the case.

If the court denies a review, it will in effect uphold the decisions of Judge Hoffman and the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The case will go back to Judge Hoffman, and he would set a new integration date. Getting the issue back to the lower court will take 30 days.

But the state presumably could ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision if it refuses to review the case. How long this might take is problematical.

Charlottesville — Federal Judge John Paul in July postponed setting a desegregation date for Charlottesville until the U. S. Supreme Court acts on the pupil placement decision of Judge Hoffman.

If the Supreme Court declares the act unconstitutional, Charlottesville must desegregate beginning with the first school semester following the court's decision.

Judge Paul also decreed parents of children attending Charlottesville schools do not have to fill in the assignment applications.

Arlington—Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan decreed in July the County must abolish racial segregation beginning with the school term which opened this month. At the same time, he said parents in the locality must comply with the placement law.

Judge Bryan first decreed in July, 1956, that Arlington must integrate its elementary schools by last January, and its junior and senior high schools this month. The hearing in July, 1957, was on a request to update his earlier decision as it pertained to elementary schools.

His latest order said that if and when there were complaints of the school board violating the effective date, he would then "inquire if the complainant has first submitted, or has adequate means of submitting, his grievance for correction administratively."

He obviously was referring to the placement law. If there were any complaints about the effective date, Judge Bryan said he would take such action "as is appropriate."

Seven Negroes sought to enter white schools in Arlington on the opening day of school. Six had not filed the placement forms. They were denied admittance and their attorneys went back to Judge Bryan.

On Sept. 14, Judge Bryan ordered the school board to admit the Negroes on Sept. 23. He said submission to the placement law "amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school."

On Sept. 18, however, Judge Bryan suspended the effective date of his injunction pending an appeal to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The case probably will be placed on the court docket for the January term in Charlotte, N. C.

The Supreme Court's decision on the Newport News-Norfolk case presumably would affect the Arlington case, however, because many similar points are issues in both suits.

Prince Edward County—Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson declined last January to set a specific date for integration. The Negro plaintiffs have appealed this decision, and the case will be argued here Oct. 14 before the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Fairfax County—This case involves an individual, Theo T. DeFebio, whose two sons were dropped from school early last spring when she refused to sign the assignment forms.

She has challenged the constitutionality of the law in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. The case has been placed on the court's privileged docket and will be argued orally next month—possibly by Oct. 10. The court probably will hand down its decision in November.

In a preliminary skirmish, the court said she would not prejudice her rights if she singed the forms under protest. The court on Sept. 6 denied Mrs. DeFebio's request to admit her children temporarily until the constitutional issue is decided.

Richmond, Norfolk, Suffolk, Nansemond County — These cases, filed in Federal district courts, also involve the constitutionality of the placement law. The Federal courts in these cases have acted differently than the State Supreme Court and have granted temporary restraining orders prohibiting the localities from barring the children from school for refusal to sign the placement forms.

The plaintiffs in these four localities have requested that a three-judge court be convened to settle the constitutional issue.

(In addition to the school desegregation litigation, there are two actions aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People going forward in Virginia. The Boatwright Committee of the Virginia Senate and the Thomson Committee of the House are conducting separate probes of the NAACP. The investigations are designed to find out what role the NAACP has played in racial litigation in the state.)

(At the same time the NAACP itself is fighting back in the courts against laws passed by the last General Assembly which the organization feels would cripple its future activities.)

De Febio Children Want Seats

Richmond Times Herald

P. B 3

RICHMOND, Aug. 23 (AP) Lawyers for Theo DeFebio today filed formal notice they will ask the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals at the start of its September term to admit Mrs. DeFebio's two sons to Fairfax County schools pending the court's decision on the constitutionality of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

Mrs. DeFebio, a white woman, refused to sign pupil placement forms provided by the State Pupil Placement Board under the act and her sons were expelled from school last April 15. 8-24-57

The mother challenged the constitutionality of the act in a writ of mandamus asking the State Supreme Court to order reinstatement of the boys. The case is pending before the court but probably will not be decided before its October or November terms.

The notice of motion filed today said the Supreme Court would be asked Sept. 4 at Staunton to direct the temporary reinstatement of the DeFebio boys, Theodore Thomas, 14½, and Dominick Nicholas, 9½.

Negroes Suing To Overthrow Placement Act

Star P.A. 14

Washington

Richmonders Ask For Setting Up Of Special Court

RICHMOND, Sept. 14 (AP).—A new attack on Virginia's beleagured pupil placement act has been launched by a recently formed Richmond colored organization. 9-14-57

The suit, filed in Federal District Court here yesterday, asks for creation of a special three-judge Federal court to pass on the constitutionality of the law, enacted by the special session of the General Assembly in the fall of 1956.

It was brought in behalf of 103 Richmond colored children and their parents or guardians and contends these children have either been denied admission to Richmond public schools or, if admitted, have not been enrolled because their parents or guardians have not signed pupil placement forms.

Named as defendants are the State Pupil Placement Board and its members, Andrew A. Farley of Danville, Beverly H. Randolph, jr., of Richmond and Hugh V. White of Holland; the Richmond School Board and H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond Public Schools.

The complaint was signed by five colored attorneys, Oliver W. Hill, Spottswood W. Robinson III, Martin A. Martin and Roland D. Ealey, all of Richmond, and S. W. Tucker of Emporia. All are prominently identified with the NAACP.

NAACP Not Identified

Chester M. Hampton, president of the newly formed Richmond Pupil Protective Association, said the suit was filed under the individual and collective authorization of that organization. The NAACP, he said, was not identified with the suit.

Among other things, the placement act requires new and transfer students to file placement applications with the three-man pupil placement board. On the basis of information contained in these forms—which do not mention race or color—the pupils are assigned to schools.

In addition to asking the special court to rule on the constitutionality of the placement act, the plaintiffs also ask for interlocutory and permanent injunctions to restrain the State from enforcing the provisions of the act.

Challenges to the placement act have been made in State and Federal courts, and the State Supreme Court of Appeals has agreed to rule on its constitutionality. It has been

called unconstitutional on its face by one Federal judge.

Exact Count Lacking

Mr. Hampton said his organization, which brought the suit, is a loosely knit group of parents who have not signed pupil placement forms. He said the organization retained Mr. Hill and other NAACP attorneys to represent it.

An exact count of colored pupils turned away from Richmond schools for failure to have signed placement forms has been impossible to obtain. School officials said, however, it might top 100 by next week.

Mr. Hampton also said his group would open child care centers here Monday to take care of colored pupils who have been barred from schools on the placement application issue.

He said the centers won't be schools, "but they will be places where the children will be under supervision. . . . Parents who have no way to care for their children at home will be especially interested in these centers. We also expect from the statements of our members that parents will welcome having some place to keep their older children off the streets."

had not been notified of the school officials' stand, said "it dsn't responsive to our motion and misses our point." He said "we'll shoot our guns come Sept. 4 in Staunton" when both sides will argue the reinstatement motion.

The Placement Board made the same offer to Mrs. DeFebio last spring and she refused.

The school attorneys contended that the Board "has heretofore accepted and processed hundreds of applications filed under protest and without prejudice to the legal rights of the applicants, and is continuing to accept and process such applications."

More than 50 Richmond Negro parents who also have refused to sign placement forms, have authorized Oliver W. Hill, chief counsel for the Virginia NAACP, to file suit in their behalf if their children are denied admittance to school.

Hill said he was authorized last night to bring suit in the event that Negro students were refused admisison to white schools or if Negro students were refused readmission to Negro schools because they failed to sign the placement forms.

Richmond school authorities have estimated that some 300 to 400 parents here, mostly Negroes, have failed to sign the placement forms.

Temporary Seating Of DeFabios Fought

RICHMOND, Aug. 30 (Special)—Theo T. DeFebio should be required to sign Virginia's pupil placement forms—"under protest," if necessary—before her two sons are allowed to return to school, the Virginia Supreme Court was told today.

Attorneys for State and Fairfax County school officials took the stand in answer to a motion that Mrs. DeFebio's sons, Nicky and Teddy, should be temporarily reinstated pending a court decision.

The attorneys said the Fairfax mother could sign the placement applications "under protest" without prejudicing her rights to challenge the constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act.

Mrs. DeFebio's sons were expelled from Fairfax schools when she refused to sign a placement form which requires the name of the last school attended. The Placement Act is being challenged by Mrs. DeFebio in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Albert I. Kassabian, lawyer for Mrs. DeFebio, who said he

Stanley Hints Use Of Surplus Schools

RICHMOND, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's responses at a press conference today indicated the possibility of private purchase of surplus public school buildings to continue segregated schooling if court - ordered integration brought closure of public schools.

In response to a reporter's questions, Stanley said:

"I have been advised that, if it is determined that it is surplus, any public building can be sold." The advice presumably came from his legal advisers.

Pressed on this point, Stanley cited examples in which public school buildings have been declared surplus by local governing bodies and sold for a variety of private uses by their purchasers.

One such school building in Henry, his own county, Stanley said, was bought privately after it had been declared surplus. It now is being used as an office and warehouse.

At no time during today's conference with reporters did Stanley advocate that public school buildings should be declared surplus and sold to private educational groups.

The governor said he did not believe that any public school in Virginia would operate on an integrated basis in the foreseeable future. He drew a distinction between continuing operation on an integrated basis and the technical integration that would force a school to close automatically.

Virginia ready for private plan—

Negroes may go unschooled if courts force race issue

BY CHARLES BARTLETT
North American Newspaper Alliance

FARMVILLE, Va., Nov. 5—The center of resistance to school integration in Virginia and perhaps in the entire South seems to lie here in Prince Edward County. Its school system was one of the five directly concerned in the Supreme Court's integration decision of 1954, and Virginians are preparing to do battle on the county level.

Virginians hope the showdown takes place in this county, where the white population is united and where firm plans have been laid. Prince Edward County is prepared to switch from a public school system to private schools the moment the courts set a deadline for integration.

THE EXECUTION of an order for integration has been stayed by U. S. District Judge Sterling Hutcheson. He declined to set a deadline for integration on the grounds that it would serve only to interrupt the education of some 1500 white and 1900 Negro children.

THE NAACP has petitioned the U. S. Court of Appeals to direct Hutcheson to set a firm date as a deadline for integration. The ruling is expected in the near future.

The public school system in the county will not endure, under the new plan, one minute beyond any deadline that might be set. The county board of supervisors has arranged payment of school board's bills at the end of each month and can therefore suspend support at any time.

PRIVATE HALLS and facilities have been designated to house the private system if it comes into being. All teachers in the white schools have agreed to serve in the new system, which would be financed by the Prince Edward Educational Corp. The corporation is headed by private citizens and has no legal connection with the county government.

This educational corporation, charged with meeting expenses that are expected to amount to $250,000 a year, acquired pledges of $190,000 and $10,000 in cash at the time of its formation in 1955.

THE PLEDGES have expired but the white community is more determined than ever and local leaders are confident that the financing can be provided if the need arises.

There will be no provision for Negro schooling in the private system. While the county is obligated by law to spend around $100,000 a year on education, this would be far short of the $400,000 a year needed to meet the costs of Negro education.

Mr. Hill, as well as most sources involved in the State's side of the Virginia school litigation scene, were in agreement this week that the usefulness of the act as a court weapon to preserve segregated schools is at an end.

The consensus was that the law can no longer be used as a defense against integration, even though both Gov. Stanley and Atty. Gen. Kenneth C. Patty say that the three-man pupil placement board will continue to operate.

Mr. Hill maintained that the effect of Monday's United States Supreme Court decision refusing to review the Norfolk-Newport News cases was to destroy the placement law.

New Virginia Integration Appeal Is Due

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26 (AP).—An attorney representing Negro children in the Norfolk-Newport News school segregation case said today he will ask Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman to order integration in the localities beginning with the February semester.

Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, said he could not say just how soon the request for a new effective date will be made. He pointed out that Judge Hoffman may feel no further order is necessary.

Judge Hoffman, in an order entered last February, directed Norfolk and Newport News school authorities to integrate their public schools beginning with the term which opened last month. The order has been stayed pending successful appeals to higher courts.

Mr. Hill could see no reason "at this time" to ask Judge Hoffman to declare that the United States Supreme Court had held the Virginia pupil placement act is unconstitutional.

Integration order held up by judge

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18—(AP)—U. S. Judge Albert V. Bryan today held up, pending appeal, the application of his order for integration of four Arlington County, Virginia, white schools next Monday.

The stay had been asked by the school board, largely on the ground that great damage would be done if the admission of Negro pupils proved only temporary.

Attr. James M. Simmonds argued for the school board that admission of the seven Negroes involved in the order would result in closing schools serving more than 5000 pupils. He said that was because of state law requiring withholding of state funds from any integrated school.

The school board is carrying to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals the case in which Bryan last Saturday ordered the seven admitted.

ARLINGTON GAINS INTEGRATION STAY

Court Defers Order Pending State's Appeal—No Mixed Classes This Term Seen

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18—A critical test of Virginia's stand against racial integration in public schools was postponed today. Pending an appeal, Federal District Judge Albert V. Ryan suspended his order that seven Negro children be admitted next Monday to all-white schools in Arlington County. Arlington is a suburb of Washington.

The appeal process will delay integration in Arlington probably for the rest of this school term, and possibly until next fall.

The chief effect of the action may be political. It means that the dominant Democratic organization in the state will go into the gubernatorial election Nov. 5 with its program of "massive resistance" to integration unbroken.

No Mixed Classes Yet

No white public school in the state has admitted a Negro since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing segregation. The preservation of that record at least through Election Day, it is believed, would help J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Democratic candidate for Governor. He is opposed by Ted Dalton, Republican.

State Statutes passed last year require the automatic closing of any school that is integrated and the suspension of state school aid to the county. If these laws were enforced to close schools in Arlington, observers felt, the resulting confusion might turn voters to Mr. Dalton.

The next important legal test of Virginia's stand is likely to come in Norfolk or Newport News.

Negro children in those cities have won Federal court orders for their admission to nonsegregated classes. The orders have been stayed pending a petition to the Supreme Court for review.

The Supreme Court is likely to pass on the petitions soon after its next term begins Oct. 7. If it denies them, the stage will be set for a clash between Federal law and the state position.

Warning by School Board

Judge Bryan's postponement meant the granting of a stay requested by the Arlington School Board. The board's attorneys had warned that unless a stay were granted, any school admitting the Negro plaintiffs next Monday would be closed. Four schools with more than 5,000 pupils are involved.

"I'd rather shoot my own child than do anything that would close the schools of Arlington," Frank L. Ball, a board attorney, said. He said that "complete chaos" would result if Negroes were admitted to white schools.

Oliver W. Hill, an attorney supplied to the plaintiffs by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, replied:

"If the schools have to be closed to bring the people of Virginia to their senses, the sooner it's done [the better]."

Mr. Hill and Edwin C. Brown, an associate, accused the state of using delaying tactics "to keep an endless chain of litigation going." They said they feared that while the case was on appeal the state would pass new legislation and then urge the courts to delay integration until further tests.

Judge Bryan ruled for the stay on the ground that there would be confusion should his order take effect now and be overruled later on appeal. He said requests for stay were almost always granted in cases of this kind.

The case now goes to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. A hearing is likely by December. After decision, a review could be sought in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brown and other N. A. A. C. P. attorneys were subpoenaed today to appear before a state legislative investigating group. Local association records were also subpoenaed and will be supplied, the attorneys said.

The committee begins two days of hearings here tomorrow. Witnesses include several persons who have taken anti-segregation positions in legal proceedings.

Placement Act Curtailed

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 18—The state's Pupil Placement Act was curtailed temporarily today for the second time.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson in Federal District Court signed an order ruling that Negro pupils barred from Negro schools because of their parents' refusal to sign pupil placement applications should be admitted to the schools pending a higher court decision on the constitutionality of the law.

Most of the more than 100 Negroes who had stayed away or had been sent home since school began two weeks ago returned to classes as soon as principals were told to obey Judge Hutcheson's decision.

U.S. Court Bids Virginia Let Negroes in Schools

By The Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 14.—A Federal judge today ordered the admission of seven Negroes to all-white schools in neighboring Arlington County. He said their parents need not comply with Virginia's pupil-placement law.

United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan used sharp language to attack the placement act—the heart of Virginia's declared policy of "massive resistance" to radical integration in the schools.

"Submission to that act amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school," he said.

The judge ordered the seven Negroes admitted to three Arlington schools on Sept. 23. The parents of only one of the seven signed a pupil-placement form required under the state law.

Judge Bryan said that if a Negro parent signed this form, he "would not have an unfettered and free tribunal to act on his request" for admission of his child to a white school.

The State Pupil Placement Board, which considers such requests, "still deliberates on a racial question," he said, "under threat of loss of state money to the applicants' schools if children of different races are taught there."

Judge Bryan referred here to another new state law which would deny state [illegible] to integrated schools.

The judge signed an order which restrained the Arlington school board from "refusing to admit" the students "or enroll or educate them at the schools to which they had made application for admission."

The seven Negroes were refused admission to white schools on opening day of classes Sept. 5.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had sought an injunction to prohibit county school officials from barring the Negroes from white schools.

Pupil-placement laws have been adopted by a number of Southern states since the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

Virginia's placement act, enacted last year, took the power of assigning pupils to specific schools from local school boards and placed it in a three-man board appointed by the Governor.

The avowed purpose of the law has been to circumvent the Supreme Court's integration decree.

No mention of race is made in the placement law but a half dozen standards for making pupil assignments are specified. These include the welfare of the child and other children in the school, availability of facilities, availability of transportation, aptitude and "intangible social scientific factors."

Laws' Requirements

The law requires the signing of a form by parents of any pupil seeking to transfer to another school or entering school for the first time.

Arlington County lies on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, just across from Washington, D. C.

Judge Bryan on July 27 ordered integration of Arlington schools this fall. The N. A. A. C. P. asked for immediate enforcement of this order.

In his decision Judge Bryan noted that the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld a ruling that the placement act is unconstitutional. Judge Bryan said he could not "fairly require the plaintiffs even to submit their applications" to the State Pupil Placement Board.

The judge called "untenable" the state argument that the pupil placement act is a reasonable administrative remedy.

Procedure Held Prolix

"The procedure there prescribed is too sluggish and prolix to constitute a reasonable remedial process," he said.

Judge Bryan heard testimony and arguments on the motion at a two-day hearing Wednesday and Thursday.

Negro School Is Damaged By Vandals

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Vandals yesterday caused extensive damage to a Negro elementary school here by setting fires in two rooms, ransacking five others and breaking out dozens of windows.

Fire Chief John F. Finnegan described the scene at the Albert H. Norrell School on the city's south side as "the worst piece of vandalism I ever saw in my life." Police said it was probably the work of teen-agers bent only on destruction. Nothing was stolen. No arrests have been made.

One school official set damages at more than $20,000.

Police found overturned record players, potted plants and children's papers ripped from the walls.

School Principal Mrs. Ethel T. Overby burst into tears when shown the cafeteria. Intruders had thrown eggs against windows and had taken milk, ice cream, vegetables and other food and strewn it on the floor.

The vandals apparently reached Mrs. Overby's office by throwing a milk bottle through a window.

Police said they didn't believe any of the 750 children enrolled at the school were guilty. Norrell has pupils only through the fifth grade.

VIRGINIA SETS THE PACE FOR SOUTHERN RESISTANCE

Sun. 11-10-57

Election Seems to Put the Seal on School Segregation But This May Be Modified

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9—Virginians this week elected a new Governor under the banner of the state's official policy of "massive resistance" to any court-ordered public school integration.

From the mood of the campaign and from the voting patterns at the polls there could be no doubt that the prevailing sentiment was in support of Virginia's so-called defense-in-depth laws, a complex set of anti-integration statutes now under court attack on several fronts.

But what this means in the way of total rigidity and end results is another matter. The fact is that Virginians, perhaps more than any other Southerners, are deeply attuned to a local sense of history.

Background Examples

Revealing examples of this are to be found in the background of the Governor-elect, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who resigned as Attorney General to head the ticket fielded by the powerful Democratic organization under the leadership of Harry F. Byrd.

Mr. Almond is a former Representative in Congress, a former judge of the hustings court in Roanoke and an esteemed lawyer. He is an amiable man, widely popular in the state and a skillful "country politician" with a knack for lining up county courthouse support before he takes an important course.

Mr. Almond became a household name when he argued Virginia's school case in the historic suit that resulted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision that public school racial segregation statutes are unconstitutional.

At first, Virginia officialdom's reaction to the court ruling was relatively moderate. A type of local option in which communities could desegregate if they so desired was proposed and, in effect, endorsed by the voters on a 2-to-1 basis.

Then Senator Byrd, a political leader unexcelled at putting together winning combinations in his state and a Virginian to the marrow, who understands the shifting moods among the people, called for "massive resistance"—and the moderate policy was shelved.

Tough Laws

In its place was substituted a legislative package, the key provisions of which transferred to a central board the statutory power of local school boards to assign pupils and provided for cutting off of state funds and closing down schools that accepted a Negro student under any compulsion.

Through all this maneuvering, Mr. Almond issued the necessary defining statements to the public as the state's chief legal officer.

Always he spoke as a lawyer and a heritage-Virginian, referring to "honorable and legal defenses," "flexibility of position" and "historic commitment to Southern conceptions of inviolable state sovereignty."

Moreover, Senator Byrd and other leaders of the dominant political faction employed the same words in building their case. Woven into this were vehement arraignments of such "demons" as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States and former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., all depicted as implementers of civil rights measures for partisan political purposes.

In the Campaign

This same technique was introduced into the Gubernatorial contest against the Republican nominee, State Senator Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, a mountain section Republican with Confederate forebears. Mr. Dalton's own Virginian status was such that he could not personally be pictured as "evil," but his association with national Republican "integrationists" was a steady target.

Mr. Dalton accused the Democrats of "peddling trash" on the integration issue, said that "massive resistance" was actually "massive folly" and proposed that the Legislature adopt a "realistic" pupil assignment plan similar to the one in North Carolina to allow for limited and controlled integration in areas with few Negroes.

No Chance

The soundest pre-election assessment gave Mr. Dalton no real chance to defeat Mr. Almond. But there was considerable questioning about the "massive resistance" theme, particularly the flip-flop, and some believed that the highly personable Republican nominee might make as close a race as he did in 1953, when he got 45 per cent of the total vote.

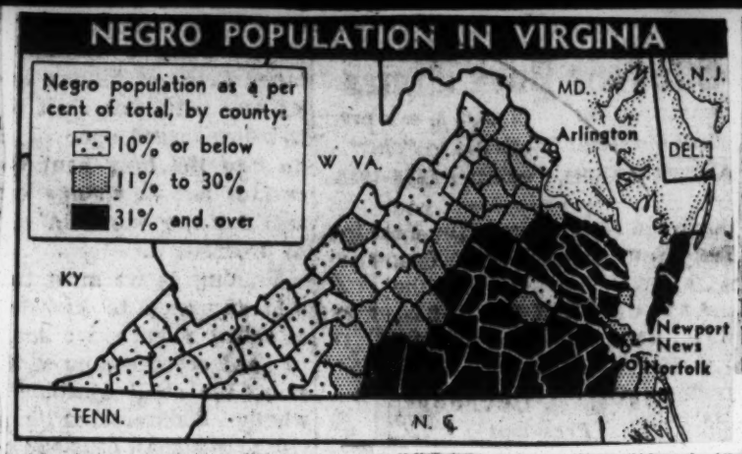
But during the campaign President Eisenhower issued his order sending Federal troops into Little Rock, Ark., to enforce court-ordered public school integration. The Byrd forces struck hard and fast and the bottom fell out of Mr. Dalton's campaign effort.

What seems clear about all this is that Virginians have become deeply emotional on this subject, and many have unquestionably conjured up a strong feeling in response to such phrases as "honor" and "a fighting South."

There is no question that this sort of thing goes deep in the Tidewater and Southside sections, where Negroes are most numerous.

And yet, behind the phrase-making of the massive resistors there appears to be a willingness to come to terms when political leaders find that the shift can be made without injury to office-seekers.

Thus this week it seemed evident that Virginia leaders would continue with popular support to set a pace of stiff resistance for the rest of the South. But, held in readiness at the official level, there will be a "flexibility" more like the earlier policy, when the official attitude was grudgingly to give each community its own right of decision.



Court Alters Virginia Edict

Advertiser Pitt. Montgomery, Ala.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 (AP)—The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that a federal district judge was wrong in refusing to set a time limit for the end of school segregation in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The case is one of the original five cases on which the Supreme Court ruled in its desegregation decisions of 1954 and 1955. It has been before the District Court ever since.

Tue. 11-12-57

State and county attorneys declined comment in Richmond on the opinion. Presumably they can appeal the Circuit Court decision to the Supreme Court.

The school population of 3,030 in Prince Edward County is 54 per cent Negro and 46 per cent white. It is virtually a certainty Prince Edward officials will close all the county schools before they will accept any integration, and they have set up machinery and funds for educating white children privately.

A lawyer for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People told the Circuit Court during arguments on this appeal, however, it would not stand by and see the schools closed without taking court action against it. Virginia's constitution requires that the state operate an efficient education system.

The ruling, issued by the Appeals Court sitting in Baltimore, was handed down in a case brought by Half E. Allen on behalf of his three children against the county school board.

Segregationist New Governor Of Virginia

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Byrd Candidate Beats Moderate Republican

Richmond, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—Democrat J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Tuesday won election as Governor of Virginia under the Byrd-organization banner of massive resistance to racial integration in the public schools.

The 59-year-old son of a railroad engineer, who became a congressman and Virginia's attorney general, jumped into a quick lead over Republican Ted Dalton, picked up steam as the returns mounted, and rolled toward a victory of 2-1 proportions.

Wed. 11-6-57

Dalton's campaign of moderation on the school issue won him strength in the Northern Virginia 10th District and the Southwest Ninth, as well as in a number of isolated pockets. But in eight of the 10 Congressional districts the returns made it all Almond by margins that ran from comfortable to overwhelming.

Returns from 1,073 of the State's 1,911 precincts showed:

Almond	**158,577**
Dalton	**80,313**

Dalton, following the returns at his home in Radford in southwest Virginia, conceded Almond's victory at 9:20 p.m.

He congratulated the Democrat he battled down to the wire on the school issue, and said he believed the contest "will make for a better Virginia."

Feels His Plan Better

Dalton added, however, that he still felt "serenely confident" his plan of moderation for meeting the school issue was the better answer.

Elected with Almond were the other two members of the Democratic Ticket—A. E. S. Stephens for lieutenant governor and Albertis S. Harrison for attorney general. The ticket carried the all-out backing of the organization of Senator Byrd (D., Va.), which has proved dominant in Virginia state politics for 30 years.

A relatively heavy outpouring of voters bade fair to eclipse the 1953 election total of 412,000 by 100,000 or so.

Virginia Battles To Keep Segregated Public Schools

World Sat. 9-14-57 B'ham, Ala. P. 1

By ARTHUR KRANISH

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (INS) — The state of Virginia battled in federal court Wednesday to prevent immediate enforcement of the integration law in the schools of Arlington County, a Washington, D. C. suburban area.

State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, who clashed hotly with representatives of the National Association feo r th Advancement of Colored People, pleaded for "reasonable delay" in implementation of the Supreme Court outlawing racially segregated schools.

CONSUMING FIRES

Almond told federal Judge Albert . Bryan that integration difficulties are "raging like consuming fires" in Arkansas, Tennessee, and elsewhere in the South.

The jurist rejected Almond's request for a delay in the hearing on the appeal of an attorney for seven Negro children for an order directing the Arlington County School board to admit them to all-white schools.

Bryan turned down four motions filed by the school board asking that a previous integration order be dissolved and that the hearing be postponed.

S. W. Robertson, an attorney for NAACP, told the court that the Negro children were denied entry to the white schools solely because of race. He charged that it was "impossible" under Virginia's pupil placement act for the Negroes to attend a non-segregated school.

PLACEMENT LAW

The desegregation order under attack by the state was issued by Bryan July 27, but when the county schools opened earlier this month Negro pupils were turned away on grounds that they had failed to comply with the pupil placement law.

The law was evolved in an open attempt to uphold segregated schools in Virginia. It has been held "unconstitutional on its face" by another judge.

Three Negro parents, summoned to the witness stand, testified that their children were denied admission to schools in defiance of the integration order

NEGRO PARENTS

The three were Dr. Harold M. Johnson, Robert A. Eldridge, and Mrs. George M. Nelson, all of Arlington, Va.

They were joined by Mrs. Geraldine Davis, also of Arlington, a white woman who said she escorted three Negro children to the schools because of her "Christian beliefs."

Mrs. Davis testified: "I thought if there was going to be any blood shed, it should be a white person's, mine if necessary."

Mrs. Nelson said she signed the pupil placement form for her son, but that he was nevertheless directed to a Negro school. Johnson and Eldridge refused to sign the form, which gives state authorities the right to assign pupils to an "appropriate" school.

All three of the parents testified that Negro schools were farther from their homes than white schools.

Johnson also testified that Negro schools did not offer some of the courses his children wanted to take, and that he was therefore sending them to schools in Washington, which are integrated, but where he had to pay tuition charges.

Plan for Segregation Key to Virginia Race

Star Mar. 9-9-57 Washington D.C.

Contest for Governorship May Turn On How to Preserve School System

By the Associated Press

P. 1-2

The campaign for Governor of Virginia resolved around one transcendent point last week as the candidates ended their first full week of heavy politicking:

Whether a locally operated pupil assignment plan or "massive resistance" will best preserve Virginia's traditionally segregated public schools.

The opening of the public schools last week added more impetus, and left the issue headed for increasing debate in the gubernatorial campaign between Democrat J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and Republican Ted Dalton.

Mr. Almond's position, not yet spelled out in specific detail, is firmly on the side of unyielding resistance. Mr. Dalton is just as firmly on the side of evasive resistance, or specifically, a locally administered pupil assignment plan similar to the one in use in North Carolina.

Both men have declared themselves stout advocates of continued segregation. Each says the other's approach won't work but will lead only to early and widespread integration.

This conflict apparently will be amplified in great and confusing detail in the eight weeks of campaigning before Virginians go to the polls November 5.

Since the Supreme Court in 1954 handed down its decision declaring public school segregation based on race was unconstitutional, Southern States have looked long and hard for an answer to preserve the old order.

Difference in Systems

The solutions brought forth by Virginia and North Carolina are greatly different, both in theory and strategy.

Under Virginia's program, put through the legislature by the controlling Democratic organization, no integration would be permitted anywhere in the public schools of the commonwealth. The accent is on State control and would close a school, if necessary, to prevent integration.

The North Carolina approach, in effect, gives each city and county the option of deciding how to handle its own school situation.

A locality may, by vote of its people, decide to close the schools rather than submit to integration.

Each State has its first line of defense. In Virginia, it is the Pupil Placement Act. In North Carolina, it is the pupil assignment law.

The Virginia placement law vests full powers of assigning pupils to schools in a three-member State boarh named by the Governor. In North Carolina, each school board retains the assignment pozers. In both States, the laws set forth many legal standards for classifying and assigning pupils, so that a board may segregate for almost any reason other than race.

In theory and practice, North Carolina's plan permits integration, while Virginia's does not.

This difference stems from the basic difference in strategy and in legal opinions as to which plan is likely to prove more durable under attacks in the Federal courts—which will preserve the most segregation for the longest time.

Court Refusals Seen

Advocates of the North Carolina plan contend Virginia's placement act and other links which form the chain of massive resistance are doomed to early legal knockouts in the Supreme Court. They say this is so because the whole pattern plainly and explicitly forbids any integration and defies the Supreme Court.

By contrast, they contend, the North Carolina plan will stand up in the courts because it is not part of a rigid no-integration pattern. A little token integration where it is locally acceptable, they say, will serve to keep most schools segregated.

Advocates of Virginia's unyielding resistance strategy scoff at the idea that any pupil assignment plan which sanctions integration will effectively preserve segregation. On the contrary, they say, pupil assignment will lead to fast-mushrooming integration. An integration, as they see it, will surely destroy the public schools.

Champions of the Virginia plan made some capital of what happened in Virginia and in North Carolina when the schools opened. North Carolina, they pointed out, had integration and some disorders of disturbances. (Eleven colored children were admitted to previously all-white schools in three cities, Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem). And Virginia schools opened with the segregation front unbroken, and without any disorder or trouble.

Delegates Differ On Bryan's Order

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C.

Two Arlington members of the Virginia House of Delegates differed yesterday in their reaction to Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's order for admission of seven Negro pupils to Arlington schools on Sept. 23.

Star 9-13-57

Del. Kathryn Stone, one of the leading liberals in the House of Delegates, said she was "not at all surprised. I was expecting it." P. 3-A

"It seems to me," she said, "that Virginia has reached the end of its legal rope and will have to face the problem confronting us in a rational manner."

Del. William L. Winston, a middle-of-the-roader, said he thought the State of Virginia should seek some method of appealing Bryan's decision. He said he thought Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's pupil placement legislation had the backing of the majority of Virginia voters.

"Although I was not a supporter at all of the Stanley legislation, I believe that it represents the will of the people of Virginia as a whole," Winston said.

"Until this legislation has been reviewed fully by the United States Supreme Court, the State should take whatever legal action is available to it to maintain the status quo pending such determination by the Supreme Court."

The pupil placement plan has been held unconstitutional by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and is now pending before the Supreme Court.

In his ruling yesterday, however, Bryan based his action enjoining Arlington School officials from denying entrance to Negro applicants on a 1956 order he said had been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Legal sources in Washington felt that Arlington attorneys seek a stay of injunction pending a determination whether Bryan's order is open to appeal.

Edwin C. Brown, Northern Virginia legal adviser for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an attorney for the seven Negro children denied admission to Arlington schools Sept. 5, said:

"I'm very happy over the decision. I think the Court gave very serious consideration to all the testimony and evidence produced in Court and, as a result, reached a fair decision."

Brown said he was happy that Bryan "actually spelled out the fact that they (the plaintiffs) were denied admission because they were Negroes."

Parents Protest 4-Mile Bus Trip For Students Living Near a School

Post Times Herald Washington D.C. p. 2-D
Tue. 9-13-57

(Reprint from Yesterday's late Edition)

Alexandria's School Board faces the task of convincing irate parents of 147 school children that a daily 4-mile bus trip for the youngsters is unavoidable.

The parents pointed out, at a heated Board meeting last night, that the children live within walking distance of the Patrick Henry School. Yet they have been assigned to the newly reopened Prince Street School 4 miles away.

The Board agreed to answer 20 questions to be formulated by two attorneys for the parents. The lawyers, Seymour J. Spelman and Alfred Z. Bernstein, said that if the answers are not satisfactory, the parents may take the issue to court.

The Board's defense, according to Chairman Robert C. Howard, lies in the arithmetic of overcrowding in Alexandira's school system, and in the arithmetic of budgeting its building funds.

Howard said that the Board would have had to spend $30,000 to build another school in the Patrick Henry School's vicinity. But instead, it was able to "rehabilitate" the Prince Street School for $10,000.

The parents have not been convinced so far. They were notified of the transfers of their children in July, and shortly afterward hired counsel.

Last month, Spelman and Bernstein asked the Board a series of 27 questions in an effort to find out precisely why the 4 miles of commuting were necessary. The answers they received were "unconvincing," they said, and what they wanted was "raw data."

The Board promised last night to try to do better on a second list of questions which the lawyers will prepare.

The parents also feel that the faculty at the Prince Street School, where their children were transferred, is not as good as that at the school they formerly attended, and that the building is not in as good condition.

The Board also took action last night on three other matters:

It named the Alexandria Dairy Products Co. to supply the schools with milk for the coming year; appointed 30 teachers to various positions in the school system, and renamed the Lincolnia Hills-Dowden Terrace School the William Ramsey School.

Correction

Parents of 147 Alexandria children who are protesting the children's transfer from Patrick Henry School to Prince Street School said yesterday they had no criticism of the faculty or physical facilities at the Prince Street institution.

A story in Wednesday editions of The Washington Post incorrectly said the protesting parents were critical of the Prince Street School faculty and facilities. The parents are concerned only because their children must commute four miles to the Prince Street School. The Post regrets the error.

VIRGINIA PRESSES INTEGRATION STAY

Court Orders Final Pleas on Arlington Case—Plan of Resistance at Stake

New York Times 9-12-57

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 11—The State Attorney General urged the Federal District Court today to hold off any order for immediate school integration.

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., the Attorney General, appeared in opposition to a motion by a group of Negro parents to put into effect at once a long-standing court order to end segregation in Arlington County. Arlington is across the Potomac from Washington, D. C.

Mr. Almond is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Judge Albert V. Bryyan denied a series of delaying motions by Mr. Almond. He ordered final argument on the move for early integration to be held tomorrow morning. How soon afterward he would rule was uncertain.

At issue is the program of "massive resistance" to integration pledged by the dominant Byrd Democratic organization in Virginia. The organization is named for United States Senator Harry F. Byrd.

No public schools in Virginia has ended segregation since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. The Byrd organization wants to keep that record intact until after next month's election.

Mr. Almond, supported by the organization, is a heavy favorite to defeat Ted Dalton, Republican. Mr. Dalton has been campaigning on the charge that "massive resistance" to integration will eventually bring "massive defeat." Any desegration before Election Day could win him votes.

On July 27, Judge Bryan ruled that Negro children involved in a pending suit must be admitted to white schools this term. However, he delayed a decision on the effect of the so-called Virginia Pupil Placement Act of 1956.

The statute was one of several passed at a special legislative session to prevent integration. It transferred all powers to assign pupils to schools from local authorities to a central state board. Students desiring transfers must apply to the board.

Policy Made Clear

Other statutes passed at the same time made plain the state's policy that the pupil assignment board should never assign a Negro child to a white school. One law provides that if any school is integrated, the entire country shall lose state school funds.

On July 13 the Federal Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court ruling that the Pupil Assignment Act was unconstitutional. It said the act provided "no adequate remedy" for Negroes seeking to enter white schools.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called as witnesses today several Negro parents whose children had been refused admission to white schools last week.

All but one of the parents had declined to go through the procedure of asking the pupil placement board to reassign the children. They contended they had no obligation to follow a procedure that the Federal court had held unconstitutional.

Mr. Almond relied chiefly on the fact that the Supreme Court had not yet passed on the Pupil Placement Act. During the court's recess this summer, Virginia authorities filed a petition for a review of the Appeals Court decision.

The Supreme Court opens its fall term Oct. 7. Mr. Almond argued that until then, at least, integration should be withheld. He spoke of the Virginia anti-integration laws as having the purpose "to keep the peace."

Arlington Teacher Pay Found Low

Post Times Herald Washington D.C. p. 19-A
Sun. 9-15-57

Arlington's pay to its public schol teachers put the county in the bottom one-third among 37 suburban and metropolitan school systems in the Nation as of last spring, Assistant Supt. Charles J. Walsh told the County School Board yesterday.

"It came as a shock to me that a study made early this year showed Arlington placed 26th in minimum pay to teachers with a bachelor's degree and 23d in base salary to a master's degree holder," Walsh said. The study was made by the school system of Royal Oak, Mich.

Since the study, Arlington's basic minimum salary for teachers has been raised from $3700 to $3800.

"Our salaries have gone up but not so much as in many other school systems," Walsh said. The survey, which included schools in Los Angeles, New York City, Chicago, the District and its surrounding areas, showed Arlington's base pay was $164 below the average for the other teachers.

"It may seem strange to be comparing Arlington with big cities, but our teachers can get jobs anywhere after successful experience here. We are competing for teachers with every community in the Nation," Walsh said.

In other business the School Board announced its intention to help some 200 "trainable" retarded children in the county.

By a 4 to 1 vote it passed a resolution urging the County Board to "undertake steps" to add a $250,000 building to the Arlington County Health Center. The purpose of the program would be to help children with IQs below 55 become self-supporting or learn to care for themselves.

Helen S. Lane, who voted against the resolution, said "I am not opposed to the program, but I am opposed to the County government assuming total responsibility for the plan."

Barnard Joy, Board vice-chairman, said the cost would probably be paid partly by state funds and 55 per cent by the Federal government under the Hill-Burton Act.

Virginia Supreme Court Denies School Test Case

Call Kansas City, Mo. p. 1
Tue. 12-6-57

RICHMOND, Va. — (NS) — The Virginia Supreme court has denied a white woman a petition to test the constitutionality of the State's anti-integration pupil placement act.

Calling the issue "quite narrow" and adding "it involves no broad constitutional question of racial discrimination," the State Supreme court Friday denied a writ of mandamus to Mrs. Theo Defebio.

Mrs. Defebio's two sons were expelled from Fairfax county public school when she refused to sign forms which she said in effect would endorse the state's segregation policies.

Although the State Supreme court did not rule on the constitutionality of the act, it has been previously nullified by the Federal courts as a barrier to racial desegregation.

The pupil placement act is one of Virginia's "massive resistance" school laws passed earlier this year by a special session of the general assembly to preserve segregation. The law provides for the placing of all new and transfer students by a special state board, supposedly on a basis of standards other than race and color. If a Negro however, tries to move to a white school, or a white to a Negro school, the board can refuse the transfer without mentioning segregation.

Courier p. 13-B
Tue. 12-3-57

Mrs. Theo Defebio refused to sign the forms necessary for all new and transfer pupils by saying her act would have the effect of endorsing the state's anti-integration school policies. As a result, her two sons, Theodore, 14, and Dominick, 9, were dropped from school.

She subsequently turned down the state's offer to sign the forms under protest.

In denying Mrs. Defebio a writ of mandamus the court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the statute on the apparent grounds that no racial issue was involved.

The act was one of a package of pro segregation school bills adopted by the General Assembly.

The act has been nullified as a barrier to racial desegregation in the schools in an opinion by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the circuit court finding.

In today's ruling the court said the issue in the Defebio case involved no broad constitutional question of racial discrimination nor did Mrs. Defebio show her constitutional rights had been violated.

Woman Loses Request In School Case

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—A white woman who declined to sign application forms under the Virginia pupil placement act today lost her bid before the State Su-

Virginia's Placement Board Is Illegal

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

UNITED STATES District Judge Walter Hoffman becomes the second federal judge in Virginia to hint strongly in the past six months that the pupil assignment method of meeting the Supreme Court's integration decision of 1954 is a method which he deems to be constitutional. He stipulates that it must not involve "discrimination solely by reason of race."

Judge Albert V. Bryan said something substantially similar in his July 31 decision in the Arlington case.

The assignment plan, which provides for allocation of pupils by local school boards on almost any ground, except race, was a part of the original Gray commission recommendations, which subsequently were discarded by Gov. Stanley and his advisers. Certain members of the commission conceded that the plan contemplated that a few colored children would have to be assigned to white schools for the plan to be legal. This appears to be the thought of federal Judges Hofman and Bryan. The former said in his opinion yesterday in the Newport News and Norfolk cases:

14d(1) Va

A local school board may . . . pass on individual application for school changes, and as long as discrimination solely by reason of race does not appear, there is no inherent right of any child to attend any particular school in which children of another race are in attendance.

"But as long as the school boards maintain an announced policy of refusing to consider the applications separately and take no steps toward removing the requirements of segregation in the schools, which the Supreme Court has held violative of the constitutional rights, there appears to be nothing any court may do other than to enjoin the violation of constitutional rights in the operation of schools by the authorities and, in the event of continued violation, proceed by way of contempt."

JUDGE BRYAN said on this same point in a memorandum issued by him in connection with his decision last summer in the Arlington case:

"It must be remembered that decisions of the Supreme Court . . . do not compel the mixing of different races in the public schools. No general reshuffling of the pupils in any school system has been commanded. The order of that court is simply that no child shall be denied admission to a school on the basis of race or color.

"Indeed, just so a child is not through any form of compulsion or pressure required to stay in a certain school, or denied transfer to another school, because of race or color, the school heads may allow the pupil, whether white or Negro, to go to the same school as he would have attended in the absence of the ruling of the Supreme Court. Consequently, compliance with that ruling may well not necessitate such extensive changes in the school system as some articipate."

SINCE the assignment approach, which now is apparently endorsed by Judges Bryan and Hoffman, was not approved by the General Assembly last year, that body set up a series of legislative road blocks which included the three-man Pupil Placement Board. The board was held yesterday by Judge Hoffman to be unconstitutional, but the other elements of the General Assembly's plan were not in issue before Judge Hoffman. Consequently he did not pass upon them.

These include the closing of schools where integration takes place, at least, until the governor has a chance to intervene and achieve a reorganization. There is also the automatic cutoff statute, which withholds state funds from any integrated school.

These plans remain to be tested in the federal courts. Not only so, but an appeal will be taken from Judge Hoffman's adverse ruling on the Pupil Placement Board, if the NAACP wins the Newport News and Norfolk cases next month in Judge Hoffman's court. So it will be perhaps a year or two before these cases finally reach the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile the manner in which both Judges Hoffman and Bryan have seemed to approve a racially unbiased assignment plan is worth bearing in mind, as we seek a way out of the extremely difficult and complex situation brought about by the Supreme Court's psychological and sociological ruling of 1954.

BY FEDERAL JUDGE

Pupil Placement Law Ruled Unconstitutional In Virginia

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. Jan. 13-57

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11 (AP) — Virginia's pupil placement law, designed to maintain the state's traditional system of racially segregated schools, is "unconstitutional on its face," U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled today.

The placement plan, enacted by the State Legislature last year as part of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's "no integration anywhere" program for public schools, provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools by a three-member board. The board's rulings may be appealed to the governor and to the state courts. State funds would be withheld from any integrated schools.

In a 12,000-word opinion, Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Virginia to keep the races in separate schools, and said: "The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

Hoffman's opinion was contained in a ruling that denied state motions to dismiss desegregation suits against the city school boards of Norfolk and Newport News. At a hearing on these motions in November, state and local authorities had argued the pupil placement plan provided administrative remedies which should be exhausted before Negro plaintiffs turn to the federal courts.

Pupil Placement Unit To Instruct Secretary

Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29 (AP). — The three-member Virginia Pupil Placement Board meets with its new executive secretary here at 9 a.m. Thursday to spell out his duties.

The announcement came as the official, Joseph W. Bland of Alberta, reported for his first day's work yesterday.

Mr. Bland, 44, a former member of the House of Delegates, was named over the week end to the $900 per month job.

Placement Board Sets 15-Day Limit

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, March 11 (AP) — Virginia's Pupil Placement Board today set a 15-day deadline for parents or guardians of children subject to assignment to comply with its application form requirement.

The Board said no child would be permitted to attend school beyond that period without an application for assignment from the person or persons responsible for him.

If a parent or guardian refuses to file an application form, the Board said, the child or children concerned will not be allowed to continue school until compliance has been effected.

The deadline would apply to those children who have started school in Virginia, transferred, or who have been graduated from elementary to secondary schools since Dec. 29, 1956.

To Sign Or Not To Sign

Journal & Guide
Sat. 1-19-57
Norfolk, Va. P. 1

(AN EDITORIAL)

THERE ARE ALWAYS differences of opinion where legal questions are involved. These do not always prove the exception to the rule as has been demonstrated throughout the South on the question of the Supreme Court decision in the school cases.

There is one important question which members of the minority group should carefully ponder in the present crisis. We have been confronted with an almost universal defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court by the persons who favor segregation of the races in schools as well as in other fundamental areas of life.

We have felt that it was strange that these people, or at least most of them, would not accept the law as laid down by the high court. At the same time we feel that our hope is in a final determination on the part of the people to submit to the law of the land as interpreted by the courts. There seems to be no other workable idea under our form of government.

* * *

The Virginia Pupil Placement Plan calls for the establishment of a board which took over from the local school boards the responsibility for placing pupils in schools determined by the board. Placement forms were given to all parents requiring them under the law. In three places in Virginia: Fairfax, Richmond and Norfolk, some parents have declined to sign these forms.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs in the Norfolk and Newport News cases raised the question of the constitutionality of the placement plan after attorneys for the school boards in the cities asked the court to dismiss the cases of the complainants on the grounds that the State now has an adequate legal remedy in the placement plan.

The court ruled that the placement plan was unconstitutional on its face and the cities appealed this ruling. The appeal will be heard by a three-judge federal court sitting in Asheville, N. C., on June 11.

Until the placement law is ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which court it will certainly be carried by either the plaintiffs or the defendants in the Norfolk-Newport News cases, the state's placement plan is the law. It will be the law until the present appeal affecting its constitutionality is passed upon adversely by the Supreme Court.

* * *

It appears that since the strongest moral basis for our own contentions is that the law is the *law* until it is reversed or overruled, the thing for the parents to do in the present situation is to comply with the law and sign the placement forms.

Should they not do so, for such time as may elapse before the Supreme Court settles the issue these parents have no recourse except the long and tedious trail to the State Supreme Court, via appeal to the Placement Board, from which they go to the State Circuit Courts; and from there to the State Supreme Court. Meanwhile their children are out of school by the state's form of legal expulsion, plus the final authority resting in the Governor's hands to close the schools to all children.

If the placement plan is ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court when the case reaches it—if that is its final decision—then the signing of the placement plan by parents will have amounted to no more than their willingness to comply with the law until that law is sustained or overruled by the court of final jurisdiction.

SEGREGATORS CARRY ON

Times P. 47-M
New York

Virginia School Unit Defies Stand of Federal Judge

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14—Virginia's Pupil Placement Board declared today it would stay in operation "until lawfully prevented."

Times 1-15-57

The law setting up the three-man board, a means of preserving segregated schools, was called "unconstitutional on its face" by Federal Judge Walter Hoffman in Norfolk Friday.

An appeal of such a ruling is expected when it is made formally after a hearing next month.

The board at a meeting today continued preparing to handle reassignment of pupils in mid-term changes.

Decades Of Litigation OK

Journal & Guide P. 8
Sat. 1-19-57
Norfolk, Va.

REACTIONS in political quarters to JUDGE HOFFMAN'S decision declaring Virginia's Pupil Placement Plan unconstitutional indicated the state would appeal the ruling to the 4th Circuit Court.

There is little doubt among good lawyers, however, that JUDGE HOFFMAN'S ruling will be sustained, even if the matter goes up to the Supreme Court.

Under the BYRD-STANLEY plan of "massive resistance" the State is determined to appeal every adverse decision in school segregation made by a Federal District Court, or sustained by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

MR. BYRD and GOVERNOR STANLEY are apparently following this course as a phase of non-compliance.

Another reason may stem from the large number of laws which are like stepping stones to a basement, most of which may have to be tested in the Federal Courts, unless some court rules out the hamper basket-full of segregation acts passed by the last special session of the General Assembly, at one stroke. This may happen.

* * *

The contention of the complainants that the school Placement Act was unconstitutional, and that JUDGE HOFFMAN could decide that question having been settled, the Norfolk and Newport News cases brought to obtain compliance with the United States Supreme Court's May 31, 1955 decree will now be tried in JUDGE HOFFMAN'S court.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ALMOND has already announced that if this decision is against the local school boards, it will be appealed.

This is additional evidence that the state intends to stall and unnecessarily consume the time of the courts in appeals, which it knows in advance will be denied.

SENATOR BYRD and GOVERNOR STANLEY are probably hoping that their laws making it unlawful to test the constitutionality of their acts may add to the delays and almost indefinitely delay the day of compliance. At least, they too will have to be put to a constitutional test.

MR. BYRD and the Governor, and their successors, may be assured that their circumventions will be contested as long as there are any courts in which to contest them, and that will be a long time.

142,000 Start School in Washington D.C. Area Today

Post + Times Herald
Wash. 9-5-57

Arlington County will be a major testing ground in Virginia's desegregation battle as an estimated 142,000 Washington area youngsters return to classes today.

Schools open in Arlington, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties. In the District and Alexandria the back-to-school trek doesn't start until Monday.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan last July ordered Arlington to drop segregation barriers in its public schools. But Virginia invoked its 1956 Pupil Assignment Act to bar Negro pupils in Arlington from entering white schools nearer their homes.

Two to Contest Ban

Two Negro pupils who were denied admission to white schools by the State assignment board will contest the action when schools open today.

They are George Tyrone Nelson, 14-year-old son of Metropolitan Police Pvt. George M. Nelson Jr., 2005 N. Cameron st., and Gary Boswell, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Boswell, 2401 S. Seminary rd.

Both youngsters were assigned to Hoffman-Boston Junior-Senior High School, together with four other Arlington Negro pupils who were denied admission to white schools.

A group of more than 20 Negro and white parents who did not file assignment forms also are expected to initiate a new court test of the Pupil Assignment Act if their children are denied admission to school.

To Seek Injunction

Edwin C. Brown, legal adviser for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Northern Virginia, said the parents would ask Judge Bryan to carry out his injunction order.

Montgomery County expects an enrollment boost of 5200, biggest increase in the area, bringing its total school population to 62,500.

In Prince Georges enrollment will mount to 57,000, an increase of 3500. Arlington County's school population will go up by 800 to a new high of 23,000.

The District expects 110,865 students on Monday, a jump of 2400. Alexandria will enroll 13,500 pupils, 600 more than last year. Fairfax County and Falls Church schools opened on Tuesday.

Catholic schools of the Washington Archdiocese also open their doors today to a record 48,000 pupils. The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, marked the start of the new term with a mass yesterday in St. Matthew's Cathedral.

Campbell Calls Peck School Foe

Post and Times Herald

Arlington Board Members Declared Hostile to System

P A 19

Edmund D. Campbell, campaign chairman for Arlingtonians for a Better County, charged yesterday that the appointment to the Arlington School Board of Robert A. Peck was a "grave threat to the Arlington school system."

Star 8-25-57

Campbell accused Peck of long-standing hostility to Arlington's school system. Peck was named to the School Board last week by a 3-2 vote of the County Board.

Campbell charged that Peck "constantly undermined the continued improvement of our schools" when he was on the County Board. Peck was not immediately available for comment.

Washington Post

"His idea of fundemental education' was fundamentally penny - pinching," Campbell said. "He advocated that school costs be cut by employing inexperienced teachers because they could be paid less.

Peck Campbell
. . . school appointment hit

Fewer Classrooms

"At a time when Arlinton's distinguished school board was trying to reduce to normal the size of classes, he demanded that more children be crowded into fewer classrooms."

Campbell said Peck was one of a group of three who told the Governor of Virginia in 1954 that Arlington's schools "were rotten from the ground up."

Peck testified in favor of the Moncure bill in 1956, which took away Arlington's elected school board, Campbell said.

"It is a bitter pill to Arlington voters to have Robert Peck, who helped to deprive them of their rights to choose their school board members, now appointed to the very position he never had the courage to seek at the polls," Campbell said.

Campbell is campaign manager for ABC County Board candidate Herbert L. Brown Jr. Brown opposes J. Maynard Magruder, the Arlington Independent Movement candidate, and Julius Brenner, an independent.

AIM Has Majority

The AIM faction now has a 3-2 majority on the County Board, and control of the 1958 Board, which takes office Jan. 1, depends on the November election. Since the Board also appoints School Board members, the election will affect the makeup of the School Botard.

The School Board now consists of three members who beat AIM candidates in elections and Peek and Helen Lane, who were appointed by the AIM majority on the County Board.

The interim appointment of Peek and School Board member E. R. Draheim will end Dec. 31. An appeal is pending befoe the State Supreme Court of Appeals to determine whether the present County Board or the 1958 Board will fill the vacancies. The Arlington Circuit Court has ruled the present County Board has this power.

Ministers Appeal on Integration

14d(1)

Arlington Asked To Accept Court Decision Quietly

The Arlington Ministerial Association has made a county-wide appeal for "calmness, dignity and good will" in meeting a possible court order to integrate public schools.

Post and Times Herald

Passed unanimously by the Association at a meeting last Tuesday, the resolution was read from Protestant pulpits on Sunday.

P. B 1

It was the first official statement by the Association on the integration question and the first appeal from a County group to accept integration quietly.

Washington Post

The statement was approved the night before a stay was granted in a desegregation order which would have permitted seven Negro children to enter white schools yesterday. Judge Albert V. Bryan's desegregation order is now held up pending an appeal by school authorities to the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

20 at Meeting

Post 9-24-57

The Rev. Louis C. Shearer of Christ Methodist Church, pressident of the association, said it was decided to release the statement despite the stay because "our presumption is it will be applicable in the months ahead."

Some 20 ministers were present at the meeting and about 30 more agreed to the statement when reached later by telephone, Shearer said.

No direct stand was taken on integration, but the statement asked people to comply with the law in a dignified manner.

The statement pointed out that the United States "is preserved upon the principle of justice and the process of law." It also placed faith in the "wisdom" of individuals charged with "interpreting and enforcing the law as applied to Arlington."

Complete Statement

Here is the complete statement:

"The Arlington Ministerial Associaton, recognizing the implications of impending legal decisions regarding the integration of out county schools, affirms to the people of Arlington the conviction of their religious leaders in the following statement:

"1. We recognize that this Nation was founded and is preserved upon the principles of justice and due process of law.

"2. We believe and trust that the authorities and individuals assigned to the tasks of interpreting and enforcing the law as applied to Arlington County will perform their task with wisdom and considerateness.

"3. We believe and trust that the citizens of Arlington County will reflect the principles of their faith by responding with calmness, dignity and good will."

Sign Placements, Arlington Warns

Post and Times Herald

Arlington school officials warned yesterday that new pupils will not be admitted to classes on the opening day of school unless their parents sign placement forms by Friday.

P. C 2

Principals of all schools will be at their respective schools today and Friday to assist parents in filling out the required forms, School Superintendent T. Edward Rutter said.

Star 8-22-57

He said there will be at least a week's delay in entering school if the forms are not signed by Friday, and two weeks if not signed by the opening day of school, Sept. 5.

Arlington Marks 10-Year Fight on Integration

Evening Star Mon 8-19-57

Washington Post 9-B

BY MARY LOU WERNER

The attempt of five Negro students to enter white Arlington schools marks the county's 10th anniversary as one of segregation's favorite battlegrounds.

Ever since Constance Carter filed suit in 1947 to win equal high school facilities for Negro students, the county has been tied up in legal skirmishes over separation of the races.

One colored boy was taught alone in a white school building for a semester because facilities for the course he wanted were not available at the Negro school.

Located almost anywhere else in the United States, a county like Arlington with a small percentage of Negro residents would not ordinarily know racial strife. At last count, the county had 20,569 white and 1,397 Negro students.

But Arlington is poised on the banks of the Potomac River—segregation's last frontier. On one side of the county is the rest of Virginia, leader of southern "massive resistance." And on the other side is integrated Washington, seat of the civil-rights-conscious Federal Government.

The suit brought by Constance Carter charged that the Arlington School Board was offering white high-school students better educational opportunities than it offered Negro high-school students.

Three Years Before Courts

It took the Constance Carter case nearly three years to get through the Federal Courts. Judge Albert V. Bryan held that the Negro and white high school facilities were substantially equal, but his ruling was reversed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

By this time, Constance Carter had married and other Negro students had been allowed to join the case.

With the appellate court ruling to be met, Arlington had to offer Negro students the same courses it offered white students.

A 17-year-old colored boy put the ruling to a test the following September by applying for an automobile mechanics course which was offered at Washington-Lee, but not available at Hoffman-Boston where he was enrolled. Hoffman-Boston at that time didn't even have a shop in which to teach the subject.

Given Special Class

The school board decided to teach the boy, Richard C. Green, in a special class at the Washington-Lee shop while no white students were using it. For one semester, he was carried from Hoffman-Boston across the county to Washington-Lee for the shop class each day.

Richard, now 24, is employed as an automobile mechanic and lives at 3506 South Eighteenth street, Arlington. He said it wasn't too pleasant attending classes all by himself, and he hoped the Negro students now seeking admission to Washington-Lee have better luck breaking down racial barriers.

"If they are successful, I'd like to think my effort helped a bit," he said.

In 1952, the county built an addition at Hoffman-Boston, remodeled the old building and confidently thought the appellate court's equal facilities mandate had been obeyed.

Co-Mingling Assailed

The segregation question exploded again in 1953, when the late John Locke Green charged the school board with malfeasance for permitting the co-mingling of white and colored students in violation of Virginia law.

Mr. Green, a former Republican county treasurer and self-appointed watchdog of county government operations, asked for removal of the entire school board. A grand jury called to consider the charges cited four instances of "racial co-mingling" at such things as a music festival, a teachers' meeting, and the like.

A friend of the school board, Lindell F. Shrum, promptly filed suit asking removal of all County Board members for permitting co-mingling of white and colored persons at public meetings. Mr. Shrum said, "I'm just sick that the school board is being made a goat for something that is common practice."

Both the county board and school board were cleared of the charges by Arlington Circuit Court Judge Walter T. McCarthy.

New Set of Suits

The Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954 outlawing racial segregation in public schools set off a new string of lawsuits, and made the county more race conscious than ever before.

The school board appointed a 30-member committee of citizens and school personnel to "study the problem of integration." In Richmond, Gov. Stanley appointed a commission of legislators to recommend what the State should do as a result of the Supreme Court decree.

The Governor's commission recommended what became known as the Gray plan. This plan would have left student assignment authority in the hands of local school boards, and provided tuition grants for the private education of any students who objected to attending integrated schools.

Arlington Leads Way

But before the Gray plan was carried out with appropriate legislation Arlington County upset State leaders by announcing a tentative desegregation program which the school board thought was in line with the Gray plan.

The Arlington plan, which was indorsed by the county's special committee on integration, would have admitted some 60 Negro students to white elementary schools last September, admitted Negro junior high students to white junior high schools this coming September, and admitted Negro high-school students to white high schools in 1958.

Startled by the prospect of any integration in Virginia schools—no matter how small—the General Assembly scrapped the Gray plan in favor of Gov. Stanley's no-integration laws. The laws finally adopted took assignment authority away from the local school board and put it in the hands of a State placement board.

A group of Negro and white parents meanwhile went to court to ask for enforcement of the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

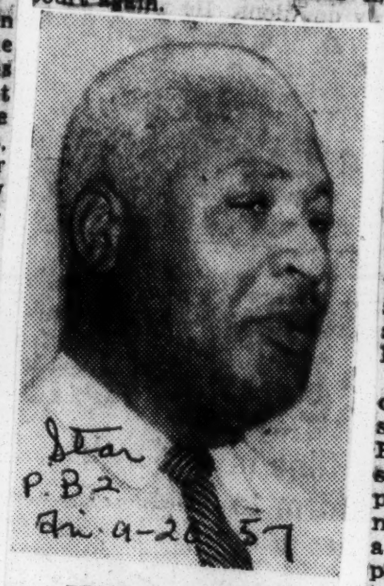
New Court Action Looms

On July 31, 1956, Judge Bryan granted the complaining parents an injunction forbidding the Arlington County School Board from denying students admission to schools on account of race.

Enforcement of the injunction was held up until the ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and by the Supreme Court. The injunction will be in force when schools open September 5.

The five Negro students who have applied to enroll in white county schools are the first to test the injunction.

The school board is sending their applications to the State Placement Board. If the applications are denied—and it is presumed they will be in light of other Virginia laws to prevent integration—Arlington County will be right back in court again.



Star P. B2 Fri. 9-20-57

EDWIN C. BROWN
"Long, Hard Pull"

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Brown's Chief Aim: Full Rights for Negro

Edwin Cicero Brown, who has had a big hand in Arlington's desegregation case, has one big aim in life—"to do all I can to attain full citizenship for the Negro race."

"Segregation makes second-class citizens of Negroes," said the stocky built, gray-haired lawyer. "When the progress of Negroes is impeded, the progress of the Nation is impeded. Certainly segregation impedes the progress of the Negro.

"We want to be treated like everyone else. We want all the educational opportunities given the white people. There is no such thing as separate but equal.

"Moreover, the Negroes have to live here with the white man, so why shouldn't he go to school to learn to live with him?"

Star B2

Leaning back in his leather chair in his office in the Negro section of Alexandria, Mr. Brown said the Negroes "aren't seeking to associate with white people on a social basis. We're not concerned with that. That's a myth that a minority of people, mostly Southerners, use to back up their opposition to integration."

Washington Post

Native of Oklahoma

Mr. Brown, legal representative for the Northern Virginia region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was born on an Indian reservation near Guthrie, Okla. His father was a farm worker and his mother a school teacher. A brother is a minister in Kansas City and another brother is a Government worker in Washington.

Most of his elementary and high school education was obtained in Kansas.

"I went to an integrated high school in Witchita," he said.

Fri. 9-20-57

"It wasn't called an integrated school, it was just a school.

"There were about 75 Negroes among 3,000 students. I played in the band, and on the football team, track team and wrestling team.

"They didn't call out the soldiers when we went to school. Why, I can recall that often when I wasn't in the lineup at the football game, the students would yell, 'We want Brown.'"

Mr. Brown said that a desegregation suit filed in Topeka, Kans., about 180 miles away from his integrated school, was one of those which resulted in the May, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court which ruled segregation unconstitutional.

Took Interest in Law

After high school graduation, Mr. Brown worked for three years at odd jobs to save money to go to college. He said he got interested in law in high school when he used to stop by evening police court for about two hours nearly every day on the way home from school.

He used part of his savings to buy a model T Ford to come to Washington to go to Howard University. Now he drives a Cadillac.

Mr. Brown said he ran an elevator seven nights a week at the YWCA for $50 a month to help pay his way through two years of undergraduate work and three years of law school.

He received his law degree in 1938 and worked for a while with the National Labor Relations Board. In 1942 he started practicing law in Alexandria at 1200 Cameron street, where he still has his office.

In 1947 he was appointed to the NAACP legal staff.

"It has been a long, hard pull," he commented.

He has another big problem facing him which he declines to comment on. He has been indicted in Baltimore on an income tax evasion charge.

Mr. Brown, who lives at 1029 Girard street N.E., has three children. A son, 21, is attending Howard University. A daughter and another son are students in the Washington public schools.

14d(1) 1957

VIRGINIA

Clergy Sees County Integration Okay

Pastors Read Resolution In Arlington

14d(1) Va

Arlington churchgoers heard ministers predict yesterday that the county would accept school integration with good grace.

A resolution to this effect, adopted by the ministerial association last week, was read from pulpits at the services.

The statement declared that the association recognizes the "implications of impending legal decisions regarding the integration of our county schools."

Emphasizing that the Nation was "founded and is preserved upon the principles of justice and the due process of law," the ministers went on to declare that:

Post. 9-23-57

"Calmness and Dignity"

"We believe and trust that the citizens of Arlington County will reflect the principles of their faith by responding with calmness, dignity and good will."

The resolution was passed by the association on Tuesday—the day before Alexandria Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan granted his stay on the desegregation order.

Meanwhile, 14 parents who were plaintiffs in the Arlington desegregation suit, sent an open letter to the Thomson Racial Investigations Committee protesting against tactics used by investigators.

14 (1) Va

Protests Guarded Room

Specifically, the letter protested against the use of hidden wire-recording devices and the fact that witnesses were herded into a guarded room while waiting to testify.

The leter said:

"We, the undersigned plaintiffs in the Arlington school suit consider preposterous Chairman Thomson's statement that we did not control our suit. We entered the suit of our own volition by written requests authorizing Attorney Edwin C. Brown to take legal steps, including litigation if necessary, to secure for our children nondiscriminatory and unsegregated public school education.

"Plaintiffs of both races were present at the court hearings, often at the cost of taking leave without pay. Attorneys Brown, Hills and Robinson have conducted the suit according to our wishes at all times, securing favorable decisions in five court actions.

Assail Recording Devices

"We protest the use by Thomson Committee investigators of hidden recording devices when they called at our homes to question us. None of us was informed by the investigators, nor realized at the time that recordings were being made. We further protest the locking up of witnesses and the refusal of permission to some of us to telephone our neighbors that we could not be home when our children returned from school.

"Finaly, we protest the efforts of the Thomson Committee to intimidate us and the heckling and bullying, particularly of Negro witnesses by questions such as 'Have you no pride of race?' 'Why should attendance at segregated schools make your children feel inferior?' These questions after all were answered in the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. It should be quite obvious to everyone, that we plaintiffs are merely seeking our constitutional rights through orderly court procedures and that there is nothing that the Thomson Committee has uncovered or can uncover to refute this."

Had Invoked 5th Amendment, Now...

Journal & Guide Sat. 8-24-57

Lawyers Offer To Meet Probe Group

Norfolk, Va. P. 1

NORFOLK, VA.

The two attorneys for parents suing the Norfolk School Board to end segregation in public schools in compliance with rulings of the United States Supreme Court, have offered to answer questions put to them by a legislative investigation committee here last week.

14d(1)

When they were abruptly summoned before the committee and asked to testify about their dealing with their clients, Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, Norfolk lawyer, declined until they could themselves be represented by counsel.

• • •

THEY WERE then cited for contempt for failing to answer, and taken before Judge Clyde H. Jacobs in Norfolk's Circuit Court. Told by the jurist they would have to answer or be punished for contempt, they invoked their rights guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Ashe and Mr. Madison were present at the scheduled hearing by the Thomson Committee, created earlier this year by the special session of the Legislature to investigate primarily activities of the NAACP, as counsel for 11 of the parents who had received subpoenas to appear as witnesses.

• • •

IT WAS WHILE there in the capacity of lawyers that they were unexpectedly required to take the stand as witnesses. They declined to answer a series of questions propounded to them by committee members.

In their telegram sent on Monday afternoon to James M. Thomson, chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, Messrs. Ashe and Madison said:

• • •

"ON LAST Thursday when we were summarily summoned before your committee and denied the right to obtain legal counsel, we felt compelled to invoke the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in order to safeguard our rights against the questions propounded to us.

"We have maturely considered the entire matter and are now willing to waive our privilege and appear before the committee upon some mutually agreed date, and answer any pertinent questions relating to any litigation in which we have participated involving the segregation laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, provided we are granted the right to be represented by counsel."

In Virginia

Race-Mixing Claim Arises

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25 (AP) — The politically explosive Republican claim that there has been race-mixing in Page County schools brought a crisp "no comment" from Virginia's Gov. Stanley today.

Richmond News Leader

At the same time, the state Department of Education denied any knowledge that Negroes have gone to school with white students in the Shenandoah Valley county, where there are only about 125 Negroe children of school age.

Randolph Dovel of Luray, 7th district GOP chairman, told the Republican state central committee in Lynchburg yesterday there has been some mixing of races in the Page public schools during the last 20 years. P. 3

Defiantly, Dovel said Gov. Stanley "can cut off Page County funds if he wants to." Under a law passed by a special General Assembly session last year, the governor can deny state money to any locality in which public schools are integrated.

8-25-57

Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, state superintendent of public instruction, said the claim that Negroes have attended school with whites in Page County was news to him.

"I am not aware of any such condition. It certainly has not come to the attention of the Department of Education," said Paschall.

Richmond

In Luray, S. P. Dovel, oldest member of the Page County school board and no relation to Randolph Dovel, said "there is no integration that I know of in the county. . .. there are no Negroes attending white schools."

Randolph Dovel, however, said today that litterally "hundreds of people will back up what I say."

His statement came in the middle of a heated debate between state Sen. Ted Dalton, the Republican candidate for governor, and Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., the Democratic candidate, on the best way to prevent integration in Virginia's public schools.

Dalton advocates a plan of pupil assignment which he admits would result in some race-mixing but which he contends would keep integration at a minimum. Almond champions the state Democratic administration's plan of "massive resistance" which has the fund-cutoff plan as its principal feature.

Sands Running Out

Lest it be thought that all the school desegregation difficulty is in Little Rock, one only need look at the situation in Arlington. Happily there has been no resort to the National Guard, and there was no threat or violence when eight Negro students were turned away from all-white schools yesterday. But the defiance of the law of the United States in Virginia is just as real as that so foolishly undertaken by Governor Faubus in Arkansas.

Fortunately, the subterfuge by which desegregation has been prevented appears to be entering its last stages. The students who have been denied their rights may go back to Federal Judge Albert Bryan in Alexandria and protest that the "administrative remedies" provided by the Virginia pupil placement plan are not adequate. Judge Bryan may then, if he finds that the facts warrant such action, hold the Arlington School Board in contempt. In such circumstances the School Board could appeal—and one ground might be that the Supreme Court has not finally ruled on the pupil placement plan, although the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has held it invalid. But presumably the School Board would be obligated to comply with a Federal Court order pending any appeal. Presumably members could be fined or jailed for failure to comply.

No one can want members of the Arlington School Board to be placed in this predicament over a scheme for evasion that is none of their doing. The real culprit is the Stanley plan, which denies all local control by centralizing decisions in Richmond, and which has become an embarrassment even to its sponsors. Nothing could more graphically demonstrate the poverty of Virginia's approach to the problems of school desegregation than the crumbling of the Stanley plan, which leaves the state bereft of any system of orderly transition such as provided in the kind of pupil assignment plan upheld in North Carolina. One may hope, in any event, that members of the Arlington School Board will place their obligations to the United States first—and that the state leaders who got communities into this mess will recognize an obligation to help get them out.

AIM and the Schools

It is interesting and in some degree comforting to have the denials by leaders of the Arlington Independent Movement that they plan a sweeping investigation of the school system. The story published in this newspaper on Tuesday, indicating that the conservative group had in mind a reexamination of textbooks, curriculum and staff, was carefully based on interviews with four prominent AIM members and on past statements by others. AIM has now refuted any such intention.

"School matters are entirely up to the School Board," the AIM president, Fred A. Gosnell Jr., has asserted, "and not up to AIM or ABC (the liberal Arlingtonians for a Better County)." On its face this statement is unexceptionable.

The fact remains that AIM, by courtesy of the Moncure bill passed by the Virginia Assembly with AIM support, has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of two of its members to the five-member School Board—something AIM was never able to accomplish when the School Board was elected. A third AIM appointment depends on a court test of whether the present AIM-controlled County Board has power to name a new School Board member in advance of the vacancy on Dec. 31. If the County Board can do this it can assure AIM control of the School Board irrespective of whether AIM retains a majority on the County Board at the November election. Thus Mr. Gosnell's insistence that AIM's principal present objective is to elect J. Maynard Magruder to the County Board (his ABC opponent is Herbert Brown) does not necessarily prove that AIM has no direct objectives in the schools.

There is no need to impute bad faith to AIM. It is entirely possible that past statements by individual AIM members about the need to reform textbooks and curriculum, to eliminate "frills" in the schools and so on were in the category of campaign rhetoric. It is possible that AIM appointees, when confronted with actual school problems, would meet them as broadmindedly as they could.

No one could object to additional efforts to consult all segments of the community in the formulation of school policy, or to the sort of reevaluation that ought to be the job of any school board. Much would depend, however, on the actions and attitudes of the AIM appointees. If they performed moderately, they could expect to command respect; if they attempted wholesale and doctrinaire changes, they would invite a community revolt. Tinkering with the schools would assuredly make of them the political football which Mr. Gosnell so properly decries.

Bryan Order May Bring Stanley Plan Into Effect

Virginia's involved laws designed to maintain segregated schools will be called into play for the first time if Judge Albert V. Bryan's integration order is carried out next Monday.

The measures, enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in September, 1956, as the backbone of the State's "massive resistance" program, set up a series of actions to be followed in the event any school is integrated.

Ultimately, State funds would be withheld from school districts containing integrated schools.

First, the law requires that any school that is integrated must be closed immediately on a temporary basis.

Then the Virginia Governor will take over direct of that school and is directed to use the influence of his office to attempt to restore the status quo, presumably by persuading the Negroes to return to their own schools. He may reassign pupils.

Can Withdraw

If the Governor decides his attempts are useless, he can withdraw and return the operation of the school to the local Board. Or, the local Board can petition him to withdraw and he is required to follow its wishes.

If the Governor retains jurisdiction over the school, the law permits him to operatae it on a segregated basis under state jurisdiction. Of course, he would face the consequences with Federal courts.

If the local board retains control and the school remains integrated, then the fund withholding provisions come into effect. The law requires that all State funds be withheld from the affected school district for schools in the same class as the integrated school.

For example if the integrated school is an elementary school then all State elementary school funds for that district would be withheld.

Since Judge Bryan's order, if carried out, would integrate schools in the elementary, junior high and senior high classes in Arlington, this could mean that all State funds could be withheld from Arlington.

The School Board can either attempt to operate its school system without State funds, a procedure that presumably would be attempted in Arlington, or close its schools. Only about $1.4 million of Arlington's annual school budget of $10.8 million is provided by the State.

Tuition Grants

If the schools are closed as a result of the State's action, then the withheld funds will be used to provide tuition grants for pupils to attend private non-sectarian schools. Tuition grants also will be made to pupils who refuse to attend an integrated school, if there is no segregated school in their district they could attend.

Since Judge Bryan's order would integrate only four of the County's 36 all-white schools, provision could probably be made to transfer any child wishing it to a non-integrated school without the necessity of paying his way through a private school.

Virginia Called Schools Target

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. Aug. 27 (AP).—A Mississippi Congressman told an audience of more than 1,000 here last night that the "front line" in the battle against school integration is in Virginia.

"The integration forces are concentrating their fire on you because they think if they can break the will of the people of your State, the other States will capitulate as a matter of course," Representative Williams declared.

Representative Williams was the principal speaker at the rally in Lane High School Auditorium sponsored by the local chapter of the defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

"Direct Assault"

Other Southern States "know that direct assaults upon us are in the planning stage, but for the present the front line is in Virginia," Representative Williams said.

The Mississippi Congressman called proposed Federal civil rights legislation "a Frankenstein monster" and called on Southern Senators to "talk until hell freezes over if necessary to kill that vicious legislation."

"Evil Purpose"

Mr. Williams said the civil rights bill "was created with an evil purpose in mind—the political and social enslavement of 50 million American citizens; the dissolution of white and Negro civilizations, and the surrender of American freedom to a super police-state Gestapo."

Mr. Williams, who spoke for 90 minutes, prefaced his speech by saying he wouldn't tell Virginians how to manage their own affairs, including the school integration crisis.

He was introduced by Judge J. Segar Gravatt, who spoke at a similar rally that attracted about 1,200 in July of last year.

Admission On Sept. 23 Is Ordered

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun. 9-15-57

Judge Bryan Says Schools Must Take in 7 Negroes

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered yesterday that seven Negro children be admitted to all-white schools in Arlington County on Monday, Sept. 23.

Bryan brushed aside Virginia's Pupil Placement Act as "too sluggish and prolix" to provide a remedy for Negro pupils seeking admission to white schools.

"Submission to the Act amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school," Bryan said in his 9-page decision.

The judge's decision reaffirms his order of July 31, 1956, which enjoined the Arlington County School Board from denying pupils admission because of race. The original order was upheld by the Supreme Court. Since yesterday's action was based on the original order, methods of appealing the case were in doubt.

The order paves the way for other Negroes to apply to all-white schools for admission.

Text of Judge Bryan's ruling. Page A-2
Kasper silent during police questioning about Nashville dynamiting. Page A-3

Bryan also overruled the claim of the Arlington School Board and Superintendent that they should not be held to answer for denial of admittance of the Negroes who applied to white schools.

'Injunction Is Paramount'

The School Board had argued that the Pupil Placement Board had sole control of admissions. Bryan pointed out that the Pupil Placement Act and Placement Board are not acceptable as remedies to suspend his injunction. He said the School Board was responsible to know this and also to know that his original injunction is binding upon the Placement Board.

Bryan ruled that the Placement Board, as a successor to part of the School Board's duties, "is one of those specifically restrained by the injunction."

Bryan conceded that the school board and superintendent did not intend any defiance of the injunction, but warned them that they "must now understand that the injunction is paramount in the present circumstances and that they can no longer refuse admittance to the plaintiffs."

James G. Stockard, school board chairman, said that the board and superintendent would have no comment until after conferring with its attorneys. He said a conference would be arranged as soon as possible.

The order apparently makes possible a contempt citation against the school board if they continue to deny admittance to the Negro children.

In a Dilemma

Post + Times Herald

The order places the School Board in a dilemma because Virginia law requires that funds be cut off from any school attended by Negroes and whites.

9-15-57

The seven Negro children were turned away when they applied for admission to white schools nearest their homes on the opening day of the Arlington school term. Six of them refused to file pupil placement forms, and the seventh applied for admittance to a white school.

P. 3-A

Attorneys for the Negro children contended before Bryan last Wednesday and Thursday that denial of admission of the children violated Bryan's order of last July 27 requiring immediate desegregation of Arlington schools. This order reaffirmed the injunction of the preceding year.

Bryan said his original injunctive decree directed that complainants comply with existing and future state and local rules and administrative remedies for assignment of children to public schools before turning to the court.

He pointed out that his decree contemplated reasonable regulations and remedies.

Procedure "Too Sluggish"

"Defendant's position that the Pupil Placement Act is such a regulation or remedy is untenable. The procedure there described is too sluggish and prolix to constitute a reasonable remedial process," Bryan wrote.

Bryan took note of the fact that the Pupil Placement Act was declared unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. Hoffman was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. An appeal is pending before the Supreme Court.

Bryan said the situation before him was different than before the other court. He said the Act then was appraised as a remedy to be observed before the persons aggrieved could seek judicial relief. In Arlington the Act is measured against a decree already granted and a decree already approved by the final courts of appeal.

Bryan said he had hoped that the initial step provided in the Placement Act might "be isolated and utilized as a fair administrative remedy." He found, however, that the Court could not "fairly require the plaintiffs to submit their applications to the [Pupil Placement] Board for school assignment."

"The reason is," Bryan continued, "that the form prescribed therefor commits the applicant to accept a school which the Board deems most appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the Pupil Placement Act.. Submission to that Act amounts almost to to assent to a racially segregated school. But even if the form be signed 'under protest' the petitioner would not have unfettered and free tribunal to act on his request. The Board still deliberates, on a racial question, under threat of loss of State money to the applicant's school if children of different races are taught thhere."

Intention Immaterial

Bryan devoted a large portion of his findings to determining whether race or color was the basis for the denial of admission of the seven children to the all-white schools.

He said it was immaterial that the School Board may not have intended to deny admission on the basis of color, explaining that the result, not the intention, was the determining factor.

Bryan emphasized that the court was not "undertaking the task of assigning pupils to the schools." He added, however, that it is the obligation of the court to determine whether the rejection of any of the plaintiffs was solely for race or color.

Bryan said that nothing in the evidence indicated that any of the seven children is not qualified in his studies to enter the school which he sought to enter. Bryan wrote:

"A review of the evidence is convincing that the only ground, aside from the provisions of the Placement Act, for the rejection of the plaintiffs was that they were of the Negro race. The rejection was simply the adherence to the prior practice of segregation. No other hypothesis can be sustained in any of the seven instances."

Bryan then considered the case of each of the seven children in some detail to support his contention.

In conclusion, Bryan argued that the injunction will affect school attendance very slightly. In a white school population of 21,245, only seven Negro children will enter, he said.

"One Negro will be with 11,420 white children in the elementary grades; and no more than six Negroes among the 9824 white high school students. Of 36 previously 'all-white' schools in the County, four will be affected by the decree, and then not to a greater extent than two Negroes in any one of the four schools."

Integration has been delayed in Charlottesville, Newport News and Norfolk, pending a Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act. The Act also has been chcallenged in the Virginia Supreme Court and a decision is pending in that court.

Bryan's order specifically prevents the School Board, superintendant or their agents from refusing to admit Harolyn, 16, and Rita Johnson, 15, of 2901 N. Lexington st., to Washington and Lee High School; Robert A. Eldrige III, 9 of 2716 S. 1st st. to the Fillmore School or Patrick Henry School; George Tyrone Nelson, 14, of 2005 N. Cameron st., to the Stratford or Swanson Junior High Schools; E. Leslie Hamm Jr., 11, of 900 N. Cameron st., to the Stratford or Swanson Junior Highs; or Louis George Turner, 14, and Melvin H. Turner, 13, both of 5132 N. 22d st., to the Swanson Junior High.

Edwin C. Brown, attorney for the seven children, said he saw no reason why they should n ot re-enter school on Sept. 23.

Integration Stay Still Unsettled

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tues. 9-17-57

Judge Bryan Won't Be Available Until Wednesday

By Connie Feeley and Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporters

The Arlington School Board yesterday appealed Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's desegregation order to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

School Board attorney James H. Simmonds said he considered the desegregation order appealable because the judge passed upon the validity of the Placement Act" in his decision.

Still unsettled is the question of whether Judge Bryan's order, which directs that desegregation begin on Monday, will be stayed pending outcome of the appeal.

Bryan Unavailable

Simmonds was unable to ask Judge Bryan to stay his order yesterday because the jurist was attending a legal conference in Washington which continues today. Indications were that Wednesday will probably be the earliest opportunity for Judge Bryan to hear a request for a stay.

Simmonds and attorney Frank L. Ball Sr. filed the appeal in Alexandria Federal Court where Judge Bryan handed down his decision last Saturday. The appeal, along with the case record, will be forwarded to the Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond.

The local attorneys took action after a telephone conference with Attorney General Kenneth C. Patty and special State counsel Henry T. Wickham.

Patty said Governor Thomas B. Stanley may confer with local and State attorneys "if it should appear that something imminent might be approaching on Sept. 23."

Judge Bryan's order directed that seven Negro children who were turned away from white schools on opening day be admitted to those schools by Monday.

If the judge should turn down the request for a stay while the case is being appealed, the School Board will be faced with these alternatives Monday:

- Turning away the Negro chidlren and thus inviting contempt action.
- Admitting them in violation of laws on the books in Virginia.

The latter action would bring into play the balance of the State's no-integration program.

This program — in addition to a pupil placement act designed to prevent integration — includes provision for closing any integrated school and for the withholding of State funds if the school reopens on an integrated basis.

In addition, tuition grants would be available for private schooling for any child who objects to desegregated classrooms.

State aid to Arlington schools in fiscal year 1957-58 is estimated at $1.4 million. Of this amount, the main item is $1,197,000 in pupil-teacher ratio aid, paid on a quarterly basis.

The first payment of $299,250 was made before school opened. The second installment is due before Jan. 1, 1958. The remainder of the

$1.4 million is divided among various special aid projects and is paid at different times throughout the year.

School Board Chairman James G. Stockard would make no prediction of action the board will take if a stay is not granted.

"The Board wants due process of law to operate and give us as final a conclusion as possible before Monday morning. We're hoping for an early decision from the court so we'll know how to plan for next week," he said.

"I am confident this is something that all of the citizens of Arlington are thinking and praying very seriously about."

Meanwhile, State Sen. Ted Dalton, Republican nominee for Governor, contended that Judge Bryan's desegregation decree "underscores as nothing else has the need for a pupil assignment plan administered by local school boards."

Dalton spoke at a meeting of the Richmond Kiwanis Club.

State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington, said he is "very sorry" that Judge Bryan ordered desegregation.

"I had hoped the matter would be further delayed until the Supreme Court had passed on Norfolk and Newport News cases," Fenwick said.

In those cases, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a lower court ruling that the Virginia placement act is unconstitutional

Negro Children Denied Entrance To Richmond Schools For Not Signing Application Cards

Advertiser Sat. 9-7-57 Montgomery, Ala. p.2a

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6 (AP)—A school-by-school check of principals of Richmond's Negro public schools showed today that scores of Negro children have been denied admission because they failed to present signed pupil placement applications.

The applications, part of Virginia's anti-integration laws, must be filled out by parents of all children transferring from school to school or entering school for the first time.

The only reported incident in Virginia today of a Negro child trying to gain admission to an all-white school also occurred in Richmond.

An unidentified five-year-old Negro boy, accompanied by his mother, showed up at an East End white school. The principal directed him to a nearby Negro school and the child and his mother amicably agreed. There was no disturbance.

There was no immediate indication as to whether the failure of many Negro children to present signed placement forms was defiance of the state's laws or oversight.

At the city's Negro Randolph Junior High School, only 18 returned today of 45 students who failed to present the signed applications yesterday.

At Maggie Walker High School, 12 were refused admission yesterday and only four returned today with the forms properly filled out.

Lawyers plead 5th Amendment in school case

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-24-57

NORFOLK, Va. — Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, NAACP attorneys for pupils in the Norfolk school segregation case, took the Fifth Amendment at a closed hearing of the Thompson Committee here last week.

They declined to answer a committee question as to who paid court costs and lawyers fees in the Norfolk school integration suit, now under appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

After hearing a few of the large number of subpoenaed witnesses — all plaintiffs in the Norfolk school integration case—the committee dismissed the remainder of the group, saying no good purpose would be served by hearing others.

Second Negro Asks Arlington School Change

Star Sun. 8-13-57

Son of D. C. Police Private Applies for Stratford Entrance

A second Negro student has applied for transfer to a white school in Arlington.

George Tyrone Nelson, 14-year-old son of Pvt. George M. Nelson, jr., of the Metropolitan Police force, filed an application yesterday for transfer from Hoffman-Boston School to Stratford Junior High School.

The first application was filed last week by 15-year-old Sadie H. Phillips, who is seeking transfer from Hoffman-Boston to Washington - Lee High School.

Under Virginia anti-integration legislation, both applications will go to the State Pupil Placement Board for consideration. The board's next meeting is August 29 in Richmond.

The Nelson youth has completed the eighth grade at Hoffman-Boston and is due to enter the ninth grade when school open September 5.

He said he decided to seek the transfer "to help solve to the intregration problem by breaking the ice and making it easier for the children who follow."

His home at 2005 North Cameron street is about a half mile from all-white Stratford and about six miles from Hoffman-Boston.

The Arlington County School Board has decided to pass all such applications on the State Placement Board without any recommendations.

A Federal Court injunction is in force against the Arlington County School Board, forbidding racial discrimination in county schools.

Schools in Dilema

If Negro students fail to transfer to white schools, they are expected to go back to court and complain that Arlington is violating the injunction.

But if they do win transfer, the white schools involved are subject to closing by the governor and the county will lose State school funds.

The placement law meanwhile is headed for the Supreme Court in the Norfolk and Newport News desegration cases.

Judge Walter Hoffman ruled it was invalid in those cases, and his opinion was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Yesterday, Norfolk and Newport News school officials asked the Supreme Court to review their cases.

Appeal Has New Emphasis

A new emphasis is made in this latest appeal: that is that the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was in error in holding the act unconstitutional at a time when it was being tested in Virginia's highest state court.

This is a reference to a suit filed by a Fairfax mother, Mrs. Theo T. DeFebic, Challenging constitutionality of the act.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has been asked for a writ of mandamus requiring Fairfax school officials to reinstate in school Mrs. FeFebio's two sons, expelled under provisions of the act. The boys were expelled because Mrs. DeFebio refused to sign placement forms prescribed by the Pupil Placement Board under the act.

Time Difference Noted

The DeFebio suit had not been lled when the Norfolk and Newport News cases were tried before Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk last winter. But the DeFebio case was pending on July 13 when the 4th Circuit Court upeld Hoffman's ruling in the two cases.

Defense lawyers at that time said they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The Circuit Court granted a defense request that Hoffman's desegregation order be held up until the case was finally decided by the highest court.

The nited States Supreme Court, now in recess for the summer, is not expected to act on the matter until October.

Delay Seen In Decision On DeFebio

Post and Times Herald P.B4

RICHMOND, Aug. 20 (Spl.) Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals officials said today that the DeFebio case had been excluded from the September docket.

Thus, no decision on the validity of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act will be reached until well after the Nov. 6 election and the law's status will be removed as an active issue in the gubernatorial campaign.

At the same time, it appeared that efforts will be made soon by counsel for Theo T. Febio of Fairfax County to have her children admitted to public schools there in September, pending the outcome of legal arguments about their status.

In late spring, Mrs. DeFebio's two sons were dropped from Fairfax schools because she refused to sign application forms required by the state pupil Placement Board.

She countered with the mandamus petition to the Supreme Court asking that her children be ordered readmitted. Her petition was based on the ground that the legislation creating the Placement Board is unconstitutional.

The court granted time limits for the filing of written briefs on this contention from Mrs. DeFebio's lawyer and from counsel for both the State and the Fairfax school board.

Court Clerk Howard G. Turner said today that these time limits extend beyond the period required for the case to be argued at the September term at Stanton. The earliest subsequent date on which arguments could be heard would be at the October term in Richmond. Cases argued then would not normally be settled by the court before its next opinion day, reasonably expected to fall on Nov. 25 or Dec. 2. Election day is Nov. 5.

Albert I. Kassabian of Annandale, one of Mrs. DeFebio's lawyers, acknowledged today that this appeared to be the likely timetable for the court decision. He said, however, that he would file a new motion with the Supreme Court in the next few days to try to get the children in school by the start of the term next month.

Neither Kassabian nor other lawyers in the case would comment further. But attorneys familiar with the issues expressed the view that the likliest form of the next legal move would be a motion for temporary admission of the children. The state is not expected to oppose such a request.

Earlier developments in the Federal Court had made it unlikely that any Negro child would be ordered admitted to the white school in Virginia at least prior to election day by the United States Supreme Court.

Both the United States District Court in Norfolk and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit here have held the placement act unconstitutional. But an appeal has been lodged with the United States Supreme Court which is in recess until October.

Parents Test Racial Ruling In Maryland

Post 4-10-57

ANNAPOLIS, April 9 (AP)—Attorneys for a group of Howard County parents today tried a Court of Appeals test of the Supreme Court ruling that outlawed segregation in public schools.

They asked the state's high court to force the Howard County School Board to maintain separate schools for white and Negro children as required under Maryland law.

In doing so, they argued that the Supreme Court ruling under which the county began partial desegregation of schools last fall was in error and that Maryland's high court "has the residual power and right to aid in the correction of the decisions in the segregation cases . . ."

Lower courts in Maryland have held in at least three cases that the Supreme Court ruling is the law of the land and that they had no authority to uphold Maryland's law.

This is the first such case to reach the Court of Appeals. It was argued by George Washington Williams and C. Maurice Weidemeyer, attorneys and officials of the Maryland Petition Committee, which has been fighting the Supreme Court decision. They have said they were anxious to get the matter before the Supreme Court again to test the validity of the 14th Amendment.

The Amendment provides that no state shall make or enforce any law abridging the right of a citizen nor deny any person equal protection of the law.

Williams and Weidemeyer contended in briefs prepared for today's argument that the Amendment "was never constitutionally proposed or adopted." They said more than a fourth of the states refused to ratify it.

They contended further that if the Amendment is legal, the sole power to enforce it "is reposed constitutionally in the Congress" instead of the Supreme Court. They said this is specified in Section 5 of the Amendment.

Older DeFebio Boy Set To Drop Out of School

Evening Star 3rd. 4-19-57

Washington, D.C.

Fourteen-year-old Teddy DeFebio turned in his school books yesterday on a matter of principle his mother feels strongly about.

His mother, Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio, refuses to sign pupil placement applications required under one of the new laws Virginia has passed in its attempt to preserve segregated schools.

The Fairfax County School Board Office said Teddy actually has until the end of the four-day Easter vacation on Tuesday to bring the application to Mount Vernon High School, but Mrs. DeFebio said she had no intention of filing it.

So Teddy turned in his books, filled out the necessary withdrawal papers and bade his teachers farewell yesterday.

Brother Dropped Week Ago

Teddy's 9-year-old brother Nicky was dropped from the Hollin Hall Elementary School a week ago yesterday, when the deadline for his application expired.

Mrs. DeFebio objects to the applications because she considers them a subterfuge to thwart the Supreme Court's desegration decision.

The DeFebio brothers entered Fairfax County schools January 18, after moving to the county from North Carolina. They live with their mother at Wellington on the Potomac River.

When placement applications became available the State Pupil Placement Board notified local school authorities that parents had to fill them out within 15 days after receiving them, or their children would be sent home.

"I talked with my principal, Mr. (Melvin) Landes, before I left," Teddy said. "He said he was sorry to see me leave, but the matter was out of his hands."

Doesn't Intend to File

George Pope, assistant superintendent, said he had written Mrs. DeFebio, advising her the boys could be reinstated in school whenever the placement applications are filed.

Mrs. DeFebio, a Smith College graduate who drives a taxicab to support her family, said that day would never come.

"You can bury your conscience sometimes so deep you never can find it," she declared.

Mrs. DeFebio said she thought a long time about getting her children involved in such a controversy, "but if any children are conditioned to this sort of thing, it is mine."

Controversy in Carolina

Nicky and Teddy were the center of a long controversy in North Carolina, where Mrs. DeFebio and her husband Frank refused to send them to public schools. The State finally took the boys away from their parents, but returned them three years ago. Mr. DeFebio still lives in a lighthouse on the coast of North Carolina.

Mr. Pope said Tuesday is the deadline for a number of other students to turn in their placement applications, but he did not know whether anyone else intended to challenge the law, or perhaps hadn't gotten around to filling them out.

The Fairfax School Board Office has turned the whole DeFebio matter over to the State Pupil Placement Board and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr.

Mother Retains Lawyer To Fight Pupil Ousters

Star Fri 4-26-57

Washington, D.C. P. 19a

By MARY LOU WERNER

Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio has retained the legal firm of Adams & Kassabian to seek re-admission of her sons to Fairfax County public schools.

The DeFebio boys, Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were dropped from school because Mrs. DeFebio refused to sign Virginia's new pupil placement applications for them. She said she objected to the applications because she considered them part of a scheme to foil the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Albert J. Kassabian, a partner in the Annandale firm retained by Mrs. DeFebio, said "our objective is to get the children back in school as quickly as possible."

Mr. Kassabian said the first move would be to request a conference with local school officials "in the hopes we can get the children readmitted while a suit which originated elsewhere to challenged the placement law is going through the courts."

Refers to Suits

He said he was referring to the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation suits, in which Judge Walter Hoffman ruled last January that Virginia's pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face."

The placement law is part of the legislative program Virginia adopted to preserve segregated schools. It requires all new students entering State schools to fill out placement applications, and a three-member board assigned by Gov. Stanley makes student assignments after reviewing the applications.

If any integration occurs, other legislation provides for the automatic closing of affected schools temporarily and the permanent withholding of State funds from school systems where integration occurs.

Ruling Not Binding

Mr. Kassabian acknowledged that Judge Hoffman's ruling is not binding on State courts until it has been appealed all the way to the Supreme Court and upheld. But he contended the boys should have the opportunity of going to school in the meantime.

"The Hoffman ruling ultimately will decide whether or not Virginia's placement law is constitutional or unconstitutional," said Mr. Kassabian.

"As long as that case is pending, we hope it won't be necessary to initiate additional legal action in the DeFebio case."

Mr. Kassabian's law partner is Douglas Adams, jr.

Richmond Parents Gird For Fight On School Plan

Call P. 13 Fri. 4-26-57

Kansas City, Mo.

By VICTOR CALVERTON

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Over 25 Negro parents of Richmond public school children have secured Lawyer Oliver W. Hill to fight Virginia's assignment program which is being conducted by the Virginia Pupil Placement board.

The board appointed by Governor Thomas Stanley, who is a bitter foe of desegregation in the public schools, has the authority to assign pupils, white and colored, to all the schools in the state. The appointment is supposed to be on any basis except race, but the plan was adopted to prevent a single Negro child from attending a school with white children.

In other localities in the South where the assignment plan has been used the result usually is complete segregation of the children of the two races in schools. The only reason for any assignment plan is to prevent any mixing of the races in the schools.

Governor Stanley is so anxious that the plan in Virginia for continued segregation in the schools be 100 per cet proof that he recommended his plan a few weeks previously that the report of the Gray commission was all right. Actually he had the legislature bypass the Gray report, and took out of the hands of the local school boards the power to assign pupils after it was found Arlington County school board was ready to begin desegregation in its schools.

At Stanley's request the selection of local school board members was taken out of the hands of local officials and put directly under the authority of the state. Mr. Stanley fired Blake Newton, chairman of the state board of education, because Mr. Newton was against the governor's program to preserve segregation.

Fearing that the procedures of the Pupil Placement board will nullify the desegregation order of the U. S. Supreme court, the parents who are seeking a test of the authority of the board have refused to sign the application forms. Mr. Hill said he advised them not to sign, but that he hadn't advised his clients as to whether they should return them unsigned. They may or may not do so, he explained.

No date has been set for court action on the issue.

County Delay In Integration Is Appealed

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Thurs. 4-25-57

RICHMOND, April 24, (AP) Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) have appealed Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson's refusal to set a deadline date for integration of Prince Edward County schools.

Counsel for the NAACP asked the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday to reverse an order in which Judge Hutcheson gave the County unlimited time to integrate its schools. The lawyers are also complaining of his decision not to rule on the constitutionality of Virginia's new pupil placement plan.

Judge Hutcheson last January said in an opinion it was imperative that additional time be granted for Prince Edward to prepare for integration.

He also kept the case on his docket, ruling that the Negro plaintiffs have a right to come back into his Court after Prince Edward school officials have had a reasonable time to solve their problem.

The Circuit Court is not expected to hear the NAACP appeal until its October term here.

Arlington Pupil Cost Tops State

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tues. 2-1-57

RICHMOND, Jan. 31 (AP)—Arlington County ranked rst in the state in the last school year in local expenditures per pupil for education, the State Department of Education said to-

day. Star 8-8

In a revision of its annual survey of local effort and ability, the department said Arlington's expenditures topped every other locality at $249 per pupil.

Richmond ranked first among all localities with a per pupil expenditure of $237.

But neither Richmond nor Arlington County had as much wealth per child as did Virginia Beach. The Tidewater beach had $54,522 in taxable wealth for each school child and spent only $145 per pupil.

Arlington achieved its top rank in expenditure per child with $27,112 in taxabl ewealth per pupil and Richmond was between the two with $31,301.

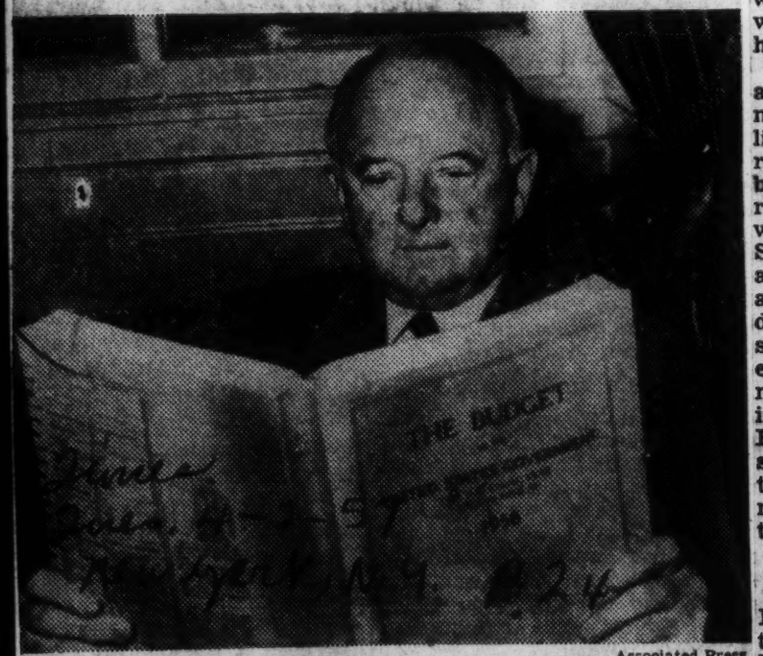
Falls Church ranked second among cities with a per pupil expenditure of $223 with $18,441 taxable wealth per child.

Fairfax was second among counties wtih $157 per pupil expenditure with only $9458 in taxable wealth. To make this expenditure, it taxed its residents at a true rate equal to $16 per $100 of property.

Alexandria ranked third in cities in per pupil expenditure with $199. It was also third in wealth per child, with $28,704.

Senate Fist-Tightener

Harry Flood Byrd



Associated Press

The most consistent old-time conservative in the Senate

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Perhaps the most powerful one-man caucus in the United States Senate meets in the shapeless old felt hat of Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

Senator Byrd more often than not is on the losing side of great issues. Certainly he has hardly had what he could consider a satisfying victory in his twenty-year struggle with the spending habits of three administrations. Yet, considering the nature of his political rationale, which runs counter to the dominant mood of a certain liberalism in both parties, his influence is enormous—in both parties. The surprising thing is not that he loses many actions; the surprising thing is that he makes such a good showing as repeatedly he does against such overpowering odds.

Man in the News

P. 24

Times

Today he was hard at it, chipping away at the Eisenhower budget.

Times 4-2-57

Thin-Red-Line Man

Senator Byrd in politics is what his British ancestors for centuries had been in the world's battles—one of those thin-red-line men who never knows when he is defeated and fights with a smiling good humor that covers an unbreakable determination.

If he could, he would turn the clock back in public affairs — back beyond the Republican Administration of President Eisenhower, far beyond the Fair and New Deals.

For Senator Byrd is the most consistent old-time conservative in the Senate, if not, indeed, in all American public life. He is far more the representative of a point of view than of a political party.

His ties to the Democratic party rest so lightly upon him that his state (in which he is boss in a genteel but effective way) has gone Republican in the last two Presidential elections.

New York N.Y.

To say that he planned it that way would be slightly to overstate the case, but to say that he was not unhappy at the result would understate it.

His point of contact with the Senate Republicans, particularly the old guard, is at least as good as with the Democrats. The Democrats generally look upon Senator Byrd with the affection (and great basic respect) of impatient nephews trying to modernize an old-fashioned and highly thrifty uncle who is fond of them but distinctly not fond of their notions.

Classical Conservative

No other man in the Senate so represents classic conservatism free of radical far-right-wingism.

Senator Byrd, for illustration, has been a doughty foe for many forms of foreign aid spending. But, unlike some others, he has taken this position not in an isolationist spirit not because he is hostile to Britain or France, but simply for the reason he has always given: to save public money.

Unlike some right-wingers, for example, he is not against aid for underdeveloped areas and for aid to Franco Spain; when in 1950 the two issues were posed in a single session he voted No both times.

The Senate knows that Senator Byrd, right or wrong, means what he says. Thus it listens carefully to him when, rarely, he rises to speak, his blue eyes snapping over applered cheeks. (They are an unwitting commercial for the Senator's main nonpolitical activity the operation of vast apple orchards in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.) His speech is invariably flat, unemotional, a bit high and nasal and not very Southern in enunciation. When Senator Byrd's kind of Virginian speaks of "the war" it means the Revolution, and not the more recent hostilities with the North.

Opponent of Integration

As Governor of Virginia, Mr. Byrd had the State Legislature enact the first anti-lynching law in the United States. As senior Senator from Virginia he is a leading and implacable opponent of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

His first ancestor in this country, William Byrd, came from England in 1674. The Senator, who will be 70 years old June 10, owns newspapers in Winchester and Harrisonburg, Va., apart from his huge chain of orchards. He took most of his formal education at the Shenandoah Valley Academy. The late Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd was a younger brother.

Senator Byrd's wife is the former Anne Douglas Beverly. There are three sons, Harry, Jr., Beverley and Richard Evelyn. A daughter, Westwood, died in 1952.

Integrated PTA Meetings Approved in Arlington

Star Sat. 3-2-57 P. 24-N

Washington D.C.

Virginia's Attorney General, J. Lindsay Almond, jr., has ruled that the Arlington County Council of PTAs may continue to hold integrated meetings.

Mr. Almond said a council session does not need to be racially segregated because it is not a public "assemblage" within the meaning of a State statute.

In a letter to Arlington Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan, the attorney general pointed that the council never extends a public invitation to attend its meetings.

Mr. Almond's ruling came in response to a council request, forwarded by Mr. Hassan, for an official opinion on the matter.

The parent-teacher group's inquiry was made as the result of Mr. Almond's decision last October that Arlington County Board campaign debates must be held on a segregated basis. In this instance, Mr. Hassan had first stated a contrary opinion —that the meeting in question need not be segregated — but went on to ask for the attorney general's ruling.

(In a test case, an Arlington white woman, Miss Faith Bissell, took a seat by a Negro at a campaign debate. Her case is now pending before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.)

As a result of the Attorney General's October ruling, Arlington school officials posted signs calling for segregated meetings at any public assemblage in a school building.

The PTA council, which had been meeting in school buildings on a non-segregated basis, asked school officials whether its sessions were covered by the public assemblage law. The council was told that, to play it safe, it should not hold integrated meetings. The inquiry to Mr. Almond followed.

At its last meeting, while the request was in the works, the council met at a church hall. The PTA organization's president, William M. Lightsey, said the council will now ask school officials for permission to meet in a school building again on a non-segregated basis.

Mr. Lightsey explained that the council has "an associate membership" of representatives from Negro schools.

In his opinion, the Attorney General said that because of the facts in the case he was "constrained to believe" that the council meetings do not constitute a public assemblage.

Va. Catholic schools mixed without difficulty —Priest

afro american Sat. 4-13-57

Baltimore Md P. 3

ARLINGTON, (Va.) (ANP)—Catholic grade schools in northern Virginia were integrated without incident or difficulty, the pastor of a church in this heavily populated suburban area of Washington, said here last week.

Father Thomas P. Scannell of St. Michael's Church in nearby Annandale told this to an interracial organization sponsored by a Unitarian church. He spoke at a meeting of the Community Council for Social Progress in the council's headquarters.

City to Decide On Pupil Plan

Evening Star

Wed. 1-15-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 15 (Special).—The School Board here will debate within a month whether or not to admit some county pupils to its classrooms on a tuition basis next fall.

In a letter presented to the Albemarle County School Board, Charlottesville School Supt. Fendall R. Ellis said city officials are sympathetic with the county's student housing problem.

If circumstances permit, he said, the city would like to provide school housing for about 175 elementary students on a tuition basis. These children are, for the most part, the same pupils who would attend city schools if annexation plans materialize.

Washington, D.C.

Last October, county school officials indicated the best solution to the overcrowding at the McIntire Elementary School probably would rest with Charlottesville because of the city's annexation plans. P. 2

McIntire had 100 additional pupils this year, and expects the same increase this fall.

A Virginia Exercise In Sophistry

Journal + Guide

IT IS A MATTER of official and common knowledge that the state of Virginia has passed laws and taken other steps to wholly circumvent the supreme law of the land as enunciated by the Supreme Court, and is committed under GOVERNOR STANLEY and the Democratic candidate for governor, J. LINDSAY ALMOND, to a course of "massive resistance" to desegregation.

It therefore strikes us as highly ironical that one of the STANLEY-sponsored agencies of mass resistance has invoked "compliance with the law" in an effort to have parents sign school transfer applications.

Sat 9-14-57

The Pupil Placement law, administered by the Placement Board, takes all control of pupil assignment away from the localities in Virginia and centralizes it in Richmond. The transfer applications give to the state's political dictatorship the sole authority to assign students, and the signer of the application automatically waives all further rights as to assignment.

But hundreds of parents throughout the state, dozens of them white persons, are refusing to sign at all, or only "under protest." Noting this situation last week, the board—which holds star chamber, secret sessions—issued the following appeal:

"As long as the Pupil Placement Act is the law of this commonwealth, it is the positive duty of all citizens to comply with this, as with any other, law."

That, indeed, is a strange position for the board to be taking, in view of official Virginia's admitted determination to disobey higher federal law and the very Constitution of the United States. It is arrogant sophistry, and it is ridiculous. The Constitution and its relevant amendments antedate the Pupil Placement Act, and no state law can legally or morally supersede, bypass, or circumvent the federal Constitution's guarantees of equal protection of the laws for all citizens, massive resistance and the delusion of interposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Placement Board made some of the understatements of the century when it declared in its recent pronouncement that "to avoid hardship on any child" it has provided a regulation "that any parent, regardless of his or her views, may execute the application form 'under protest' and without any prejudice to the legal rights of the parent or the child," and further, that it recognized that "a small minority of our citizens are opposed to the legislation under which the board is exercising its duties."

Faced with the dreadful choice of signing a *carte blanche* agreement or depriving their children of the education for which they pay as taxpayers, any parent with scruples would decide in favor of education for their children —while the courts are adjudicating the issue—and sign "under protest" the necessary application. That is our sober, second-thought judgment now.

The Federal Court in Norfolk has declared the Pupil Placement Act "unconstitutional on its face" and been upheld by the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals. Virginia has taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States for final judgment. A white parent has challenged the act in the Virginia Supreme Court.

The act, in its language, is lily-white so far as *explicit* discrimination is concerned. Actually and admittedly it is intended to flaunt the verdict of the courts. The judges of those courts will look beyond the language of the act; they will look at its objectives and its administration. We are satisfied that the Supreme Court will agree with JUDGE WALTER HOFFMAN that it is "unconstitutional on its face."

From the Work Bench

By Clarence Mitchell

An Absurd Situation

News that a judge in Arlington County, Va., confounded courtroom spectators by asserting that an attorney had not proved that his client was white is a logical development in the world of absurdity now known as the unreconstructed South.

In this case the individual arrested was charged with violating a segregation statute by sitting in a colored section of a public meeting room. With the police taking the initiative, one would assume that it is very easy to know who is white and who is colored just by a quick glance. Apparently, this is not so.

Ohio-Pittsburgh Courier

When times were less turbulent and police officials more alert, this would not have happened. Old hands in Virginia know that there are many colored people in the state who voluntarily remain in the non-white status. In peaceful times, an official charged with enforcing segregation just pretends that white persons who sit in the so-called colored sections are really not white.

Pit Post 9-14-57

HOWEVER, VIRGINIA has been in a state of confusion for some time. During World War II Dr. John A. Davis, who is now a member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was riding in a railway coach with three white marines.

A conductor ordered them out of the coach because he said it was for colored mostly. The Marines left before Dr. Davis, whose blue eyes and fair hair have confused many people. Someone told the conductor that Dr. Davis was really colored! "I've heard that before," the conductor snapped, "no white man can fool me — he must leave this coach."

Baltimore Md.

A few years ago a man was arrested on a charge of being a partner in an interracial marriage. One of my friends who was his lawyer visited the jail and found that the prinsoner was in the same cell block with whites.

* * *

"WHEN WE arrest people," the sheriff said by way of explanation," we make them take a shower. In the shower," the official continued, "that man looked like a white man to me so I am going to keep him with the white folks until somebody proves he ain't."

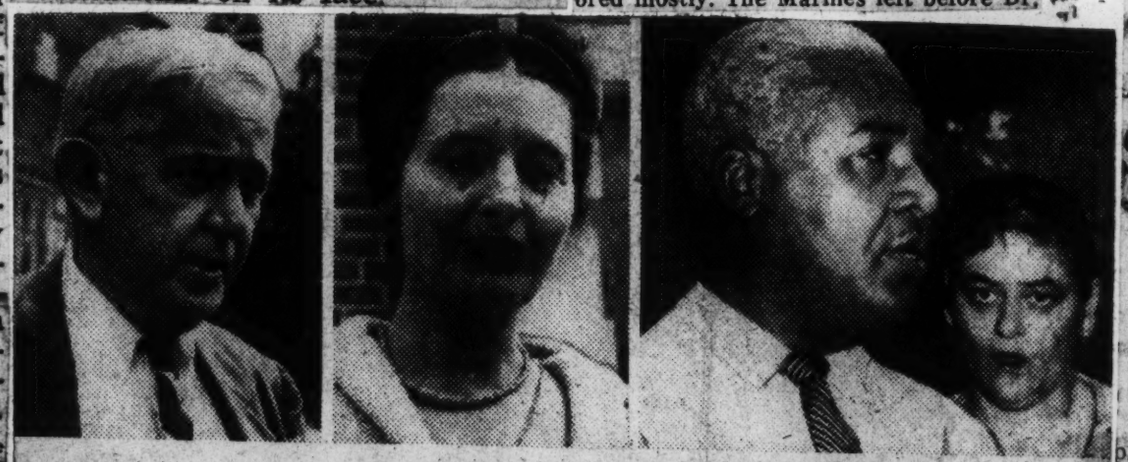
The lawyer then decided that he would follow up on this idea and show that the state had to prove that his client was not white. Later the idea of challenging the racial purity of everyone in Virginia crept into the lawyer's mind.

He started a great deal of research and unearthed a book which he said would help him prove that a great many of the leading families in Virginia could not qualify as whites under the present Virginia law.

* * *

ONE DAY, just before his case was scheduled to come to trial, the lawyer was heard to boast: "When I get through in that courtroom the judge and I will be the omy two people in it who will be able to say that they are white."

I waited eagerly for the day when the hearing would take place and there would be some disposition of the case. That was at least six years ago and, although the man was quickly released, I am still waiting for the hearing.



Principals in a court action yesterday on the integration of Arlington schools included Virginia State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (left), whose delay motion was denied by Federal District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan. Mrs. A. J. E. Davis (center), of Arlington, appeared as a witness for the NAACP. At right are NAACP counsel Edwin C. Brown and Mrs. George M. Nelson.

Bryan Hears Arlington's School Case

Post + Times Herald P. 1 Thurs. 9-12-57

Final Arguments Slated Today on Barring of Negroes

Washington, D.C.

By Meghlin Moore
Staff Reporter

Virginia's controversial Pupil Placement Act was attacked vigorously yesterday in Alexandria Federal Court by attorneys seeking immediate admission of seven Negroes to white schools in Arlington.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond defended school officials' refusal to admit the Negro pupils. They were turned away last week from white schools on opening day, on grounds that adverse Federal court rulings on the placement law are pending review by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Pupil Placement Act has been under "heavy assault; it hasn't fared very well —but it's still the law in Virginia," Almond declared.

After nearly four hours of testimony, District Judge Albert V. Bryan adjourned court until 10 a. m. today when closing arguments by attorneys for the Negro pupils will be heard.

Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued that the seven Negro children were denied entry to white schools under the placement law because of their color. This violated Judge Bryan's July 27 order to desegregate Arlington schools this Fall, Robinson said.

The placement law was declared unconstitutional and an inadequate administrative remedy by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. Hoffman's decision was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and is awaiting Supreme Court review.

Authority to assign all public school children in Virginia was transferred to a 3-member board in Richmond by the Act. Although race is not mentioned in the act as a basis for public assignment, the Pupil Placement Board is required to maintain an "efficient" school system defined in other legislation as a segregated system.

Robinson argued that the Act "attempted to do by indirection what could not be done directly" — segregate pupils by race. The placement law is therefore unconstitutional, not an administrative remedy and school applicants cannot be legally required to abide by its provisions, Robinson argued.

Of the seven Negro children represented in yesterday's hearing only one had filed a pupil placement application for transfer to a white school.

Almond argued that George T. Nelson, the child who filed the placement form, had not actually applied for transfer from Negro Hoffman-Boston to white Stratford Junior High, close to his home, because of an administrative technicality.

Although Nelson presented the form to Principal Claude Richmond of Stratford, he did not write on the form that he was applying for that school, Almond argued. No space is provided on the form to note the school to which transfer is sought.

As for the six Negro pupils who refused to turn in placement forms, Almond argued that they had not legally applied to white schools because the placement act is still in force.

The six are: E. Leslie Hamm Jr., 11, of 1900 North Cameron st.; Rita, 15, and her sister, Harolyn Johnson, 16, both of 2901 North Lexington st.; Louis G., 14, and his brother, Melvin H. Turner, 13, both of 5132 North 22d st., and Robert A. Eldridge III, 9, of 2716 1st st. S. Nelson, 14, lives at 2005 N. Cameron st.

Robinson argued they were qualified to attend white schools close to their homes and presented themselves at the schools last Thursday. According to Robinson, this constituted sufficient application.

Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, a white Arlington woman who escorted three Negro applicants to Stratford, was asked why she accompanied them to school.

"There were threats; someone had announced there would be bloodshed and I it should be a white person's—mine if necessary," she answered.

All five Negro parents who testified claimed they wanted their children to attend white schools because they lived from 3 to 5 miles closer to the white schools. Those who refused to sign the placement form said they did so because they believed it unconstitutional.

T. Edward Rutter, superintendent of Arlington schools, was placed on the stand by Robinson in an effort to prove by examination that the Pupil Placement Act operates to preserve segregation.

Rutter confirmed that the placement board has effectively retained segregation by apparently assigning pupils on the basis of school districts which have been in force for years. These districts are based on proximity to schools except in the case of Negro neighborhoods, Rutter admitted on questioning.

Early in the hearing, Judge Bryan denied attempts by attorneys for Arlington schoo officails to delay the hearing. They complained of short notice, but Bryan said the "known urgency" of the situation required an immediate hearing.

Bryan also denied motions to dissolve his previous injunction against segregation by race, to dismiss the present case and to reverse an order allowing four additional Negroes to enter the case.

Almond made a short closing argument because he said he would be unable to attend today's hearing because of business in Richmond. He reiterated his opening statement that the placement law is valid until reviewed by the Supreme Court. Therefore, the plaintiffs failed to make legal application to white schools, he added.

Representing the Negro pupils in addition to Robinson were Edwin C. Brown, Northern Virginia adviser to the NAACP and Richmond attorney Oliver Hill, a member of the NAACP legal staff.

In addition to Almond, the State was represented by Kenneth C. Patty, an assistant to the attorney general who is slated to take over the job when Almond's resignation to run for governor becomes effective Monday, and Henry Wickham, a special assistant. Arlington school officials were represented by former State Sen. Frank Ball of Arlington and James Simmonds, an Arlington attorney.

INTEGRATION ORDER STAYED IN VIRGINIA

Appeal Pending Affected Four White Schools

LAWYERS SAW 'CHAOS'

By The Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18. —An order for integration next Monday of four Arlington County, Va., white schools was suspended Wednesday by a Federal judge pending an appeal.

Judge Albert V. Bryan of United States District Court granted a stay in his order of last Saturday which directed the admission of seven Negroes to the four schools.

School board attorneys requested the suspension, pending appeal to the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, on the grounds that integration Monday would create a chaotic situation.

Would Close School

They said that under Virginia laws the integrated schools would be closed, affecting more than 5,000 pupils, and that state school funds would be cut off for the county.

Attorneys representing the seven Negro pupils argued that the school board was merely seeking a further delay. They pointed out that the court already had issued an injunction barring pupil assignment on the basis of race and color alone.

These attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had resuested an immediate enforcement of Judge Bryan's July 27 order directing integration of Arlington schools this fall.

In granting the stay, Judge Bryan told attorneys it is a rare case indeed in which a trial court does not suspend execution of its order pending an appeal. The circumstances in this case, he added, did not in his opinion put the suit in such a rare class.

Judge Bryan concluded that if he did not grant the stay and his integration order was reversed on appeal, a tremendous injury would be involved.

On the other hand, he said if he granted the stay and his order was upheld, the possibility of injury would be a great deal less.

Other Developments

In other integration developments Wednesday:

Dr. Harry N. Jones, a Negro physician of Deale, Md., withdrew his son from a newly integrated srhool after watshing 12 carloads of white men ride past his home and the newly desegregated Deale School Annex a block and a half away Tuesday night. He also reported having received threats over the telephone.

Dr. Jones said he made his decision "for fear of repercussions against both white and Negro residents of Deale who have supported my son's right to attend an integrated school."

The boy had been the only Negro pupil in the 26-pupil first grade.

At Morganfield, Ky., an all-white elementary school, sponsored by the Union County Citizens Council, began classes on a limited basis Wednesday.

Officials said no enrollment figures are available but at least 150 pupils are expected. The school was opened to meet the demands of parents who did not want their youngsters to attend the integrated Sturgis High School.

At Oklahoma City, Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler declared the Democratic Party will not be deterred in its stand on civil rights "by any threat of a third party in the South."

To demands by South Carolina Democratic State Chairman Nevelle Bennett that he resign or be fired, Mr. Butler said, "I will not resign and I don't believe they are going to fire me."

Judge Is Asked To Stay Order On Integration

'Irreparable' Harm Seen if Negroes Are Admitted

Arlington's plea for postponement of a Federal court order to integrate schools was being heard today by Alexandria Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Judge Bryan, who ordered admission of seven Negro students to four white schools next Monday, was asked to stay his order pending an appeal of his decree to the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

First School Closing Would Be Monday Page B-1
Placement Act Stayed in Richmond; in Force in Falls Church. Page B-1

See "Irreparable Damage"

Arlington School Board attorneys asked the stay on the ground that "irreparable damage will have been done" by the admission of the Negroes into white schools if Judge Bryan's order later is overruled on appeal. The attorneys said that:

Entry of the Negroes would result in closing of the four schools, thus disrupting education.

State funds may be cut off for all Arlington schools.

The Arlington School Board will lose control of the schools, resulting in inefficiency and confusion in the shifting of control.

The attorneys also said that "serious legal questions have been raised and decided" by the court in its order issued last Saturday. Judge Bryan ruled that Virginia's Pupil Placement Act, one of the State's anti-integration laws, did not have to be followed by the students.

Cites Similar Cases

The motion for a stay said in similar cases where the Placement Act has been ruled invalid, decrees ordering desegregation have been stayed pending action of the Supreme Court on the placement law.

"Any harm to the plantiffs (Negro students involved in the case) by reason of such stay, would be minimal in itself and certainly out of all proportion to the injury of every public school child in Arlington," the motion said.

Could Appeal Ruling

The four schools to which the seven Negroes sought admission and which the Arlington attorneys said would be closed if integration occurs are Washington-Lee High School with 2,596 pupils; Stratford Junior High, 1,065 pupils; Swanson Junior High, 749 pupils, and Patrick Henry Elementary, 699 pupils.

If Judge Bryan refuses to grant a stay, Arlintgon can ask any of the three judges of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals for one. The attorneys said they would do this immediately if Judge Bryan refuses to grant the stay.

If no stay is granted, Arlington School Board wlil be faced Monday with either admitting the students in violation of Virginia law or turning away the Negroes in violation of Judge Bryan's order. The school board would be subject to a contempt citation by Judge Bryan if it violates his order.

Stanley Plan Loses A Round

Herald Guide

NOW THAT the Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld JUDGE WALTER HOFFMAN ruling that the Virginia Pupil Placement Plan is unconstitutional, it will be interesting to note which way GOVERNOR STANLEY, SENATOR BYRD and ATTORNEY-GENERAL ALMOND will go about repairing their circumvention machinery.

Norfolk, Va. 14d(1)

There is, of course, the United States Supreme Court, to which MR. ALMOND has given notice that he will appeal. But the Supreme Court only recently knocked out the Louisiana Plan, which was not so obviously ridiculous as the Plan which bears the name of Virginia's illustrious governor. The next step may be a 1957 special session of the General Assembly.

Sat. 7-20-57

It was a bit ironical that the morning after SENATOR BYRD and CANDIDATE ALMOND had once more torn JUDGE HOFFMAN apart with verbal blasts at Old Point Comfort, the appeals court upheld JUDGE HOFFMAN. That was one of the most severe jolts we have ever known Virginia's two most vocal Claghorns (borrowed) to take.

We are about to conclude that if SENATOR BYRD and CANDIDATE ALMOND continue talking as they have been doing they will elect MR. DALTON and prepare a quiet resting place—politically—for MR. BYRD.

We cannot conceive that the white people of Virginia—as much as a majority of them may be opposed to integration—want to see the men whom they have elected to the highest political offices in their state, become a Bilbo-Blease symbol of vituperation directed at the personal character and integrity of judges of the Federal courts, and disobedience to all court decisions which they do not like.

U. S. Court Voids Curbs On Virginia Negro Pupils

Herald Tribune 7-17

Sun. 7-14-57

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP).—A Federal appellate court today upheld Virginia's unconstitutional pupil placement act designed to maintain racially segregated schools.

The act of 1956 creates a three-man state board appointed by the Governor and gives to it all pupil assignment powers formerly held by local school boards. It automatically reassigns all pupils to their present segregated schools and provides that any new assignments — occasioned by promotion or transfer—would be by the state board for many reasons other than race.

The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in its decision today upheld the decisions of District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk in Norfolk and Newport News school segregation cases. Judge Hoffman held the act unconstitutional and ruled that schools must be desegregated in the two cities by this September.

". . . This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs (Negro parents and school children) because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provisions of (1956 Virginia law) which provide for the closing of schools and withdrawal therefrom of state funds upon any departure from this policy in any school," the Circuit Court said.

This was in reference to Virginia's appropriation act which provides that all state funds shall be cut off from elementary or high schools of a local school division if one elementary or high school in that division admits a single Negro child.

The pupil placement act provided for a system of appeals from the assignment board to the Governor and from the Governor to the state courts up through the state Supreme Court.

The Comonwealth and Norfolk and Newport News school boards, defendants, had argued that the cases should be dismissed or proceedings stayed until administrative remedies had been exhausted under the pupil placement act.

VIRGINIA EXPECTS HEATED FALL VOTE

Times 7-14

New York

Varied Plans for Preserving Segregation Fan Interest in Governorship Race

Sun. 7-14-57

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13—Virginia faces the prospect of an unusually heated campaign for the November election in a state in which the July Democratic primary often decides everything.

One reason is that the voting will indicate the way in which most Virginians hope to preserve segregated public schools.

The democrats are committed to an approach of massive resistance to integration. This has been advocated by United States Senator Harry E. Byrd, leader of the dominant Democratic conservative organization in Virginia.

The Republicans approved last week a platform calling for a pupil assignment plan, which might permit some limited integration.

A second reason for the unusual campaign is the assurance of keen competition for the governorship between two established vote-getters.

The Democratic candidate is Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. He was nominated Tuesday in a primary that apparently attracted the fewest voters in twenty-five years. In the only state-wide contest he won by a four-to-one margin over Howard Carwile, Richmond lawyer and perennial candidate for office.

The Republican candidate will be State Senator Ted Dalton, a Radford lawyer whose strong race four years ago won forty-five per cent of the vote against Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, Democrat.

Three-Way Race Likely

A third reason is the unusual possibility of a three-way race for Attorney General. This year the Democratic nominee, Howard C. Gilmer, withdrew after the ballots had been printed because insurance organizations had criticized his connection as a lawyer with the sale of some insurance policies.

Within twenty-four hours three candidates stepped into the campaigns. They are State Senator Albirtis Harrison, endorsed by the Byrd organization's state central Democratic committee; Robert Whitehead, Nelson County lawyer and long-respected leader of the more liberal minority in the House of Delegates, and J. Livingston Dillow, former commonwealth's attorney of Giles County in western Virginia, who was nominated in convention by the Republicans.

Political speculation this week has centered on two factors.

Significance in Doubt

One is whether the Democratic primary, with its unexpected support for Mr. Carwile, indicated backing for or protest against Govenor Stanley's school segregation plan.

That plan, enacted by the Legislature last year, could cut off state school funds where any racial integration occurred. Governor Stanley and other Democrats saw support for the program in the voting results.

Mr. Dalton, on the other hand, said he did not think the light election returns can be construed as endorsing the Stanley program.

The other matter of speculation was whether Mr. W[illegible]ard would qualify for the Attorney General's race before the July 19 deadline. Observers foresee mixed effects of the three-way race, with voting split along both party lines and over racial plans. The two Democrats, one for no integration and one for pupil assignments, would run as independents. The Republican will take the same general segregation position as the Liberal Democrats.

The campaign promises to be more interesting in some respects than that of four years ago when Governor Stanley beat Senator Dalton. The main issue then was road financing rather than segregation.

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR WHITES READY

Times p. 36

Prince Edward County Has Organized Private System to Thwart Integration

Sun. 7-21-57

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20—The county in which Virginia's school integration suit originated is ready to operate private schools for white children if integration comes.

Details of the program for Prince Edward County were disclosed this week by B. Blanton Hanbury, a Farmville manufacturer who is president of the Prince Edward Educational Corporation. The private organization began two years ago preparing to set up schools in view of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The program is the only one of its kind in Virginia, which traditionally has racially segregated schools. Any integration, white and Negro leaders in Prince Edward County agree, would end public schooling in the county.

Outline of Program

Mr. Hanbury, in his announcement this week, said that teachers, classroom facilities, curriculum and financing had all been arranged. Here is the program as he outlined it:

¶All except one of more than sixty white principals and teachers in the county's school system have signed up to teach in the private system.

¶Space has been lined up and churches, homes, organization buildings and even warehouses.

¶Basic courses will be continued.

¶More than $10,000 in cash and renewal of $190,000 in pledges made during a campaign in 1955 will be counted on for basic financing.

One disadvantage, Mr. Hanbury said, is the possible elimination of some athletic and school social functions.

The same administrative arrangement could be used, Mr. Hanbury suggested, to put Negro children in their own private system.

The Rev. W. F. Griffin, acting president of the Prince Edward County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented, however, that such an arrangement would be, in effect, a compromise on integregation.

Whether the Educational Corporation's plan is put into effect apparently will depend on the outcome of Virginia's original litigation on the school racial issue. The litigation dates to May, 1951, when a group of Prince Edward County Negroes challenged the constitutionality of the county's segregated schools. The case was one of those on which the Supreme Court based its decision of May, 1954, outlawing racially segregated public schools.

A later Federal District Court ruling here set no deadline for the county to begin desegregating of its schools. Lawyers for the Prince Edward County Negroes have appealed that ruling. A hearing on it has been scheduled for the October term of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, based here.

Figures of June, 1955, showed that Prince Edward County had a school population 54 per cent Negro. The figures for average daily attendance were: white, 1,389; Negro, 1,641.

BIAS BAN APPEAL BY VIRGINIA FAILS

Times 7-14-57 New York

U. S. Circuit Judges Uphold School Law Voiding—Fight in Supreme Court Set

Sun 7-14-57

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP) —A Federal appellate court here threw out as unconstitutional today Virginia's Pupil Placement Act designed to maintain racially segregated schools.

The law of 1956 created a state board of three members appointed by the Governor and gave to it all pupil assignment powers that had been held by local school boards. The law reassigns all pupils automatically to the segregated schools they have been attending, and provides that any new assignments, occasioned by promotion or transfer, be by the state board listing many reason other than race.

District Judge Upheld

The United States Court of Appeals in the Fourth Circuit upheld its decision today Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk in ruling on Norfolk and Newport News school segregation cases. Judge Hoffman declared the state law unconstitutional and ordered that the schools of the two cities be desegregated by this September.

The Court of Appeals said today:

"This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs [Negro parents and school children] because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provisions of [1956 Virginia law] which provide for the closing of schools and withdrawal therefrom of state funds upon any departure from this policy in any school."

The reference was to Virginia's appropriation Act of 1956, which provides that all state funds be cut off from elementary or high schools of a local school division if one elementary or high school in the division admits a Negro child.

The Pupil Placement Act provided for a system of appeals from the assignment board to the Governor and from the Governor to the state courts up through the State Supreme Court.

The state and the Norfolk and Newport News school boards, defendants, had argued that the cases against them should be dismissed or proceedings stayed until administrative remedies had been exhausted under the Pupil Placement Act.

U S Court KOs Virginia School Segregation Law

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 7-20-57

RICHMOND, Va — The U S 4th Circuit Court of Appeals knocked out Virginia's pupil placement act, which purported to maintain segregation as is, and in effect sustained the lower court's ruling that Norfolk and Newport News must desegregate their public schools in September.

This was another part of the package of bills prepared by the Virginia Assembly as a means of keeping Negroes segregated, said package of bills having been presented in the legislatures of all the southern states, including Texas. The particular statute out of this package was objectionable to the Appellate Court because it provided for maintenance of segregation, and also because the total package provided that if any school were desegregated, the district would lose all of the school appropriations.

U S District Judge Walter E Hoffman of Norfolk had ruled that the group of laws were fashioned to get around the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, and therefore unconstitutional, in addition to ruling that they were unconstitutional on their face, because they provided no adequate remedy for Negroes against the present laws, which require a continuance of segregation.

The corresponding bill in the package that was presented to the Texas Legislature in the spring, and defeated in the Senate, was in almost identical words with that of the Virginia statute.

It would seem that the only thing between Norfolk and Newport News' integration by September is an appeal on this case to the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by a stay of the circuit court's decree; since the Supreme Court will hardly convene again until October, too late for the two schools to be desegregated in September. But on the other hand, in the light of the Supreme Court's consistent ruling, the stay may not be granted. But whether Virginia gets a respite of one semester or of a school year, desegregation is inevitable.

LOUISIANA IN VISE

Last week the U S Supreme Court sustained the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which in turn had affirmed Federal District Judge Wright's ruling that contested Louisiana segregation laws were unconstitutional, and that the New Orleans public schools should be desegregated.

This is a final ruling from the Supreme Court, subject only to petition for a rehearing. New Orleans parish is really in a vise.

Sat. 7-20-57

A more accurate statement is that the whole rebellious South is in a vise with the court decisions now pressing from Virginia on the east, and from New Orleans on the southwest, how can any of the southern states escape desegregation? If you add the Tennessee trial of the Clinton rioters, the vise is pressing from Clinton to Virginia and from Clinton to New Orleans.

Board Bans Race Issue Commitment by Schools

Star Wed. 7-17-57 P. 22-A Washington D.C.

The Fairfax County School Board last night ordered the school administration not to take any action that might commit the board on the racial issue.

"We want to make it clear that we have taken no position on the segregation issue," said Robert F. Davis, who initiated the action.

"We are trying to keep our skirts clean and our schools open for both white and colored," Mr. Davis added. "The school board has been able to keep out of this segregation business up to now," he said.

Unanimous Passage

His motion was passed unanimously that the "administration should not take any action in any way to commit the board" and that the administrative staff be instructed that any question on the issue be brought before the board.

Mr. Davis told a reporter after the meeting that there have been "assumptions by courts in various places that stood "that we have no policy."

State Laws Follow

Board members said school officials would continue to follow State laws dealing with segregation. They said that, even though the Pupil Placement Act has been ruled unconstitutional by the appeals court, the law is still in effect because the case has not yet gone to the Supreme Court.

"We can do nothing about the State law," Mr. Davis said. "We have to do what the law says. We do it because it's the law, not because we favor segregation or integration.

policies have been formulated by many school boards."

He noted that the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the State Pupil Placement Act invalid Saturday and its decision said the State's policy was to keep schools segregated. Mr. Davis said he wanted it clearly under-

Virginia Law, Southern Pattern, Ruled Invalid

Wednesday Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 7-17-57

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Saturday declared Virginia's pupil placement law unconstitutional. This law has been passed by many Southern States as a means of circumventing the integration of races in public schools.

The court, handing down its opinion in Richmond, declared that the law leaves Negroes without legal recourse because of Virginia's unique package plan which would close the schools and withdrew state funds upon integration.

The decision was rendered in desegregation suits against the school systems of Newport News, and Norfolk. In each case, U. S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered the cities to end segregation in schools by August 15.

APPEAL INDICATED

Attorneys for the school board have indicated an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court on the ruling, and have asked the Circuit Court to stay its mandate.

The court said that Virginia's pupil placement law "furnishes no adequate remedy to the plaintiffs because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation ..... and because of the act which provides for the closing of schools and withdrawal of state funds upon any departure from this policy in the schools."

Virginia Judge Suspends Own Integration Order

Constitution Thurs. 9-19-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 2

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18 (AP)—An order for integration next Monday of four Arlington County, Va., white schools was suspended today by a federal judge pending an appeal.

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School board attorneys requested the suspension, pending appeal to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, on the grounds that integration Monday would create a chaotic situation.

They said that under Virginia laws the integrated schools would be closed, affecting more than 3,000 pupils, and that state school funds would be cut off for the county.

Attorneys representing the seven Negro pupils argued that the board was merely seeking a further delay. They pointed out that the court already had issued an injunction barring pupil assignment on the basis of race and color alone.

These attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had requested an immediate enforcement of Bryan's July 27 order directing integration of Arlington schools this fall.

In granting the stay, Bryan told attorneys it is a rare case indeed in which a trial court does not suspend execution of its order pending an appeal.

Bryan concluded that if he did not grant the stay and his integration order was reversed on appeal, a tremendous injury would be involved.

Court Bars Virginia Move To Delay Pupil Integration

Times New York
Lee 3-26-57 P1

Supreme Bench Rejects an Appeal From Rulings That 2 Cities End School Bias —North Carolina Children Lose Plea

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 25—Virginia lost in the Supreme Court today an attempt to delay racial integration in its public schools.

The court, in a brief order, refused to hear the state's appeal from lower court judgments ordering desegregation of schools in Charlottesville and Arlington. The effect is to leave standing a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that district court orders for the admission of Negroes to hitherto all-white schools are valid.

The Supreme Court's ruling was unanimous. The order noted, however, that Justice Charles E. Whittaker, who took his seat today, did not participate.

In the Charlottesville case Judge John Paul ordered the schools integrated for the term beginning in September, 1956. Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools integrated at the second semester of the 1956-57 terms and high schools with the beginning of the 1957-58 session.

Both orders have been in abeyance, however, because of appeals.

The situation with regard to enforcement of the order remained to be clarified. Officials noted, however, that failure to obey might result in citation of school authorities for contempt.

Although Virginia lost, North Carolina won a temporary victory, at least. The Supreme Court denied a hearing for Negro children who sought immediate admission to a white school in Old Fort, N. C. This left undisturbed a ruling of lower courts that the Negroes must exhaust administrative remedies provided by North Carolina's Pupil Enrollment Act before seeking relief in the Federal courts.

The difference appeared to be that Charlottesville and Arlington officials, in the words of Chief Justice John J. Parker of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, had manifested an "attitude of intransigence" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing segregation while North Carolina had set up a statutory procedure for determining the rights of Negroes to attend non-segregated schools.

Judge Parker noted that the question of whether the North Carolina procedure had been constitutionally applied was not before his court because the administrative remedy it provided had not been invoked.

Although decided separately, the issues in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases were substantially the same. Judge Parker said that they were:

¶Whether the suits should have been dismissed as suits against the state.

¶Whether the plaintiffs had failed to exhaust administrative remedies.

¶Whether there was abuse of discretion by the district courts in issuing the injunctive orders.

Defines the Actions

Judge Parker held that they were not suits against the state but actions "for the protection of individual rights under the Constitution by enjoining state officers and agencies from taking action beyond the scope of their legal powers."

Virginia argued that school boards in the state had been given corporate powers. Judge Parker said this was no reason why a school board should be exempt from restraint "from unconstitutional action."

"A state can act only through agents; and whether the agent be an individual officer or a corporate agency, it ceases to represent the state when it attempts to use state power in violation of the Constitution and may be enjoined from such unconstitutional action," Judge Parker declared.

In the Arlington case, particularly, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Attorney General of Virginia, said that the right of a Negro to attend a white school existed, under the Supreme Court's decision. But he said that the Negro child must show that he is fully qualified and desires to attend a particular school; must make these facts known to the school authorities and show that the school and his residence are so located geographically as to make his attendance practical.

There should be no finding of discrimination unless these factors were proved, Mr. Almond maintained. No such proof had been offered, he declared, and therefore the courts had "abused their discretion" in issuing orders restraining the school authorities from refusing admission to Negroes.

Judge Paul, in his decision, pointed out that the Supreme Court's ruling was more than two years old and said the school authorities had admitted that they had taken no steps to comply with it.

Judge Parker held that the school authorities had not admitted that they had taken no steps to comply with it.

Judge Parker held that the school authorities had not acted with the "deliberate speed" demanded by the Supreme Court and that Judge's Paul and Bryan had not abused their discretion in issuing injunctions against the continuation of racial discrimination.

In the North Carolina case Judge Parker also wrote the opinion. He said that "Federal courts should not condone dilatory tactics on the part of state officials in according to citizens of the United States their rights under the Constitution; but it is for the state to prescribe the administrative procedure to be followed so long as this does not violate constitutional requirements." He saw no such violation in the procedure provided by the North Carolina law.

He thus upheld the opinion of Judge Wilson Warlick of the Federal court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

The Supreme Court's order left undisturbed Judge Parker's rulings in all three of the cases.

Parents fighting placement

Afro-American
Testimony Md.
Sat. 4-13-57

RICHMOND

"We will not sign this paper."

This was the sentiment this week of Richmond parents whose children face expulsion from school if they (the parents) do not authorize the State Board of Pupil Placement to assign their children in to whatever school it designates.

Meetings sprang up all over the city as parents sought to evade signing the paper and still keep their children in school.

THE PUPIL Placement Board, created in the special session of the State Legislature last fall, issued the blanks last week through local school systems, for parents of new children in various schools to sign.

An estimated 6,000 blanks were sent out before the supply was exhausted. Children not "new" in the various schools were considered by the Pupil Placement Law to be "frozen" in their respective schools.

The law specified that school superintendents and boards were divested of their authority to place children — that authority being turned over to the board.

* * *

TYPICAL REASONS for the attitudes of the parents are given as:

("I'm not) going to sign away the constitutional rights of my children."

"The Pupil Placement Law has already been called unconstitutional. We (parents) can't give the board the authority to do what the Constitution doesn't authorize it to do."

"If the Pupil Placement Plan was legal, they wouldn't need the signatures of parents—they would just go ahead and place the children anyhow."

* * *

JOSEPH BLAND, executive secretary of the State Pupil Placement Board, was contacted Tuesday afternoon by the AFRO and asked why it was necessary for parents to sign the paper. The reply was:

"The state law requires that parents sign this application and they must conform to state law."

Q: "Why does the law require them to sign, if the law is valid, would it not be valid without their signatures?"

A: "It's not a question of validating the law, it's just a question of fulfilling a requirement. It's just something they have to do.

Q: "Why is it, then, necessary to threaten the children with expulsion if the parents do not sign the papers?"

A: "We've found that parents get papers a lot of times to sign and don't return them as they should. I guess this is just a way to get them to sign and return them."

Q: "Is there any remedy or hope for parents who do not sign the paper.?"

A: "Well, if they don't sign they just face action under the state's Compulsory Attendance Law."

Q: "What if they don't sign but still want their children in school?"

A: "You see, one requirement for a child to be in school is to sign this paper. If you don't sign the paper, then your child can't be in school."

Q: "How about the status of the Pupil Placement Law in terms of Judge Hoffman's January decision that the law was unconstitutional on its face?"

(A spokesman for the Pupil Placement Law contended that Judge Hoffman, constituting a one-man court, could not declare a state law unconstitutional. In his ruling however, the judge contended he had sufficient precedent to declare the law unconstitutional "on its face.")

A: "I'm not a lawyer, I don't want to answer that for publication."

MR. BLAND identified the members of the Pupil Placement Board as Beverly Randolph Jr., Richmond attorney; Andrew A. Farley, Danville newsman; and Hugh V. White, Nasemond County (Suffolk) school superintendent.

Contracted at his office, Mr. Randolph declined to discuss the matter.

"The whole thing's been in the papers," he said. "I don't have the thing we issued right here before me and I don't want to trust my memory on it.

"Call Mr. Bland he can tell you all about it."

Assignment Opposition Said Still Developing in Richmond

Washington D.C.
4-16-57

RICHMOND, April 15 (AP)—A group of Negro parents here have retained counsel to fight pupil assignment procedures in some of the city's public schools.

Lee 4-16-57

Their attorney, Oliver W. Hill, said he has advised the parents not to sign the assignment application forms being sent to them.

Hill said they are the parents of some 25 or 30 children living in scattered sections of the city and who are now enrolled. He said if the children are refused admission to school because their parents refuse to sign the forms he will seek court action.

The Pupil Placement Board was given authority to assign certain public school students in the State by the General Assembly last fall.

Integration: Slow Retreat

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Virginia's retreat before the forces of public school integration is still as slow and dogged as Lee's at Petersburg—and apparently just as hopeless.

Star 3-31-57

When the Supreme Court last week refused to review lower court decrees directing Arlington and Charlottesville to desegregate, State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., immediately threw into the breach Virginia's pupil placement law to stave off the final day. The law already has been declared unconstitutional by a Federal District Court, but the decision has been appealed to the United States Circuit Court.

It is not generally expected that the law will reach the decision stage of the Supreme Court before 1958—if, of course, the District Court decision is upheld in the Circuit Court.

P.23-A

Under the placement plan, a three-man board is empowered to authorize any pupil transfer. The law was written to permit continued segregation for reasons "other than race."

Upon hearing of the high court's refusal to review the decrees last week, Gov. Thomas B. Stanley repeated what he has said time and again: "Any integration in the public schools of Virginia will destroy our system of public education."

MR. SMOOT'S REVOLT

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Segregation Dispute Shakes the Byrd Camp

By MARY LOU WERNER

Virginia's Byrd organization is talking big about Democratic solidarity on the segregation front, but there are rumblings of a revolution in staid old Alexandria.

1,224

The last corner of conservatism in Northern Virginia is the scene of a lively House of Delegates campaign, with a once-loyal Byrd disciple in the forefront of a fight against the determined segregation stand taken by the Old Dominion's senior Senator and his cronies.

Sun. 3-31-57

The renegade Democratic campaigner is Albert A. Smoot. On segregation, his platform sounds as though it might have been written by Republican State Senator Ted Dalton.

Certainly, the State's Democratic leadership is accustomed to noisy opposition from North-side party members—but it doesn't usually come from people like Mr. Smoot. He is an Alexandria businessman, former vice mayor and son of a former mayor.

This is the same Mr. Smoot who led Gov. Stanley's campaign in Alexandria two years ago. That was the year State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington also sought the nomination. Campaign leaders for Gov. Stanley weren't easy to find in the Arlington Senator's backyard.

Four years ago, Mr. Smoot managed the Alexandria campaign of the mighty man himself, Senator Byrd. Traditionally, he has stood with Senator Byrd, Gov. Stanley and company on the side of conservative democracy in Virginia.

Still an Admirer

In a speech last week, Mr. Smoot commented that he still admired and respected the Berryville apple grower's fiscal views. But the school segregation issue finds Mr. Smoot in the camp of the enemy.

Like Senator Dalton, who is the Republican's favorite choice for Governor, Mr. Smoot advocates a locally administered pupil assignment plan which could result in the admission of some Negro students to white schools. He believes in this way the State can in large measure preserve its customs, and at the same time keep the public schools open.

This approach got a shot in the arm last week when the United States Supreme Court refused to review a segregation case arising in Old Fort, N. C., leaving intact a lower court decree which held that North Carolina's placement plan is constitutional on its face. The North Carolina plan is locally administered, like the program advocated by Mr. Smoot, and there is no fund cut-off legislation in the Tar Heel State like there is in Virginia.

Virginia's placement plan already has been held unconstitutional on its face in a lower court ruling—principally because of the school fund cut-off that automatically occurs whenever integration takes place.

Mr. Smoot is aware that his position on segregation is akin to that of the man the Republicans want to run for Governor. But he isn't the first of the party faithful to rebel in Alexandria. His close friend, State Senator Armistead Boothe, cosponsored local pupil placement legislation with Senator Dalton at the last General Assembly, and has been a leader in advocating that approach to the segregation issue.

Opposes Zealous Segregationist

The man Mr. Smoot is out to defeat in the Democratic primary is the incumbent, Delegate James M. Thomson.

Compared with Mr. Smoot, the incumbent is a real freshman in the Byrd clan. But he has more than compensated for his brief tenure by his zeal for the defiant segregation stand Virginia has taken.

He voted for every bill in the Governor's legislative package to prevent any integration—including the fund cut-off legislation. He sponsored one of the two investigative committees created by the General Assembly to study racial activities and is its chairman.

He is forthright about his determination to fight forever to prevent integration, and bluntly has told "integrationists" to vote for Mr. Smoot.

By Gov. Stanley's definition, Senator Dalton and Mr. Smoot are integrationists. He says the label fits anyone willing to accept the slightest degree of integration.

No one expects the Byrd organization to crumble overnight—least of all in this election year when so much has been done to arouse Virginia's segregation-minded voters. But the revolt of Mr. Smoot indicates that all is not well.

Albert A. Smoot
A note of discord.

Norfolk to Resist

NORFOLK, Va., March 18 (AP)—Norfolk school officials, attorneys, state legislators and councilmen have agreed on a plan of "operations as usual" for the city's public schools.

Washington Times Herald

At a meeting late last week, it was decided that a plan for integration in the schools will be sought only if there is no other alternative. Meantime, all legal recourses will be employed against a Federal District Court order calling for desegregation of the city's schools starting in September.

The city's General Assembly delegation warned against any formal planning "at this time" that would give the impression Norfolk is ready to integrate. "To consider any moves now," said one legislator, "would touch off a statewide effort to stop Norfolk."

Neff Labels Integration Schools' Greatest Danger

Post + Times Herald P. 11-B
Wed. 4-17-57

ROANOKE, Va., April 16 (AP)—William N. Neff, of Abdingdon, President of the State Board of Education, today labeled the segregation issue "the greatest danger to Virginia's school system."

Washington, D.C.

Neff addressed the annual conference here of the Division Superintendents of Virginia.

"The great majority of our people, I believe," Neff said, "are strongly opposed to integration of schools. We can only hope that Federal judges will give due consideration to this massive and deep-seated opposition to any mixing of the races."

areas of small colored population this is not felt to be a problem of sufficient importance to justify closing schools."

Neff said patience and respect for opinions of others must be evidenced.

Virginia Briefs

Post-B

1500 Applications Are Processed By State's Pupil Placement Board

Post + Times Herald Fri. 4-5-57

Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, April 4—The State Pupil Placement Board approved today 1500 applications from parents for placement of pupils in Virginia public schools.

This formality was the first such action since the board came into being in late Sep-

tember. Local school boards since then had made temporary placements and the applications approved today continued those placements, with one exception.

The board said the exception involved a white child and did not concern the question of segregation.

In other actions, the board approved the rental of new quarters and employment of two additional persons.

The placement applications approved today represented approximately half those received thus far by the board and came from approximately 25 school divisions scattered over the state.

The placement act is part of the no-integration program enacted by the Assembly last September.

Differences of opinion exist, however, Neff said, as to how far to go in injuring the schools to prevent any integration.

"Many do not agree," he said, "to the definition of integration as the admission of one or a few colored children in a predominantly white school. In

Ask high court speed integration

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 3-23-57

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Supreme Court was called upon Monday to urge the school officials of Arlington County and Charlottesville, Va., to take immediate steps leading to the elimination of segregation in the public schools of those areas.

The request was made in two separate briefs filed by attorneys for Clarissa S. Thompson of Arlington County and Doris Marie Allen of Charlottesville.

In the opposition brief filed Monday, NAACP attorneys contended that the high court had already found "that the solution of the problems incidental to desegregation must not diminish the constitutional rights involved."

And it has stated that schools must make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with the May 17, 1954 desegregation ruling.

* * *

IT FURTHER contended that "The burden rests upon the defendants (school officials) to establish that such (additional) time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date."

The Arlington County brief contended that the right to be educated in public schools should be determined by criteria other than race.

It further asserted that students should enjoy "their constitutional privilege to freedom from racial classifications and distinctions in assignments to schools and classes."

"Once race is eliminated as a factor determinitive of the school a pupil is to attend, the constitutional issue is resolved . . ." it said.

* * *

FOR THESE reasons the attorneys urged the high court to deny petitioners "a writ of certiorari" in these cases.

The NAACP attorneys representing pupils in the Arlington case are Edwin C. Brown, Oliver W. Hill, Robert L. Carter, Thurgood Marshall and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd.

The same attorneys, with the exception of Brown, are representing pupils in the Charlottesville case with additional counsel of Martin A. Martin, Roland D. Ealey and S. W. Tucker.

VIRGINIA CLERGY AID INTEGRATION

Times P. 39-C Wed. 4-3-57

Limited Survey Shows Many Worshipers Protest, but Later Support Pastors

New York

STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

A Southern clergyman who works actively for racial integration may keep the support of his congregation in the long run, a study of Protestant clergymen in Virginia has indicated.

The survey found that working for integration provoked death threats and other unpleasantness, including withdrawals of congregation members and of pledges of money. But after a few months, it was found, the money and members usually flow back to the church.

Details of the study, believed to the be first of its kind, were learned yesterday. It was conducted by Dr. James H. Fox, a sociologist at the American University in Washington, under a grant of $3,000 from the Fund for the Republic. It was instigated by churchmen, who believe it will be of considerable help in planning to meet racial problems.

The study was intensive rather than extensive. It was made by Dr. Fox last summer in the Alexandria, Arlington, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke areas. In each place he interviewed clergymen.

Virginia Plan Is Key

To pin down the responses to the general integration matter, a specific issue was chosen—the Gray Plan. That is a Virginia program for pupil assignments and tuition grants for "private" schools. It is one of the measures Virginia adopted to avoid the Supreme Court order to desegregate schools.

The study was made "to determine the factors encouraging or inhibiting the clergy in taking a public stand" on the plan. It also explored what happened to them as a result of their stand.

Twenty-nine who worked in some way against the plan and for integration were threatened from within and without their congregations. Members withdrew from churches and some cancelled pledges, or wrote across them "if this church ever becomes integrated, this pledge is void." Some clergymen were ostracized. A few, not included in the research, were "sent packing."

But after the initial storm was weathered, pledges were renewed and the angry members repented and returned in a month or two. In one case, however, a group set up its own church.

Clergy Groups Aid

Local ministerial associations, often thought to be a relatively "impotent" level of clergy activity, were found to be the greatest source of strength to integrationists. They often persuaded clergymen who had planned to do nothing to work instead for integration.

The survey indicated that a clergyman's denomination was not a "significant factor" in determining his stand. Included in the study were thirty-six clergymen—twelve Protestant Episcopal, ten Methodists, four Presbyterians, three Baptists and seven not classified.

Age, length of service and length of time in Virginia also were found to be relatively insignificant factors. The size of a congregation, however, was a factor.

"The ministers of the congregations larger than 1,000 tend to be more cautious than those of smaller groups," the report said.

Among the clergymen interviewed, fifteen were found to exemplify the active, or prophetic stand. They spoke and worked publicly against the Gray Plan and strongly favored integration.

Fourteen were termed cautious. They generally favored integration, but did not speak publicly for it. Instead, they talked to small groups and set examples of inter-racial Christian fellowship.

Seven clergymen were classified as "inactive." They did nothing and generally opposed the mixing of the races. However, they as well as the others all said integration was inevitable.

Had Members' Support

All the clergymen who took an active role felt that a majority—sometimes only a bare majority—of their congregations were behind them.

The cautious clergymen felt that a majority in their congregations opposed them. They worked quietly and were not sure whether the issue was primarily moral or political.

Many said they were trying to ease tensions within their congregations before taking leadership toward acceptance of integration. They generally agreed that integration should come step by step.

Inactive clergymen were generally supported by their congregations in their acceptance of segregation. They saw the issue as political. There were some suggestions that the "purity of the white race" should be preserved, and occasional imputations that the prophetic clergymen might have been influenced by communism.

Virginia Stands Pat

Newsweek P. 32

Of all the Southern states, Virginia has the most intricate strategy to combat the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Virginia has only a slim hope of ultimate victory, but it hopes to delay integration for years, if not for decades, by fighting delaying action after delaying action, falling back from one prepared position to another. The legislature, in a special session last September, passed sixteen anti-integration bills. As soon as the Supreme Court declares one unconstitutional, Virginia plans to put the next into effect.

New York Mon. 4-8-57

Last week, Virginia started the first of the delaying actions. The Supreme Court unanimously refused to review a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordering integration in Arlington County and Charlottesville. Promptly Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. warned the Arlington and Charlottesville school boards that under the pupil-assignment law, one of the sixteen, they still cannot integrate. This law strips local school boards of authority to decide which school a child shall attend. It gives that power to a three-man commission whose members were chosen partly because they are fervent segregationalists.

If the Supreme Court holds the pupil-assignment law unconstitutional (a U.S. district judge already has ruled it is), the governor can then personally take over operation of the schools, keeping them segregated, and challenge the Federal government to put a governor in jail. A last-ditch law authorizes the state to cut off financial aid to any school district the moment it begins integration.

Leading Virginia attorneys agree that all sixteen of the delaying-action laws eventually will be declared unconstitutional—but, they point out, eventually can be a long time away.

Boatwright Body Hears Petitioner

Post & Times Herald P. 2-B Thurs. 5-16-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 15 (AP)—A witness testifying before the Boatwright Committee in a closed session here today said he did not know he was signing a petition to bring a suit against the city School Board.

Robert L. Drakeford, a waiter, told a reporter after testifying before the Committee, that he was told he was signing his name to a list of Negro parents who had children eligible for school.

He said he did not know he was authorizing attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to list him as a plaintiff in the Charlottesville school desegregation case last year.

The Boatwright Committee, officially titled the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, is headed by Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham. It was set up in the General Assembly last fall to investigate whether desegregation cases had been stirred up and financed by persons not directly involved.

Today's sessions here mark the first time the Committee has traveled outside Richmond to question Negro parents involved in any of the desegregation lawsuits brought in Federal courts against local school boards in Virginia. Fifteen persons, most of them plaintiffs in the Charlottesville school desegregation case here last July, were under subpena order to appear before the Committee here today.

Byrd Racial Views Make Pawns Of School Children, Dalton Says

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Sun. 3-24-57

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, March 23—Republican Ted Dalton, waded boldly into touchy territory ftoday with a two-fisted attack on the unyeilding racial stand of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) and the Byrd organization, Virginia's dominant Democratic power.

The Byrd organization was calling on the state's 800,000 school children to bear the brunt of the school desegregation battle, when it threatened to close schools, Dalton charged.

Such "feeble, unthinking" resistance is not resistance but surrender of public education, he said, and "makes hostages out of the little children of Virginia."

He lumped the Byrd organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People together for "performing a disservice to Virginians by stirring up this racial problem."

Dalton's forthright stand on the emotional issue surprised many members of his party and the Byrd organization. Observers felt the Republicans would have a hard enough time making headway in tthe forthcoming gubernatorial campaign without opening the door to a group on the racial problem.

But Dalton said Virginians will have to face the issue "and for one stand ready to speak my mind on the subject."

He made his remarks to members of the Republican State Central Committee in a strategy session. In preliminary comments, he told Republican leaders he still was undecided whether to run for Governor, adding "the chances are I will not do so."

Dalton, state senator from Radford, came close to defeating Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the Byrd organization candidate in 1953.

Dalton virtually eliminated himself from appointment to the Federal District Court in western Virginia by stating a judge should remove himself from the controversy of politics. He added:

"I am not satisfied that I am ready to seek a more peaceful pursuit."

Dalton made it clear he personally preferred segregated schools.

"But it is folly for us to be deluding our people into believing that we are going to get that court to change its decision," he said. "What we need to be doing is to help work out an intelligent approach that will meet the situation in our schools by keeping the white schools as white as possible under law and order—but by all means to keep the public schools open."

Dalton flatly denied Byrd's contention that most Virginia communities would choose no schools rather than desegregation.

Dalton said a pupil assignmen program, which he and Democratic State Sen. Armistead Boothe of Alexandria twice sponsored unsuccessfully, is the only solution "to keep the white schools white under law and order but keep the public schools."

Arlington Candidate Puts Spotlight on Segregation

Star Fri. 5-3-57 P. 3-B
Washington D.C.

The school segregation controversy was assured a place in Arlington's Democratic primary campaign for the House of Delegates last night as one of the five candidates attacked integration as a "Communist Pary dream."

Miss Bety A. Thompson, a newcomer to politics, pitched her campaign squarely on the anti-integration issue in a talk to the Democratic Club of Arlington.

The club also heard the other four Democratic candidates seeking nominations in the July 9 primary for Arlington's three seats in the House of Delegates. They are Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone, Harrison Mann, and William Winston ,all incumbents, and Thomas A. Broyhill.

Miss Thompson, an attorney, said the school-segregation issue is not a "safe" one but is "uppermost in the minds of Arlington County citizens today."

The "clamor" to integrate Arlington schools, Miss Thompson declared, is "a cancer on our body politic." Reading from what she said was a work published in 1912 by "an English Communist" she charged that integration is "a Communist Party dream (which) has become a stark reality just across the Potomac."

Attended Arlington Schools

Miss Thompson said she is "perhaps" the only candidate educated in Arlington public schools. "You can well understand," she declared, "that my interest in and concern for the future welfare of the public schools of Arlington rests on a higher plane than the pseudo-interest and concern of a social welfare worker or international 'do-gooder'."

Miss Thompson denied to a reporter that she was referring to anyone in particular. Mrs. Stone has been an active member of the General Assembly's Welfare Committee and a frequent speaker at gatherings of welfare workers.

Mrs. Stone, seeking her third term as a delegate, attacked the anti-integration legislation passed last year by a special session of the General Assembly as a "Rube Goldberg legislative contraption, erected as a barrier." The special session, she declared, was "heartbreaking, expensive and futile."

The legislation, strongly backed by Gov. Stanley, among other things would deny State funds to localities which integrate their schools.

Mrs. Stone predicted eventual adoption of a "more flexible" solution to the school problem, "possibly with the use of a pupil assignment plan."

Mr. Mann, predicting a "tax crisis" will dominate the next two sessions of the General Assembly, said Virginia is "moving toward adoption" of a sales tax.

Explains Opposition

He has opposed a sales tax, Mr. Mann explained, because proposed versions of it have unfairly benefited rural areas at the expense of urban sections.

A sales tax, he declared, should be enacted in place of some other tax, and only after collection of existing taxes has been tightened.

Mr. Mann promised to work for repeal of "Virginia's antiquated distribution laws" for widows. Specifically he attacked the provision that a widow must pay an inheritance tax on property unless she can produce receipts to prove she owned it jointly with her husband.

Mr. Winston, the third incumbent, called for a "more equitable" distribution of highway funds to the densely traveled Northern Virginia area.

He said the new May 1 date for collecting the income taxes has resulted in a $48.5 million "windfall" for the State to make needed repairs and additions to schools, hospitals and other facilities.

Mr. Broyhill called for an end to the price-fixing powers of the Virginia Milk Commission. The commission, he said, is "a product of the depression (which) has outlived its usefulness."

Mr. Broyhill suggested a proposed mental hospital for Northern Virginia be built in conjunctio nwith an existing local hospital.

Educational Swin

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57 P. 8
Norfolk, Va.

FOR MORE than a quarter of a century, the United States has been wrestling with a shift in the methods and objectives of public school education. So-called "progressive" education has been in the ascendancy, and the emphasis has been less on training in subject matter than on producing happy, well-adjusted citizens.

Now there seems to be a growing movement back toward more emphasis on mastering fundamentals, and toward better discipline. If the pendulum is not allowed to swing too far, this will be a healthy trend.

The idea of turning out young people who are happy and well adjusted to society is basically a good one. But more and more educators and parents have reached the conclusion, in recent years, that over-emphasizing "adjustment" at the expense of sound discipline and training is good neither for the individual pupil nor for society as a whole. There has been increasing dissent, sparked by sharp controversy over Junior's grasp of subject matter and his ability to read and spell.

The subject is complex. The argument cannot be resolved decisively one way or another simply by balancing out what the various groups say.

The old system of rigid drilling and of strict discipline backed by the rod does not fully meet the requirements of our day. Yet it had certain merits which should be preserved. By the same token, "progressive" education that strives toward pupil adjustment, and to some extent plays down the importance of fundamentals, has both good and bad things about it. The minority, and disadvantaged economic groups have not done well under the "progressive" system. That is generally agreed.

Educators must rise above vitriolic defense of this or that view. If they will think solely in terms of what is best for the pupil, we can evolve a system of education that welds the best elements of all systems that have gone before.

Virginia Pupil Placement Law Held Invalid By Federal Judge

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Sat. 1-12-57

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11 (AP) — Virginia's pupil placement law, designed to maintain the state's traditional system of racially segregated schools, is "unconstitutional on its face," U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled today.

The placement plan, enacted by the State Legislature last year as part of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's "no integration anywhere" program for public schools, provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools by a three-member board. The board's rulings may be appealed to the governor and to the state courts. State funds would be withheld from any integrated schools.

In a 12,000-word opinion, Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Virginia to keep the races in separate schools, and said: "The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in t schools.

Hoffman's opinion was contained in a ruling that denied state motions to dismiss desegregation suits against the city school boards of Norfolk and Newport News. At a hearing on these motions in November, state and local authorities had aruged the pupil placement plan provided administrative remedies which should be exhausted before Negro plaintiffs turn to the federal courts.

Desegregation Suits.

The desegretation suits will be tried in Hoffman's courts in Febuary. His opinion today made it clear the state will have to seek means other than the pupil placement plan if it is to maintain segregated schools.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., said "of course we'll appeal" if Hoffman's final decision in February is returned for the plaintiffs.

Hoffman said in his opinion the legislation setting up the pupil placement plan "is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . where it is declared 'the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional' and 'all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle.' "

Governor's Suggestion.

Hoffman's opinion said "Manifestly, the governor of Virginia has suggested that there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be.

"The question remains: Has Virginia now enacted constitutional act which is non-discriminatory in nature and hence not in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court. . ?

"I must answer this question in the negative as it is my firm conviction that Chapter 70, known as the pupil placement plan, is unconstitutional on its face."

Hoffman said nothing in his ruling should be construed as granting automatically to the plaintiffs a right to enter schools of their choice. A local school board, e said, may pass on individual applications for transfers and as long as "discrimination solely by reason of race does not appear, tere is no inherent right of any child to attend any particular school in which children of another race are in attendance."

But as long as the school boards maintain an announced policy refusing to consider the applications separately and take no steps toward removing the requirements of segregation in the schools, there appears to be nothing any court may do other than to enjoin the violation of constitutional rights in the operation of schools by the authorities and, in the event of continued violation, proceed by way of contempt."

Virginia's three-man placement board would in theory assign pupils to schools for reasons other than race or color and would consider health, welfare, aptitudes and sociological, psychological and similar "intangible social-scientific factors."

Hoffman's opinion rejected the state's contention a three-judge federal court should be convened.

"There is abundant authority," he said, "to support the view that only a single judge is required to determine these motions to dismiss. . . The mere fact that the issues involve the delicate question of racial problems affords no reason for ordering a three-judge court."

School officials in Norfolk and Newport News declined comment on Hoffman's action.

Court Edict Is Upheld in Arlington School Case

Post + Times Herald P.1 Tues. 1-8-57 Washington, D.C.

Desegregation — Dates Are Set; Placement Law Test Expected Now

Text of decision, Page A12

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld school desegregation decisions against Arlington and Charlottesville yesterday and cleared the way for an early test of Virginia's new pupil placement law.

The three-judge court handed down its decision in Richmond. By affirming lower court decisions, the appeals court ruled, in effect, that Arlington must take steps toward desegregation in elementary schools by Jan. 31 and in high school by next September.

In Charlottesville, desegregation must begin in all grades at once. The decision ordered the school boards to stop assigning pupils according to race, but did not order integration.

A petition for a review of the decision by the Supreme Court could postpone desegregation and such action by the Commonwealth appears likely.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., however, said he would study the appeals court decision and confer with school board attorneys before deciding whether to appeal.

The appeals court decision was unanimous and written by Chief Judge John J. Parker of South Carolina.

He noted Virginia contended the Negro pupils involved in the suits had not actually applied for admission to white schools and were not entitled to relief until they had applied and were refused admission.

"The answer is that in view of the announced policy of the respective school boards any such application to a school other than a segregated school maintained for colored people would have been futile; and equity does not require the doing of a vain thing as a condition for relief," wrote Judge Parker.

He also noted the school boards had taken no steps toward desegregating schools since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, despite repeated demands, stating:

"This was not 'deliberate speed' in complying with the law as laid down by the Supreme Court but was clear manifestation of an attitude of intransigence . . ."

The lower court decrees were handed down on July 31 by Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan in the Arlington case and on July 12 by Judge John Paul in the Charlottesville case.

"The decrees here," wrote Judge Parker, "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

Post + Times Herald P.1

The decision did not involve directly the State's new assignment plan, which has taken over the assignment of pupils from the local school boards and the district superintendents. The Arlington and Charlottesville cases were decided in lower court before the General Assembly enacted the new law, part of an anti-integration program, in September.

But the new placement law has been made a part of desegregation cases in Norfolk, Newport News and Prince Edward County. The State also made the same points in those cases it made in the Charlottesville and Arlington suits.

Opens Way To Test

Judge Walter E. Hoffman decided to wait until the appeals court ruled on those points before considering the legality of the new law in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. Judge Sterling Hutcheson did the same thing in the Prince Edward case.

Thus, the appeals court decision yesterday clears the way for early decisions on the legality of the pupil placement law.

Last Nov. 17, Judge Hoffman after hearing arguments on the pupil placement law, said: "If I had to rule on it today, I would throw it out the window."

The apeals court decision in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases surprised few people. But school officials in the two communities had no comment.

Emergency school board sessions to discuss the impact of the ruling will be held in the next few days.

Contempt Possibility

Unless the State and school boards appeal to the Supreme Court, the local School Boards will be caught in a dilemma. A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which argued the suits, said the Arlington Negro pupils involved undoubtedly will apply to the nearest school for admission at the beginning of the February term.

If the school officials admit them, State funds automatically will be cut off as provided in an amendment to the appropriations act by the General Assembly. The new State Pupil Placement Board, however, could reassign the students—and face possible contempt of court action.

Under State law, the State Pupil Placement Board must assign pupils to maintain an "efficient" school system, and "efficient" is defined as meaning segregated.

A meeting of the Placement Board is scheduled for Jan. 9.

Members of the Attorney General's office said they feel any contempt action now would be brought against the State Pupil Placement Board, rather than the local school boards which have no final authority in assignments.

The appeals court mandate—official notification of the decision which is sent to the lower court—will not be issued until Jan. 31.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, who has led Virginia's anti-integration stand, received a copy of the decision but said he would have no immediate comment.

Arlington's Negro student population is about 6 per cent of its total public school students Charlottesville, 23 per cent; Norfolk, 35 per cent; Newport News, 50 per cent and Prince Edward, 56 per cent.

Stanley Group Takes Over

Local School Boards Lose Pupil Assignment Powers

Journal and Guide Sat. 1-12-57 p. 21

Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note:—The 130 separate public school boards in Virginia received Wednesday of this week their orders from the Pupil Placement Board under the Stanley Segregation Plan. The telegram from the placement board, and Superintendent Brewbaker's implementing directive to principals are published below.

Until the United States Supreme Court decides the legality of the Stanley laws, already in District Court in the Norfolk and Newport News cases, the 700,000 school children in the State will be placed and replaced by the Nansemond County Superintendent of Schools, a Danville (Va.) newspaper publisher, and a Richmond lawyer.)

The wire from the Placement Board at Room No. 3 in the State Capitol building says:

"Under provisions of Chapter 70, Acts of Assembly, extra session of 1956, effective Dec. 29, 1956, the power of enrollment or placement of pupils in all public schools of Virginia is vested in the Pupil Placement Board. The local school boards and division superintendents are devested of all such powers.

"Within a reasonable time you will be furnished a supply of application forms, placement forms and such other forms and instructions as may be necessary for the proper administration of the act. In the interim, and pending official placement by the Pupil Placement Board, under terms of said statute and such regulations as may be promulgated, the pupils who may be entitled to be placed in school under Section 4 of said act, may, in the discretion of the school board and division superintendent and in conformity with your practices, be permitted to attend school on a temporary basis, subject to placement by this board.

"You will please make proper distribution and publication of this notice."

• • •

THE MEMO from the superintendent's office accompanying the wire copy advises principals that:

"To comply with the attached directive from the Pupil Placement Board appointed by the Governor, it will be necessary to have available for use at any time a complete list of all pupils withdrawing or enrolling in Norfolk city schools."

The information that is needed for withdrawing students includes the date of withdrawal, name in full, address, new address, reason for withdrawal and school transferred to (if any). For new enrollees, the information that principals must have on hand is the date enrolled, name in full, previous address, previous address at other school, last school attended and reason for leaving.

Virginia Pupil Plan 'Unconstitutional'

Courier-Journal

Norfolk, Jan. 11 (AP)—Virginia's pupil placement law, designed to maintain the State's traditional system of racially segregated schools, is "unconstitutional on its face," United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled today.

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In a 12,000-word opinion, Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Virginia to keep the races in separate schools, and said "the pattern is plain" that the Legislature adopted procedures to defeat the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

Louisville Ky.

Motions To Dismiss Are Denied

Hoffman's opinion was contained in a ruling that denied State motions to dismiss desegregation suits against the City school boards of Norfolk and Newport News. At a hearing on these motions in November, State and local authorities had argued the pupil-placement plan provided administrative remedies which should be exhausted before Negro plaintiffs turn to the federal courts.

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Sat. 1-12-57

Hoffman said in his opinion the legislation setting up the public-placement plan "is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . where it is declared 'the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional' and 'all provisions of U. S., State, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle."

Tell Va. Schools To Desegregate

Lynchburg P. 1

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — The Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week directed Charlottesville and Arlington counties to desegregate their public schools.

Chronicle

The ruling upheld earlier lower court decisions calling for desegregation by specified dates.

Sat. 1-12-57

Unless an appeal is made to the U. S. Supreme court, the two cities would be obliged to begin school desegregation — Charlotteville immediately and Arlington by January.

Both Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, jr., declined "at this time" to say if they would bring the case before the high court.

The district court was acting on a two year old Supreme court order that Negro leaders claimed the local school boards had done nothing about.

On July 31 a district court ordered all elementary schools in Arlington county desegregated by the end of January, and desegregation of junior and senior high schools by next September.

Sat. 1-12-57

On July 12, the Charlottesville school board was ordered by Fed. Judge John Paul to begin to plan for school desegregation during the past fall. A delay had been granted, however, last August in order to allow the appeal to a higher court.

Negro leaders said the state was not proceeding with "deliberate speed to desegregate as the Supreme court had ordered."

While upholding the Negro protest, the Appeals court, in an opinion written by Judge John J. Parker, said the move was not deliberate "but was a clear manifestation of an attitude of intransigence which justified the issuance of the injunction."

He said it was the school authorities' "obligation under the law" to carry out the integration program.

Virginia Law, Like Southern Pattern, Ruled Invalid

Daily World Sun. 2-14-57

Atlanta Ga.

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Saturday declared Virginia's pupil placement law unconstitutional. This law has been passed by many Southern States as a means of circumventing the integration of races in public schools.

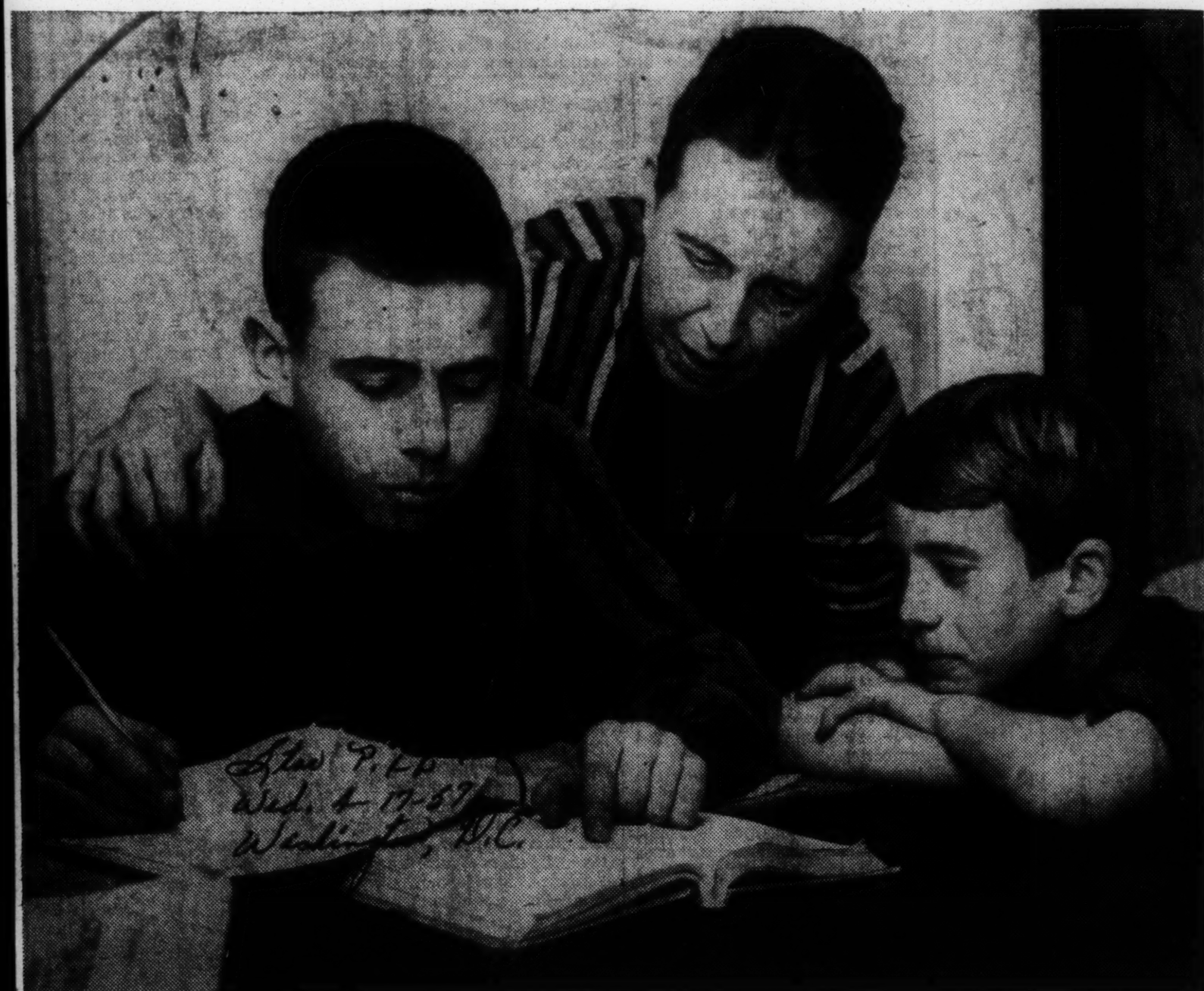
The court, handing down its option in Richmond, declared that the law leaves Negroes without legal recourse because of Virginia's unique package plan which would close the schools and withdrew state funds upon integration.

The decision was rendered in desegregation suits against the school systems of Newport News, and Norfolk. In each case, U. S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered the cities to end segregation in schools by August 15.

APPEAL INDICATED

Attorneys for the school board have indicated an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court on the ruling, and have asked the Circuit Court to stay its mandate.

The court said that Virginia's pupil placement law "furnishes no adequate remedy to the plaintiffs because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation ..... and because of the act which provides for the closing of schools and withdrawal of state funds upon any departure from this policy in the schools."



FIGURES IN VIRGINIA SCHOOL FIGHT—Mrs. Theo T. De Febio helps her 14-year-old son Teddy figure some banking problems in his homework while 9-year-old Nicky, who has been put out of school in a student placement controversy, watches. —Star Staff Photo by John Horan.

Fairfax School Ousts Boy, 9, in Placement Row

Star P.1
Wed. 4-17-57
Washington, D.C.

Mother of 2 Refuses To Sign Applications Under Virginia Law

By MARY LOU WERNER

A 9-year-old boy has been dismissed from Hollin Hall Elementary School in Fairfax County because his mother refused to fill out one of Virginia's new pupil placement applications.

The dismissed boy's older brother is due to be ousted from Mount Vernon High School on Friday for the same reason.

Center of Virginia's first pupil placement controversy to result in school expulsion are Nicky De Febio, who was the Hollin Hall student, and his 14-year-old brother Teddy.

They are the same De Febio brothers who were taken away from their parents in North Carolina six years ago because the parents refused to send them to public schools.

Returned Two Years Ago

They were returned to their parents two years ago, and in January were brought by their mother, Mrs. Theo T. De Febio, to live in a little cottage on the banks of the Potomac River at Wellington in Fairfax County.

Mrs. De Febio, a Smith College graduate who drives a taxicab in Washington to support the two boys and a younger son, Carl, said she was anxious for her children to remain in Fairfax County schools but would not sign the placement applications.

She enrolled the boys in Fairfax schools on January 18. That was two weeks after Virginia's new placement law took effect, requiring all new students entering the school system to fill out assignment applications.

Law Adopted Last Fall

This is part of the legislation Virginia adopted last fall to preserve segregated schools. There is no mention of race on the placement application, but if any integration occurs State funds automatically are withheld from the school system involved.

A three-member placement board appointed by Gov. Stanley makes all student assignments under the new law.

Last month the placement board approved a regulation specifying that the application blanks must be filled in and returned within 15 days after parents receive them. If the blanks are not returned by the deadline, the students are not eligible to remain in school.

The parents of 26 Negro students in Richmond have announced their intention to ignore the placement applications and precipitate a court test of the law. So far, their children have not been sent home from school, however.

Sent Home Last Week

The Fairfax County chool board office said Nicky was sent home from school last Thursday after his mother had been given 15 days to fill out the assignment application. Teddy, who receiveid his application later, is due to be dropped from Mount Vernon High unless his application is returned by Friday.

Mrs. De Febio said her refusal to return the application blanks "is a matter of conscience and morals — the purpose of this placement program is to deny a segment of the American population the right to equal education."

She calls herself an integrationist, but says she does not belong to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "or any other organization for that matter—Iam anti-organization."

Objects To Pressure

"I didn't object to putting my sons into segregated schools," she declared, "but I object to being pressured by the South into going along with their views —and that's what they were trying to do by telling me I had to sign those papers."

Mrs. DeFebio said she did not seek to impose her views on anyone else, and wanted the same treatment in return.

She also called the placement application "arbitrary and capricious — I believe that's the proper legal definition" because they asked the same information she had supplied when the boys first were placed in school.

"Even people who believe in segregation ought to get excited about this placement law," said Mrs. De Febio. "If they say assignments aren't made by race, perhaps they'll make them according to economic standing—it's conceivable they might refuse to let my sons attend a certain school because I'm a taxicab driver."

North Carolina Challenge

Mrs. De Febio and her husband, Frank, refused to register their children in North Carolina schools because they wanted to teach them at home. Their challenge of the State's compulsory attendance law won national attention. The State Supreme Court finally upheld the welfare department's right to take the children away from their parents, and they remained in the welfare department's care until 1954.

Mrs. DeFebio said the children were returned to her after she agreed to see that they attended school.

"I admit now that they should go to school, and I want them to stay in school," said Mrs. DeFebio. "I can't work and educate them, too."

She said she was pleased with the education her boys were getting in Fairfax County schools.

Hits 'Emphasis on Parties'

"There are still some things I object to in public schools," she commented. "One trouble is the emphasis on parties and getting along in crowds. I believe children also need training in how to get along with themselves. But these are things I can teach the boys at home."

Nicky liked school and was fond of his teacher. He keeps busy around the house and in the garden the boys have planted, but he would like to re-

turn to class.

Mrs. DeFebio said she stopped by a county branch library yesterday and tried to check out books used by Nicky's fourth-grade class.

"The librarian told me the school superintendent didn't let them keep school books because some parents are too anxious to push their children ahead," she declared.

A spokesman for the school board office said they knew of no such regulation, but acknowledged that Mrs. DeFebio had been required to turn in Nicky's school books.

Teddy also likes school. He started poring over his homework as soon as he returned home from school yesterday.

"Too Much Homework"

"We have too much homework, but I do want to stay in school," said Teddy. He particularly enjoys science.

Mrs. De Febio said: "Teddy takes care of the younger boys at night while I work. We all help each other in this family. On Saturdays we shop together at the K Street Market in Washington. We went to the Shrine Circus together last Saturday."

Mrs. De Febio is not sure what to do next to get her sons back in school, or what might be done to her.

She had planned to keep the boys here with her until summer vacation, when she is going to send them back to North Carolina to stay with their father. Mr. DeFebio is still living in an old lighthouse on the coast of North Carolina. Mrs. DeFebio lives here because she can better earn a living driving a taxicab in Washington, she said.

Mrs. DeFebio said her husband served a prison term during World War II because he refused to go into the service. She said she and her husband both were conscientious objectors.

Prejudice First?

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

The case of the De Febio children in Fairfax County affords a real test of whether Governor Stanley's administration believes in the public schools. Mrs. Theo De Febio has refused to sign the pupil placements applications required for new students in Virginia under the elaborate Stanley plan for evading the Supreme Court school desegregation decision. (There are ways in which a pupil assignment plan could be carried out constitutionally, as in North Carolina; but the Stanley plan does not afford one of them.) For Mrs. De Febio's qualms of conscience one of her children already has been expelled and another may be expelled shortly. This seems a particularly heartless example of a penalty wreaked on the child for the conviction of the parent.

But there is a deeper consideration as the matter is referred to Richmond. The issue actually is between compliance with the Stanley plan and compliance with Virginia's compulsory attendance law. Mrs. De Febio scarcely can be prosecuted under the compulsory attendance law, as Fairfax Commonwealth's Attorney Robert Fitzgerald has acknowledged, when she wants her children to go to school. What then is to yield? Is the compulsory attendance law to be evaded so as to carry out the Stanley plan—which was cynically advertised as a device to keep the public schools open? If so it will be clear proof that Governor Stanley values prejudice above public education.

Arlington Schools Hit Segregation Threat

Star Fri. 5-10-57 Washington, D.C.

Arlington Is Told Integration Will Close Schools

Star P. 1 Thurs. 5-9-57 Washington, D.C.

Stanley Says State Will Invoke Law Against 2 Cities

RICHMOND, May 9 (Special).—Gov. Stanley yesterday cautioned Arlington and Charlottesville to maintain segregated schools, or the State will invoke new legislation automatically closing integrated schools and withdrawing financial support.

His comments at a press conference were the first on the Arlington and Charlottesville situations since the Supreme Court upheld lower court orders directing the two communities to desegregate schools next fall.

A reporter asked what advice he had to offer the two communities.

"The only advice I could give them is to use every power of persuasion they have against integration," replied the Governor. "If this fails we will have to use the other legislation enacted by the General Assembly."

Would Close Schools

The "other legislation" he mentioned includes one law which automatically closes the schools when integration occurs. The Governor steps in and tries to reorganize the school on a segregated basis. The local governing body can ask the Governor to step out and reopen the affected school, but State school funds will be withdrawn from the locality if the school is reopened on an integrated basis.

If nothing can be worked out with these laws, the Governor said "we would have to go to the tuition grant bill," the Associated Press reported.

The State has appropriated $2 million to pay tuition grants for the private education of children wherever public schools are closed, and wherever parents object their children attending integrated schools which may be operated by the localities without State aid.

Almond Urges Determination

Meanwhile, Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., last night called on Virginians for "rigid and unyielding determination in fighting to preserve the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Almond, who is seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the July 9 primary, spoke at a meeting of the Old Dominion Young Democratic Club in Richmond.

He told the Young Democrats the members of the United States Supreme Court "don't read the Constitution of the United States."

The Attorney General cited the Federal court's April 29 decision in the Girard College case. The court ruled out racial segregation in the Philadelphia school, which for 109 years has admitted only "poor white male orphans" as specified in the will of the school's founder.

Mr. Almond said the Federal court saw that if it upheld the segregation provision of the will, the court "would weaken cases in Prince Edward" as well as other Virginia cases.

Placing Power In State's Hands, Officials Contend

Post

The Arlington school administration is of the opinion that Gov. Stanley is aiming his segregation-or-else gun in the wrong direction.

The full legal responsibility for handling the classroom racial problem rests squarely on the State, not on local officials, a spokesman said.

The Governor this week warned Arlington and Charlottesville to use every power of persuasion to keep schools segregated.

If persuasion fails, the Governor said, "we will have to use other legislation enacted by the General Assembly." The other legislation includes laws that would close individual schools whenever integration occurs and withhold State funds from localities that choose to reopen schools on an integrated basis.

The Supreme Court has upheld lower court orders that these two communities begin desegregation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has indicated that it will press for integrated classrooms this fall.

Authority Provided

The measures which Gov. Stanley said would follow if Arlington or Charlottesville fails to maintain racially segregated schools were authorized by the General Assembly at its September special session. A key item in the Stanley-sponsored package of bills gave pupil assignment authority to a three-member State board.

At a press conference on Wednesday, Gov. Stanley advised the two communities to "use every power of persuasion they have against integration."

Asked to comment, an Arlington school administration spokesman, Assistant Supt. Charles J. Walsh, pointed out that the State Pupil Placement Board, not Arlington, now has the job of assigning the students.

Part of State System

Mr. Walsh said:

"The Arlington schools are a part of the State school system. The assigning of children to particular schools is now completely in the hands of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board and we are given no responsibility with regard to that."

School Board Chairman L. Clark Keating had no comment on the Governor's statement. County school officials have repeatedly stated that they are prepared to follow the legal moves set forth by Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr.

If State funds are withheld, Arlington would lose an estimated $1.4 million during the forthcoming fiscal year. The county's total proposed school budget next year is $10.9 million.

Sees Misinterpretation

Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, a staunch supporter of Gov. Stanley's no-integration program, said the Governor's remarks had been misinterpreted and declared no children would lose out on education.

He acknowledged one of the bills adopted by the Virginia General Assembly last fall permits the Governor to close schools, or classrooms, whenever integration occurs, but said the students could be reassigned to other schools immediately.

He said this arrangement could go on indefinitely, with schools or classrooms closing each time integration occurs, and children being transferred to other schools. The closed schools could be reopened later on a segregated basis, he said.

A locality can ask the Governor to step out and leave a school alone, but if the school is operated on an integrated basis the locality will lose its State school funds. Mr. Thomson said the fund-withholding law is automatic, and does not depend on any action by the Governor.

Virginia Briefs

State Called Top Integration Goal

Washington Post and Times Herald
July 3-19-57
14d(1)

RICHMOND, March 18 (AP)—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) said today that Virginia has become the leading target of forces seeking integration.

Byrd said the Federal Government and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) mean to "try to bring Virginia to her knees first."

"I think it's time all the Virginia people know—if they don't already kno wit—that they are going to try to break us down first in the South," Byrd said.

Washington D.C.

Byrd said that nowhere else in the South are integration forces resorting to measures as drastic as those they are bringing to bear in Virginia.

"They're making the drive on us first," he said. "They want to break us down first because of our prestige and leadership with the rest of the South."

P. 2

He urged Virginia to continue a course of "massive resistance" and commended Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and the supporters of the Governor's "no integration" program in the General Assembly.

Byrd said the Supreme Court had reversed itself once on the segregation issue and, "If we s how the p roper fortitude, then there is always the possibility that if the Court reverses itself once, it will reverse itself again."

Paschall Made Head Of Education

Post Times Herald P1-6
Wed. 3-13-57

Virginia Official Is Promoted By Gov. Stanley

Washington D.C.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley promoted Davis Y. Paschall to State Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday.

Paschall

He said he chose Paschall as the best person qualified to stress the teaching of fundamentals in Virginia's public school system, to administer the growing finances of the system and to carry out provisions of State laws on education.

The Governor said he "thinks" the new superintendent approves of Virginia's anti-integration program enacted by the General Assembly last September.

14d(1)

Paschall said he did not wish to express himself on that subject directly, but issued a statement he called a "guidepost."

He said he was "overwhelmed by a deep sense of humility" and paid high tribute to the man he succeeds, Dowell J. Howard, who died from a heart attack on Feb. 23.

Paschall said he subscribed to Howard's belief in constant stress upon fundamentals in education but added a continuous search for the most effective system of education was necessary.

Praising Virginia's present system and its teachers, he said: "I feel, however, what is being done can always be improved."

He spoke of present "crucial times," adding that the presence of deep and complex problems "are all the more reason to face them with intelligent study and avoid hasty decisions."

Paschall, 46, has been Director of Teacher Education in the State Department of Education. His appointment to the $14,850 post of Superintendent came as no surprise.

The successor to Howard had been narrowed down to Paschall and Ray E. Reid, Assistant Superintendent who was appointed Acting Superintendent upon Howard's death.

Paschall was strongly endorsed by pro-segregationist Southside Virginia legislators, including State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly. Paschall and Reid were interviewed at length by the Governor last Friday.

Supreme Court Rejects Virginia Integration Plea

8-0 Decision Hits 'Massive Resistance'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Times 3-26-57

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely as possible, the court grouped them with 23 others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

EMPHASIZES POLICY

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

JUDGES UPHELD

In both cases the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and West Virginia) affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September. Both these orders have been held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

Virginia now has 25 days in which to petition the Supreme Court to reconsider its today's refusal to review the two cases. Ultimately they will have to go back to the district judges for them to set new deadlines.

Almond questioned, among other things, the power of a federal district court to enjoin a local school board, an agency of Virginia, without the state's consent to be sued. He also contended the Negro pupils had not exhausted state administrative remedies before going to federal courts, and said Judges Bryan and Paul abused their discretion.

In affirming the rulings of the two district judges, the court of appeals said the orders of the district judges "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

The appellate court commented that "despite repeated demands upon them," the Charlottesville and Arlington boards of education had taken no steps towards removing the requirement of segregation in the schools. This, the court said, was not "deliberate speed" in complying with the law as laid down by the Supreme Court "but was clear manifestation of an attitude of intransigence."

Advertiser

The appellate court noted that a series of Virginia laws designed to stave off any integration had not become effective at the time the two cases were decided. The laws provide machinery for placing students in schools and the cutting off of state aid to any school which integrates.

P2-A

Virginia's political leaders, headed by Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd, have laid down a policy which they call "massive resistance."

Times 3-26-57

In the Old Fort, N.C., case, counsel for Negro pupils appealed to the Supreme Court after the Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit said parents of the children had not used all administrative remedies provided by the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act.

The appellate court said federal courts should not condone "dilatory tactics or evasion" on the part of state officials," but added it is for the state to prescribe the administrative procedures to be followed "so long as this does not violate constitutional requirements."

Officials in Arlington declined to comment on today's decision. L. Clark Keating, chairman of the Arlington County School Board, said the decision will be discussed with attorneys at a meeting next Thursday night.

In other actions today the Supreme Court:

1. Set aside 6-1 a Chicago narcotics conviction because the identity of a "John Doe" informant was kept secret.

The majority ruled that where the disclosure of an informer's identity is relevant and helpful to the defense of an accused, or is essential to a fair determination of a cause, the privilege (of secrecy) must give way."

2. Denied Joseph D. Nunan Jr., former U. S. commissioner of internal revenue, a review of his conviction for income tax evasion for the years 1946 through 1950.

3. Curtailed 6-2, the power of states to act in labor disputes over which the National Labor Relations Board has refused to take jurisdiction.

4. Ruled 8-0 that the Railway Labor Act permits issuance of injunctions against strikes by railroad workers, despite restrictions in the Norris-La Guardia Act against such bans.

5. Agreed to review a decision holding unlawful the "dual rate"

system now used by scores of steamship operator groups.

6. Agreed to review a decision that an employer may insist in collective bargaining on a provision banning strikes without secret ballots of union and nonunion employes.

SEGREGATION SPURRED

Star P.14-C

Byrd Exhorts Virginians to Keep Fighting Integration

Tues. 3-19-57

RICHMOND, Va., March 18 (UP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd called on Virginians today to continue "massive resistance" against integration.

The Virginia Democrat told the Richmond Kiwanis Club that integration forces had picked Virginia as the prime target and that continued resistance was needed.

New York

"They're trying to break us first because of our prestige with the rest of the South," Senator Byrd said. While he urged the state to continue its resistance" to integration efforts he emphasized that he did not want to see a "single act of personal violence to mar Virginia's record."

"If we show the proper fortitude," Mr. Byrd said, the justices of the Supreme Court may "have good cause to reverse themselves again * * * and may recognize they have started something they can't finish."

Stanley and Dalton Swap Barbs Over School Segregation

Post + Times Herald Wed. 3-27-57 P.1C

Washington, D.C.

Governor Dares GOP Chief to Run On Platform Backing Integration

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

An irritated Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and a goading Ted Dalton clashed yesterday over Virginia's stand on school desegregation. Stanley challenged Dalton to run for Governor on a platform of accepting integration.

Dalton snapped back that he would take Stanley's dare "under advisement—but his wishes will not weigh too heavily in my decision."

Stanley started the exchange by replying to Dalton's charges last weekend that the Byrd organization, by threatening to close down public schools rather than permit any integration, was making school children bear the brunt of the problem.

In his statement, Stanley said Dalton's position in keeping public schools open in any event was subject to only one interpretation: "He (Dalton) is willing to accept integration in the public schools."

Backs Byrd Policy

Stanley reiterated his support of the massive resistance policy of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.): "To continue segregated schools under our constitutional rights as a sovereign state, which means to keep white schools white and Negro schools Negro."

He added: "My interpretation is that you are an integrationist if you are willing to accept any integration, and that you are not if you are unwilling to accept any."

Dalton, who previously has said he expected to be labeled an "integrationist" by the Byrd organization, came right back at Stanley.

"Nobody writes a platform for me, least of all Gov. Stanley who, in his first day in office, violated a solemn campaign pledge that he would not seek an increase in the gasoline tax."

Dalton said that, if he did run, it would be on a plank of fighting integration—"a course which Gov. Stanley and the Democratic leadership have failed to do in their school program. Their policy is one of feeble surrender, not resistance."

Cites North Carolina

Virginia's "Mr. Republican" again stated the state's best way of meeting the problem was enactment of an acceptable pupil assignment plan, and here Dalton threw another barb into Democratic leadership:

"Our neighbors to the south, North Carolina, have stolen the march on Virginia. Their pupil assignment plan on Monday was upheld by the Supreme Court, whereas Virginia lost again in the Arlington and Charlottesville cases . . . I can understand how Gov. (Luther) Hodges and the North Carolina officials are happy over the outcome of their case, and I can see how they must feel sorry for Virginia leadership in Virginia's program which is leading to chaos."

To what extent has the Deep South succeeded in nullifying the Supreme Court's school integration edict? Alfred Friendly, managing editor of The Washington Post, has just completed an on-the-scene analysis of this and related questions. His series begins Sunday in the Outlook Section.

Blow Dealt Virginia On Integration

Post + Herald Wash. D.C.

Tues. 3-26-57

Top Court Rejects School Appeal In 'Massive Resistance'

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely as possible, the court grouped them with 23 others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

In both cases the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and West Viriginia) affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

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Almond questioned, among other things, the power a federal district court to enjoin a local school board, an agency of Virginia, without the state's consent to be sued. He also contended the Negro pupils had not exhausted state administrative remedies before going to federal courts, and said Judges Bryan and Paul abused their discretion.

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Arlington's School Case Up to State

Post + Times Herald Wed. 3-27-57

Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, March 26 (AP) Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said today he has told Arlington County school officials they are powerless to assign pupils and must leave this function to the State Pupil Placement Board.

His advice to Arlington followed yesterday's United States Supreme Court decision which declined to review desegregation orders against both Arlington and Charlottesville.

Almond said he had given this opinion to Frank L. Ball and James H. Simmonds, counsel for the school board, and that they agreed with his views. They told Almond they would so advise the school board and School Supt. T. Edward Rutter.

Almond said he would give the same advice to the Charlottesville school board and superintendent, subject to talks with former Gov. John S. Battle. Battle is counsel for the Charlottesville board.

The Arlington board is scheduled to meet with its attorneys Thursday night to consider the Supreme Court's ruling.

The decision from the high court will be relayed to the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here and then to Federal Judge John Paul of the Western District of Virginia and Judge Albert V. Bryan of the Eastern District, who made the original decisions.

Virginia's Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and State GOP Leader Sen. Ted Dalton clash on school desegregation. Page B1.

Virginia has 25 days in which to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to review the decisions. The pupil placement law was passed after the district courts ordered desegregation.

(The NAACP will decide future strategy on the Arlington and Charlottesville cases at a meeting of the entire Virginia legal staff Friday in Richmond, according to Edwin C. Brown, legal adviser for the NAACP in northern Virginia.)

Neff Sees Issue Of Segregation As School Peril

Star P.3-B Wed. 4-17-57

Washington D.C.

ROANOKE, April 17 (AP).—The greatest danger to the school system in Virginia, William N. Neff of Abingdon said yesterday, is the issue of segregation.

Mr. Neff is president of the Virginia Board of Education. Addressing members of the Virginia Superintendents of Schools at a three-day professional workshop, he said: "The greatest majority of our people, I believe, are strongly opposed to integration of schools.

"We can only hope that Federal judges will give due consideration to this massive and deep-seated opposition to any mixing of the races."

Mr. Neff commented there are different shades of opinion on what amount of integration would justify injuring the schools in the State.

"Many do not agree," he said, "to the definition of integration as the admission of one or a few colored children in a predominantly white school. In areas of small colored population this is not felt to be a problem of sufficient importance to justify closing schools."

Mr. Neff said patience and respect for opinions of others must be educated. He urged each section to exercise toleration and understanding for the feelings and problems of others.

"In future actions, which must be taken, no section or group should seek to impose on others a course of action which it regards as harmful to its own vital interests," he advised.

14d(1) 1957

VIRGINIA

Court Sets School Bias Deadline

Herald-Tribune New York Wed. 2-13-57

Newport News Has Until Aug. 15

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 11 (AP).—Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman Monday ordered complete desegration of Newport News' school system by Aug. 15.

Judge Hoffman, hearing a desegregation suit against the school board here, said: "We might as well get merrily on our way. I see no reason for postponement." He said he would submit a written decree next week. The judge called on "all sensible people to uphold the law of the land."

He said it appeared that Newport News school officials were "caught in a vise" between the state and Federal laws. He said he had seen no evidence of a start toward integration in Newport News, and added that had there been, he might have been more lenient.

State and local attorneys made no mention of an appeal, but they had said they would appeal if Judge Hoffman ruled against them.

It was Judge Hoffman who last month knocked down Virginia's pupil placement plan, calling it "unconstitutional on its face." Monday's hearing was of a suit filed by local Negroes.

Virginia Asks Reversal

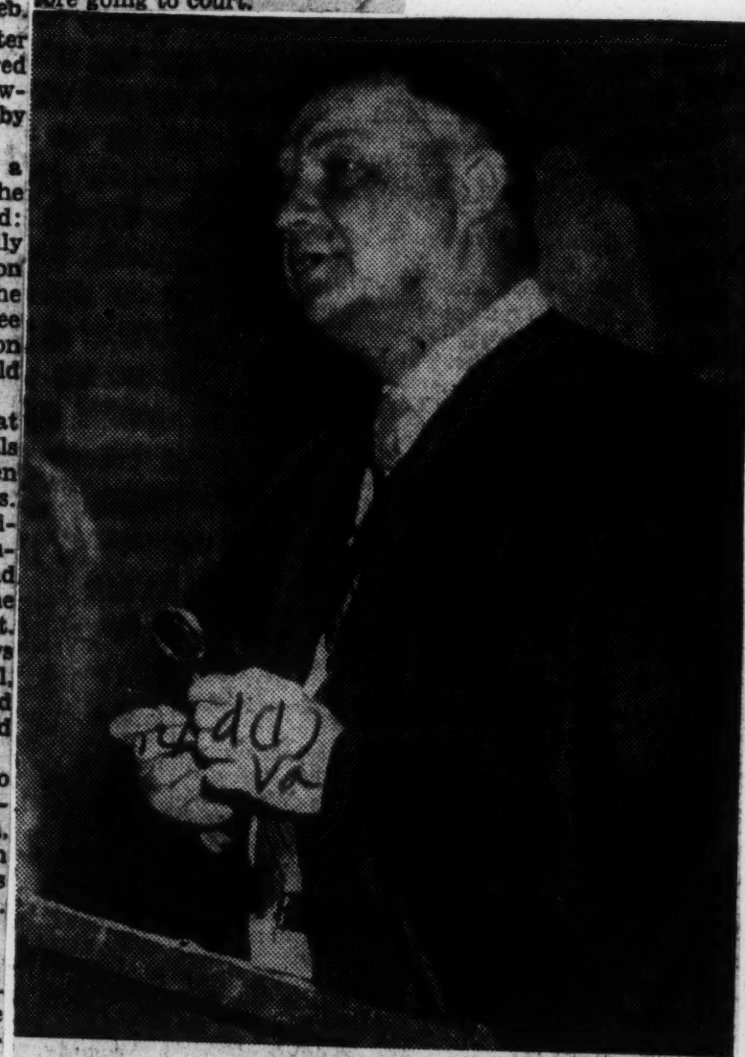
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP). — The state of Virginia asked the Supreme Court Monday to reverse lower court orders desegregating schools in the city of Charlottesville and Arlington County.

State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond jr. argued that local school boards cannot be sued without the consent of the state since they are state agencies.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., originally ordered desegregation of elementary schools in Arlington County, adjacent to Washington, on Jan. 31, 1957. Junior and senior high schools were to be desegregated by September. This suit was brought by a group of Negroes and whites.

The Charlottesville desegregation order was handed down by Federal Judge John Paul Aug. 6. It was to have been effective at the beginning of the school term in September.

Mr. Almond said complainants in both cases did not exhaust their administrative remedies before going to court.



Associated Press Wirephoto

RULES AGAINST SEGREGATION PLAN: Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman. He held yesterday at Norfolk, Va., that Virginia's new "pupil-placement plan" is unconstitutional.

Plenty of Obstacles Cited

Nearby Educators Take a Dim View Of Governor's 12-Month School Idea

Post and Times Herald Wed. 3-19-57, Washington, D.C.

Nearby Virginia school officials cited summer heat, conflicting vacations, wear and tear on teachers and cumbersome administration yesterday as obstacles to year-round use of schools.

They were commenting on a proposal by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley to operate schools 12 months on a quarterly basis, allowing beginners to start at any one of four different times a year.

Stanley said yesterday that a suggested study by the State Board of Education of his proposal "seems to be a very wise plan." The plan was advanced to relieve overcrowding in schools without new construction.

T. Edward Rutter, Arlington County School Superintendent, said that in communities where it has been tried, year-round use has created a real problem in families with several children who have staggered vacations.

Rutter said it woud be difficult to get teachers for such a program. The teachers couldn't take 12 months of teaching in an elementary school, he said.

Irvin H. Schmitt, Superintendent of Falls Church Schools, said that it would be difficult to operate the schools in the area because of the summer heat. Without air conditioning, the classrooms would be stifling, he said.

Schmitt also anticipated objections from working parents, who would have major adjustments to make in their households if children were attending schools during different times of the year. He said it would be difficult for teachers to attend summer school for work on advanced degrees.

T. C. Williams, Superintendent of Alexandria Schools, said six or seven areas in the country have tried such a program. The program seems theoretically good, Williams explained, but has been found too cumbersome to manage. It quadruples the difficulties in administration of the school as to enrollment, graduation and the like, he said.

Fairfax School Board member C. T. Hudgins said a careful study would have to be made to determine whether higher school maintenance costs would equal the savings in space. Williams also mentioned that areas that have tried the program have found that it is not always economical.

Schools Chief Sees Job Grow

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. 1, 9-A Mon. 3-11-57

By Muriel Guinn
Staff Reporter

For nearly three decades Fairfax County school children have been guided by a mild-mannered man who believes in progress but sticks strictly to the middle of the road.

Their pilot is silver-haired Wilbur T. Woodson, dean of school superintendents in the Washington area. In 28 years as a superintendent he has seen Fairfax County change from a region of one-room rural schools sprinkled among farms to a sprawling, modernized system which is one of the largest in Virginia.

Woodson last week was appointed by the School Board to serve an eighth consecutive term as superintendent of county schools. He approaches it knowing that headaches brought on by the county's startling growth probably will continue.

Room for More

"After all," he says, "the county has the land for a bigger population."

Woodson is tall, wears a brush haircut and speaks with a slight drawl. He is a Baptist, a 32d-degree Mason, a Rotarian and a member of numerous educational organizations.

In 1925 he became Fairfax Supervisor and Clerk of the School Board. Four years later he became superintendent.

In those days the county had 64 school buildings. But 30 were one-room schools and 15 had only two rooms. Many had outhouses. Most had a solitary pump for drinking water. There were 168 teachers and enrollment was 4742, but only 79 per cent of the pupils attended class. The average teacher's salary was $779 a year, and on this score the county ranked 18th in the state.

The first thing Woodson did was order attendance records. The next thing he developed was a teachers' salary scale with provision for sick leave.

Consolidations

At that time, any building with a Bunsen burner was a high school, and usually the upper grades were tacked onto elementary schools. A major step during the 1930s was consolidation of the 12 scattered high schools into four centers at Herndon, Fairfax, Falls Church and Lee-Jackson, which eventually became Mt. Vernon.

On this consolidation, Woodson was fought bitterly by conservatives. Parents complained that their children would be killed traveling to and from school on buses. They argued that community spirit would be damaged if the students went to high school some miles

way.

Woodson carried consolidation into elementary schools. By 1940 all one- and two-room white schools had been consolidated into larger plants and consolidation of Negro schools started.

Growing Pains

Heavy growth began in the county about 1945. In the next five years, enrollment doubled.

The darkest years were 1951 and 1952. At that time roughly half the school population was on double shifts or in temporary quarters.

Asked if instruction hasn't had to lag behind construction, Woodson said no. As new plants are provided, the teaching program is broadened to make use of the facilities, he said.

Woodson stresses the basic fundamentals of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. He fosters classroom competition and grade level standards of accomplishment. He says that Fairfax teachers "recognize individual differences in their students and undertake to meet them."

The superintendent is willing to try new things but never to plunge. In recent months, the School Board has sought new ways of housing the annual influx of 5000 children—with specially built trailers and other inovations. Woodson urged a modest experiment first. The Board listened and took his advice.

The superintendent and his wife live in Fairfax. He is the father of two sons and a daughter.

Court Upholds Negro Parents In School Case

Star 1-21-57

RICHMOND, Jan. 21 (AP).—The State Supreme Court ruled today that a group of King William County Negro parents could not be punished for failure to send their children to an inferior segregated school.

The seven-man tribunal overturned a lower, circuit court decision which convicted the parents of violating the compulsory attendance law.

The high court said it has long been an established principle of law that the refusal to provide equal educational opportunities and advantages to members of one race constitutes a violation of the United States constitution.

The case developed in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School for Negroes was closed at West Point and the pupils were transferred to the Hamilton Holmes High School 18 miles away in King William County.

Balked at Arrangement

Parents of some of the pupils balked at the arrangement and refused to send their children to Holmes. They petitioned for admission to the West Point white school, but the move was rejected.

When the parents kept their children out of school, authorities brought suit in the circuit court and the parent were convicted of disregarding the compulsory attendance law.

In overturning the lower court, the Supreme Court said the requirement that the children be sent to a school of "materially poorer facilities and educational advantages on penalty of prosecution" was an unlawful application of the attendance law and a denial of the constitutional guarantee for equal protection of the law.

Law Called Settled

The opinion added:

"It has long been settled law that the refusal of a State agency to afford members of one race solely because of their race educational facilities and advantages substantially equal to those afforded persons of any other race is a denial of the equal protection of the law, being violative of the 14th amendment."

The court reaffirmed the constitutionality of the school attendance law, but added:

"Here, however, the section has been unconstitutionally applied. Application of a criminal statute so that it brings about or results in inequality of treatment to the two races is not justified."

The high court had the case under consideration for more than a year.

On February 5, 1953, the King William Circuit Court convicted James Dobbins of failing to send a child to school, fined him $50 and sentenced him to jail for 30 days.

'Mixing' Orders Final For 2 Virginia Schools

Courier-Journal P.2
Tues, 3-26-57 Memphis Tenn.

Washington, March 25 (UP)—The Supreme Court today refused to interfere with lower-court orders to desegregate public schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County, Virginia.

The refusal, contained in a brief order, meant that the lower-court integration orders are final. Their effectiveness had been postponed, pending the outcome of the appeal.

The Supreme Court, however, also refused to examine an appeal by Negro parents in Old Fort, N. C., who sought to have their children admitted to a white school.

The ruling left standing a United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the Negro parents had not actually presented their children for admission to the white school, as required by North Carolina's Pupil Enrollment Act.

As a result of the suits, Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered integration of Arlington's elementary schools by last January 31 and of junior- and senior-high schools by next September.

Whittaker Sworn In

In Charlottesville, Chief Judge John Paul ordered a start toward integration in all grades last September. The suits ultimately must go back to the district judges for them to set new deadlines.

Before handing down its rulings, the high court brought itself to full strength by swearing in its new member, Justice Charles Evans Whittaker of Kansas City. Whittaker, a Republican, succeeds retired Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Denies Hearing to Nunan

In other actions today, the court:

1. Denied a hearing to former Internal Revenue Commissioner Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., who was convicted of attempting to evade more than $91,000 of his own taxes. Nunan was sentenced to a five-year prison term and fined $15,000.

2. Ruled, 6 to 2, that certain labor cases the National Labor Relations Board has declined to handle are also outside the jurisdiction of State agencies. The court held that Congress must decide by legislation what should be done about these "twilight-zone" cases.

Superintendent W. T. Woodson of Fairfax County schools is shown as he presented a Voice of America speaking contest award to Beverly McKinney, Annandale High, in 1955.

3. Ruled, 8 to 0, that railroad strikes over minor grievances pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board are illegal. The court held that the Railway Labor Act bans strikes over disputes pending before the board.

4. Ruled, 6 to 1, that the Government cannot keep secret the identity of an undercover informer if that identity becomes "relevant and helpful" to a defendant in a criminal trial. The decision overturned the narcotics-law conviction of a Chicagoan who protested a "John Doe" informant was neither identified nor called to testify at his trial.

COURT REFUSES VIRGINIA'S PLEA

Times-Picayune
Tues, 3-26-57

Rules 8-0 on School Injunction Order

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely as possible, the court grouped them with 23 others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

Refuses to Review Orders

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

25 Days for New Petition

In both cases the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and West Virginia) affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September. Both these orders have been held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

New Barnetts Elementary School Dedicated At Barnetts, Va.

The new Barnetts Elementary School at Barnetts, Va. was dedicated recently. The dedicatory address by Dr. A. G. Richardson of Richmond, associate supervisor of elementary and secondary education of the Virginia State Department of Education. There were messages from Carlton Jones, Charles City county school board; E. T. Banks of the Charles City board of supervisors; Principal P. R. Evans, Mrs. Susie Taylor, teacher; Clarence Jennings, retired superintendent; G. M. Hodge, superintendent. Mrs. Pauline B. Craddock, elementary supervisor for Charles City county, presided. The Rev. W. D. Adkins offered invocation. The Ruthville High School Choral Group sang. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. L. Massie.

Journal + Guide P. 3 Norfolk Va. Sat. 11-9-57

Top—The Barnetts Elementary School is one of the most modern school buildings in Virginia. It will provide a better opportunity for the young people who attend the school to "go forth as better citizens for having lived and learned together" to use a part of the dedicatory statement.

Bottom—These are some of the leaders who participated on the program at the dedicatory exercises. Left to right are Miss Griselda Taylor, Mrs. L. W. Jones, P. R. Evans, school principal; Mrs. Susie Taylor, teacher; Miss Beatrice Wilson and Mrs. Irene J. Morton.

Seeds of destruction

(AN EDITORIAL)

The action of the Supreme Court in killing the Virginia Pupil Placement Act virtually declaring it unconstitutional, drives another nail in the coffin of the Old Dominion "massive resistance" program.

The action leaves the politicians of that state more naked than they were before candidates in the coming gubernatorial race put all their eggs in one basket, trying to outdo each other in their promises to enforce a plan, which has now been ruled unlawful.

That the plan was unconstitutional was apparent even to a layman.

It was nothing more than a subterfuge to avoid carrying out either the letter or spirit of the high court's 1954 desegregation ruling.

The segregationists apparently haven't the wit to see, that as fast as they devise techniques to circumvent the law of the land, they will be knocked down, because they are not designed to carry their state in the direction that the rest of the nation is going.

These legal excursions are costly financially and spiritually, and out of line with trends in the world today.

Opposing desegregation is not a blow aimed at colored children only but an even more tremendous blow aimed at the whites.

At best, these can be little more than delaying tactics, which simply raise false hopes and keep the children and parents of both races off balance, wasting the lives and energies of a whole generation which could be put to much better use.

Whether Virginia likes it or not, the darker peoples seek a place in the sun and America must learn to respect them on a basis of equality, if our nation hopes to command the moral leadership of the world.

The place to cultivate this tolerance is in the schools, where all children learn to study and play together.

Such ideas will prove a distinct handicap in later life when Americans are forced to match wits with other people of the world.

They will be half beaten before they enter the battle ring because they will be disarmed by their own false notions of superiority.

It would be good for all concerned for white youths to enter competition with colored children at the grade school level so that these mistaken ideas will not become entrenched, and handicap them throughout later life.

This is the tragedy of the resistance movement being carried on by the segregationists. Today it is a costly luxury. Tomorrow, with the future of the nation at stake, it will prove a calamity.

By propagating ignorance, the inept leaders are sowing the seeds of national destruction.

WOMAN LOSES CASE IN VIRGINIA

Sons Will Not Be Able to Attend Schools

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—A white woman who declined to sign application forms under the Virginia pupil placement act today, lost her bid before the state supreme court of appeals for an order readmitting her two sons to Fairfax county public schools.

In denying Mrs. Theo Defebio a writ of mandamus, the court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the pro-segregation statute on the apparent grounds that no racial issue was involved.

The court said: "It is a fundamental principle of constitutional law, formally supported by both federal and state authorities, that a person who challenges the constitutionality of a state statute has the burden of proving that he has been injured or is threatened with injury by its enforcement."

Mrs. Defebio's sons, Theodore, 14, and Dominick, 9, were expelled because she refused to sign the forms necessary for all new and transfer students, regardless of race, under the placement law. Mrs. Defebio charged the law was unconstitutional in her court petition.

The act has been nullified for purposes of racial segregation in an opinion by the U. S. 4th circuit court of appeals, which the U. S. supreme court declined to review.

The state supreme court said the issue in the Defebio case "is quite narrow. It involves no broad constitutional question of racial discrimination."

Commenting on the decision Virginia Atty. Gen. Kenneth C. Patty said that while the court did not rule on whether the act violates the 14th amendment of the federal constitution it did rule the act is valid under the Virginia constitution.

"This settles the question as to the right of the general assembly to provide for the placement of pupils in the public schools through a state agency," Patty said.

"It appears that until such time as the general assembly takes further action," Patty added, "the pupil placement board as now established by law may continue to operate."

Mrs. DeFebio to Attempt Supreme Court Appeal

Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio hopes to carry her fight against Virginia's Pupil Placement Law to the United States Supreme Court.

The Fairfax County mother, whose suit for readmission of her two sons to public schools was denied yesterday by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, said she intends to present the case to the Federal tribunal, provided her attorneys find grounds for an appeal.

Mrs. DeFebio's two sons, Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were dropped from Fairfax County schools last April because she refused to sign pupil placement applications for them. She went to court challenging the constitutionality of the placement law, charging it was part of a scheme to flout the Supreme Court desegregation decision which she supported.

In refusing to order readmission of the DeFebio boys, the State court did not pass on validity of the placement law under the Federal Constitution. It said, in effect, that she was not in a position to challenge the law's constitutionality, since a denial of her rights was not at issue. Federal courts have held in cases involving Negro students that they cannot be compelled to use the placement law because it is part of a legislative program which discriminates against them.

Mrs. DeFebio said she was not surprised by the State court's decision. She added:

"The State of Virginia has just declared her unwillingness to assume the responsibility that goes with State's rights.

"My lawyers and I hoped she would acknowledge her duty to the United States and to the world without Federal action. Since she will not, I, of course, am appealing the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if after seeing the Virginia Supreme Court decision my lawyers find it appealable. If it is not appealable, I shall begin the case all over again.

"I expected the decision because I feel what is wrong with the world is wrong with this case. The moral issue has not been backed up by the people with everything they've got."

Virginia Elects Almond, Firm Integration Foe; Meyner Leads in Jersey

Byrd-Backed Victor Tops GOP by 2-1

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. today won edection as governor of Virginia under the Byrd organization banner of massive resistance to racial integration in the public schools.

The 59-year-old son of a railroad engineer, who became a congressman and Virginia's attorney general, jumped into a quick, one-sided lead over Republican Ted Dalton, picked up steam as the returns mounted and rolled toward a victory of 2-1 proportions.

STRENGTH IN NORTH

Dalton's campaign of moderation on the school issue won him strength in the northern Virginia 10th District and the southwest 9th, as well as in a number of isolated pockets. But in eight of the 10 congressional districts the returns made it all Almond by margins that ran from comfortable to overwhelming.

Returns from 1,073 of the state's 1,911 precincts showed: Almond 158,577; Dalton 80,313.

The anticipated support for Dalton showed in the northern area just south of the District of Columbia. But he had no potential strength in view that would stem and turn the tide that flowed for the Democrats in the central and southern sections where the racial feeling is stronger.

OTHERS ELECTED

Elected with Almond were the other two members of the Democratic ticket—A.E.S. Stephens for lieutenant governor and Albertis S. Harrison for attorney general. The ticket carried the all-out backing of the organization of Sen. Byrd (D-Va), which has proved dominant in Virginia state politics for 30 years.

Such was the high feeling on the school integration issue pumped into the campaign by the organization forces of Sen. Byrd that Republican precinct workers were a rarity at a vast number of the state's voting precincts.

SPEARHEADED FIGHT

Almond, who spearheaded the state's legal fight against any racial mixing in the schools, bid fair to roll to a victory of pre-Eisenhower proportions when general elections in Virginia only formalized what had been done in Democratic nominating primaries. Four years ago the Democrats beat Dalton by a margin of only 55 to 45 per cent.

In addition to the three statewide offices, the voters selected occupants for the 100 seats in the Virginia House of Delegates and elected two members of the 40-member Senate in special elections to fill vacancies. There were Republican aspirants for 34 seats in the House, in which they now hold only six.

The Democratic strategy throughout was pegged to the theme of massive resistance to any racial mixing in the public schools. They coupled this with ridicule of Dalton's moderate approach, which was dubbed a system of opposing integration by accepting it.

Dalton, recalling his unsuccessful effort last year to have the Virginia Assembly adopt a locally administered pupil assignment plan, has fought for such a plan now as the way to keep the public schools open. He has contended the massive resistance program of the Democrats is crumbling before federal courts and will lead to massive integration.

A third candidate for governor also was on the ballot. He was C. Gilmer Brooks, Winchester automobile salesman, an independent.

High Court Bars Virginia Appeal

Strikes New Blow At Efforts to Stall School Integration

By CHARLOTTE MOULTON,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — The Supreme Court today struck another blow at Southern attempts to block or delay school integration.

The court refused to hear a Virginia appeal against federal court orders to integrate the Norfolk and Newport News schools.

This leaves in effect a ruling by the fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which knocked down the barrier to integration raised by Virginia's 1956 Pupil Placement Act.

Othern Southern states have adopted similar laws to nullify the Supreme Court's 1954 racial desegregation edict. They were watching today's action for an indication of how their laws would fare.

Neither the Supreme Court nor the appeals court ruled directly on the constitutionality of the Virginia law. But both left standing an opinion by District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk that the law is unconstitutional.

The action left Judge Hoffman free to order the school boards to admit Negro applicants to Norfolk and Newport News schools.

A separate appeal is being carried through the courts against a similar desegregation ruling affecting Arlington, Va., schools.

A lawyer for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said he interpreted the court's action today, coupled with lower court rulings, as throwing out the Virginia law. On this basis, he said, the NAACP probably will ask Judge Albert W. Bryan of Federal District Court in Alexandria to order immediate integration of Arlington schools.

The Virginia law removes authority over placement of students from local school boards and seeks to make the boards immune from integration suits. It vests pupil assignment in the hands of a state board. If a white school admits Negroes, the governor may close it, deny it state funds, and provide for "private" education of its white students.

Delay Virginia Integration; Await Test Of State Law

By THOMAS B. ROSS

ARLINGTON, Va. — (INS) — Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan granted a delay in execution of his order requiring immediate racial integration in the schools of Arlington county.

The order was to have been effective next Monday, but the jurist granted the Arlington county school board's request for a stay pending outcome of appeals to higher courts.

Judge Bryan said he was taking the action because if his integration ruling is reversed, "and this court has not granted a stay, there would be tremendous injury."

LESS INJURY

He added: "But if the court suspends the injunction and the case is affirmed, the possibility of injury is a great deal less."

County and state authorities are seeking reversal of the integration order issued Sept. 14. The next legal action is slated before the fourth circuit court of appeals in Richmond, Va.

The desegregation ruling struck at the state's "pupil placement" plan, a device adopted to circumvent the Supreme Court's 1954 integration decree.

Attorneys Edwin Brown and Oliver Hill, representing the NAACP and the parents of the seven Negro children ordered admitted, argued that there should be no delay in compliance with the integration order.

'LET 'EM CLOSE'

Hill asserted: "If the schools of Virginia have got to be closed, if a crisis is required, then I say the sooner the matter is tested the better."

Former Virginia state Senator Frank I. Ball, representing the school board, declared that enforcement of the integration ruling next Monday would force closing not only of the four schools to which the Negroes seek admittance, but all other public schools in the county.

Ball said this would occur under the Virginia law governing placement of pupils and that 5,000 white students would be "penalized."

The school board lawyer pointed out that the state law shuts off tax funds to counties which integrate their schools.

Ball declared: "I would rather shoot my own child than do anything that would close the public schools of Arlington."

The attorney said higher court decisions on similar cases involving schools in Newport News, Norfolk, and Charlottesville are expected this fall to settle the constitutionality of the Virginia law.

The judge said he was granting the stay not as a ruling on the merits of the case, but in order to prevent "injury" which could result from a mass closing of the county schools.

Judge Bryan noted that the decree has already been reviewed by the Supreme Court and that Virginia's pupil placement law, under which the Negroes were technically rejected, is "too sluggish and prolix" to provide an adequate remedy.

The placement law is an integral part of the state's "massive resistance" to integration, a complex of legislation to avoid the impact of the Supreme Court's decree.

ASKED TO RULE

The Supreme Court has been asked to rule on the constitutionality of the placement act which was challenged in integration suits in Norfolk and Newport News.

The federal district court in Richmond on Tuesday granted an order temporarily restraining enforcement of the act, thereby preventing the local school board from blocking the admission of children whose parents refused to sign the pupil placement cards.

In the meantime, three northern Virginia branches of the NAACP have been ordered to turn over their records to a state racial investigating committee.

Virginia's Pupil Act Rejected

Supreme Court Sustains U.S. Judge's Ruling For Integration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a severe blow to Virginia's declared policy of massive resistance to any racial integration in its public schools.

It did so by refusing to review a decision holding unconstitutional the state's 1956 Pupil Placement Act, cornerstone of the massive resistance framework.

The high court thereby let stand the decision of U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk. Hoffman's ruling was affirmed by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Pupil Placement Act removed from local school boards and division superintendents all power to assign pupils, and placed it in the hands of a state board.

Next Step Uncertain

The Supreme Court's action threw Virginia officials into a state of uncertainty about their next action.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley called the decision "not unexpected." He said statutes not affected by the decision provide an orderly course of action "in the face of these continuing attempts to force integration, and there is no cause for school patrons, faculties or pupils to be apprehensive."

"We shall continue to use every legal and proper means to carry out the mandate of the General Assembly" he said.

The state's attorney general, Kenneth Patty, said he plans to confer within the next few days with Stanley and with attorneys in the case.

State Sen. Ted Dalton, Republican candidate for governor in the Nov. 5 election, called for a special session of the Virginia General Assembly to repeal the state's program of massive resistance. He has advocated a locally administered pupil assignment plan as the means of averting public schools integration.

Stand Unchanged

But J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Democratic opponent to Dalton and a former state attorney general who led Virginia's legal battle against school integration, said his support of massive resistance is not changed. He said: "After Little Rock, I'm not surprised at anything."

Judge Hoffman, in holding the Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional, said it provided no adequate remedy for Negroes seeking admission to white schools because of what he described as "the fixed and definite policy of school authorities with respect to segregation."

Hoffman noted that the same session of the Virginia General Assembly which passed that law also passed laws calling for the closing of schools and the withdrawal of state funds from any school departing from the policy of no integration.

Issued Injunctions

Hoffman signed injunctive decrees forbidding racial discrimination in the public schools in Norfolk and Newport News.

Similar injunctions have been issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan for Arlington and Judge John Paul for Charlottesville. Effectiveness of these decrees was stayed pending Supreme Court action in the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

The Virginia attorney general's office joined Norfolk and Newport News school authorities in asking the Supreme Court to review the cases. The Supreme Court denied this request in a brief order without comment.

Key Virginia Race Case Due Before High Court

The Norfolk-Newport News case, considered the key piece of segregation litigation now in Virginia, will come before the U. S. Supreme Court during the 1957-58 term, which opens Monday.

The decision in this case directly will affect the Arlington and Charlottesville desegregation cases, and will have an impact on Virginia's entire plan of "massive resistance" to desegregation.

At issue in the Norfolk-Newport News, Charlottesville and Arlington cases is the pupil placement law, final barrier in the way of Negroes attempting to enroll in white schools.

Once this bar is removed, and Negroes enter white schools, other parts of the "massive resistance" program will come into play. They involve withholding of state school funds and closing of the schools.

Shortly after the new Supreme Court term opens, school boards from Norfolk and Newport News will ask the Supreme Court to review Federal, District and Appeals Court rulings which ordered immediate desegregation.

If the court denies a review, it will uphold, in effect, a decision of Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman last February. Judge Hoffman ordered both localities to desegregate when schools opened last month.

He also declared the pupil placement law unconstitutional on its face. He denied a motion by state attorneys to dismiss the suit on grounds that the Negro plaintiffs had not exhausted the administrative remedy set up in the placement law. The law had not been enacted when these cases were started.

The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Hoffman's decision but the effective date of integration was stayed, pending the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the event the court denies a review, the case will go back to Judge Hoffman, who will set a new integration date. Returning the case to the lower court would take about a month.

Conceivably, Virginia attorneys would ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision if it refuses to review the case. The time lapse for this move isp hoblematical.

The Virginia Pupil Placement Act is at isue in six Virginia localities besides Norfolk and Newport News—Arlington County, Fairfax County, Richmond, Suffolk and Nansemond County. The Supreme Court decision on the Newport News—Norfolk case would affect a case in Charlottesville. It presumably would affect the Arlington case since similar points are issues.

Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan first decreed in July 1956, that Arlington must desegregate its schools. His order was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court.

Dalton Says Democrats Only Delay Integration

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 10 (AP).—Ted Dalton said last night Virginia Democrats are frantically seeking to postpone a United States Supreme Court decision on their school segregation program until after the November 5 election.

The Republican candidate for Governor reminded a radio audience here that the State last Monday asked the high court to delay a decision on and to preserve separate the Pupil Placement Act until schools, then come with us." after a ruling has been made by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"Mr. Almond and Mr. Byrd have sent their 'machine' Attorney General, Mr. Patty, calling to Washington, beging the Supreme Court to put off its decision on their program until after election day," said Senator Dalton.

But, he added, "the defense of our segregated schools lies within Virginia and not in pitiful pleas to the court to postpone the execution day.

"What we need is a plan whereby the localities can defend themselves and not run to the very court that ordered integration in the first place."

Senator Dalton charged that the "chief concern" now of Senator Byrd and J. Lindsay Almond, is the Democratic candidate fo rGovernor, is "through their Attorney General . . . to prevent their program from collapsing in court before election day."

The G. O. P. candidate said "the plan that will work in Virginia" in averting integration "is a pupil assignment plan administered by the local school boards."

I point to North Carolina, where peace and order prevail—and that quiet is breaking the hearts of the Democratic machine," Senator Dalton added.

Senator Dalton said the pupil assignment plan he advocates "is the best and only hope on which Virginia can stand in this crisis. Under the leadership of Byrd, Stanley and Almond, the stage is set for Little Rocks' in Virginia . . .

"If the people want racial violence, ill will and closing schools and wholesale mixing of the races and chaos in Virginia, they should follow the Byrd-Stanley-Almond plan. If, on the other hand, they want to have peace and good will

Henderson Says Foes Discourage Business

COVINGTON, Va., Oct. 10 (AP).—Horace E. Henderson said last night "if massive resistance is sustained at the polls in November, Virginia will suffer an economic setback that will affect the pocketbook of every citizen."

Mr. Henderson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke at a Covington Junior Chamber of Commerce dinner.

He said if massive resistance to the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation decree is upheld in November ". . . and our public schools are closed, industries can be expected to leave and pass up Virginia.

"Present businesses will have difficulty in operating. Tourists will no longer be attracted to a State which defies the laws and courts of this Nation."

Arlington leaders not frightened

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Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The attorney who helped to shape history in the Arlington school case said he will not be intimidated by Virginia NAACP probers who launched a hearing Wednesday.

This move was made at the same time Arlington school attorneys were asking Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to stay his order for the admission of seven children to schools nearest their homes.

The jurist granted the stay on the ruling made last Saturday. The ruling enforced the original order handed down a year ago by Judge Bryan.

Attorneys for the school board filed an appeal on Monday. The stay was granted, thus postponing the entrance of the children to school on Monday as the court had ordered.

* * *

THE LAWYER who made history in representing plaintiffs is Edwin C. Brown of Washington, who filed the original suit on the second anniversary of the Supreme Court school decision. That was May 17, 1956.

"They are trying to intimidate me, but I don't think they will get to first base in what they are trying to do," Mr. Brown told the AFRO, referring to the Thomson Committee, an arm of the Virginia anti-NAACP machinery.

"I don't think they will succeed in intimidating whites and stop people from contributing to the NAACP," he added.

"We will not furnish everything asked for in a subpoena, only those records applying to litigation."

THE COMMITTEE set a closed hearing for Thursday with plans to call in Arlington NAACP officials. A spokesman for probers said none of the parents who testified before Judge Bryan will be questioned.

"The hearing doesn't scare me," Mr. Brown said.

Asked how he felt about his successful efforts in the suit, he said modestly, "It was one of those things when a case was brought to me, I filed the suit, notwithstanding the Thomson and Boatwright committees."

MR. BROWN was assisted in the case by Oliver W. Hill, chief counsel for the Virginia NAACP, and Spottswood W. Robinson II, regional NAACP attorney.

The Washington lawyer maintains offices in Alexandria. He and Mrs. Brown are parents of three children, Edwin Jr., 21; Marga, 16, and James Oliver, 12.

Mr. Brown, 49, is a graduate of Howard University Law School, Class of '38.

Arlington to Seek Delay In Admitting Negroes

Request for Stay to Be Presented To Judge Bryan at Appointment Soon

By PAUL HOPE

Arlington school attorneys said they would seek an extension of time today or tomorrow on a Federal court order calling for admittance of seven Negro students to white county schools on September 23. Star, 9-18-57

The attorneys filed an appeal yesterday in Alexandria Federal Court to Judge Albert V. Bryan's order of Saturday to integrate four schools next Monday. Washington Post

James H. Simmonds and Frank L. Ball, Sr., attorneys for the County School Board, said they would present a request for a stay of the effective date directly to Judge Bryan as soon as an appointment can be arranged. Sun 9-17-57

Judge Bryan was at a judicial conference in Washington yesterday and is expected to attend the conference again today, Mr. Simmonds said. He said it likely would be tomorrow before the attorneys can take their plea to him.

The Arlington attorneys and Kenneth Patty, Virginia attorney general, said if Judge Bryan refuses their request, they will ask a stay from one of the judges of the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

An extension of time would allow Arlington to continue segregated schools while the school board seeks to get Bryan's Saturday desegregation ruling thrown out by the appeals court.

Await High Court Ruling

A stay also would maintain the status quo presumably until the United States Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act. The placement act will come before the Supreme Court next month in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases.

In these cases, the court of appeals has held the placement act unconstitutional.

Mr. Patty said the State will contend, in the appeal, that Judge Bryan's order was in error because the seven students involved in the desegregation order did not follow the provisions of the placement act.

In ordering the school board to admit the students, Judge Bryan said pupils do not have to use the placement act because the effect of it is to maintain segregated schools in violation of the Supreme Court edict banning segregation by race.

Mr. Patty said the State's position is that the placement law is in effect until the issue of its Constitutionality finally is adjudicated by the Supreme Court.

The Attorney General admitted that the Arlington School Board is "on the horns of a dilemma." The county school board is required to carry out the State laws designed to maintain segregation while at the same time is under a Federal court order to admit Negro students to white schools.

He would not speculate on what would happen in Arlington on Monday if the county is refused an extension of time on Judge Bryan's order.

"We have other laws that can be utilized," he said. "Whether they will be of advantage to us, we don't know yet because they have never been tested."

Cannot Use State Funds

"One thing is sure, no State funds can be used to operate an integrated school," he said. Under Virginia's "no integration" legislation, funds are automatically cut off when a school is integrated and the funds remain cut off so long as Negroes and whites are in the same school.

Arlington expects to get about $1.4 million in State aid during fiscal 1957-1958. The biggest item is $1,197,000 in pupil-teacher ratio aid, paid on a quarterly basis. So far the county has received only $299,250. The second installment is due before January 1.

The remaining $400,000 of the $1.4 million is divided among various special aid projects such as transportation and text books, and none of it has been received yet by the county.

Governor Can Close School

The Governor can close an integrated school and try to talk the Negroes into leaving. If he fails, the county can ask to have the school returned and can operate it with local funds.

Arlington School Board Chairman James G. Stockard also declined to make a prediction of what will happen Monday if a stay is not granted.

"The board wants due process of law to operate and give us as final a conclusion as possible before Monday morning. We're hoping for an early decision from the court so we'll know how to plan for next week," he said.

"I am confident this is something that all citizens of Arlington are praying and thinking very seriously about."

State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington said he was "very sorry" that Judge Bryan ordered the admittance of the seven students.

Had Hoped for Time

"I had hoped the matter would be further delayed until the Supreme Court had passed on the Norfolk and Newport News cases," Senator Fenwick said.

State Senator John A. K. Donovan of Falls Church said Judge Bryan's order did not surprise him.

"I have held all along that the laws are unconstitutional. I believe the Legislature will straighten them out so that we'll have laws along the line of North Carolina's," Senator Donovan said.

Senator Donovan favors a pupil placement act which would be controlled on the local level and would result in some integration.

Board Acts as Usual

Despite Judge Bryan's attack on the Placement, it was business as usual yesterday at the Arlington office set up by the State Assignment Board.

B. S. Hilton, who is in charge of the office, said that about 50 applications were handled yesterday. Under the Placement Act all students entering Virginia schools for the first time or transferring from one school to another must sign placement forms.

The Arlington office was set up to make tentative assignments pending action by the State Placement Board which meets at intervals to process applications. Mr. Hilton said yesterday's applicants included about a dozen Negroes. As usual, the white students were assigned to white schools, and the Negroes to colored schools, Mr. Hilton said.

Supreme Court Voids Virginia's Pupil Placement

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 11
Tues. 10-22-57

Segregation Plan Killed By Decision

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a severe blow to Virginia's declared policy of massive resistance to any racial integration in its public schools.

1400

It did so by refusing to review a decision holding unconstitutional

Reaction from Virginia and other Southern states, Page 25.

the state's 1956 Pupil Placement Act, cornerstone of the massive resistance framework.

The high court thereby let stand the decision of U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk. Hoffman's ruling was affirmed by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

ASSIGNMENT SHIFT

The Pupil Placement Act removed from local school boards and division superintendents all power to assign pupils, and placed it in the hands of a state board.

Judge Hoffman, in holding the Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional, said it provided no adequate remedy for Negroes seeking admission to white schools because of what he described as "the fixed and definite policy of school authorities with respect to segregation."

Hoffman noted that the same session of the Virginia General Assembly which passed that law also passed laws calling for the closing of school and the withdrawal of state funds from any school departing from the policy of no integration.

Hoffman signed injunctive decrees forbidding racial discrimination in the public schools in Norfolk and Newport News.

DECREES STAYED

Similar injunctions have been issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan for Arlington and Judge John Paul for Charlottesville. Effectiveness of these decrees was stayed pending Supreme Court action in the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

The Virginia attorney general's office joined Norfolk and Newport News school authorities in asking the Supreme Court to review the cases. The Supreme Court denied this request in a brief order without comment.

Constitution

The appeal said the action of the lower federal courts "makes even more difficult of solution the most difficult social problem presented to the people of this country in eight decades."

P. 8

Contending Judge Hoffman acted "with undue impetuosity," the appeal said the cases gave the Supreme Court an opportunity "to lead a large section of our country out of the chaos into which the Brown decision has plunged it." This was a reference to the Supreme Court's decision that compulsory school segregation is unconstitutional.

The appeal also contended that the Court of Appeals should not have acted in the Norfolk and Newport News cases while another case testing constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act was pending in the Virginia Court of Appeals.

News-Leader
Tues. 10-29-57

The pending case involved the suspension of two white boys from Fairfax County schools. Their mother, Mrs. Theo T. de Febio, refused to sign application forms required by the law. This resulted in the suspension of her sons, Theo, 14, and Nicky, 7.

David H. Scull of Annandale, Va., asked Chief Justice Warren to stay an order of Arlington County Circuit Court directing him to appear Wednesday before a legislative investigating committee.

1400

The legislative group, known as the Thomson Committee, has asked Scull to appear to answer questions about his racial activities. Scull is vice president of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations.

Virginians Favor Closing Schools

News-Leader
Nov. 11-3-57

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Richmond Times-Dispatch said tonight a poll of public opinion "indicates the majority—about two out of three—of white adult Virginians now would prefer to close the public schools as an alternative to compulsory integration."

The poll showed, the newspaper said, that 79 per cent of white Virginians responding to the poll and who plan to vote in Tuesday's election for Governor favored Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. over Republican Ted Dalton.

Other findings in the sampling of opinion on a dozen questions dealing with racial integration and politics, said the newspaper, reflect:

1. A sharp drop in President Eisenhower's popularity. Nearly nine out of 10 disapproved of his use of troops at Little Rock. Four out of five said they would not vote for Eisenhower if he now were running for re-election.

2. A general endorsement by nearly two out of three persons for Gov. Orval Faubus' policy at Little Rock.

3. Support by 57 per cent for the idea of a conservative third party candidate for president in 1960.

4. Firm majority opposition to even limited integration of a few Negro children in the public schools.

5. Even stronger sentiment favoring continued resistance to integration by every legal means.

The poll, directed by Alan S. Donnahoe, vice president and research director of Richmond Newspapers, Inc., took a random sampling of Times-Dispatch readers.

Virginia Group's 'Non-Political' Vote Due Today

News-Leader
Nov. 31-57

RICHMOND, Oct. 31 (AP).—Resolutions opposing Virginia's school-closing and fund cut-off laws were due to be voted on here today by the Department of Elementary School Principals of the Virginia Education Association.

The principals' advisory board indorsed the resolutions yesterday, and passed them on to the full department for consideration.

P. 32A

The two laws which the resolutions oppose are key features of Virginia's "massive resistance" machinery to prevent integration, and figure prominently in the current gubernatorial campaign. The Democratic candidate, J. Lindsay Almond, jr., stands for massive resistance. The Republican nominee, Ted Dalton, has criticized the school-closing and fund cut-off laws and warned that they will result in closed schools or mass integration.

"Not Taking Sides"

The board of the elementary principals said the resolutions do not comprise a stand on the integration issue.

"We're within our right not to take sides with any political issue," said J. Harr Carmine, principal of Ocean View (Va.) School. "But we're also within our rights to oppose the cutting off of any school funds."

Mrs. Corinne P. Jeffries, principal of Abingdon School, said, "We actually have an obligation to state that we want the schools to remain open. Otherwise we'd be going against our profession."

The resolutions state:

1. "That as an elementary administrative group we work to keep all the public elementary schools open in the State of Virginia; and;

2. "That we oppose the cut-off of State funds to elementary schools."

Under Virginia anti-integration laws, a school closes whenever integration occurs. The locality may reopen the school, but will lose State funds for all the elementary or secondary schools it operates if races are mixed in any one of them.

Darden for Non-Compulsion

Former Gov. Colgate W. Dardon, president of the University of Virginia, addressed one of the opening VEA sessions, and repeated his plea for amendment of the State's compulsory attendance law "so that those who have neither the disposition nor the capacity to stand the pace can be dropped."

He said dropped pupils should be aided by an enlarged vocational apprenticeship program if they showed the dispostion and aptitude for such training.

"It is a mistaken idea," he added, "to think that, by retaining in school those lacking ambition and ability, we help them.

"We are simply injuring, and injuring terribly, those who are able and willing to do hard mental work. Moreover, we are placing upon our teachers a well-nigh impossible task."

He called for an elevation of the quality of instruction throughout the public school system of Virginia, and offered this general suggestion of what is needed:

"To keep abreast of the social, industrial and political revolution in which we are caught, we shall require a system of education wider in range than anything we have known in the past.

"Only a system that will prepare us for the shattering changes which are taking place and enable us to master them will serve our purposes."

Ruling Will Be Appealed To Highest U.S. Tribunal

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 — (UP) — The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals today struck down Virginia's pupil-placement act, the forward wall of the state's legislative defenses against public school integration.

The three-member court did not rule specifically that the placement act was unconstitutional by itself, but held unanimously that together with other state laws the act would be a dead end street for Negroes seeking to enter white schools.

Archibald G. Robertson, an attorney for the state said the ruling would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court "just as fast as we can appeal it."

The placement act was passed by the Virginia legislature last fall as part of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's "no - integration" program. It set up a three-man board to assign students to specific schools, and provided for appeals from the board's ruling to be taken through the governor to the state courts.

The placement act did not mention race or color, but other laws enacted at the same time provided for the withholding of state funds from integrated schools and the closing of white schools which admitted Negroes.

The appellate court's ruling decrees made by U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordering Newport News, Va., and Norfolk, Va., to end segregation in their schools by Aug. 15.

The ruling also declared there was no reason to call a special three-judge federal court to decide the constitutionality of the placement act as requested by defense attorneys.

The court said there was "no injunction asked or granted against of officials charged with enforcement of the act."

The court said the placement act "furnishes no adequate remedy to the plaintiffs because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation . . ." and because of further provisions which provide for closing schools and withdrawing of funds.

The appeliate court upheld Judge Hoffman's ruling that the placement act provides no adequate administrative remedy "when considered in connection with the other statues passed at the same time and for the same manifest purpose."

The ruling was the first handed down by the appeals court directly concerning the placement act.

U. S. Court Edict Bans Virginia Act

School Lawyers Vow an Appeal To Highest Court

RICHMOND, July 13 (Spl.) — Virginia's Pupil Placement Act was ruled unconstitutional today by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

The Court made the ruling in a brief per curiam opinion upholding orders by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman telling school officials in Norfolk and Newport News to desegregate by next September.

School Board attorneys said promptly they will seek a review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The effect of such a move may be to delay desegregation at Norfolk and Newport News for at least a semester and possibly for a full school year.

Delay Expected

This is because the Supreme Court already has started its summer recess and may not be in a position to act on the request for appeal until after schools open next fall.

In upholding Judge Hoffman's ruling, the Appeal Court said:

"It should be noted that the decrees do not require the assignment of children to particular schools, nor do they require mixing of races in any school. They merely forbid defendants from refusing to admit plaintiffs to any school solely on account of race or color."

The State Pupil Placement Act was passed at last fall's special session of the General Assembly to take away the power of local boards to assign school children. This power was transferred to a three-man board in Richmond, which was given assignment standards ranging from health and educational attainment factors to intangible psychological criteria, but excluding race.

Waiting Ruled Out

In making its ruling today, the Appeals Court declared it was not obligated to wait for the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to act "on a case involving the validity of the act."

This latter case is a petition for a writ of mandamus brought by Theo T. DeFebio of Fairfax County, whose two sons were expelled because Mrs. DeFebio refused to sign a pupil placement form.

The Appeals Court also dismissed as unwarranted the arguments made on behalf of Norfolk and Newport News school authorities that a special three-judge court should have been called to pass on the constitutionality of the Placement Act.

"It is argued that," the opinion said, "the cases here should be dismissed or proceedings therein be stayed until administrative remedies have been exhausted under the recent Pupil Placement Act.

"As pointed out by the judge below (Hoffman), however, this statute furnished no adequate remedy to plaintiffs (Negro parents and school children) because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provisions of Chapter 68 of the Acts of the Extra Session of the Virginia General Assembly which provides for the closing of school and withdrawal therefrom of state funds upon any departure from this policy in any school."

With respect to the argument for a three-judge court, today's opinion declared: "As no injunction was asked or granted against the enforcement of the act or the officials charged with its enforcement, a case for the constitution of a three-judge court was not presented."

"For like reasons," the opinion continued, "there is no need to stay proceedings pending action by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on a case involving the validity of the act."

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Virginias Democratic nominee for Governor, had "no reaction" to the ruling.. Almond participated in the appeals for both the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

But Republican Sen. Ted Dalton, Almond's opponent in Virginia's November gubernatorial election, said: "Today's decision is what I have expected all along."

"Misguided by Sen. Harry F. (D.-Va.), Attorney General Almond and Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia lost again in court with a plan to defend public schools by closing them," Dalton said.

The Radford State Senator reiterated his stand that ". . . a local pupil assignment plan is our best hope." He said a local assignment plan "denounced last week by Mr. Almond, is saving North Carolina's segregated public schools."

"The people of Virginia are fast realizing that a locally administered pupil assignment plan is a safe, sound and conservative approach, in line with Virginia's best traditions, and that the radical path pointed out by Sen. Byrd and Attorney General Almond and Gov. Stanley leads to destruction of our schools," Dalton added.

Va. County to desegregate!

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Federal District Judge Robert Bryan Saturday ordered Arlington County, Virginia, to desegregate its schools at the opening of the fall semester in September.

The jurist upheld a motion by NAACP attorneys to order a year-old Arlington desegregation decree into effect immediately.

Judge Bryan dismissed the pupil-placement law of Virginia as not pertinent in the Arlington case.

Assignment Plan Is Hit By Almond

RICHMOND, July 6 (AP)—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., rejected today a pupil assignment plan, such as North Carolina's, as a means of preserving "separate schools."

Thus he accepted, even as Republicans in Roanoke were preparing to nominate State Sen. Ted Dalton for Governor, Dalton's challenge to do battle on this issue.

"The assignment plan will not and cannot preserve the public school system from the destructive effects of integration," Almond said. It was the most positive position on the assignment plan yet taken by the attorney general, certain to be nominated next Tuesday in the Democratic primary for Governor.

"The statement, which has been repeatedly made that the North Carolina plan has been tried and tested in the courts, is utterly misleading," Almond said.

"The court went no further," he said, "than to say that the applicant for admission to a public school in North Carolina would at first be required to exhaust the administrative remedies provided by the state.

"When any child is refused admission to a public school on the basis of race under an assignment plan, the plan is at an end. To say therefore that one favors an assignment plan in order to preserve separate schools, he must realize assignment will not accomplish that purpose."

This was a direct reply—without mentioning Dalton's name—to Dalton's statement of Thursday that he was willing to run for Governor if the Republican convention today in Roanoke wanted him.

Dalton had said: ". . . I am willing to enter the race for Governor, not from a partisan political standpoint but in an effort to give the people of Virginia an opportunity to save our separate schools by a locally administered pupil assignment plan which is working in North Carolina and which has been tested and approved by the courts."

In his statement Thursday, the Radford state senator said that although his personal desire had been not to run, "my sense of duty compels me to continue the fight for the 800,000 school children of Virginia against the cut-off-the-funds-close-the-schools program of the Democratic leadership."

Negroes Lose Virginia Ruling

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP) — Federal Judge John Paul today deferred start of desegregation in Charlottesville's public schools pending a final ruling on Virginia's pupil placement law.

At the same time he restrained Charlottesville school officials from requiring any pupil to apply for placement as a requirement for attending school.

The court's action obviously pleased State Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this Fall.

The effect of today's action denying Robinson's motion asking that the Negro pupils be admitted to white schools this Fall is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester.

Two School Cases Argued

Journal & Guide

Arlington Told To Integrat

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan last week ordered desegregation begin in the public schools of Arlington county in September. At the same time desegregation was delayed in Charlottesville pending a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

Federal District Judge John Paul, who earlier this year ordered desegregation in the schools of Charlottesville, said last week that he would withhold enforcement of his order. Since the U. S. Supreme Court is in recess and will not open its next term until October schools in Charlottesville will open on a segregated basis in September.

Sat. 8-3-57

VIRGINIA'S Pupil Placement Act came up also in the Arlington county case. Lawyers for the NAACP requested Judge Bryan to amend his original desegregation order to specify that Arlington pupils need not use the state's new pupil placement law, but the judge rejected the request.

The effect of the ruling with minor changes leaves the injunction in force, which the judge granted on July 31, 1955 restraining the Arlington School Board from denying pupils admission to any school because of race.

* * *

EDWIN C. Brown, Alexandria lawyer, represented the NAACP in the Arlington case. He said "15 or 20 or maybe more requests" would be made "for colored children to be admitted to white schools" in the county this fall.

Meanwhile, there was some discussion among school officials as to what Judge Bryan's ruling means. Mr. Brown said "Judge Bryan's decision sounds very good to me. He added: "Of course we are not happy that we will not be permitted to bypass the Pupil Placement Act."

* * *

BARNARD JOY, vice chairman of the Arlington School Board, said he felt the entire school board should meet as soon as possible with its attorneys "to have them explain what this (ruling) means."

Earlier Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. had asked Judge Bryan to withhold enforcement of the Arlington injunction until the U. S. Supreme Court had time to rule on the placement law. But the judge ruled that the right to an injunction had already been established in the Arlington case.

Journal & Guide

THE JUDGE asserted that "consideration of administrative remedies such as the placement law will not again be reached unless or until petition is made to enforce the injunction." He added:

"Plainly, therefore, commencement of the restraint made in the decree should not be postponed to a determination of the validity of the administrative remedy."

Sat. 8-3-57

JAMES H. Simmons, Arlington school board attorney said he was "a little puzzled by" the decision after it had been read to him over the telephone. He said there may be further clarification needed" as to what the Arlington schools should do next.

Judge Bryan in 1956 ordered that Arlington's elementary school be integrated last February and that the junior and senior high schols be integrated in September. His ruling was upheld by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court declined to review the case which in effect upheld the circuit and district courts.

* * *

IN HIS ORAL statement made after a conference with the lawyers for NAACP in the Charlottesville school case, Judge Paul said the order would be effective the first school semester after the Supreme Court make its ruling on Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

Meanwhile, the judge directed that "no pupil, white or colored, be required to make application for attending school in Charlottesville. He restrained the school board and the superintendent from "denying admission to any student because of failure to sign an application."

Attorneys who conferred with Judge Paul were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, both of Richmond, for the NAACP, and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia and counsel for the Charlottesville School Board.

Court Rules Virginia School Law Illegal

Defender Chicago Ill. P3

Sat. 8-3-57

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals last week knocked out Virginia's 1955 Pupil Placement act, designed to maintain racial segregation in the state's schools.

By its action, the court upheld an earlier decision of District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk who, in ruling on Norfolk and Newport News school segregation cases, declared the state law unconstitutional and ordered that the schools of the two cities be desegregated by this September.

The Placement law created a state board of three members appointed by the governor and gave it powers to assign pupils, a function which had been performed by local school boards.

Under the law all pupils are automatically reassigned to the segregated schools they previously attended. This provision of the law is regarded as an attempt to shunt the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 banning segregation in the public schools.

Appellate court acted on appeals from the Norfolk and Newport News school boards, defendants, who argued that the cases against them should be dismissed or actions stayed until administrative remedies had been exhausted under the Pupil Placement Act.

The Appellate court said:

"This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs (Negro parents and school children) because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provisions of (1956 Virginia law) which provide for the closing of schools and withdrawal therefrom of state funds upon any departure from this policy in any school."

The language of the ruling referred to the Virginia Appropriation Act of 1956, which provides that state funds be cut off from schools admitting Negro children.

COURT THROWS OUT VIRGINIA'S SCHOOLS LAW

Tribune P. 18

Sun. 7-14-57

Chicago Ill.

Richmond, Va., July 13 (AP)—A federal appellate court today threw out as unconstitutional Virginia's pupil placement act designed to maintain racially segregated schools.

The act, adopted last year, creates a three-man state board appointed by the governor and gives to it all pupil assignment powers formerly held by local school boards. It automatically reassigns all pupils to their present segregated schools and provides that any new assignments—occasioned by promotion or transfer—would be by the state board for reasons other than race.

Uphold Judge Hoffman

The United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its decision here today in upholding District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk in his decision in Norfolk and Newport News school segregation cases. Hoffman held the act unconstitutional and ruled that schools must be desegregated in the two cities by this September.

"This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs [Negro parents and school children because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provisions of [1956 Virginia law] which provide for the closing of schools and withdrawal therefrom of state funds upon any departure from this policy in any school," the Circuit court said.

State Funds Barred

This was in reference to Virginia's appropriation act which provides that all state funds shall be cut off from all elementary or high schools of a local school division if one school in that division admits a Negro child.

The pupil placement act provided for a system of appeals from the assignment board to the governor and from the governor to the state courts up thru the state Supreme court.

The state and the Norfolk and Newport News school boards, joint defendants, had argued that the cases should be dismissed or proceedings stayed until administrative remedies had been exhausted.

NAACP Plans For Negroes in White Schools

Post + Times Herald 7-1-57

Mon. 7-15-57

Washington, D.C.

Action in Arlington Framed Following Pupil Act Decision

14d(1) Va.

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

An attempt will be made this fall to place Negro children in white Arlington County schools, Edwin C. Brown, an attorney for the National Asosciation for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday.

Brown, legal adviser for the NAACP in Northern Virginia, said "there seems to be no impediment whatsoever" to placing Negro children in schools nearest their homes.

Brown said the Virginia legal staff of the NAACP will meet within 10 days to discuss strategy for Arlington and Charlottesville. The meeting follows the decision Saturday of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which declared Virginia's Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional.

Sees Way Cleared

Brown believes the decision cleared the way for school integration in Arlington and Charlottesville. In March the Supreme Court upheld desegregation orders for Arlington and Charlottesville. The Pupil Placement Act, however, was not at stake in those cases.

While the Appeals Court knocked out the Pupil Placement Act, there are two possible obstacles to desegregation in Arlington and Charlottesville.

Attorneys for the State of Virginia have said they will take the Appeals Court decision to the Supreme Court. They asked the Appeals Court to stay its mandate, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court.

Act To Be in Effect

If this request is granted, the Pupil Placement Act will be in effect when schools open in September because the Supreme Court is in recess until October.

Thus, even though Arlington and Charlottesville schools are under a desegregation order, they are expected to tell the Federal courts they no longer have control over pupil assignments, which rests with the state under the Pupil Placement Act.

Possibility Conceded

Brown conceded this was a possibility that could slow integration. He also noted that a special session of the Virginia General Assembly may be called before fall in an effort to enact new legislation designed to preserve segregated schools.

The Appeals Court decision Saturday upheld a Norfolk Federal Court decision of last February calling for desegregation in September in Norfolk and Newport News.

The earliest the desegregation problem could come to a head if the Supreme Court hears the Norfolk-Newport News appeal would be when the February School term opens in 1958.

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Arlington Loses Integration Plea

Denied Delay On Schools Beyond Fall

Star P.1

Sun. 7-28-57

Washington, D.C.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria yesterday refused to postpone desegregation of Arlington County schools beyond the opening of classes this fall.

14d(1)

At the same time, he rejected a request by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the desegregation order be amended to specify that Arlington students need not use the State's new pupil placement law. The law is part of the legislation Virginia adopted to avoid integration.

The effect of Judge Bryan's ruling is to leave intact, with minor changes, the injunction he granted on July 31, 1956, restraining the Arlington School Board from denying students admission to schools because of race.

Contrary to Ruling

His ruling late yesterday was contrary to the position taken by Judge John Paul in the Charlottesville desegregation case. Judge Paul on Friday agreed to withhold enforcement of the Charlottesville desegregation mandate until the Supreme Court passes on the placement law.

The placement law was adopted after the Arlington and Charlottesville cases originally were decided.

In Judge Bryan's original decree, he specified that the Arlington desegregation order would not necessarily abrogate any proper administrative remedy—such as a placement law—which the State might adopt to meet the Supreme Court school desegregation edict.

Enforcement of the Arlington and Charlottesville decrees were delayed until the Supreme Court upheld them last March.

Star P.1-2

Meanwhile, the placement law was held "unconstitutional on its face" by Judge Walter Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases.

His ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals two weeks ago, and that ruling is being appealed to the Supreme Court.

As a result of the placement ruling in the Norfolk and Newport News cases, Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., yesterday asked Judge Bryan to withhold enforcement of the Arlington decree until the Supreme Court passes on the placement law.

Injunction Right Established

Judge Bryan said, however, the right to an injunction has already been established in the Arlington case.

"Consideration of administrative remedies (such as the placement law) will not again be reached unless and until petition is made to enforce the injunction," the judge held.

"Plainly, therefore, commencement of the restraint made in the decree should not be postponed to a determination of the validity of an administrative remedy."

The question before Judge Bryan was whether his desegregation order should be left in force, or held in abeyance until the Supreme Court decides whether Virginia's pupil placement legislation is legal.

The placement law is part of the legislative program Virginia adopted to meet the Supreme Court's desgregation decree in 1954. The placement law became effective after desegregation suits were initiated in Arlington and Charlottesville, and therefore was not an issue when those cases went up to the Supreme Court.

Judge Bryan heard opposing arguments yesterday about the necessity of holding up his desegregation order against Arlington County while the placement law is tested.

This delay, requested by Virginia Attorney General Almond, would push desegregation in schools beyond the September term, since the Supreme Court has recessed until October.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged Judge Bryan to let his desegregation order stand and suggested that he allow Arlington students to ignore the placement law when they enter schools this fall.

On Friday, Federal Judge Paul agreed to delay desegregation in Charlottesville pending a Supreme Court ruling on the placement law.

Judge Paul, after a hearing at Harrisonburg, went on to rule that no student of either race would be required to comply with the Placement Act.

Judge Bryan's original order on July 31, 1956, called for an end to segregation in Arlington's elementary schools by last January 31. The deadline for desegregation of the secondary schools as set for this September. The order, however, was held in abeyance while the case was being appealed up to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday's hearing was on a request by lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They asked Judge Bryan to amend his 1956 order on the matter of the placement law. The NAACP also asked that Judge Bryan bring his original order up to date as to the desegregation deadlines.

Integration Never, Says Charlottesville Official

Post + Times Herald 8-15-57

Wed. 8-14-57

Washington, D.C.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 13 (AP)—A member of the Albemarle County School Board predicted today that Charlottesville's schools "will never be integrated."

E. J. Oglesby, vice chairman of the school board, said he could not foresee integration of schools here "any time"—not in 50 years, not ever."

Oglesby, president of the Albemarle chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, said the public does not adequately understand the Stanley plan for maintaining segregation in the schools.

"It is not a plan to close schools," he declared. Instead, he said, the Stanley plan provides the means of preserving racially separate schools through continued legal maneuvering.

Oglesby, a professor of engineering and mathematics at the University of Virginia, today reiterated his opposition to all Federal aid, expressed last night before a meeting of some 20 persons at Orange.

"I would like to see the Con-

August 29 denies the requested Negro transfers, the students are expected to go to court for enforcement of the anti-discrimination injunction.

Admission of Negro students to white schools, however, will invoke other anti-integration laws which permit the Governor to close any schools or classrooms where races are mixed, and which automatically withhold State funds from integrated systems.

Bar to School Entry Remains, NAACP Fears

Post + Times Herald P1-B
Mon, 9-29-57
Washington D.C.

Placement Procedure's Adequacy Still to Be Challenged in Court

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Negro children will apply for admission to white Arlington public schools in September, but an attorney for several of them said yesterday he doubted they would be admitted.

Edwin C. Brown, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he thought the ruling Saturday of Federal District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan would delay the admission of Negroes.

Bryan ordered Arlington to desegrate its schools in September, but he said pupils could not bypass the Virginia Pupil Placement Act.

"I'm of the opinion that Negroes will be longer entering the schools under this decision than under the Charlottesville decision," Brown said.

Judges' Rulings Differ

Last Friday, Federal Judge John Paul delayed integration in Charlottesville schools until the Supreme Court rules on the Pupil Placement Act. Paul, however, said the Pupil Placement Act could be bypassed.

Brown said he had been pleased when he first heard of Bryan's ruling, but that the more he studied it, the more it seemed to delay admissions of Negroes.

Bryan reaffimed his order of a year ago granting an injunction restraining the Arlington County School Board from denying students admission to a school because of race. In the original order, Byran said students should comply with any adequate administrative remedy the state might adopt so long as it was not based on race.

The Pupil Placement Act is considered an administrative remedy. In his Saturday order, Bryan said the Act was not an issue in the injunction.

Complaints to be Weighed

If there are complaints that the injunction has been violated, the court could determine if the complainant has submitted his grievance for administrative correction, or has adequate means to do so.

Brown read Bryan's decision as meaning a Negro student applying for admission to a white school must make use of the Pupil Placement Act machinery.

The Act takes assignment of children to schools out of the hands of local school boards and places it in the jurisdiction of a state placement board.

Brown doubted the placement board would move fast on the Negro applications. If the placement board denies Negroes entrance to white schools, the attorneys will have to go to Bryan to contend the Act provides no adequate administrative remedy.

Showdown Moved Back

Brown said he thought this procedure could carry a decision over into the second semester of school.

"The only way we can carry this thing through is have children apply for admission," Brown said.

Another attorney interpreted Judge Bryan's decision to mean that Negro applicants would not have to go through all of the machinery of the Pupil Placement Act.

James H. Simmonds, one of the attorneys for the Arlington School Board, said that if Negro students were told to apply for admission under the Pupil Placement Act, they could go directly to Bryan and ask a decision on whether the Pupil Placement Act provided adequate administrative remedy.

Simmonds and Barnard Joy, School Board vice chairman, said the Board and attorneys would meet very soon to discuss the ruling.

Brown Less Optimistic

Edwin C. Brown, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was less optimistic about the possibility of desegregation this September than he was immediately after the Saturday ruling.

He said a careful study of the opinion during the week end convinced him that integration in Arlington will be delayed beyond integration in the parallel Charlottesville case.

Last Friday, Federal Judge John Paul granted a desegregation delay past the September school term for Charlottesville pending a Supreme Court decision on the placement statute. At the same time, he agreed to allow students to bypass the procedures laid down in the placement act.

Mr. Brown reiterated that at least 15 or 20 Negro children will apply for admission to white schools in Arlington this fall.

Arlington Schools Map Race Strategy

Evening Star Washington, D.C. P.1-B

Placement Law Test Is Forecast In Bryan Ruling

Mon 9-29-57

Arlington school officials will hold a strategy conference early this week on the county's September deadline for classroom racial desegregation.

On Saturday, Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled against a postponement beyond the opening of schools this fall. At the same time, Judge Bryan refused to grant a request by Negro attorneys that he specify that students would be free to ignore the State's Pupil Placement Act when they entered school.

However, the jurist did not state that pupils must abide by the placement statute—Virginia's first defense against integration.

Awaits Conplaint

In his memorandum opinion, Judge Bryan said he would decide whether or not the school board was following his injunction if a student brought a complaint to the court.

Some observers took this as a court invitation for a test of the placement law.

Barnard Joy, acting chairman of the Arlington School Board, said today board members would confer on the racial question with their attorney, James H. Simmonds. A date had not yet been set for the meeting.

The board is faced with the desegregation order on the one hand and the State's no-integration laws on the other. The placement act is backed by fund-cutoff and school-closing statutes when a Virginia school integrates.

All of the applications will be forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond for action. The Arlington School Board yesterday announced it would not admit any students to classes this fall until the State Placement Board has passed on their placement applications.

Although the placement forms have space set aside for the local school board to make recommendations, the Arlington board has decided to pass the applications on to Richmond without any recommendations.

The Arlington School Board is under Federal Court injunction not to deny any students admission this fall because of race. But the State's new anti-integration legislation, including the placement law, has put the power of school assignments in the hands of the placement board.

Negro Pupils' Bids Total 5 in Arlington

Star Thurs, 8-15-57
Washington, D.C. P.1-B

3 New Students Ask Transfer; County Leaves Action to State

The number of Negro students seeking transfer to white Arlington County schools has reached five, with the filing of three new applications yesterday.

The latest applicants to fill out pupil placement forms requesting admission to white schools are Bowles F. Phillips, jr., 12, who wants to enter the seventh grade at Stratford junior High School this fall; the applications on to Richmond without any recommendations.

his sister, Elizabeth Virginia Phillips, 14, who seeks to enter the ninth grade at Stratford, and Gary J. Boswell, 14, who wants to attend the ninth grade at Thomas Jefferson Junior High.

Bowles and Elizabeth are brother and sister, respectively, of Sadie Phillips, who last week became the first Negro student to apply for transfer to a white county school. Sadie has applied for transfer to Washington-Lee High School. Parents of the Phillips children are Mr. and Mrs. Bowles F. Phillips of 1900 North Culpeper street.

Gary is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Boswell of 2401 South Seminary road.

Forms Sent to Richmond

The fifth Negro student seeking transfer to a white school is George T. Nelson, 14, of 2005 North Cameron street, who earlier this week applied for transfer to Stratford.

The Arlington School Board yesterday announced it would not admit any students to classes this fall until the State Placement Board has passed on their placement applications.

Although the placement forms have space set aside for the local school board to make recommendations, the Arlington board has decided to pass

JUDGE GRANTS STAY IN ORDER

Advertiser Thur. 9-19-57

Virginia Wins Delay In Integration

Montgomery, Ala.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18 (AP) —An order for integration next Monday of four Arlington County, Va., white schools was suspended today by a federal judge pending an appeal.

P.1

Judge Albert V. Bryan of U. S. District Court granted a stay in his order of last Saturday which directed the admission of seven Negroes to the four schools.

School board attorneys requested the suspension, pending appeal to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, on the grounds that integration Monday would create a chaotic situation.

They said that under Virginia laws the integrated schools would be closed, affecting more than 5,000 pupils, and that state school funds would be cut off for the county.

Attorneys representing the seven Negro pupils argued that the board was merely seeking a further delay. They pointed out that the court already had issued an injunction barring pupil assignment on the basis of race and color alone.

These attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had requested an immediate enforcement of Bryan's July 27 order directing integration of Arlington schools this fall.

In granting the stay, Bryan told attorneys it is a rare case indeed in which a trial court does not suspend execution of its order pending an appeal. The circumstances in this case, he added, did not in his opinion put the suit in such a rare class.

Advertiser P.2a

Bryan concluded that if he did not grant the stay and his integration order was reversed on appeal, a tremendous injury would be involved.

On the other hand, he said if he granted the stay and his order was upheld, the possiblity of injury would be a great deal less.

Judge Asks Pupil Law Compromise

P.A 9

Washington Post Wed. 9-18-57

RICHMOND, Sept. 17 (AP) Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson today asked attorneys to seek a compromise to keep in schools here 103 Negro children whose parents have not signed pupil placement applications.

Richmond Times Herald

Attorneys for the children and parents asked Judge Hutcheson for an order temporarily restraining enforcement of the Pupil Placement Act.

PA 11 Va.

Three suits involving constitutionality of the act are pending in Federal and state courts and the case merely would add to the number, Judge Hutcheson said.

Addl

He suggested that the Negro plaintiffs sign the forms under protest or that the State Pupil Placement Board and the Richmond School Board grant an additional period of grace in which the children may attend school without the signed forms. A 15-day grace period expired today.

Pupils Ordered Into Va. Schools Sept. 23

Afro-American Sat. 9-21-57 P.1

Baltimore, Md.

Ruling hits assignment law of state

Washington Post

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — The Arlington County School Board must admit seven colored students to previously all-white schools on Sept. 23.

P.1

Admittance of the students, who were turned away from schools on Sept. 5, was ordered, Saturday, by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan.

The ruling, in effect, declares the Virginia Placement Act unconstitutional.

Sat. 9-21-57

REFERRING to the Act, the judge stated: "Submission to that act amounts almost to assent to racially segregated schools."

The court's order marks the first time any school district in Virginia has been directed to admit individual students.

Sunday the board held an emergency session with its attorneys.

The hearing was highlighted by the testimony of parents whose children were turned away last week at two junior high schools and a senior high, Washington-Lee, and also an elementary school.

They testified in the direct test of the Virginia pupil placement law after Judge Bryan denied three motions made by defense attorneys.

Baltimore

The jurist turned down motions to delay the hearing to dismiss the injunction against the Arlington school board and to dismiss the order permitting four additional children to join the case with three original plaintiffs.

Judge Bryan repeated his order of a year ago in July, telling the school board to begin desegregation this month. He said, however, that pupils seeking admission to schools nearest their homes would have to apply through pupil placement procedure.

* * *

THE TESTIMONY of a friend to three of the children turned away sent a shudder through the courtroom filled to capacity.

Mrs. Geraldine Davis, a white witness told of driving the children to Stratford Junior High School after she read threats in a paper that "there would be bloodshed" if colored pupils presented themselves last Thursday for admission.

"I thought if there was any bloodshed that it should be white blood and mine if necessary," Mrs. Davis said in an even tone.

* * *

UNDER CROSS - EXAMINATION by J. Lindsey Almond, Virginia attorney general and gubernatorial candidate, Mrs. Davis said she made up her own mind to befriend the following

Afro-American

Joyce Bailey, 13, 1924 N. Dinwiddie st.; E. Leslie Hamm Jr., 11, 1900 N. Cameron st., and George T. Nelson, 14, 2005 N. Cameron st.

Sat. 9-21-57

Young Hamm was a plaintiff in the original suit in which some 30 colored and white pupils figured when Judge Bryan made his ruling.

The judge was told that the boy is not in school, because his parents refused to fill out a pupil placement form, part of the state machinery to block desegregation.

* * *

MRS. DAVIS was cut off abruptly by Mr. Almond when she went further to explain her reason for driving the children to the school.

It occurred to her that "this is a case if white people will show that they are Christians.."

But the gubernatorial candidate broke in over the objection of Oliver W. Hill, Virginia NAACP counsel, who was flanked by Spottswood W. Robinson III and Edwin C. Brown, both NAACP lawyers.

* * *

MR. ROBINSON argued against motions presented by the state. Mr. Brown presented the case and conducted direct examination of witnesses.

Dr. Harold M. Johnson, prominent Arlington physician, told the court how his two daughters, Harolyn, 17, and Rita, 15, were turned away at Washington-Lee.

"He (the principal) told me I couldn't register my children at Washington - Lee," Dr. Johnson stated. "He said I would have to fill out pupil placement forms."

The physician said he accepted the forms, but refused to sign them because "I think the law is unconstitutional."

He said Principal Jerry Gerich didn't ask him for either the school credentials or the birth certificates he had to show for the girls.

* * *

VIRGINIA LAWYERS looked surprised when Det. Robert A. Elridge Jr. of the Washington police took the stand with report cards, birth certificate and correspondence exchanged with School Supt. T. Edward Rutter.

The detective related how his son Robert III, was refused admission to Patrick Henry Elementary School and Fillmore, both near the family home at 216 First St., S. Arlington.

He said he didn't sign the placement form after "I made up my own mind about it."

* * *

MRS. GEORGE M. NELSON, wife of a Washington policeman, testified that she and their son, George Tyrone, filled out a form and personally delivered it to Principal Claude Richmond last month at the Stratford School.

"Stratford is about a half mile from our home," Mrs. Nelson said. "Hoffman - Boston is five or six miles away."

Young Nelson was seeking transfer from Hoffman - Boston School.

* * *

OTHER PLAINTIFFS in the case are Melvin and Lewis Turner Jr., brothers, who were turned away at Swanson Junior High School. They are original plaintiffs in the 1954 suit.

They live with their stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Costley, 5131 N. 22nd St., Arlington.

In addition to Mr. Almond, defense attorneys were Kenneth C. Patty and State Sen. Frank L. Ball.

Attorneys for 11 children here will plead in Federal Court Tuesday for an injunction prohibiting the Virginia state pupil placement board from keeping children out of public schools because their parents have not signed placement blanks.

In an earlier case before Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, concerning litigation against an Arlington pupil placement act, a ruling was delayed a few days until the end of a hearing in the case.

Judge Bryan will decide

whether seven Arlington children were turned away from school because of race in violation of an injunction growing out of a three-year-old suit.

The board, set up in the special session of the legislature last fall, created the "anti-NAACP" laws, also under attack this week.

It decreed that parents must sign forms authorizing the board to place children in whatever schools the board saw fit.

* * *

THE BOARD was compelled by the law which created it, to assign children on the basis of race.

Parents who rebelled against signing the placement blank formed the Richmond Pupil Placement Board to oppose the action of the board.

The blanks were first distributed last spring. The board ruled that children of parents who had not signed within the arbitrary 15-day grace period would be put out of school.

THE BOARD also threatened that the parents would then be prosecuted under the state's compulsory attendance law.

The suit against this action was prepared by Oliver W. Hill, Spottswood Robinson III, Martin A. Martin, Roland D. Ealey and S. W. Tucker, attorneys for the parents.

In effect, the suit asks that the court enter an "interlocutory and/or permanent injunction restraining the defendants from denying the plaintiffs or any other children similarly situated the right and opportunity to attend a public school in the city of Richmond, Va., by reason of the failure of their parents or guardians to sign a placement application."

* * *

THE SUIT also asked that the parents not be required to sign the application.

Principally, the petition asks that the court enter a judgement or decree declaring the sections of Virginia law setting up the placement board to be unconstitutional and void.

The lawyers asked that pending a hearing on the constitutional question, the children be allowed to return to school without interference of the board.

On Monday, the first of the child care centers set up by the pupil protective association went into operation. The child care centers were devised to care for children who have been put out of school because of the placement issue.

Several churches in the city have volunteered accommodations to house the centers.

The children of parents who first received the placement forms last year were to be put out of school immediately, according to the board's ruling.

* * *

THE PLACEMENT blanks were to be signed for all new children in any particular school in the state, whether by reason of transfer or new enrollment.

Despite orders of the board, individual principals interpreted the orders themselves. Some principals put children out of school on the first and second day of the term.

Other principals have not yet put any children out, although some forms were overdue since last May.

Chester M. Hampton, president of the pupil placement group, said it was very possible that a Federal Court order might restore children to school before they had been out long enough to suffer serious educational damage.

Are Virginia pupils going in circles?

Afro American p. 20

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (NNPA) —Are pupils who seek admission, through the Federal courts, to public schools in Virginia on a nonsegregated basis on a merry-go-round?

Such appeared to be the case Wednesday when Judge Albert V. Bryan in the Federal District Court in Alexandria, Va., stayed his order of Sept. 14 directing the Arlington County School Board to admit seven colored children to four lily-white schools.

Although one of the original cases in which the Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in public education arose in Prince Edwards County, Va. (it was filed in the Federal District Court at Richmond on May 23, 1951), not a single colored child has been admitted to a white school in Virginia.

The pattern appears to be one of delay through legislation and litigation. The Arlington case is one in point.

* * *

AFTER LISTENING to argument of counsel, Judge Bryan Wednesday morning granted the motion of the Arlington School Board to stay his order of Sept. 14 pending an appeal of his ruling to the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond.

Judge Bryan told opposing counsel, in announcing the stay, that they had argued largely the merits of the case. He said he had already expressed his views on the merits of the case and incorporated them in the findings of fact and the conclusion of law he filed Sept. 14.

The only question before him on the motion for a stay, he said, was whether the Arlington County School Board has a right to have a higher court pass upon his decision, and "do so without a change in the status of the local situation."

His research convinced him, Judge Bryan said, that the judgment and decree he entered in the case are appealable by an act of Congress which provides for appeals from all final decisions of Federal courts, and his decision is embraced in that statute.

* * *

"AS IS perfectly obvious, the right of appeal without a right of stay is a rather empty right. Unless the rights of the litigant may be protected pending appeal, the right to review is of not much substance," Bryan declared.

The appeal in the Arlington case, he said, is from the order enforcing an injunction, among other things, and passing upon other issues in addition.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, he asserted, prescribe the procedures where there is an appeal from an injunction already issued. In such cases, the rule states the court may suspend the injunction.

Post 9-22-57

James Simmonds, Arlington attorney representing the school board, opened the argument in support of the motion. He told the court that the authority of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board to assign pupils should be passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

He pointed out that the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Newport News and Norfolk cases has granted stays until the U.S. Supreme Court passes upon the petition for a review of these two cases.

In both of these cases the Court of Appeals upheld the decision of Judge Walter E. Hoffman of the Federal District Court at Norfolk that the Virginia Pupil Placement Act is unconstitutional.

* * *

OLIVER W. HILL, Richmond attorney, representing the colored children and their parents, argued that there was no basis for granting a stay.

Mr. Hill noted the conspicuous absence of J. Lindsay Almond, who resigned recently as Attorney General of Virginia, but participated in the Arlington case on Sept. 11, opposing the petition of the colored children for enforcement of the injunction ordering their admission to hitherto white schools.

At the beginning of school segregation litigation, from the Prince Edwards County case to the Arlington County case, Mr. Hill asserted, Mr. Almonds, who is now a candidate for governor, has taken an active part in the litigation.

Although Arlington County is the particular unit involved in this case, Mr. Hill said, Virginia has undertaken to make the issue of school desegregation a completely commonwealth matter.

THE RICHMOND attorney pointed out that the Arlington School Board two years ago was willing to inaugurate a program of gradual desegregation, "but the Commonwealth took it over and said no city, no town, no county can handle this matter, it has got to be handled as a commonwealth matter."

The only question before the court, Mr. Hill said, is whether Arlington County can lawfully segregate students on the basis of race.

That question has been determined, he said. The only new thing the court has done, he said, is determine that the Pupil Placement Act did not constitutionally afford a reasonable remedy.

The Court of Appeals has passed upon that issue, he said, and the sole purpose of these appeals of issues already determined is merely to "carry out the announced policy of

DeFebios Out of School Until Court Gives Ruling

Post 10-26-57

The DeFebio brothers are out of school again and the Virginia Pupil Placement Board has sent word that they are ineligible to re-enter public schools until the State Supreme Court passes on their case.

Mrs. Theo T. DeFabio of Fairfax County said she had to take her two sons out of St. Michael's Parochial School principally because of transportation difficulties and that she had hoped to get them back in public school as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision last week affecting the placement law.

Mrs. DeFebio's sons were put out of public schools in Fairfax County last April because she refused to sign pupil placement forms. The forms are required under the placement law Virginia adopted to preserve segregated schools.

Last week, the Supreme Court upheld lower court decisions which had rendered the placement law useless as a defense against integration. The high court's action, however, apparently left unanswered a legal question whether the entire placement law was unconstitutional, or whether it just can't be enforced on Negro students to keep them out of white schools.

Mrs. DeFebio's attorney wired the placement board after the Supreme Court acted, asking that Nicky and Teddy DeFebio be readmitted to public schools.

The placement board's reply, received yesterday, said the DeFebio case was unaffected by the Supreme Court action, and would have to await the outcome of the lawsuit brought by Mrs. DeFebio in the State Supreme Court.

Admits Possibility First Time

Some 'Enforced Integration' Seen By Candidate Almond in Virginia

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Virginia's Democratic candidate for Governor, said yesterday that "no doubt" there will be some "enforced integration under the mandates of Federal Courts" in Virginia.

It was the first time Almond had admitted the possibility of integration in Virginia's public schools.

In the past, the former states attorney general frequently has said he will use every legal means to prevent integration. He also has maintained he couldn't foresee the mixing of the races.

Questioned by Joseph F. McCaffrey on the WMAL-TV program Celebrity Parade, Almond said:

"I do not foresee the time when the mixing of the races in the public schools of Virginia will be accepted—will be on an acceptable basis. And by that I mean that I do not foresee the time, I cannot foresee the time, when the mixing of the races will not greatly and seriously militate against our system of public education.

"No doubt there will be some in some areas—enforced integration under the mandate of Federal Courts. It will be our purpose to mitigate it as much as possible."

Almond's Republican opponent, Ted Dalton, has, in effect admitted there will be some integration in Virginia public schools by calling for a pupil assignment plan.

Reached at his home after the program, Almond was asked if his statement meant that he would not obstruct the orders of a Federal Court if the Court ordered integration of a Virginia school. He replied that under the law, he, as Governor, would have no choice but to return an integrated school to local school board control if the local school board petitioned him to have it returned.

Both on and after the program, Almond said in response to questions that under Virginia law state funds are stopped to any integrated school and the school is shut down. He emphasized that the Governor would have to return such schools to local authorities if they request it, and they can then be operated without state funds.

Asked if that meant Virginia would permit integration if a Federal Court ordered it, Almond declined to elaborate. Asked if his statement about local control of schools meant a pledge of no Little Rocks in Virginia, Almond said Little Rock had nothing to do with it.

After the program Almond also was asked if the resources of the State of Virginia would be used to help a local school board defy the orders of a Federal court. He replied that he would use state resources to maintain "peace and order." He repeated the statement about maintaining peace and order when questioned about using state power to prevent any group of persons from obstructing an integration order.

On the program, Almond specifically discussed the possibility of Arlington schools being integrated and losing state funds.

He pointed out that in Arlington, the local contribution is very high and far better than the average in the state. He estimated that Arlington got about 30 per cent of its school funds from the state.

"But I do say it is to Arlington's everlasting credit that they have done a grand job through local efforts for their schools," Almond added.

McCaffrey questioned Almond about the North Carolina pupil assignment plan, which allows limited integration.

Almond called it "just wishful thinking, for there is no such thing in fact as limited integration or token integration. You either comply or you don't comply."

"When you say limited integration," Almond explained, "you limit that which the Supreme Court has defined as the constitutional rights of individuals, all individuals."

Almond warned "we know beyond any shadow of doubt that the mixing of the races in great areas of Virginia will force the public school system as we know it to close—to the serious detriment of colored children and for white children—a thing which we deeply deplore."

Litigation, School Opening Responsible

Virginia's Pupil Placement Board Opens Branch Office in Arlintgon

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Virginia State Pupil Placement Board is opening an Arlington County branch office to handle litigation detail and a heavy workload expected to accompany the opening of schools there.

This development was disclosed on the same day that Arlington school officials announced that:

An estimated 1400-1500 pupils will not be able to enter county schools on opening day, Sept. 5, because their parents failed to meet last Friday's deadline for filing Pupil Placement Board forms.

Another Negro pupil—the sixth—has filed for admission to a white school. She is Joyce Marie Bailey, 1929 N. Dinwiddie st., who went to Hoffman-Boston High School last semester but has applied at Stratford Junior High School for admission.

A spokesman for the Pupil Placement Board in Richmond declined to comment on the opening of the Arlington branch, other than to say the Board planned to make a public announcement on Thursday.

The branch office is located in Room 301 of the Arlington Trust Co. building, Wilson blvd. and Courthouse rd. Director will be Birchell S. Hilton, former Superintendent of Shenandoah County schools. He and his wife were fixing up the office yesterday and talked freely with other tenants.

The branch will not open for business until next Tuesday. It is understood that members of the Pupil Placement Board feel an Arlington branch can facilitate the Board's work, especially in view of Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's recent decision in the Arlington desegregation case.

Bryan, in effect, said that Negro pupils wishing to go to a now-white school would first have to apply to the Pupil Placement Board.

The Board was set up by the General Assembly a year ago to administer Virginia's Pupil Placement Act which has been declared unconstitutional in a ruling now appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Dalton Doubts Rival Has Any School Plan

Appeal to Racial Emotions to Win Votes Charged

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Reporter

LURAY, Va., Sept. 28.—State Senator Ted Dalton, Republican candidate for Governor, last night accused his Democratic opponent, J. Lindsey Almond, jr., of attempting to "stir up racial emotions" to win votes in the November election.

Senator Dalton, who is campaigning in behalf of a local pupil assignment plan to cope with school segregation, added that he doubted if Mr. Almond had any plan at all.

"I am beginning to believe that he is perpetrating a hoax on the people and that he has no plan," the Republican nominee told a cheering audience of 400 at a Page County G. O. P. rally.

Mr. Almond in his campaign has pledged to fight to preserve school segregation, and has warned that the pupil assignment advocated by Senator Dalton "will lead to forced integration and racial amalgamation."

New Ideas Not Disclosed

In a speech two weeks ago, Mr. Almond said he had some new ideas about handling the school situation, but did not want to disclose them lest the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People trample on his "basket of eggs."

Senator Dalton said, "Mr. Almond and the machine have but one motive and but one compelling desire in mind—that is to keep his basket of eggs covered and to stir up racial emotions until after the votes are counted November 5."

The Republican candidate demanded:

"I ask, is it not tragic that Mr. Almond, if he has a plan to help save Virginia's separate schools, will not disclose it until after election day.

"I ask, is it fair to Virginia's people to ask them to approve a plan in the secret recesses of Mr. Almond's mind."

Cites North Carolina

Senator Dalton again pointed out to North Carolina, where seven Negro students have been admitted to white schools under a pupil assignment plan like the one he advocates for Virginia.

He said he considered it significant that Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina has been named chairman of the Southern Governors group, which is to meet with President Eisenhower to discuss the school segregations problem.

"This is but the beginning on the part of the South to look to the North Carolina pupil assignment plan, administered by local school boards, as the only means to preserve our separate public schools," said Senator Dalton. "Gov. Hodges and North Carolina are pointing the way voluntarily and peaceably and orderly. It is undoubtedly breaking the hearts of Mr. Almond and his cohorts that the pupil assignment plan is working in North Carolina, where there is a greater Negro population than in Virginia."

He said the Negro admissions were "token admissions" calculated to preserve that State's pupil assignment plan

Only one race suit is now pending in North Carolina, he said, whereas in Virginia suits are pending all over the State.

Open Floodgates Seen

Senator Dalton declared that when an order, suspended by Judge Albert V. Bryan goes in effect in Arlington five Negro children "will walk into the white schools there immediately—with the probability of many many more when they apply, and the floodgates will open all over Virginia."

Mr. Almond, addressing Democratic Women's Clubs of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County and Norfolk County at Norfolk, urged Virginia's voters not to be "fooled" by the pupil assignment plan advocated by Mr. Dalton.

He said Mr. Dalton's plan has already been "thrown out the window" by the Federal courts and said if he is elected Governor Virginia will have "an efficient and functioning" school system, higher salaries for teachers and "no tax increase in the next four years."

Mr. Almond also criticized what he termed the Federal Government's "ruthless, high-handed, indefensible action . . . in declaring war on the State of Arkansas in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Placement Act Enjoined In Norfolk

Judge Fears Parents Might Be Prosecuted Under Truancy Laws

NORFOLK, Sept. 28 (AP) Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman issued an injunction today temporarily restraining enforcement of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act in Norfolk, Suffolk and Nansemond County.

Hoffman made the ruling after expressing concern that unless a temporary injunction were granted, parents who refused to sign the act, and whose children were refused admittance to school, might be prosecuted under the State's truancy laws.

The judge also asked lawyers if he would not be reversing his previous opinion that the Pupil Placement Act is unconstitutional on its face, if he did not grant the injunction.

Parents Plea

The Judge was asked by counsel for plaintiff parents to issue the restraining order. He heard arguments from these attorneys and from counsel for defendants—the school boards and school superintendents in the three communities and two members of the Pupil Placement Board.

The plaintiffs all are parents of Negro children barred from school for refusal to sign pupil placement forms. Their attorneys seek a ruling that the children cannot be barred because of that refusal.

Hoffman asked counsel for defendants how, if the restraining order were not issued, and the children were kept out of school, the Court might be assured that the parents would be prosecuted under the truancy law.

Informed that no such assurance could be given under law, Hoffman predicted the possibility of "an anomalous case of prosecution of parents under the truancy law for violation of a statute held unconstitutional by one court and affirmed by another."

[Children in Richmond and Charlottesville have been admitted to schools under Federal Court orders without signing the pupil placement forms. In Alexandria, Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington schools to admit one of the litigants in the Arlington school case without signing a form.

In Fairfax County two sons of Theo de Febio were expelled when she refused to sign the forms. They are now attending St. Michael's Parochial School in Annandale. Mrs. de Febio's suit attacking the validity of the pupil placement Act will be heard by the State Supreme Court.

(In Falls Church, Joel C. Klein is still out of school because his parents refused to sign. School Board Chairman Richard Saintsing said the Board has no intention of admitting the child unless directed by "proper State authorities," nor does it intend to invoke State's truancy laws.)

Hoffman ruled in January that the Virginia Pupil Placement Act is unconstitutional on its face. His decision was affirmed by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and is now under appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Hoffman said the Supreme Court of Virginia will probably take up the Pupil Placement Act matter soon after it opens session in November.

Private Luxury

Luxury can be cheap, like the heaven-sent luxury of a private patio deck right outside your bedroom. How many times we have wished we could step into the fresh outdoors when the early morning sun peeps over the horizon! Modern designers plan bedrooms with an outside door, and a deck of inexpensive grades of Douglas fir 2x6 planks is good for a private lounging corner away from family bustle.

U.S. Prods Virginians On Schools

Wants Deadline On Segregation

BALTIMORE, (Nov. 11 (AP)— The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that a federal district judge was wrong in refusing to set a time limit for the end of school segregation in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The case is one of the original five cases on which the Supreme Court ruled in its desegregation decisions of 1954 and 1955. It has been before the District Court ever since.

State and county attorneys declined comment in Richmond on the opinion. Presumably they can appeal the Circuit Court decision to the Supreme Court.

NEGROES PREDOMINATE

The school population of 3,030 in Prince Edward County is 54 per cent Negro and 46 per cent white. It is virtually a certainty Prince Edward officials will close all the county schools before they will accept any integration, and they have set up machinery and funds for educating white children privately.

A lawyer for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People told the Circuit Court during arguments on this appeal, however, it would not stand by and see the schools closed without taking court action against it.

ORDER DEMANDED

The ruling, issued by the Appeals Court sitting in Baltimore, was handed down in a case brought by Hal E. Allen on behalf of his three children against the county school board.

Reversing a decision by District Judge Sterling Hutcheson, the court directed that the case be returned to the lower court for issuance of an order "directing the defendants to make a prompt and reasonable start" toward ending compulsory segregation.

"This does not mean," the court said in a four-page opinion, "that the defendants should require mixing of white and Negro children in the schools, but merely that they should abolish the requirement of discrimination."

If children "should voluntarily attend different schools, this would not be violative of the constitution" or court order, the opinion added.

"Furthermore," the court said, "it would not be necessary for the requirement as to segregation to be removed at once with respect to all grades in the schools if a reasonable start were made to that end with 'deliberate speed' considering the problems of proper administration."

HIGH COURT KILLS PUPIL PLACING LAW

Next Move Up to District Judge

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 21 — The Supreme court today in effect killed an intricate legal system set up by the state of Virginia to avoid racial integration of its schools.

In a brief, unsigned order which gave no explanation, Chief Justice Warren and his eight associates refused a hearing to Virginia authorities who appealed from a lower court decision that a so-called pupil placement law was unconstitutional.

The ruling thus leaves standing a fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision affirming a lower court order forbidding racial discrimination in schools in Norfolk and Newport News, Va. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk, who held the state law unconstitutional, will now presumably set a date when integration must take place.

Elect Governor Soon

In a state torn by anger and bitterness over the segregation issue, none would predict the consequences but a repetition of the Little Rock, Ark., episode was considered a possibility. Virginia is in the midst of a gubernatorial election, scheduled for two weeks from tomorrow, in which both Republican and Democratic candidates favor segregation but differ on methods of resistance.

The Supreme court rejected the pleas of school officials and the Virginia attorney general that the lower court decision "makes even more difficult of solution the most difficult social problem presented to the people of this country in eight decades."

"The time has come for the Supreme court to recognize and expound the practicalities of life in these areas and to establish a framework within which public education can continue," the appellants stated.

Law Bars Integration

The Virginia pupil placement act takes all pupil assignments out of the hands of local school officials and places responsibility in a special three-member board appointed by the governor. Other provisions require the immediate closing of any integrated school and denial of state funds if the school should reopen on an integrated basis under local administration. Tuition grants would be provided for private schooling of children of either race whose parents object to integrated classrooms.

Last March, the Supreme court rejected an appeal involving Virginia schools in Charlottesville and Arlington. These cases, however, did not involve the pupil placement act. Seven Arlington county Negroes unsuccessfully sought admission to white schools last month on the strength of this ruling but the pupil placement act was cited by authorities in refusing to admit them.

Upholds Loyalty Oath

A lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he interpreted today's action as throwing out the Virginia law. The N. A. A. C. P. probably will ask Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan to order immediate integration in Arlington schools, he said.

In other actions today the court:

1. Agreed to hear arguments on a California law that organizations must file a loyalty oath to qualify for tax exemptions.

2. Granted a hearing to William F. Knop of Orange county, Cal., who is under death sentence for the fatal shooting of a 15 year old girl while attempting rape.

Okays Tape Disclosure

3. Granted a hearing to Bart Caritativo, Filipino houseboy of Stinson Beach, Cal., who was condemned to death three years ago for the hammer and knife murders of two beach resort owners.

4. Let stand a decision permitting public disclosure of a tape recorded conversation in Westchester county, N. Y., between a convicted extortionist, Joseph Lanza, and a lawyer

Almond Cites Carolina Action

Post + Times Herald P. 3-B

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, July 24 (AP)—Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., pointed today to the admission of 12 Negroes to previously all-white North Carolina schools as proof that "the assignment plan advocated by Mr. Dalton embraces and accepts the principle of race mixing in the public schools."

"It invites and promotes integration. For anyone to take the position that he seeks to preserve our public school system as it is and in the same breath advocates the North Carolina assignment plan, engulfs himself in a mass of contradictions and inconsistencies," Almond said.

Republican Ted Dalton, Almond's opponent in the race for Governor, has long advocated a locally-administered assignment plan such as North Carolina's. The North Carolina plan is modeled on the proposal of Virginia's original Gray Commission, which called for local assignment according to many criteria—excluding race.

Virginia rejected the Gray Commission recommendations, setting up a State operated Pupil Placement Board and providing for steps leading to the cutoff of State funds from any school permitting integration.

Dalton claims that only by the Gray Commission plan can Virginia's public schools be maintained. He says the cut-off-the-funds approach of the present state administration is a "massive myth" that will leave the state with closed schools and eventual wholesale integration.

Almond said today "that which is transpiring in North Carolina emphasizes the efficacy of my statement made July 5." In that statement he said a pupil assignment plan such as North Carolina's would not preserve Virginia schools from the "destructive effects" of integration.

"The very purpose of an assignment plan is to assign negroes to white schools," Almond said today. "The public schools system in Virginia cannot be preserved through this method. To advocate assignment is to advocate integration.

"Once the principle of integration is accepted, the floodgates open, and we will have it in every locality in Virginia where race is the determining factor."

Charlotte, Winston Salem and Greensboro school boards, acting under North Carolina's pupil assignment act, and meeting separately, yesterday approved the application of 12 negro pupils for admission to white schools.

Virginia County Assails High Court

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C.

KING WILLIAM, Va., July 18 (AP)—A group of King William County citizens is planning to hang a declaration in the county courtroom denouncing the Supreme Court.

The group named the "Citizens Committee" says the Supreme Court "no longer considers itself bound by the Constitution." The committee drew up its declaration at a June 6 meeting.

P. 21-B

Thomas Hill, deputy clerk of the county, said no date has been set for hanging the framed declaration in the courthouse. Duplicate copies are being distributed to interested persons.

The declaration says it is the committee's conviction ". . . the Constitution of the United States was written to establish and preserve freedom and liberty to the state and to the people . . .

"We are convinced . . . the Supreme Court . . . no longer considers itself bound by the constitution or by long-established precedents of law. It is clear to us . . . the nine men of the Supreme Court now presume to be the law unto themselves. This we resist."

The declaration is signed by Malcom Harris and R. Tyler Bland, both of West Point, and Edgar R. Lafferty Jr. of Elfing Green.

The committee has printed a medallion, on one side of which are the words: "The Constitution or the Supreme Court—liberty or tyranny."

G. C. Garrett Jr., clerk of the court, said 800 to 1000 orders had been received for the medallion and declaration.

Desegregation Stay Granted To Two Cities

Star P. 21-A

Fri. 7-19-57

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, July 19 (AP).—The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday directed that the desegregation order of the Norfolk and Newport News school cases be held up until the Supreme Court takes final action on Virginia's projected appeal.

The court granted the stay of execution in the wake of its decision last Saturday upholding Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman's desegration decision which held the new pupil placement act to be unconstitutional.

Senior Judge John J. Parker and Judges Simmon E. Sobeloff and Clement Haynsworth also signed the stay.

Judge Hoffman had ordered a start on desegregation in the Norfolk and Newport News public schools by the start of the September term. However, the stay apparently means there will be no mixing of the races at the start of the term, since the State was given 30 days from last Tuesday in which to note an appeal. The Supreme Court is now in summer recess and is not due to sit again until October.

The Appeals Court action may have a bearing on District Court desegregation orders in Arlington and Charlottesville as well.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday filed in Alexandria Federal District Court a motion asking for a start on desegregation in Arlington this fall without regard to the placement act.

Attorneys for the NAACP asked the pending desegregation decree against Arlington be changed to say it does not necessitate compliance with the placement act.

Presumably, the NAACP will take similar action in the Charlottesville case. Attorneys on both sides are due to confer with Judge John Paul at his Harrisonburg officse July 26 about the matter.

Defense Speeds Virginia Racial School Battle

Advertiser Thu. 7-18-57

RICHMOND, Va., July 15 (AP)—Defense lawyers decided today to move quickly in asking the Supreme Court to review the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that Norfolk and Newport News schools must desegregate by September.

P. 8-E

Meanwhile, there was speculation on what effect the Circuit Court's ruling—in knocking down Virginia's 1956 pupil placement act—would have on Charlottesville and Arlington segregation cases.

Charlottesville and Arlington school boards are expected to ask for more time on the grounds that under the pupil placement act—until and unless it is thrown out by the Supreme Court—they are powerless to assign pupils.

The Pupil Placement Act vested in a state board all powers of assignment formerly held by local school boards.

But this law was held unconstitutional by U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. Saturday's opinion by the Circuit Court upheld Hoffman.

If the Circuit Court grants this request, it will mean that schools in Norfolk and Newport News will open on a segregated basis because the Supreme Court is in summer recess and will not convene until October.

Arlington School Case Hearing Set

Post + Times Herald P. 1-B

Fri. 7-19-57

Desegregation To Be Argued in Alexandria Court

Washington D.C.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan will hear arguments in Alexandria July 29 on a motion for an order directing full desegregation of Arlington County schools in September.

The motion was filed yesterday by counsel for Negro children seeking an end to Arlington's segregated school system.

The judge was asked not to delay desegregation pending final determination of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act by the Supreme Court. The Act has been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile, in Richmond, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit issued an order staying the effectiveness of its decree that the Placement Act is invalid in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. The stay was granted with the proviso that an appeal petition be filed with the Supreme Court not later than Aug. 14.

The Court of Appeals also directed Judge Walter E. Hoffman to stay the effective date of his order for desegregation of Norfolk and Newport News schools while the appeal is pending.

Observers anticipate that Counsel for Negro children in Charlottesville shortly will file a motion with Judge John Paul, of Harrisonburg, asking for substantially the same order sought from Judge Bryan: full integration with the start of the September term.

Defense attorneys in all four cases are banking on the Supreme Court's summer recess to permit the opening of segregated schools for the regular fall term beginning soon after Labor Day. The High Court is not scheduled to reconvene until October, and presumably would not act on the appeal petitions until then.

Counsel for the Negro children consistently has taken the position that they will not seek a change from a segregated to an integrated system in the middle of a school term.

In the motion before Judge Bryan yesterday, counsel for the Negro children contended that his original injunction should be updated "to dispell the misapprehensions of school authorities as to their obligations under the law and to bring about their prompt compliance with constitutional requirements as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Attorneys for the plaintiffs asked that they be awarded their costs in bringing the Arlington suits and in defending the trial decision on appeal.

Virginia School Action Delayed

Advertiser Fri. 7-19-57

RICHMOND, Va., July 18 (AP)—The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered a desegregation order for Norfolk and Newport News schools held up until the Supreme Court takes final action in the two cases.

This means schools in the two cities will open on a segregated basis in September. The state has 30 days to appeal last Saturday's decision by the Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court will not sit until October.

In its decision last Saturday the circuit court upheld Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman's desegregation decision in the two cases. In so doing it threw out Virginia's new pupil placement act which had been used as a basis for appeal.

Governor 'Hopeful' Virginia Schools To Open On Segregated Basis In September As In Past

Advertiser

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley said today "as I see the picture now, I am very hopeful that schools will open on a segregated basis in September as they have in the past."

Montgomery Ala.

As for the long view and the future of the state Pupil Placement Act, the governor told a press conference "we will just have to wait and see what the court's decision will be."

8-2-57

The act has been thrown out by federal district and appeals courts but will be appealed by the state to the U.S. Supreme Court which is now in recess. The high court reconvenes in October.

The governor was asked if he would attempt to enforce the act in Charlottesville where federal judge John Paul last week said Negro parents and pupils would not have to fill out assignment forms provided under the act which set up the 3-member central state agency.

P. 3-B

NO ACTION

"I understand the (pupil placement) board will continue its work as in the past, and until there is some conflict I plan no action by this office," the governor replied.

Stanley recalled that Judge Paul had said he would not require desegregation during the first semester of the coming year since the validity of the act cannot be passed on by the Supreme Court until after the opening of schools.

NO SPECULATION

The governor declined to speculate on which is the most critical of five districts in which there are segregation cases pending. Desegregation orders are being held in abeyance in Norfolk, Newport News, Charlottesville and Arlington County pending the outcome of the Supreme Court's decision.

NO TIME LIMIT

In Prince Edward County, school officials are under order to desegregate but no time limit has been set.

Stanley was asked for comment mon a statement by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, yesterday that he knew of no general discrimination against Negroes' voting rights in Virginia.

"I haven't felt there has been," the governor said. "There may have been a few isolated cases.'

NO COMPLAINT

He said not a single complaint had come to him from a Negro in this regard during his term of office.

In Fairness To Judge Hoffman

Journal & Guide P. 9

From the Virginian-Pilot

The possibility exists, to judge by publications in some Virginia newspapers, that the recent remarks of Senator Byrd in Norfolk, at the Hampton Roads Maritime Association's annual dinner on May 9, in criticism of Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, will be so confused in repetition that a legend will grow up in Virginia unsustained by fact. In fairness to Judge Hoffman we think the record should be examined.

Sat. 6-1-57

The need for such examination is illustrated by editorial comment on Tuesday, May 14, in the Roanoke World-News, a newspaper for which we have great respect and from which we have quoted in admiration many times, and expect to do so in the future. In an editorial entitled "Senator Byrd Replies to Political Judge," that newspaper based a large part of its comment on the following premise:

Norfolk Va.

The "bombastic and political" statements attributed to Judge Hoffman were made on Nov. 17, 1956, from the bench when he sat supposedly to give impartial consideration to integration cases against Norfolk and Newport News.

He came to court with a prepared statement rejecting all contentions of the defendants prior to hearing a word of argument and before studying briefs. Before attorneys took the floor he stated that he was inclined to "throw the whole case out of the window."

This statement by the Roanoke World-News made such a strong impression that the Winchester Evening Star, another newspaper for which we have great respect, commented favorably on May 18 on the World-News' editorial in words which included these:

The judicial arrogance to which the the World-News refers were the bombastic and political statements made by Judge Hoffman when presiding over integration cases against Norfolk and Newport News. The World-News says Judge Hoffman "came to court with a prepared statement rejecting all contentions of the defendants (the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News) prior to hearing a word of argument and before studying briefs. Before attorneys took the floor he stated he was "inclined to throw the whole case out of the window."

Conduct thus described would be serious indeed. But the records of the cases in question, including the stenographic transcript, show quite a different series of events.

The hearing in United States District Court in Norfolk on Nov. 17, 1956, was on motion to dismiss integration suits brought against Newport News and Norfolk school authorities. The dismissals were sought on several contentions, including the contention that administrative remedies were open to the Negro plaintiffs. In this connection the recently enacted statute for setting up a state pupil placement board was cited.

The integration cases were not being heard at this time on their merits. That came later, on February 11 for the Newport News case, and on February 12 for the Norfolk case.

About the hearing on Nov. 17 on the motion to dismiss, the following facts were reported at the time, and subsequently, and are sustained by the record:

That Judge Hoffman handed down no decision that day.

That the argument lasted for several hours in what appeared to listeners to be a normal way.

That the argument included much pro and con about the constitutionality of the recently enacted statute for a state pupil placement board.

That if Judge Hoffman came into court with a prepared statement of any kind, he did not show it, read from it, or refer to it.

That late in the day, after the arguments had been completed, the record shows that the following interchange took place:

Judge Hoffman. I have grave doubts about the constitutionality of what the General Assembly of Virginia did. And if I had to rule on it today, I can tell you definitely I would throw it out of the window.

Attorney General Almond. We aren't insisting on an immediate decision, your honor.

Judge Hoffman. I want to read the authorities and anything you have on it. It has been ably argued on both sides. . .

The decision on this motion to dismiss did not come until Jan. 11, 1957, or nearly two months later. The hearing of the Newport News and Norfolk integration cases on their merits did not come until a month after that (Feb. 11 and 12).

It may be possible to disagree with Judge Hoffman's January decision as to the plea for the use of administrative remedies. It may be possible also to disagree with his February decision as to the merits of the two cases. It may be that he should not have said anything at all on Nov. 17 about his grave doubt then of the constitutionality of the state's pupil placement act, even though he had just heard several hours of argument about it.

But the record does not seem to us to subject Judge Hoffman to the criticism that he came into court with a prepared statement rejecting all contentions of the defendants prior to hearing a word of argument, or that before attorneys took the floor he stated that he was inclined to throw the whole case out of the window.

We say this after having said that Judge Hoffman has sometimes spoken too freely from the bench. His friends, and probably he himself, know he has come under criticism for doing so. But there is an important distinction between extraneous, or irrelevant, comments from the bench, and the attribution to Judge Hoffman of comments on a case before him, or a mode of conduct toward such a case, so grave in import as perhaps to constitute judicial error. In fairness to Judge Hoffman we think the errors of attribution should be corrected.

14d(1) 1957

VIRGINIA

Virginia County Ordered To Desegregate Schools

News & Observer Sun. 7-28-57
Raleigh, N.C.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27 (UP)—Federal Dist. Judge Albert Bryan today ordered Arlington County, Va., to desegregate its schools at the opening of the fall semester in September.

He upheld a motion by Negro attorneys to order a year-old Arlington desegregation decree into effect immediately.

The ruling was the exact reversal of a ruling Friday by federal Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg, Va., in a Charlottesville, Va., desegregation case.

Identical Case.

Judge Paul, ruling on the identical motion in a nearly identical school case, ordered a year-old desegregation decree against Charlottesville delayed until the U. S. Supreme Court passes on Virginia's Pupil-Placement Act.

The delay in the Charlottesville case was expected to last at least six months.

Judge Bryan dismissed the pupil-placement law as not pertinent to the Arlington case.

"The sufficiency of the pupil-placement act," he said, "has not been previously an issue in this suit and is now advanced prematurely."

He added, "The court must deny the plaintiff's request that the decree be enlarged to include a declaration paralleling the ruling of the court of appeals, in effect allowing the students to by-pass the Pupil Placement Act."

Victory for Negroes.

The decision was a complete victory for Negro attorneys Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson of Richmond, Va., who argued the Arlington schools should be desegregated this fall and that the Pupil Placement Act should be disregarded.

Judge Bryan heard oral argument on the case this morning.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., representing the county, centered this defense on Judge Paul's ruling on Friday. Almond also cited what he callled "the insurmountable difficulties faced by the school board in making such an adjustment at this late date."

Almond also asked that Judge Bryan withhold the desegregation decree until the Pupil - Placement Act had been tested in the Supreme Court.

Integration Is Delayed In Virginia

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C. Sat. 7-27-57

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP) — Federal Judge John Paul today delayed start of desegregation in Charlottesville's pubiic schools pending a final ruling on Virginia's pupil placement law.

At the same time he restrained Charlottesville school officials from requiring any pupil to apply for placement as a requirement for attending school.

Pleases Officials.

The court's action obviously pleased State Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this fall.

At Richmond, Gov. Stanley told newsmen he was "very pleased the court is staying his order until the validity of the pupil placement act is decided."

The effect of today's action denying Robinson's motion asking that the Negro pupils be admitted to white schools this fall is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester.

Another effect of the decision comes on the political scene, where the two major party nominees for governor in the November election have clashed over the state's school program.

Almond, the Democratic aspirant, contends the "massive resistance" program now followed is the best course to preserve the public schools. On the other hand State Sen. Ted Dalton of Radford, the Republican nominee, argues Virginia should turn to an assignment plan such as North Carolina's as a means of preserving the most segregation in the most places.

Judge Studies Order To Mix Virginia Schools

Journal + Constitution Sun. 7-28-57

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27 (UP)—Federal Judge Albert Bryan took under advisement Saturday a motion that he order Arlington County, Va., schools to desegregate in September.

Bryan said he hopes to have a decision by Monday.

Another Virginia city has been granted a six-month delay in the desegregation schedule.

Judge Bryan heard arguments on the motions made by Negro attorneys Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson in Alexandria Federal District Court. The Negro attorneys asked that Arlington County be ordered to desegregate in September and that Judge Bryan declare Virginia's pupil placement act as not applicable to the Arlington school case.

* * *

VIRGINIA Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., representing the state and county, said that "in a nutshell, all we ask is a stay of execution of the integration order."

Almond referred to a ruling by U.S. District Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg, Va., who granted the Charlottesville, Va., school board at least another six months in which to desegregate schools.

Almond also cited what he called "the insurmountable difficulties faced by the school board in making such an adjustment at this late date."

Bryan asked several questions about the Arlington case and then said he would have his decision "as soon as my study permits."

* * *

THE ARLINGTON school board was ordered last year to desegregate by September, 1956. The order was stayed last year as the decision was appealed unsuccessfully to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Paul Friday gave Charlottesville, which is in the identical situation as Arlington County, more time in which to desegregate.

His ruling, however, was not a complete victory for the state. He also ruled that Charlottesville could not deny school admission to children because their parents refuse to sign application forms for their assignment to schools under Virginia's pupil placement law.

Arlington Ordered to Integrate

Post + Times Herald P. 1 Sun. 7-28-57

Ruling Effective In County Schools This September

Washington, D. C.

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington County yesterday to desegregate its public schools in September.

In an unexpected decision, Bryan also declined to allow Virginia's Pupil Placement Act to be bypassed.

On Friday Federal Judge John Paul agreed to delay desegregation of Charlottesville schools until the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the Virginia Pupil Placement Act. Paul also ruled that parents did not have to use the Pupil Placement machinery.

Campaign Issue

Bryan's decision places the school integration issue squarely in the middle of the coming Virginia gubernatorial campaign.

Virginia authorities had hoped the question could have been deferred until the February semester.

Bryan's ruling came in a two-page memorandum late yesterday afternoon. In the morning, the Judge had heard nearly two hours of arguments for and against starting desegregation in September.

Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. asked Bryan to delay the integration order until the Supreme Court of the United States rules on the validity of the Pupil Placement Act. Almond cited Judge Paul's ruling.

Right Established

In his memorandum, Judge Bryan said that, in the Arlington County case, the right to an injunction forcing desegregation already has been established.

The ruling paves the way for Arlington Negro school children to apply for admittance to white schools. They must, however, use the machinery of the Pupil Placement Act.

If under the Act, they are denied admittance to white schools, they may complain that Judge Bryan's decree has been violated. The Court then will inquire if the complainant has had adequate means of submitting his grievance for correction administratively.

"At that time," Bryan wrote, "it (the Court) will weigh the complaint and any administrative action taken theron to ascertain whether the decree has or has not been followed, and if not, the reason for the failure."

The Pupil Placement Act would be considered an administrative remedy. Byram sounded a clear warning, however, that the Act would receive close scrutiny by his court if a complainant said it was not an adequate remedy.

Arlington Plan Set Today on Segregation

Star P. 1 Sat. 7-27-57 Washington, D. C.

Will Request Stay

In School Order Till High Court Rules

Star P. 1

Arlington attorneys go before Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan today to seek a school desegregation delay similar to the one granted yesterday in the Charlottesville case.

Negro attorneys, however, will argue in Alexandria Federal District Court for a start on desegregation in the Arlington public schools this September—the date previously set by Judge Bryan.

Attorneys for the county's school board will request a delay until the United States Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the State's first line of defense against integration—the Pupil Placement Act. The Supreme Court has recessed until October.

Hearing Asked by NAACP

Today's hearing comes at the request of counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP filed a written plea with Judge Bryan that he amend his original desegregation order to specify that county pupils do not need to comply with the State placement statute.

Arlington, along with Charlottesville, is under Supreme Court orders to end segregation by race in the public classrooms this fall. However, after these two cases originated, Virginia adopted its package of new anti-integration laws—including the pupil placement statute.

This law was held unconstitutional by Federal Judge Walter Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. His ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals two weeks ago but the court has agreed to withhold its mandate pending Supreme Court action.

Bid for More Time

Attorneys for Arlington are now attempting to take advantage of this delay, as in Charlottesville, to win time in their own case.

Yesterday, according to the Associated Press, Federal District Judge John Paul agreed to withhold enforcement of his desegregation decree in the Charlottesville suit until the Supreme Court acts on the placement law.

Judge Paul said, after a

closed conference in Harrisonburg with counsel for the NAACP, the State and the local school board, that the order would be effective the first semester after the Supreme Court makes its ruling.

At the same time, Judge Paul ruled that no pupil, of either race, be required to sign the State pupil placement forms.

Fairfax Pupils Ousted

In Fairfax County, two brothers have been put out of school because their mother, Mrs. Theo T. Debebio, refused to fill out the placement forms. An appeal is pending in the case before the State Supreme Court.

The placement law vests the authority to assign students in a three-member State board, rather than with local school boards.

Judge Paul's action obviously pleased State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr.; his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this fall.

At Richmond, Gov. Stanley told newsmen he was "very pleased the court is staying his order until the valirity of the pupil placement act is decided."

The effect of yesterday's action is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester, since the Supreme Court will not pass on the placement law until after the September session begins.

In verbally announcing his decision to reporters after a lengthy hearing with counsel in chambers, Judge Paul said he had concluded "that as a mater of courtesy and propriety, the State was entitled to have" the validity of the placement act determined.

INTEGRATION ORDERED FOR CAPITAL SUBURB

Judge Rules Arlington, Va. Action This Fall

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27.—(UP) — Federal District Judge Albert Bryan Saturday ordered Arlington County, Va., to desegregate its schools at the opening of the fall semester in September.

He upheld a motion by Negro attorneys to order an year-old Arlington desegregation decree into effect immediately.

The ruling was the exact reversal of a ruling Friday by Federal Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg, Va., in a Charlottesville, Va., desegregation case.

Judge Paul, ruling on an identical motion in a nearly identical school case, ordered a year-old desegration decress against Charlottesville delayed until the United States Supreme Court passes on Virginia's Pupil-Placement Act.

The delay in the Charlottesville case was expected to last at least six months.

Judge Bryan dismissed the pupil-placement law as not pertinent to the Arlington case.

Arlington is a populous suburb of Washington, a city which has integrated schools.

Text of Court Decision On Pupil Placement

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP).—The following is the text of the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in which it found unconstitutional Virginia's Pupil Placement Act:

These are appeals from injunctive decrees forbidding racial discrimination in the public schools of Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and are controlled in all material respects by our decision in the City of Charlottesville and Arlington County cases. It is argued that on the authority of Carson vs. Warlick, the cases here should be dismissed or proceedings therein be stayed until administrative remedies have been exhausted under the recent Pupil Placement Act. As pointed out by the judge below, however, this statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities with respect to segregation and because of the provision of Chapter 68 of the Acts of the Extra Session, which provide for the closing of schools and withdrawal therefrom of State funds upon any departure from this policy in any school.

Issue of Jurisdiction

It is argued that the court was without jurisdiction of the cases and that only a three-judge court would have had jurisdiction because the constitutional validity of the Pupil Placement Act was involved. This question was not raised, however, in the applications for injunction, which were filed before the passage of that act and which merely sought the protection of constitutional rights in a suit for the hearing of which a court of three judges was not required. After the passage of the act, motion was made to dismiss the cases on the ground that the act provided an administrative remedy which had not been exhausted. The trial judge held as to this that the act did not provide an adequate administrative remedy and that it was unconstitutional when considered in connection with other statutes passed at the same time and its manifest purpose. As no injunction was asked or granted against the enforcement of the act or the officials charged with its enforcement, a case for the constitution of a three-judge court was not presented, even though the constitutionality of an act relied on in the motion to dismiss was involved. For like reason, there is no occasion to stay proceedings pending action by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on a case invoking the validity of the act.

It should be noted that the decrees appealed from do not require the assignment of children to particular schools nor do they require mixing of races in any school. They merely forbid defendants from refusing to admit plaintiffs from any school solely on account of race or color. The operative language of the decrees is as follows:

"1. That the defendants, and each of them, their successors in office, agent, representatives, servants, and employes, be, and they hereby are, restrained and enjoined from refusing, solely on account of race or color, to admit to, or enroll or educate in, any school under their operation control, direction or supervision, directly or indirectly, any child otherwise qualified for admission to, and enrollment and education in, such school."

Arlington Ruling Cited

In construing very similar language used in his decree in the Arlington case, Judge Bryan used the following language which was quoted by us in our opinion on appeal:

"It must be remembered that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown vs. Board of Education, 1954, and 1955, does not compel the mixing of different races in the public schools. No general reshuffling of the pupils in any school system has been commanded. The order of the court is simply that no child shall be denied admission to a school on the basis of race or color. Indeed, just so a child is not through any form of compulsion or pressure required to stay in a certain school, or denied transfer to another school, because of his race or his color, the school heads may allow the pupil, whether white or Negro, to go to the same school as he would have attended in the absence in the ruling of the Supreme Court.

"Consequently, compliance with that ruling may well not necessitate such extensive changes in the school system as some anticipate."

That language is applicable to the cases before us, as is the closing language of our opinion in that case wherein we said:

"The decrees here are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated. The Arlington decree expressly states that local rules as to assignment to classes, so long as such rules are not based on race or color, are to be observed, and that administrative remedies for admission to schools must be exhausted before application is made to the court for relief on the ground that its injunction is being violated. While the Charlottesville decree does not contain this express provision, the provision is so eminently reasonable that we may safely assume that enforcement of that decree will not proceed upon different principles."

Integration Tag 2-Sided To Stanley

By a Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley drew an apparently partisan line today between Republicans and Democrats who advocate the pupil assignment program for dealing with the school desegregation problem.

Stanley emphatically refused to pin the "integrationist" label on former Gov. Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia, and Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina because they support a pupil assignment program. But Stanley said he stood by his statement of last spring that State Sen. Ted Dalton was an integrationist because he supports a pupil assignment program.

Darden and Hodges, like Stanley, are Democrats. Dalton, who gave Stanley a real battle for the governorship in 1953, is Republican candidate again this year.

In his spring statement, Stanley said in effect that any person who supports a plan allowing any amount of race mixing in the public schools is an integrationist.

Last weekend, Horace E. Henderson, GOP nominee for Lieutenant Governor, said such a definition would also include Hodges and Darden, if it applied to Dalton.

Stanley said, "No sir!" today when asked if he considered Hodges and Darden integrationists, but he insisted his original statement was aimed at and applied only to Dalton.

The Governor's position differs from that of Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Democratic gubernatorial nominee. In reply to Henderson, Almond said yesterday that he had not called Dalton or anyone else an integrationist and would not resort to such "name-calling."

Stanley Sees Schools Still Segregated

RICHMOND, Aug. 1 (AP) Gov. Thomas B. Stanley took an optimistic view today about the opening of all public schools in Virginia next month.

"As I see the picture now, I am very hopeful that schools will open on a segregated basis in September as they have in the past," he told his press conference.

As for the long view and the future of the state pupil placement act, the Governor said "we will just have to wait and see what the court's decision will be."

The act has been thrown out by Federal District and Appeals Courts but will be appealed by the state to the U. S. Supreme Court which is now in recess.

The Governor was asked if he would attempt to enforce the act in Charlottesville where Federal Judge John Paul last week said Negro parents and pupils would not have to fill out assignment forms provided under the act.

"I understand the (pupil placement) board will continue its work as in the past, and until there is some conflict I plan no action by this office," the Governor replied.

Stanley was asked for comment on a statement by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, yesterday that he knew of no general discrimination against Negroes' voting rights in Virginia.

"I haven't felt there has been," the Governor said. He said not a single complaint had come to him from a Negro in this regard during his term of office.

What kind of a role is actress Vivian Leigh playing with Britain's Parliament as the backdrop? Murrey Marder, The Washington Post's European correspondent, has the story in the Sunday Outlook Section.

Arlington Seeks Appeal Of Integration Order

Star 9-16

Lawyers Will Go First to Judge Bryan; Board to Ask Lifting of Deadline

Washington D.C.

Arlington will go into Alexandria Federal Court this week to attempt an appeal of the ruling that seven Negroes be admitted to its white public schools.

The School Board also will ask Judge Albert V. Bryan to lift his September 23 deadline for the integration until the appeal is decided. Mon. 9-16-57

The decision to exhaust the legal maneuvers was reached by the School Board yesterday after a conference with its attorneys.

Va

The emergency session was called in the wake of Judge

Judge Bryan, the Man Behind the Arlington Decision B-1

Bryan's latest desegregation edict on Saturday. The judge directed that seven Negro children who were turned away from white schools on opening day be admitted to white schools by next Monday.

In his order, Judge Bryan said in effect that Virginia's first line of defense against integration—the pupil placement statute—was unconstitutional because it was aimed at maintaining racial segregation.

Six Tried Without Forms

Six of the children tried to enroll in white schools without filling out the pupil placement forms. The seventh had asked to enter white classrooms through a form, but the three-member State placement board refused the request and assigned the child to a colored school.

In the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation suits, a Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the lower court ruling that the placement act is unconstitutional. An appeal is pending before the United States Supreme Court.

At the close of yesterday's 90-minute conference, the School Board's two attorneys—James H. Simmonds and Frank L. Ball, sr.—issued the following statement:

"The School Board has authorized us to appeal the decision and request a stay of the order of the United States District Court entered September 14, 1957."

14d(1)

Amplification Denied

Board members, who were joined at the strategy session by Sept. T. Edward Rutter and two members of his staff, declined to amplify on the brief announcement.

No mention was made of State counsel. J. Lindsay Almond, jr., whose resignation as attorney general becomes effective today, has taken a major role in Virginia's uphill fight to stave off integration in Arlington an dother communities.

At the forthcoming hearing, Judge Bryan wil lbe faced first with the question of whether his Saturday order is appealable.

Kenneth Patty, who becomes Virginia's Attorney General today, replacing Mr. Almond, who is running for governor, said in Richmond today that the State will continue to assist Arlington in its legal battle.

"We're going to see this thing through," he said.

Mr. Patty said he believes Judge Bryan's order is "definitely appealable." He said he will confer today with Mr. Almond and legal counsel in Richmond and will telephone the Arlington School Board attorneys about the next move.

May Go to 4th Circuit

Both Mr. Patty and the board's counsel agreed that if Judge Bryan refuses to grant a stay of his order, a stay will be requested from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, probably from Chief Judge John Parker.

Star

Parents of the seven children involved in the new integration order were not all certain, meanwhile, that they will enter their youngsters in white schools next Monday in line with the order. Mon. 9-16-57

Mrs. E. Leslie Hamm, of 1900 E. Cameron street, said she will send Leslie, jr., 11, of Stratford Junior High School "when the time comes."

Robert A. Eldridge, jr., a Metropolitan Police detective, of 2716 South First street, said he personally will take his 9-year-old son Robert III, to Patrick Henry School.

Dr. Harold M. Johnson, of 2901 North Lexington street, however, was undecided what course to take. He said he has already paid tuition to the District for his daughter, Harolyn, 16, to attend Dunbar High School and to Immaculata High School for his daughter, Rita, 15.

Monday Deadline in Question

Judge Bryan's 1956 desegreation for Arlington, which has since been upheld by the United States Eupreme Court, was followed last July by the jurist's decree that the county and racial segregation at the opening of this fall term. At that time, Judge Bryan declined to grant a request by colored attorneys that the court specify that students were free to ignore the placement form.

If Arlington is granted an appeal, the next question before the court will be the School Board's plea for the stay on the Monday deadline for admitting the seven children.

Should Judge Bryan turn down the request for this delay,

Report of Race-Mixing In Page Schools Assailed

Evening Star 9-16

Mon. 8-26-57

G. O. P. Leader's Contention Draws Heated Denials by Veteran Officials

Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

A Republican leader's claim that there has been race-mixing in Page County schools promised today to provide a new point of contention in Virginia's already torrid gubernatorial campaign.

Republicans obviously hoped the claim by 9th district G. O. P. Chairman Randolph Dovel would undercut Democratic arguments that even a small degree of race-mixing would "open the floodgates" to integration on a mass scale.

But the big wheels among the Democrats had yet to be heard from, and already Mr. Dovel's statement was being hotly disputed.

14d(1)

Mr. Dovel dropped his political bomb Saturday at a meeting of the State Central Republican Committee in Lynchburg. With State Senator Ted Dalton the G. O. P. candidate for Governor, among his listeners, Mr. Dovel told the committee there has been some race-mixing in Page schools over a 20-year period.

He said Gov. Stanley "can cut off Page County funds if he wants to" under the Stanley-sponsored law which would deny state money to localities permitting race-mixing in their public schools. The fund cut-off is supposed to be automatic.

Yesterday, Mr. Dovel added that "it isn't such a bad situation."

Almost simultaneously, his race-mixing claim was denied by S. P. Dovel—no kin—who is the oldest member of the Page County School Board.

Charges Denied

"There is no integration that I know of in the county," said the school board veteran. "There are no Negroes attending white schools. There may be some people of Indian descent, or something—but no Negroes."

Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, State superintendent of public instruction, said if there has been race-mixing in Page schools "I am not aware of any such condition. It certainly has not come to the attention of the State Department of Education."

Gov. Stanley said he had "no comment" on Mr. Dovel's statement. Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., the Democratic candidate for Governor, could not be reached for comment last night.

Mr. Dovel told the G. O. P. State Committee he couldn't say there had been race-mixing in Page County last session but that it was a fact there had been race-mixing over a period of 20 years.

Claims Wide Backing

He told newsmen yesterday that "hundreds of people will back up what I say . . . I suppose the situation has existed for several generations."

Mr. Dovel said "all you have to do is go down to the treasurer's office and see these people marked 'colored' on the tax land books."

There are only about 125 Negro children of school age in Page County.

In his race for the governorship, Senator Dalton has been plugging for a pupil assignment plan as the best means of averting all-out integration in Virginia's schools. The Radford Republican has admitted that the assignment plan might allow a degree of integration but claims it would stave off race mixing on a mass scale.

Mr. Almond, on the other hand, has contended that even a little race mixing would "open the floodgates" for massive integration throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Takes Slap at Dalton

The attorney general reiterated this opinion in an address Saturday to a 9th district Democratic rally at Bristol, where he flayed the Dalton plan and called for a flexible "defense in depth" against integration.

"We will not adopt any plan that will mean mixing the races in the public schools of Virginia to the detriment of Virginia's children, white or Negro," Mr. Almond declared. He said he would, if elected, "resist every step" toward race-mixing in the schools.

Mr. Almond said he wouldn't call Mr. Dalton "an integrationist—that's an offensive term," but he added: "The Republican candidate is trying hard but failing to perform the eq[illegible] an feat of riding two [illegible]—on white and one black [illegible] with both going in different directions at the same time. He is going to preserve segregated schools by assigning Negro children to white schools. He claims we can have token integration without integration."

Arlington To Appeal Court Order

Post + Times Herald P. 1

Mon. 9-16-57

School Board To Seek Stay of Integration Edict

Washington D.C.

By Harrison Hagemeyer
Staff Reporter

The Arlington County School Board announced yesterday it would appeal Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's order that seven Negro children be admitted to previously all-white schools in the County next Monday.

Va

The Board said it would seek a stay of Bryan's order pending the outcome of the appeal.

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The terse, one-sentence announcement followed a special

90-minute meeting between the Board and its legal staff. It was read by Frank L. Ball, attorney for the Board.

"The School Board has authorized us to appeal the decision and request a stay of the order of the U. S. District Court entered Sept. 14, 1957," Ball said.

He declined to say when the delaying order would be requested, but said: "We've got to file it quickly, before the 23d," the day the integration order takes effect.

To Bryan First

School Board legal advisers indicated they would first seek the stay from Bryan. If he refuses to issue it, it will be requested from one of the three judges of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, probably Chief Judge John Parker.

The granting of such stays is usually automatic in cases where a court order is appealed. However, the wording in Bryan's order Saturday indicates he may feel there is no further reason for delay.

In the order, Bryan pointed out it was to enforce a decree that has already been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. The original decree, issued by Bryan July 31, 1956, enjoined the Arlington County School Board from denying pupils admission because of race.

If the stay is granted and the appeal goes to the Supreme Court, it would probably delay any actual integration under the order until February, 1958.

Kenneth Patty, who replaces Democratic gubernatorial candidate J. Lindsay Almond Jr. as Virginia Attorney General today, said yesterday the State would continue to give Arlington "all the help we can" in the legal battle. He said he would call a conference this afternoon with State and local attorneys connected with the case to discuss the appeal.

"I definitely think the decision is appealable," he said.

Because the original order had already been affirmed by appelate courts, some doubts had been raised as to whether the new order could legitimately be appealed.

One attorney connected with the case, however, said that a decision that the case was not appealable could not come from the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals until after the appeal was filed and arguments heard on the question.

Meanwhile, parents of two of the seven children involved in Bryan's order revealed they have decided to give up their attempts to enroll their children at Washington-Lee High School. Parents of the other five said, however, that they would present their children at the all-white schools again on Sept. 23 to seek admission under the order.

All seven children had originally applied for admission to the white schools Sept. 5, but were turned away by school officials.

The two who will not make another attempt for admission are Harolyn Johnson, 16, and her sister, Rita, 15, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Harold M. Johnson, 2901 N. Lexington st.

"My father has already paid tuition for Rita at Immaculata High School in the District, and I am in my senior year at Dunbar High there," Rita said yesterday. "We thought it would be simpler to remain where we are."

But George N. Nelson, 2005 N. Cameron st., whose 14-year-old son, George Tyrone Nelson, was turned down at Stratford Junior High, said he and his wife would appear with the boy "as soon as the school opens" Sept. 23.

Arthur M. Costley Sr., said he would try to enroll his stepsons, Louis G. Turner, 14, and Melvin H. Turner, 13, at Swanson Junior High even if Bryan's order is stayed, "unless the delayed transfer would mean a serious interruption in their studies."

Parents of the two other Negro pupils in the suit indicated earlier that they would seek to enter their children under the Court order.

Robert A. Eldridge Jr., a Metropolitan Police robbery squad detective of 2716 S. 1st st., said he would "definitely" take 9-year-old Robert III to Patrick Henry School and Mrs. E. Leslie Hamm, 1900 N. Cameron st., said she sees "no reason why I should not send my son, Leslie Jr., to Stratford."

If the children do enter school next Monday, it could result in heavy political repercussions in the State.

State Sen. Ted Dalton, Republican gubernatorial candidate, has been blasting the Democratic Administration's "massive resistance" program of no integration. Dalton has warned that the program will result in "massive integration" because the laws will not hold up in court.

The Radford Republican favored a pupil assignment plan, which he said may allow some integration.

2 Arlington Students Will Enroll

Advertiser p.1
Mon. 9-16-57
Montgomery, Ala.

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 15 (AP)—Parents of two Negro childaen said last night they will enter the youngsters in white schools here Sept. 23 in line with a federal judge's integration order.

U. S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan yesterday ordered the Arlington County School Board to enroll seven Negroes in white schools from which they were barred on the first day of classes Sept. 5.

Mrs. E. Leslie Hamm said her 11-year-old daughter, Leslie, would be sent back to Stratford Junior High School "when the time comes."

Robert A. Eldridge Jr., a police detective in nearby Washington, D.C., said his son, Robert III, 9, would be at Patrick Henry Elementary School on Sept. 23.

Judge Bryan made his integration order effective on that date. It had been sought by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Parents of the five other Negro children involved in the court order had not decided what course to take, or were not reached for comment.

Chairman James G. Stockard said the Arlington School Board would hold an emergency conference with its attorneys as soon as possible.

Mrs. Kathryn Stone, one of Arlington's three delegates to the Virginia General Assembly, said, "The state seems to have reached the end of its legal rope."

She referred to Judge Bryan's denunciation of the Virginia pupil placement law as constitutionally invalid. This recent legislation was aimed at preserving Virginia's segregated school system by allowing a state board to assign pupils to classrooms on a variety of grounds. Race is not a stated criterion under this law but one item listed is "intangible social scientific factors."

Mrs. Stone said it would seem "fantastic to me" if the state tried to invoke other new legislative provisions in the Arlington situation. These include the closing of public schools where integration occurs and the withholding of state funds if a school reopens on an integrated basis.

Bryan's Order To Be Appealed

Times Herald

RACE MIXING VIRGINIA ISSUE

Little Rock Events Blow to GOP Chances

By JOHN F. DAFFRON

Times Dispatch

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26 (AP)—Virginia selects a new governor for the next four years on Nov. 5 at the windup of a campaign in which neither Chief Justice Earl Warren nor Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell are candidates. It just sounds that way.

The school segregation issue has been about the only issue. The high court's desegregation decision and Brownell's position in favor of it have been echoed and re-echoed by the dominant state Democratic organization in its effort to contain the Republican challenge.

Democrats under the leadership of Sen. Harry F. Byrd have rallied under the banner of "massive resistance" against any break through in the state's tradition, policy and laws against mixing the races in the public schools.

And carrying this banner as candidate is J. Lindsay Almond Jr., 59-year-old former judge, congressman and, until a few weeks ago when he resigned, Virginia attorney general who spearheaded the legal delay to integration before the federal courts.

The Republican candidate again this time is state Sen. Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, 56, GOP national committeeman and lawyer from Radford, Va. It was Dalton who gave the Democrats their biggest scare in modern times for governor four years ago by garnering 45 per cent of the vote in a race against Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. This came a year after President Eisenhower's 80,000-vote victory margin in Virginia in the 1952 campaign. The race this year follows an even greater Eisenhower sweep of the state. He carried Virginia in 1956 by 120,000 votes in a record turnout of 698,000.

There are no professional politicians in either party, however, willing to measure Dalton's chances this time by the increase in the Eisenhower majority last year. The reasons advanced are the succession of setbacks handed Virginia's no-integration program in federal courts; what is called the President's failure to carry through on promises to support states rights, and federal court orders—already entered—telling four Virginia localities to desegregate.

Dalton favors separate schools, too. But he argues that the Democrats are putting out a "massive myth" when they insist any state scheme can prevent a degree of integration unless public schools are closed.

The GOP candidate espouses a school plan he describes as realistically facing the legal facts of life and one that will preserve separate schools essentially as they are. This is the locally administered pupil assignment plan similar to that in force in North Carolina which contemplates only token integration — enough to satisfy court requirements.

Democrat Almond scoffs at this contention and has been telling his rallies Dalton would preserve segregation by abandoning it and once the gate is opened a flood tide of racial mixing would flow into the schools.

"If we yield one inch we are lost forever," he said in a speech in Danville in the southside black belt.

Dalton, reluctant to go against the Democrats again at the outset—he said he was well aware of the power of the Byrd organization—nevertheless has been hard on the campaign trail since his party convention nominated him in July. He has sounded a "save the schools" note, arguing that the state's recently enacted laws will result in closure of the schools or loss of state school money to localities when federal desegregation orders become effective.

The Republican—with little formal party organization behind him—said he thought he was getting his point across to the voters. Then came the Little Rock crisis and the President's order that sent in troops.

Democratic headquarters strategists regarded the Little Rock development as a deciding point after a political touchdown. They granted Dalton a large degree of personal appeal but were saying the troops that opened the doors of Little Rock's Central High school to Negroes decisively closed the door to the Virginia governor's mansion on Dalton.

Dalton conceded Little Rock gave his chances a sharp setback. And he protested the move in a telegram to the President.

But this week he said he'd picked up most of his lost ground and still felt he was gaining. He wouldn't forecast a Republican victory but he insisted he was closing the gap and the Democrats would know they were in a fight. He said the supreme court's refusal this week to review a lower court opinion invalidating the state's pupil placement plan gave his chances a lift.

Election officials look for a vote approaching 600,000 during the 12-hour voting period—from 6 to 6—on Nov. 5.

Arlington Negro Girl Starts Placement Test

Evening Star 8-29-57 p 20-A Washington, D.C.

By MARY LOU WERNER

The application filed by a 15-year-old Negro girl to attend Arlington's white Washington-Lee High School is Step 1 along a spartan route charted by the State to preserve segregated schools.

Sadie Harris Phillips is the first Negro student to seek admission in a white school in the State, and her application is likely to decide whether Virginia's new anti-integration laws are a bona fide answer to the Supreme Court desegregation decision, or a bold effort to defy the court decree.

The Pupil Placement Act, under which Sadie has filed her application for transfer to Washington-Lee from Hoffman-Boston, is part of the legislative program Virginia adopted last fall to maintain racially-separated schools.

There is no mention of race in the Placement Act itself, and for this reason the State has argued in court that it does not bar Negroes from going to white schools.

There are other considerations set forth in the placement law, however, which must be taken into account when the three-member State placement board passes on Sadie's application on August 29.

Standards in Law

Here are the standards the law says the placement board must consider in enrolling every pupil:

"1. The effect of the enrollment on the welfare and best interests of such child and all other children in said school as well as the effect on the efficiency of the operation of said school.

"2. The health of the child as compared to other children in the school.

"3. The effect of any disparity between the physical and mental ages of any child to be enrolled, especially when contrasted with the average physical and mental ages of the group with which the child might be placed.

"4. Availability of facilities.

"5. The aptitude of the child.

"6. Availability of transportation.

"7. The sociological, psychological, and like intangible social scientific factors as will prevent, as nearly as possible, a condition of socio-economic class consciousness among the pupils.

"8. Such other relevant matters as may be pertinent to the efficient operation of the schools or indicate a clear and present danger to the public peace and tranquility affecting the safety or welfare of the citizens of such school district."

Protest Provided For

If the placement board on August 29 decides to keep Sadie in Hoffman-Boston, her parents may file a written protest within 15 days. Upon receipt of a protest, the placement board must hold a public hearing within 30 days.

The law provides that parents or guardians of all students in the affected school may intervene in the hearing. About 5,000 white parents of children attending Washington-Lee would be eligible to appear.

Within 30 days after the hearing, the placement board must file a written opinion. Any party aggrieved by the decision may, within another 15 days, apply to the Governor for a review of the case. This means if the placement board does assign Sadie to Washington-Lee, after review, any one of about 5,000 parents with children in the school may ask the Governor to review the assignment.

The Governor is then required to hold another hearing and, within 15 days, enroll the student in whatever school he deems proper.

May Appeal to Court

The law further provides that anyone dissatisfied with the Governor's decision may appeal to the local circuit court.

If Sadie goes through the entire procedure set forth in the placement law, it will be well after the opening of school on September 4 before her final enrollment is decided.

And if she does win admission to Washington-Lee, the rest of the State's anti-integration laws come into play. One provides for the automatic withholding of State funds from all elementary or secondary schools in any locality where integration occurs. Another allows the Governor to step in and close any school or classroom where races are mixed, and attempt to reorganize it on a segregated basis.

Arlington school officials yesterday said they were uncertain how much the fund cutoff law would cost the county if Sadie entered Washington-Lee. The total county school budget for the current year is $10,452,072, of which $1,114,198 is anticipated from State sources. But the county does not have a breakdown available between secondary and elementary State funds.

With use of the Governor's school-closing law, about 2,500 students would be out of school while the Governor tried to reorganize it on a segregated basis.

But Sadie's application may wind up in court before it goes the full charted route.

Under Injunction

The Arlington County School Board already is under a Federal court injunction barring racial discrimination in county schools this fall.

This injunction, as in other desegregation cases in the State, arose from what the legal profession calls a class suit brought by a group of students asking that the school board be enjoined from denying anyone admission to a particular school because of race.

Sadie's application is the first specific request of a Negro student to attend a particular white school, according to Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr. In other words, she is the first to try to make use of any of the existing desegregation injunctions.

The original injunction was issued against Arlington County a year ago by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria. It was not enforced while an appeal went to the Supreme Court, which ultimately upheld the decision. Last month Judge Bryan refused to postpone enforcement of his injunction.

But in refusing to grant a postponement, Judge Bryan also declined to specify that students did not have to use the placement law in Arlington County. He said no Negro student actually had tried to get into white schools, and therefore there was nothing new before the court.

Another Round in Prospect

Sadie's application, however, is expected to give the court something new to consider. And Judge Bryan already has warned that any administrative remedy exacted of students—such as the placement law—must be adequate.

Thus, the pieces are falling into place for another go-around on validity of Virginia's new school legislation.

The placement law already is on its way to the Supreme Court in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. Its theory, and not a practical test, is involved in those cases. Judge Walter Hoffman ruled in the Norfolk and Newport News suits that the placement law is unconstitutional. His ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which said the placement law was not an adequate administrative remedy.

There the matter stands: Two Federal courts have said the placement law in theory isn't valid, and now Sadie with her application apparently is going to give the Federal courts an opportunity to pass on the matter in a specific case.

2d Arlington Negro Tests School Law

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. 8-13-57

The 14-year-old son of a Washington policeman yesterday became the second Negro pupil to apply for admission to a white school in Arlington.

George Tyrone Nelson, who will enter the ninth grade this fall, filed his application under Virginia's Pupil Placement Act to enter Stratford Junior High School, a half mile away from his home at 2005 N. Camerson st.

Tyrone, whose father is Police Pvt. George M. Nelson Jr. of the 7th Precinct, has been attending Hoffman-Boston Junior-Senior High School six miles away in South Arlnigton. Getting to and from school, he said, entails a 45-minute bus ride each way.

The boy said he felt it was his duty "to help solve the integration problem by breaking the ice and making it easier for the children who follow."

Could 'Talk It Out'

He described himself as a neighbor and good friend of 15-year-old Sadie H. Phillips, another Hoffman-Boston pupil who applied last week to enter the Washington-Lee High School.

Like Sadie, Tyrone denied receiving any advice or assistance from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or from any other organization. He said he decided for himself.

Tyrone said he feels that he could "talk out" any racial problem that might arise if he is permitted to enter Stratford. He has been friendly with white youngsters in his neighborhood, he said, and was once a member of an informal "bicycle club" made up mainly of whites.

He said he likes shop classes where he can "work with my hands," and praised the classes and teachers at Hoffman-Boston. "But I feel I can learn just as much at Stratford," he added.

Action Due Aug. 29

The Pupil Placement Board at Richmond is scheduled to act on Arlington applications Aug. 29. Under policy voiced last week by Acting School Superintendent E. J. Braun, local school officials will make no recommendations on such transfer requests, but merely pass them on to Richmond.

The Pupil Placement Act requires the Board to maintain an "efficient" school system, defined by the General Assembly as a segregated school system. State law also bars financial aid to integrated systems.

The Act itself has been held unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in cases involving Norfolk and Newport News school systems. He ordered them to integrate, and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his order.

Appealed to Highest Court

Yesterday the United States Supreme Court was asked by attorneys for the two school systems to review and reverse these orders. This could permit at least one more year of segregation schooling there, since the appellate court has agreed to stay its order.

The attorneys held that Hoffman's order was premature, that it would create more problems than it would solve, and that the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has not yet acted on a pending case dealing with the Pupil Placement Act.

The state court case was filed by Theo T. DeFebio of Fairfax County, who seeks to have her two sons readmitted to their all-white schools without compliance with the Pupil Placement Act.

FEDERAL JUDGE DELAYS MIXING

Sat. 7-27-57 Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

Says Virginia Placement Law Deserves Ruling

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP)—Federal Judge John Paul Friday delayed start of desegregation in Charlottesville's public schools pending a final ruling on Virginia's pupil placement law.

At the same time he restrained Charlottesville school officials from requiring any pupil to apply for placement as a requirement for attending school.

The court's action obviously pleased state Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this fall.

Delayed Till January

At Richmond, Gov. Stanley told newsmen he was "very pleased the court is staying his order until the validity of the pupil placement act is decided."

The effect of Friday's action denying Robinson's motion, coming

that the Negro pupils be admitted to white schools this fall is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester.

Another effect of the decision comes on the political scene, where the two major party nominees for governor in the November election have clashed over the state's school program.

GOP, Demo Plans

Almond, the Democratic aspirant, contends the "massive resistance" program now followed is the best course to preserve the public schools. On the other hand, state Sen. Ted Dalton of Radford, the Republican nominee, argues Virginia should turn to an assignment plan such as North Carolina's as a means of perserving the most segregation in the most places.

In verbally announcing his decision to reporters after a lengthy closed-door hearing with counsel in chambers, Judge Paul said he had concluded "that as a matter of courtesy and propriety, the state was entitled to have" the validity of the placement act determined.

In a brief formal order entered later, Judge Paul ordered his decree of Aug. 6, 1956, ordering desegregation of the Charlottesville schools should "be made effective at the commencement of the school semester" following the US supreme court's action on the state's placement law.

and gave it all pupil placement powers formerly held by local school boards. The state board could assign students in public schools for a variety of reasons other than race.

In its opinion upholding Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk and Newport News school cases, the 4th Circuit Court said that the act was unconstitutional when considered in the light of other legislation and the attitude of Virginia school authorities toward segregation.

Stanley said his "advice to the placement board would be to continue their work as in the past until the act is declared invalid by the last court."

Asked what would happen if state money had already been forwarded to a locality and then the schools were integrated, the Governor said the local treasurers and other officials would be required to hold up the expenditure of any state funds for school purposes.

School Board Will Drop Its Color Adviser

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7-3-57

The Montgomery County School Board has canceled its $50-a-day contract with color consultant Mildred M. Landis. The Board learned she had the third highest salary in the school system.

Mrs. Landis was retained as principal of Wood Acres Elementary School. Her combined duties as principal and consultant earned her $11,400 a year.

Board member Wylie Barrow instigated the action to cancel the contract with Mrs. Landis who, for two years, has been deciding what colors the interiors of school rooms should be painted. Helen Scharf cast the only dissenting vote.

School Superintendent Forbes H. Norris announced at the meeting of the Board that ended early yesterday that 307 more Negro students will be moved from segregated schools into integrated ones in September if the Board approves.

Under the plan proposed by Norris, Negro students will be enrolled in Sherwood and West Rockville Elementary Schools.

The transfers would bring to 963 the number of Negro students moved out of segregated schools. They constitute 32 per cent of the Negro enrollment.

Norris said 57 per cent of the white students are now in desegregated classrooms. The moves will cause 51 out of 100 schools in the county to be desegregated.

'Carry On,' Placement Group Told by Stanley

Post + Times Herald P. 11-A
Wed. 7-24-57
Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23 (AP) — Gov. Thomas B. Stanley said today he would advise the state Pupil Placement Board to continue with its work as in the past until the act creating it is thrown out by the U. S. Supreme Court.

If that occurs, he told his press conference, "we will take up from there" in meeting the school segregation problem in Virginia.

The Governor had been asked if he had any comment on last week's action by the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in knocking down the 1956 pupil placement act. The state has said it will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The pupil placement act set up a three-man state board appointed by the Governor

Foiled Again

Post + Times Herald
Wed. 7-15-57
Washington, D.C.

To everyone except those hypnotized by the pied pipers of massive resistance, the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidating Virginia's pupil placement act must seem very mild indeed. The court found simply that a Federal District judge in Norfolk was correct in holding the act unconstitutional in light of Virginia's proclaimed policy of rigid segregation and of closing and denying state funds to any school upon departure from this policy. But the Court of Appeals also noted pointedly that the decrees which it upheld "do not require the mixing of races in any school."

It is significant that the court chose to quote at length from lower court opinions. Officials are enjoined from refusing to enroll a child "solely on account of race or color." But, as Judge Bryan noted previously in the Arlington case, the Supreme Court decision "does not compel the mixing of different races in the public schools. No general reshuffling of the pupils in any school system has been commanded." So long as no compulsion is applied for against transfer on account of race, "the school heads may allow the pupil, whether white or Negro, to go to the same school as he would have attended in the absence of the ruling of the Supreme Court."

This is nothing if not a broad hint that a locally administered pupil assignment plan based upon criteria other than race, such as now operative in North Carolina, would be constitutional. Such a moderate and sympathetic view gives the lie to the draconian picture Messrs. Byrd, Stanley and Almond have been trying to paint of the role of the Federal courts. But the Stanley plan is falling apart like the one hoss shay because Virginia's political overseers cannot bring themselves to the point of admitting a single Negro to a previously all-white school. How long will Virginians be content with "leadership" whose gears are firmly stuck in reverse?

VIRGINIA PUPIL PLACEMENT FACED WITH NEW PROBLEMS

Defender Thurs. 8-15-57
P. 3
Louisville, Ky.

RICHMOND, VA. (ANP) — Two major questions dealing with integration of schools in Charlottesville and Arlington, and 45,000 new applications for processing greeted the state's pupil placement board which met here last week to begin its work of assigning new or transfer students to public schools within the state.

Outside of the 45,000 new applications, which puts the total number received beyond the 100,000 mark, a tremendous task to accomplish between now and the opening of schools in September, the board must make a decision in the Charlottesville and Arlington situations.

In Charlottesville, the school board is under an injunction by federal district Judge John Paul, which prevents it from refusing to admit children whose parents have failed to apply to the board for assigment. Under the placement law enacted by the general assembly, local school boards and division superintendents have been stripped of their assignment powers.

The question facing the Pupil Placement board is "who will assign students in Charlottesville?

Over in Arlington, the question is whether the board will allow some Negroes to transfer to white schools or have a federal judge order them admitted. Either way, the county school board will be stripped of state funds.

DESEGREGATION ORDER STAYED

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Virginia Cases to Wait on High Court Ruling

RICHMOND, Va., July 18 (AP) — The United States fourth circuit court of appeals Thursday ordered a desegregation order for Norfolk and Newport News schools held up until the supreme court takes final action in the two cases.

This means schools in the two cities will open on a segregated basis in September. The state has 30 days to appeal last Saturday's decision by the circuit court, and the supreme court will not sit until October.

In its decision last Saturday the circuit court upheld federal district Judge Walter E. Hoffman's desegregation decision in the two cases. In so doing it threw out Virginia's new pupil placement act which had been used as a basis for appeal.

Defendants—the state and school boards of the two cities—made it known immediately they would appeal and asked the circuit court forthwith for a stay of its order and a stay also of the district court's order requiring desegregation. These the court granted.

Virginia's pupil placement act, passed in 1956, vests all pupil assignment powers formerly held by local school boards in a three-man state board appointed by the governor. The court said the law was unconstitutional in view of the fixed policy toward segregation adopted by state school authorities.

Prince Edward Wins Desegregation Stay

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

U. S. Judge Sees Deadline Now As 'Unwise'

Post 1-24-57 p. 21-A

RICHMOND, Jan. 24 (AP)—Prince Edward County, Va., where one of the initial suits resulting in the Supreme Court school desegregation decision originated, has won an indefinite time extension to comply with the edict.

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson declined yesterday to set a desegregation deadline for the southside county in the heart of Virginia's "black belt" and declared:

"In the present state of unrest and racial tension in the county it would be unwise to attempt to force a change of the system until the entire situation can be considered and adjustments gradually brought about."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had asked that next September be set as the deadline for desegregation of Prince Edward schools.

Retains Jurisdiction

Judge Hutcheson did not dismiss the six-year-old case, however, and retained jurisdiction so the Negro attorneys at a later date may renew their motion for desegregation "after the defendants have been afforded a reasonable time to effect a solution."

Judge Hutcheson did not pass on the constitutionality of Virginia's new pupil placement law, which the State had used as a defense in asking dismissal of the suit. In the Newport News and Norfolk desegregation cases, however, Judge Walter E. Hoffman held that the pupil placement law was unconstitutional. Those cases also are going to be appealed as soon as final decrees are entered.

While not setting a time limit for desegregation, Judge Hutcheson made it clear the Supreme Court's decision against segregated schools should be enforced.

"I believe the problems to be capable of solution but they will require patience, time and a sympathetic understanding. They cannot be solved by zealous advocates, by an emotional approach, nor by those with selfish interests to advance."

Handicap to Child Seen

Judge Hutcheson took note that officials of Prince Edward had promised to close the schools before submitting to integration.

"An interrupted education of one year or even six months at that age places a serious handicap upon the child which the average one may not overcome," he said in the 31-page opinion. "It is my belief that at this time a continuation of present methods could not be so harmful as an interrupted education."

Judge Hutcheson said the apparent inaction of Prince Edward's school board on school desegregation since the Supreme Court ordered it on May 31, 1955, "does not necessarily show non-compliance."

The Federal judge said that it took the high court itself more than three years to act finally after the appeal in the Prince Edward case was granted in May of 1952.

"I find that the defendants (the school board) by submitting the usual budget requesting appropriations have done all that reasonably could be expected of the min this period of transition.

Judge Hutcheson's decision to allow additional time for a solution of the Prince Edward school problem was in sharp contrast to decisions of Judge John Paul in the Charlottesville case and Judge Albert V. Bryan in the Arlington case. Both judges ordered a start on desegregation by set dates—last September in Charlottesville and February 1 in Arlingon. These decisions were upheld December 31 by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals but a stay of that court's mandate has been granted for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Boatwright Witness Claims Talks Recorded Secretly by Group's Agents

Sat & Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Post 5-17-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 16 (AP)—A witness who testified yesterday before the Boatwright Committee in secret session here said today a secret record was made by the Committee's investigating Committee's investigating agents in their conversations with him prior to the hearing.

Reginald R. Moss one of five witnesses who apepared before the hearing yesterday, said the recording was played back to him at that time. The Committee agents were not identified.

Moss told a reporter that he was unaware the recording was being made when the agents interviewed him. He said the recording device and microphone must have been hidden on the body of one of the agents. The only thing he saw them carrying, he said today, was a brief case.

In other developments in the wake of yesterday's hearing by the committee, five of the 11 witnesses subpenaed but not called to testify at the hearing took issue with statement by three witnesses who did testify.

The three witnesses who testified said they did not know they were signing an authorization to bring a lawsuit against the Charlottesville School Board for school desegregation.

However, five of the witnesses not called who were reached for comment today said without exception they were all positive they thoroughly understood in the beginning that they were authorizing Oliver W. Hill, a Richmond attorney, to proceed with a petition before the Charlottesville School Board—and, if unsuccessful, to file suit in court.

The Boatwright Committee, unofficially named after its chairman, Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, is one one of two investigating groups set up last year by the General Assembly. It is investigating whether racial litigation may have been stirred up and financed by persons not directly involved.

The second committee set up to probe racial groups in the state is headed by Del. James M. Thomson, of Alexandria. eYsterday and today the Thomson Committee quizzed about 40 Negro witnesses during hearings in Farmville.

Some of those heard by the Thomson group were plaintiffs in the original Prince Edward County desegregation suit. This was one of five cases that led to the Supreme Court decision in 1954 outlawing public school segregation.

the end of next month and in high schools at the start of the term next September, immediately made plans for an emergency meeting to consider the import of the decision. A board spokesman said the meeting would probably be held Wednesday.

In Charlottesville where an order to begin desegregation at the start of the term last September was stayed to permit the appeal, School Board Chairman R. Stanley Goodman Jr., said he would call a meeting of the board at the earliest convenient time.

No Immediate Word

There was no immediate word from Gov. Thomas B. Stanley or Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. on whether the state would consider another appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Both officials obtained copies of the decision written by Chief Judge John J. Parker and indicated they would have something to say after studying it.

John S. Battle Jr., Charlottesville school board attorney, said

Not Required

But the circuit court, noted in another connection that "equity does not require the doing of a vain thing as a condition of relief."

The appeals court rejected the three major contentions of the state and the two localities. These were (1) whether the action should have been dismissed as suits against the state; (2) whether the plaintiffs had failed to exhaust administrative remedies, and (3), whether there was an abuse of discretion by the lower courts in entering the injunctive orders.

"We see nothing in these decrees of which defendants can complain," said the opinion by Parker in which Judges Morris A. Soper and Simon E. Sobeloff concurred. "The degrees do not attempt to direct the school officials as to how they shall perform their duties or exercise the discretion vested in them by law, but simply forbid them to discriminate against the plaintiffs or other Negro children similarly situated on the ground of race or color in violation of their rights. . ."

Federal Desegregation Orders May Test Virginia Legislation

News and Leader
Post 1-1-57

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31 (AP) — A federal appeals court today upheld desegregation decrees affecting two Virginia school districts in a decision that may bring an early test of the operation of new state legislation designed to block any classroom mixing of the races.

The three judge 4th US Circuit Court held in a unanimous opinion that desegregation orders of federal district judges in Arlington and Charlottesville should stand.

These decrees, the circuit court held, "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

The school board of Arlington, where desegregation was ordered to begin in elementary schools at he believed the order would only require the board to handle applications for the admission or transfer of school pupils on a racially nondiscriminatory basis.

The appeals court did not rule on the constitutionality of the package of anti-integration legislation passed by a special General Assembly session since the Assembly did not act until the orders were entered by Judge John Paul in the Charlottesville case and Judge Albert V. Bryan in the Arlington case.

However, the court's opinion quoted from Judge Bryan's order which said that his injunction "shall not be construed as nullifying any state or local rules, now in force or hereafter promulgated for the assignment of children to classes, courses of study or schools, so long as such rule or assignments are not based upon race or color."

Mixed Crowd Attends School Board Meeting

Star Sun. 1-13-57
Washington, D.C.

The Arlington School Board met yesterday before an integrated audience.

The mixed audience at the meeting, the first of this year, reflected the second policy reversal on racial seating within three months.

Scattered throughout the audience of more than 75 yesterday at Brandon Junior High School were about 15 representatives of

three Negro Parent-Teacher groups.

Last October, Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., ruled that under a State law audiences at County Board campaign debates must be segregated.

(A test case of this law, brought by Miss Faith Bissell, was argued last week before Arlington Circuit Court Judge Emery N. Hosmer. A decision is expected tomorrow.)

Change in Policy

The school board had been holding its meetings on a non-segregated basis. Following Mr. Almond's ruling the board decided to segregate the audiences at its Saturday sessions.

It was felt that, because the public was invited to these sessions, they might be classified as public meetings under the State segregation statute. No effort was made to segregate the board's alternate week-night meetings because no invitations went out to the public.

Yesterday, Chairman L. Clark Keeting said that the board had again changed its policy on the Saturday meetings after eliminating invitations to the public.

The public, he said, is no longer being "specifically invited" but instead invitations are being sent out on a personal basis.

According to the chairman, the board had first consulted with its attorney, James Simmonds, who had conferred with Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan.

School Date Requested

In another matter, the board's newly appointed member, Mrs. Helen S. Lane, requested the research department for information which might save tax money on "services not necessary."

Mrs. Lane was appointed by the County Board to replace Mrs. Barbara Riches who died last November. Mrs. Lane is a representative of the county's conservative element, which generally takes a businessman's approach the school needs. The remaining four school board members are in the more liberal camp.

Mrs. Lane requested detailed figures on administrative personnel, the teaching staff, text books, educational materials, transportation, night school and cafeteria expenses.

Virginia School Suits Head to Supreme Court

Star Tues. 6-9-57 B-1-a

Washington, D.C.

MARY LOU WERNER

Virginia's first line of defense against public school integration moves one step nearer the Supreme Court this week.

Arguments open Tuesday before the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation suits.

Whatever the outcome, either side is expected to carry the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

At issue is Virginia's new pupil placement law. This is the first part of a legislative program the State's General Assembly adopted last fall to preserve segregated schools.

Other new laws provide for the closing of schools where integration occurs, and the automatic withholding of State funds from integrated school systems.

Decision Facing Court

The appellate court will be asked to decide whether the placement law is a bona fide administrative program that complies with the Supreme Court school desegregation edict, or part of an illegal scheme to thwart the law of the land.

Federal Judge Walter Hoffman took the latter view when he denied State motions to dismiss the two suits, ruled the placement law unconstitutional and directed Norfolk and Newport News to operate their schools on a non-discriminatory basis beginning next September.

It is Judge Hoffman's ruling that the State has carried to the Fourth Circuit.

Attorneys for the State and for the two school boards contend in briefs filed with the appellate court that Judg Hoffman abused his discretion by ordering integration with "intemperate speed."

The State also claims that Judge Hoffman "arbitrarily set aside a Virginia statute (the placement law) just two weeks after its effective date, before any substantial action was taken pursuant to it and in the absence of any knowledge of the method of its operation in practice."

Called Delaying Tactic

Briefs filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who represent the Negro plaintiffs, charge that the placement law is just another delaying tactic against compliance with the Supreme Court edict, "and if, and as long as any court will listen to this siren song, the chant will continue until doomsday."

No decision since the original Supreme Court desegregation decree has stirred more controversy in Virginia than Judge Hoffman's. Arlington and Charlottesville earlier were directed to desegregate, but those two cases originated before the State's new legislative program was adopted. The placement law therefore was not an issue in the Arlington or Charlottesville cases. Both communities are now under court orders to begin desegregation next fall.

But the Norfolk and Newport News decisions pulled the rug out from under the plan of Virginia's Democratic leadership to avoid integration. And as Judge Hoffman pulled the rug away, he made some pointed remarks about the course the State was fallowing.

Changes Prejudice

Before his appointment to the Federal bench, Judge Hoffman was the Republican candidate for Virginia Attorney General against Democrat J. Lindsay Almond, jr., who won the election and is still in office. Mr. Almond this year is running for Governor. During a recent speech in Alexandria, Mr. Almond recalled that he appeared in the same platform with Judge Hoffman in the campaign four years ago. He said it was the only election where both candidates got what they wanted—"I became attorney general and he was appointed to the Federal bench."

Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, and head of the State's controlling political organization, charged that Judge Hoffman showed "arrogance and prejudice" in his comments during the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

In ruling the placement law unconstitutional, Judge Hofman took into account other legislation adopted at the same session of the Virginia General Assembly. He said it was a well-settled principle of law that "in determining the constitutionality of legislation a court should examine the legislative history of same to ascertain the legislative purpose and intent***."

Points to Definitions

He noted that in adopting new school legislation, the General Assembly defined an "efficient" school system as a segergated school system. Also, the same Assembly adopted a resolution of interposition which in effect says the Supreme Court decree cannot be enforced. Other legislation enacted at the same time provides for the closing of any school or classroom where integration occurs until it can be reorganized on an "efficient" basis, and for the automatic withdrawal of State funds from any school syste mwhere races are mixed.

Placement Board Still In Business

Washington, D.C.

Tues. 8-6-57

RICHMOND, Aug. 5 (Spl.)—Virginia's Pupil Placement Board said today it's still in business despite recent adverse decisions in Federal Courts.

After a closed-door session, the Board issued a statement which said in part: "The Pupil Placement Act has not been invalidated by any court of last resort, and this Board will continue to exercise its duties undre the Pupil Placement Act until forcibly restrained by some higher power or authority."

The Placement Act was declared "unconstitutional on its face" by Federal Judge Walter Hoffman in an opinion upheld by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Additionally, Federal Judge John Paul has restrained Charlottesville school officials from refusing admission of any child whose parents do not comply with provisions of the act.

The Board, which met today with 45,00 new applications to process, said it had been asked by "certain division superintendents" to explain what effect the court decisions would have on the Board's operations.

Thoufh no locality was mentioned specifically there was obvious reference to the Charlottesville case in the Board's statement, which read:

"This Board is not an enforcement agency, nor is it cloaked with any police powers. Insofar as any court decree may react upon the operation of the Pupil Placement Act through its inclusion of local school officials within the orbit of such decree, this Board can only advise that such school officials be guided in their operation by their own competent counsel."

The Board said it has been receiving applications for admission from Charlottesville parents since Judge Paul's order. The Judge's order did not forbid compliance, it merely said no one had to comply.

As of today, the statement declared, more than 100,000 applications from all sections of the State have been received and acted upon by the Board.

To New York Dealers

Post & Times Herald

Stanley Plans Sales Talk On Virginia School Bonds

Wed. 1-23-57 Washington, D.C.

P. 1-B

RICHMOND, Jan. 22—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley will speak Feb. 1 before the Muncipal Forum of New York, an organization of investment bankers and brokers interested in city and county bond issues.

The purpose of the talk is to try to convince the bond brokers that school bonds put up for sale by Virginia localities are as good a buy now as they were before the no-integration legislation was passed by the General Assembly last September.

Some experts have argued the legislation—and particularly the law to cut off state funds to localities which begin integration—had a bad psychological effect on prospective bond buyers.

Stanley, however, has said repeatedly the bonds are as strong, legally and financially, as if the legislative changes had not been made.

The New York trip grew out of a meeting here between Stanley and Virginia investment bankers last month. The governor had called the meeting after several Virginia localities were faced with high interest proposals on prospective bond issues.

Arrangements for the New York meeting, announced yesterday, were made through the Bond Club of Virginia. After his talk, Stanley and other state officials will answer any questions put to them by the bond brokers. Some Virginia investment bankers are expected to attend the meeting too.

Stanley will also make another speech in New York Feb. 1. He will talk about the 1957 Jamestown Festival at a dinner session of the New York Southern Society in honor of Virginia.

U.S. Court Orders County in Virginia Speed Integration

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11—The Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals said in effect today that Prince Edward County, Va., and by extension the rest of the state—must get started toward integration of its public schools.

The court handed down a decision reversing Judge Sherman Hutcheson in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond. Judge Hutcheson ordered an order for integration in Prince Edward County but refused to fix a time limit for it because of public opposition, racial tension and threats to close the schools by statute.

The Prince Edward case is one of those in which the Supreme Court issued its decree of 1954 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Decision Is Unanimous

The Appeals Court ruling today, in which all three judges on the appellate bench concurred, concluded:

"The order appealed from will accordingly be reversed and the case will be remanded to the court below with directions to enter an order directing the defendants [the school authorities of Prince Edward County] to make a prompt and reasonable start in compliance with the lower court's order enjoining discrimination on the ground of race or color."

Elsewhere, the Appeals Court opinion said in part:

"The fact that the schools might be closed if the order were enforced is no reason for not enforcing it. A person may not be denied his rights under the Constitution because of action taken or threatened in defiance of such rights."

The appeal from Judge Hutcheson's order, taken by the plaintiffs, was argued before the Appeals Court on Oct. 14.

The Appeals judges were Chief Judge John J. Parker, Clement E. Haynesworth Jr. and Harry E. Watkins.

The case began several years ago as an action by Hal Edward Allen, a minor, of Prince Edward County, for his children, Eva, Allen, Ida and Ulysses Allen. He sought to enjoin segregation on the ground that provisions of the Virginia State Constitution and the statutory code, requiring segregation, are violative of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and are therefore void.

Appeal Is Upheld

Thec ase was first heard by a three-judge court at Richmond, which denied the relief sought. It was appealed to the Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed and the case was remanded for further proceedings.

In the further proceedings the orignial decree was set aside and a new one was entered declaring the Virginia constitutional and code requirements for segregation invalid and restraining the defendants, the county school authorities, from enforcing segregation "after such time as the necessary arrangements could be made for administration changes on a nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."

The court's opinion today said "the lower court found it would not be practicable to require that these changes be made effective before the start of the school year in September, 1955. But the finality and force of the order was not affected."

"In July, 1956," the opinion continued, "the three-man court was dissolved and proceedings were entered by the plaintiffs before a single judge (Judge Hutcheson), asking that a time limit be set.

Find Judge in Error

"The defendant countered that the plaintiff had not complied with the Pupil Placement Act. The District Judge denied an order fixing a time limit because of opposition to the order, racial tensions in the community and the possible closing of the Virginia schools under statute if the order were enforced.

"The plaintiffs held that the Pupil Placement Act provided no adequate relief for them.

"We think the district judge was in error. The plaintiffs were entitled to have the county school board act promptly, without being influenced by public or private opposition. The plaintiffs were entitled to have the board act with deliberate speed.

'A whole school year had passed and no step had been take nto comply with the order. Now the time has unquestionably come to say plainly to the defendants that they must act without further delay.

"This does not mean that the defendants need require an immediate mixing of the races but merely that they should abolish the requirements for discrimination.

"If the children of the different races should voluntarily attend different schools this would not be in violation of the Constitution or the court order, so long as there was no requirement to that effect.

"Furthermore, it would not be necessary for the requirement to be removed at once from all school grades, if a reasonable start were made, with due speed, toward consideration of the problems of adjustment."

The court's opinion, a seven-page ruling, then ordered the case back to the lower court and directed that the defendants be told to make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward compliance.

N. A. A. C. P. Is Accused

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11—A special Virginia Legislative committee declared the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and two related organizations "are now and have been engaged in the unauthorization of law."

That statement was the chief finding of a report to the Legislature and to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley from the Committee on Law Reform and Raciel Activities.

The committee, headed by Delegate James B. Thomson of Alexandria, was set up last year by a special anti-integration session of the Legislature that also enacted a series of laws aimed at curbing N. A. A. C. P. activities in Virginia. The state is resisting integration in the public schools.

Court Writ Again Denied Klein Boy

A Falls Church boy whose parents refused to sign a Virginia Placement form has been denied a second request to enter school temporarily, without signing the form, pending a hearing of his challenge of the Pupil Placement Act.

Joel C. Klein, 12, 473 Hampton court, was denied admission to George Mason Senior High School when his parents refused to sign a placement form. The Kleins are challenging the constitutionality of the placement law in Alexandria Federal Court.

Judge Albert V. Bryan has not scheduled a date for hearing the merits of the Klein case but refused Oct. 11 to allow the boy to enter school without signing the form under protest.

Yesterday Bryan denied a second motion based on the Supreme Court's recent refusal to review the Norfolk and Newport News cases in which Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman declared the placement law unconstitutional.

Bryan denied Bloxton's motion without mentioning the Norfolk and Newport News cases or giving any opinion on the constitutionality of the placement law.

There has been some question whether the Supreme Court's refusal to review the Norfolk and Newport News cases amounted to declaring the law unconstitutional. The question was raised because the Fourth Circuit opinion held the law an inadequate administrative remedy without commenting on its constitutionality.

14d(1) 1957

VIRGINIA

Primary Results Please Stanley

Post + Times Herald

RICHMOND, July 10 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley said today the results of yesterday's Democratic primary "indicate strong endorsement of my public school legislation."

"When a program meets with the approval of the electorate, it gives further assurance that you are on safe ground," the governor said.

In addition, Democratic Party Chairman Thomas H. Blanton said the election results in Alexandria's hot race for the House of Delegates prove "massive resistance is getting stronger."

Blanton saw the defeat of former vice-mayor Albert A. Smoot by Del. James M. Thomson as a "clear-cut victory" for Stanley's cut-off-the-funds school segregation plan.

Thomson fought the campaign for the nomination as an avowed supporter of Stanley's massive resistance plan. Smoot opposed the plan.

Stanley said he was ". . . deeply gratified with the results of the Democratic primary yesterday . . . I congratulate all winners in the primary.

Alexandria Vote Heavy In Delegate Struggle

Post + Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 7-10-57

Primary Turnout Elsewhere May Set Low Mark

BULLETIN

Insurgent Richmond attorney Howard Carwile showed surprising strength against Byrd machine stalwart Lindsay Almond in early fragmentary returns from Northern Virginia in the Democratic gubernatorial race. With 36 of 132 Tenth District precincts reporting, the unofficial vote was: Almond 1382, Carwile 1010.

Segregationist James M. Thomson took an early lead over moderate Albert A. Smoot in the bitter Alexandria Democratic race for the House of Delegates. With 1 of 16 precincts reporting, the unofficial vote was: Thomson 70, Smoot 52.

Incumbent candidates for the three Arlington Democratic nominations to the House of Delegates took an early lead in the balloting. With 5 of 37 Arlington precincts reporting, the unofficial vote was:

Del. Harrison Mann	**534**
Del. Kathryn Stone	**543**
Del. William Winston	**392**
Thomas J. Broyhill	**376**
Betty Thompson	**310**

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Virginia Democrats by the thousands failed to vote yesterday in what may result in the lightest party primary turnout in more than a decade.

Only in Alexandria, scene of the State's hottest primary race, did the voters flock to the polls.

That clash for the party's choice for the city's House of Delegates seat was expected to draw 10,000 voters. A 6000-vote primary in Alexandria is considered good.

Alexandria's big turnout, political observers predicted, favored Albert A. Smoot, who challenged Del. James M. Thomson in the primary. But supporters for both men predicted victory as the polls closed at 7:30 p. m.

The race was a clear cut test of the State Administration's program to cut off State funds to desegregating schools, supported by Thomson and opposed by Smoot.

Sizable votes turned up only at the few places in the State in which heated contests developed for the House of Delegates. In Charlottesville, where Negroes boycotted the local race but voted for Governor, a total vote of 4000 was expected, based on an early heavy turnout.

But in most localities, it was a dull election day. Only one State nomination was up for grabs, the Governorship, and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. was expected to win handily.

He had virtually ignored his opponent, Howard H. Carwile, in pre-primary campaigning. Instead, Almond, the candidate with the Byrd machine blessing, had trained his guns more on the Republicans who came up again Saturday with Ted Dalton as their nominee for the post.

The Democratic winner will face Dalton in the Nov. 6 election.

Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens was unopposed for renomination in the primary, and already has been certified as the party nominee. The Attorney General candidate is listed on the primary ballot as Howard C. Gilmer Jr., unopposed. But he withdrew under fire, and the party had no official candidate in the primary.

In Arlington, a five-way race for the county's three House seats succeeded in drumming up only mild interest with a 6500-vote total expected. That race, with Dels. Kathryn Stone, Harrison Mann and William L. Winston seeking renomination, perked up in the final hours when challenger Thomas J. Broyhill emerged as an all-out supporter for the State's anti-integration laws. The other candidate, Betty Thompson, had made that stand clear some time ago.

In Fairfax, precinct workers watched the lightest turnout in memory. Dels. Omer Hirst and John C. Webb ran the safe way, unopposed.

Election judges spent the empty hours embroidering, reading, working crossword puzzles and chatting.

A reporter, who was checking the turnout at one Fairfax poll, was met with this remark from a judge: "Good heavens, as you walked in, I almost forgot what we were here for." Another judge said the reporter's visit was a delightful "diversion."

In the State, there were battles for 27 House seats. But some of the many Democrats who faced no opposition for renomination will face opposition in the Election from Republicans.

The nomination of Dalton and a full State ticket at the Republican Convention caused a late spurt in GOP candidates for the House.

In Alexandria, that city's Republican Committee scheduled a meeting last night to watch the Democratic primary results with keen interest. They will decide whether to put up a candidate before the midnight deadline.

Court Stalls School Plan In Virginia

Advertiser Sun. 7-14-57

Montgomery Ala.

Verdict Throws Out Placement Program; State Readies Appeal

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP)—Virginia lost another major court battle today in its "massive resistance" approach to the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated public schools

The state's 1956 Pupil Placement Act—designed to maintain racially separate schools—was thrown out by the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down here.

The law set up a three-man state board appointed by the governor and gave it all powers of pupil assignment formerly held by local school boards. It reassigned all pupils to schools they were then attending and gave the state board power to make future assignments—occasioned by promotion or transfer—for a variety of reasons other than race.

NO ADEQUATE REMEDY

But the appellate court, in upholding Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk and Newport News cases, said:

"This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs (Negro parents and school children) because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities" to maintain segregation.

The court pointed to the existing Virginia Appropriation Act which provides that all state funds shall be cut off from elementary or high schools of a local school division if one elementary or high school in that division admits a Negro child.

REMEDIES EXHAUSTED

Because the Placement Act provided for a system of appeals from the state board to the governor and the state courts, lawyers for the state and the defendant school boards had argued the cases should be dismissed or proceedings stayed until such administrative remedies had been exhausted.

Appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court definitely will be made, attorneys for the defense said today. Meanwhile, they already have asked the circuit court to stay its mandate to the lower court until an appeal is perfected.

Whether Judge Hoffman will stay his order for Norfolk and Newport News schools to be integrated by this September pending a decision by the Supreme Court was a question that couldn't be answered immediately.

advertiser p. 2-a

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he could give no "off the cuff" opinion on how the ruling might relate to a school placement law passed by the State Legislature in 1955. Pointing out that the ruling came from a different circuit court, he added however that "We will have a copy of the ruling within a week or two, and will certainly study it closely to determine how any part might affect any section of our own law."

STAND UP IN COURT

But both Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, co-sponsors of the Alabama School Placement Act in the Senate in 1955, expressed the belief it will stand up in court.

Said Boutwell, who is chairman of a joint coordinating committee working on segregation problems, declared:

"I prefer not to comment on the decision of the U.S. Fourth Court of Appeals wherein they ruled the Virginia School Placement Act invalid, until I have studied the full text of the opinion.

"Chief Justice John J. Parker is one of the truly great judges in the United States, much more capable than any of the members of the U.S. Supreme Court as it is now constituted.

SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT

"The Alabama Placement Act was drafted by able members of the Alabama Bar Assn. It is substantially different from the Virginia Act.

"Amendments to the Alabama act are now in the hands of 14 members of the joint legislative coordinating committee of the legislature.

"The Alabama Placement Act as now written is entirely consistent with the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court rendered in May of 1954. The amendment now being considered, I believe, will make the bill more workable. I do not see how any court would be justified in declaring the Alabama School Placement Act invalid."

Engelhardt pointed out that a major difference is the provision for a special placement board in the Virginia act, while the Alabama measure gives full placement authority and the right to hear appeals to school boards involved.

He added that he considers the Alabama act, which North Carolina copied and passed into law, "much stronger" than the Virginia measure.

Segregation Vote Test Set in Virginia

Times-Union P. 6

By Jay G. Hayden

WASHINGTON—A Democratic primary in Virginia has completed the format of the most significant Southern voting test on the issue of racial segregation in public schools since the Supreme Court ordered an end to that practice.

For governor, the Democratic nominee is J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., who as Attorney General has conducted the "massive resistance" decreed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, long Democratic boss of his state. Mr. Almond stands squarely on a law which threatens withdrawal of state financial support from any school which permits mixing of the races even to the extent of one Negro pupil. The Byrd policy is to close the schools rather than racially intermix them.

The Republican nominee, Ted Dalton, is wholly a Virginian and far from a fullfledged de-segregationist. But he has a clear alternative to Almond's "massive resistance," made by the Byrd machine itself when it engineered an election to approve the so-called Gray "pupil assignment" plan. This device would let each local school board decide for itself, but with stipulation that if parents object to sending their child to a mixed school he or she shall be transferred at public expense.

Dalton is for a local pupil assignment program "similar to the one approved by the people of Virginia as part of the Gray commission recommendation and similar to the ones which have stood the test in the courts to date in North Carolina."

In North Carolina a federal court refused to interrupt a pupil assignment plan, but only to the extend of holding that protesters had first to exhaust their remedies under state law. Even so, discriminatory pupil assignment may be the way to ease the pains of racial integration. Many Northern states long have practiced that device, although not directly admitting it.

The test in Virginia very well may rest on what happens between now and November election day.

Five Virginia school districts are under federal court order to desegregate, four of them by beginning of the next term in September. Areas involved include Arlington, right next to Washington and the fastest growing county in the state, and such normally all-South communities as Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News.

Beginning in September certainly there are going to be new court tests, in which Almond as Attorney General will be compelled to reaffirm his undying devotion to racial segregation regardless of either human, governmental or economic consequences.

The first guess of almost all qualified political prophets is that the hotter this argument the better for Almond and the Byrd machine. But there are other angles.

First, the Negro vote. Close to a quarter of Virginia population is of that race, but Negro voting has fallen far short of that potentiality. Partly this is due to poll tax and other laws frankly designed to reduce Negro voting. Actually, even Negro spokesmen say that members of their race, under the best of conditions, don't seem to want to vote.

But there are symptoms of change. The rise of President Eisenhower's Virginia plurality from 46,531, in 1952 to 61,537 in 1956 may have been accounted for by switch in Negro votes.

A typical Negro precinct in Richmond gave Eisenhower 17 per cent in 1952 and 80 per cent in 1956.

With the racial issue quiescent, Dalton polled 45 per cent of the Virginia vote as Republican nominee against present Gov. Stanley in 1953. Dalton's main contention then was that the Byrd machine's only interest was low taxes, with result that the state is hopelessly outclassed in schools, highways and a multitude of other needs.

It was said at that time that Dalton would have been elected except for his advocacy of a $100,000,000 bond issue. But still there may be a lot of Virginians who don't like to be listed as resident of one among the most backward of all states.

Judge Orders Segregation In Virginia Area Ended

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 7-28-57

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27 (AP) —U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan today ordered that segregation of public schools in Arlington County, Va., be abolished, beginning in September.

He also rejected a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that his original desegregation order be amended to specify that Arlington students need not use the state's new pupil placement law.

Effect of the ruling is to leave intact, with minor changes, the injunction he granted July 31, 1956, restraining the Arlington School Board from denying students admission because of race.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almand Jr. earlier had asked Bryan to withhold enforcement of the Arlington decree until there is a Supreme Court ruling on the placement law.

Bryan ruled, however, the right to an injunction has already been established in the Arlington case.

"Consideration of administrative remedies (such as the placement law) will not again be reached unless and until petition is made to enforce the injunction," he said.

"Plainly, therefore, commencement of the restraint made in the decree should not be postponed to a determination of the validity of the administrative remedy."

If and when there are complaints of violations of his original injunction against the school board, Judge Bryan said "the court will then inquire if the complainant has first submitted, or has adequate means of submitting, his grievance for correction administratively."

At that time, he said, the court "will make such further order as is appropriate. In this way, specificity and precision will be given to each complaint, it will be individualized, and it will be appraised in its own peculiar environment, of course in the light, too, of the regulations and precedents then at hand."

In rejecting the NAACP request to say that students need not use the placement law, Judge Bryan said "the sufficiency of the act has not been previously an issue in this suit and is now advanced prematurely."

One minor change made by Judge Bryan in his original decree updated specified times for desegregation of Arlington County schools. Where he originally ordered an end to segregation in elementary schools by last February and secondary schools by this September, the revision now makes his edict effective in both levels this coming September.

Attorneys argued the case today after NAACP lawyers filed a written motion asking that Negro children be admitted to Arlington County white schools in the September term of school.

In 1956 Bryan ordered that Arlington's elementary schools be integrated as of last February and that the junior and senior high schools be integrated in September.

His ruling was upheld by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court declined to review the case, which had the effect of upholding the circuit and district courts.

Pullen Assails Bias in Virginia

Post & Times Herald P. 11-B

Thurs. 6-27-57

Washington, D. C.

By Lawrence Stern
Staff Reporter

Maryland's superintendent of schools yesterday blamed Virginia's current school desegregation crisis on its method of choosing a State school superintendent.

Virginia's school problem, said Thomas G. Pullen Jr., stems largely from the fact that its superintendent is a direct appointee of the Governor.

Pullen told students at the University of Maryland school of education that if he were running Virginia's schools, with the same authority he holds in Maryland, integration would be succeeding there.

Davis Y. Paschall, Virginia's superintendent of public instruction, promptly replied from his Richmond office.

"I haver never had any political pressure brought to bear on me because I was appointed by the Governor. If it were I would move out."

Pullen, addressing a course on "Problems and Trends in Contemporary American Education," pointed out that in Maryland the superintendent is named by a seven-man Board of Education, which is in turn appointed by the governor. It takes a majority of four votes to oust him.

Pullen said his own formula for compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree is "to let the problem be worked out at local levels and to permit the manner and degree of integration to vary with local conditions."

A majority of Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City have already taken steps toward desegregation of their public schools.

Pullen said his system would leave no vestiges of bitterness after 50 years." Such an approach in Virginia, he said, might have avoided much of that state's trouble.

The Maryland official said Maryland this year will open four new junior colleges—two in Baltimore County, one in Frederick and one in Harford.

VIRGINIA COUNTY MUST INTEGRATE

Times P. 38-L

U.S. Judge Orders Schools in Arlington Area to Act at Start of Fall Term

Sun. 7-28-57

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27 (UP) — Federal District Court Judge Albert Bryan today ordered Arlington County, Va., to desegregate its schools at the opening of the fall semester in September.

He upheld a motion by Negro attorneys to order a year-old desegregation decree into effect immediately.

The ruling was directly opposite to one issued Friday by Federal Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg, Va., in a desegregation case involving Charlottesville, Va.

Judge Paul, ruling on an identical motion in a nearly identical school case, ordered a year-old desegregation decree against Charlottesville delayed until the United States Supreme Court passed on Virginia's Pupil-Placement Act.

The delay in the Charlottesville case was expected to last at least six months.

Judge Bryan held that the Pupil-Placement Act was not pertinent to the Arlington case.

"The sufficiency of the [Pupil-Placement] Act," he said, "has not been previously an issue in this suit and is now advanced prematurely." He said that "the court must deny the plaintiff's request that the decree be enlarged to include a declaration parallelling the ruling of the Court of Appeals, in effect allowing the students to by-pass the Pupil Placement Act."

The deicsion was a victory for Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson of Richmond, Va., Negro attorneys. They argued that the Arlington schools should be desegregated this fall and that the Pupil-Placement Act should be disregarded.

Judge Bryan heard oral argument on the case this morning.

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Virginia's Attorney General representing the county, centered his defense on Judge Paul's ruling on Friday. Mr. Almond also cited what he called "the insurmountable difficulties faced by the school board in making such an adjustment at this late date."

Mr. Almond also asked that Judge Bryan withhold the desegregation decree until the Pupil-Placement Act had been tested in the Supreme Court.

First Ordered in '56

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27—In 1956 Judge Bryan ordered that Arlington's elementary schools be integrated as of last February and that the junior and senior high schools be integrated in September.

His ruling was upheld by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court declined to review the case, which had the effect of upholding the Circuit and District Courts.

The county's schools remained segregated during the reviews of Judge Bryan's order.

Both the Arlington and Charlottesville cases originated before the Pupil-Placement Act was adopted by the Virginia General Assembly in its efforts to maintain school segregation in the state.

The Pupil-Placement Act gives a three-member state board authority to assign pupils to schools. Federal District Judge Walter Hoffman, in a ruling involving Norfolk and Newport News schools, held the law to be unconstitutional. His ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals two weeks ago. The court agreed to withold its mandate pending Supreme Court action.

14d(1) 1957

Six Arlington Negroes Lose Transfer Plea

Post and Times Herald

P B 1 Jul. 8 30 57

Rebuffed by Placement Board, They Will Appeal to Judge Bryan

RICHMOND (Special) — All six Arlington County Negroes who applied for admission to white schools this fall have been assigned instead to a Negro school by Virginia's Pupil Placement Board.

A Board spokesman said the Negro children had been assigned to Hoffman-Boston School "for reasons sufficient to us."

An attorney for the Arlington Negroes immediately announced that the children would not report to Hoffman-Boston next Thursday but would defy the Placement Board and present themselves at the white schools to which they sought admission.

The Board's disclosure came at the conclusion of a day-long closed-door meeting at which members assigned some 10,000 children to various schools all over the State. Earlier, the Board had assigned an estimated 110,000 other children to specific schools without an appeal in a single case.

As fare as is known, the effect of al assignments made thus far is to preserve racial segregation.

Board members issued a written statement at the conclusion of today's meeting calling on all parents who have refused t sign its application forms to do so—under protest if they choose— for the sake of their children. The statement continued:

"If a parent is so oblivious to the welfare of his or her child that he refuses to comply with State law, even though he can do so without prejudice to the legal rights of himself or his child, the hardship of the child is the responsibility of the parents, and not of the State of Virginia or of this Board."

Board members said an Arlington branch will be opened next Tuesday in the Arlington Trust Building on Courthouse rd. and will be open for business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. five days a week to assist parents who have not signed application forms there.

An estimated 500 Arlington children will be ineligible to attend school this fall unless the forms are signed.

Validity of the Placement Act is under attack in separate suits pending before both the U. S. Supreme Court and the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. No ruling from either court is expected within the next several weeks.

Edwin C. Brown, one of the attorneys for the six Negro children in Arlington who were refused transfers to white schools, said the children will present themselves for admission to these schools anyway on opening day.

The six are Sadie, Elizabeth and Bowles F. Phillips, all of 1900 N. Culpeper st.; Gary Boswell of 2401 S. Seminary rd.; George T. Nelson, 2005 N. Cameron st. and Joyce Marie Bailey, 1929 N. Dinwiddie st.

Brown said about 20 other Negro children who have no filled out the pupil placemen forms will also seek admission to schools they feel the should attend on the first da of school.

If they are refused admission, he said, they will go a soon as possible into Alexandria Federal Court and as Judge Albert V. Bryan to enforce his own injunction tha Negro children could not b barred from attending whit schools by reason of rac alone.

On July 28, Judge Bryan reiterated his decision of year earlier and ordered al Arlington schools desegregated next month.

In his decision he said Negro children seeking admission to white schools must use the machinery of the Pupil Placement Act. That law, however, could not be used merely to obstruct Negroes seeking admission into white schools, he said.

Judge Bryan said if the complainants obtained no relief from the Pupil Placement Act or any other administrative machinery set up by the State they could return to his court immediately and seek relief there.

VIRGINIA

AIM Denies Plan To Study Schools

Post and Times Herald

P. B1 Washington, D.C.

Wed. 9-4-57

By Jack Eisen
Staff Reporter

Officials of the Arlington Independent Movement, the more conservative of the County's two political coalitions, heatedly denied yesterday that they plan a thorough re-examination of school curricula, textbooks, report cards and staff.

They took issue with an article published yesterday in The Washington Post which said the study would begin next January after AIM gains control of the appointive School Board.

The article was based on a survey of leaders of AIM and its more liberal rival, Arlingtonians for a Better County, and of school officials and educators. According to the survey, a study of virtually all phases of school operation —financial, educational, administrative—could be expected as an outgrowth of the changeover.

Speaking for the AIM, Fred A. Gosnell Jr., its general chairman, declared: "School matters are entirely up to the School Board, and not up to AIM or ABC."

Statement Issued

His full statement follows:

"Reports that the organization is contemplating a study of the school system are completely erroneous and without foundation. No such study or quiz has ever been discussed or even thought of by AIM. School matters are entirely up to the School Board, and not up to AIM or ABC.

"We feel that the article attempted to make a political football out of the school system. Our main purpose is to elect a County Board member, J. Maynard Magruder, and we have no desire to run the schools.

"The reporter for The Post had never discussed the contents of his article with me or any other official of AIM, and it is our opinion that his article is his imagination or the result of promptings by our political opponents, ABC.

"Our candidate, M. Magruder, has served in the State Legislature 12 years and has done as much for the schools of Arlington County as any other person, and his record is a matter of history and cannot be changed."

Gosnell declined to discuss specific points in the newspaper account. Earlier in the day he had scheduled a press conference, but cancelled it and substituted the prepared statement.

Leader Interviewed

Leone Buchholz, leader of the County Board's AIM majority, said she had been interviewed by Post Reporter Ralph Reikowsky when he was gathering information for the article.

She denied, however, that she said the faction was "determined to take control of the School Board and put the schools on a sound financial basis."

Mrs. Buchholz said the AIM majority voted to appoint Robert A. Peck to the School Board because in prior public service he had demonstrated he was generous toward school budgets, because he was a good businessman and the School Board needed one, and because he is honest and has high moral standards.

All she knows about Peck's educational philosophy, she added, is that he feels the basic fundamentals should be thoroughly taught — "something everyone can agree on."

A former teacher, Mrs. Buchholz said she did not want to do away with school buses or the hot-lunch program—two areas, the news account said, that seem certain to come under scrutiny.

"Over-Organized"

Mrs. Buchholz said her personal feeling is that Arlington schools are "over-organized," with teachers doing too much clerical work. She acknowledged that this is a national problem.

Only a State Supreme Court of Appeals decision stands in the path of a third AIM appointment to the School Board. The two ABC members of the County Board have appealed a lower court's finding that the County Board as presently constituted may appoint a School Board member for a term starting next Jan. 1.

The School Board now has a 3-2 ABC majority, with two seats to be vacated Dec. 31.

If the AIM's view on the School Board appointment is upheld by the high court, this November's County Board race would have no effect on the control of the School Board for two years. In the November race, Magruder is opposed by Herbert Brown, a magazine editor who is the ABC candidate.

Virginia city drops placement forms

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-5

Baltimore Md

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Following a consultation with former Gov. John S. Battle attorney for the Charlottesville School Board, the board has decided to drop the use of pupil placement forms. P. 20

This means that when school opens on Sept. 3 children will be permitted to attend classes even though their parents or guardians failed to fill out the required forms of the State Pupil Placement Board.

Judge John Paul of the U.S District Court on July 26 ruled that children must be permitted to attend school whether or not their parents or guardians filled out the forms.

He also postponed a previous desegregation order until the U.S. Supreme Court could rule on the constitutionality of the Placement Board in the Newport News and Norfolk cases.

* * *

SUPT. F. R. ELLIS said the decision was not reached at any formal meeting of the school board, but he said that he had discussed the matter with each member. A scheduled meeting will be on Sept. 12.

In a public statement, the board declared that "this matter has been discussed with counsel and the members of the school board."

The board added that it was complying with the U.S. District Court order that "no child will be denied entrance to the public schools of Charlottesville in September because of failure of parents or guardians to make application for school assignment to the Pupil Placement Board."

"Pupil Placement Board applications forms, however," the board stated, "will be made available . . . for the voluntary use of parents enrolling children in school."

* * *

THE PLACEMENT board reports that some 56 applications haven't been returned—some 47 being held by parents of colored children attending the lone colored elementary school.

Following a meeting of the Placement Board last week, the body released a statement it would continue its functions of assigning pupils to schools throughout the state.

Integration may come in February

1440 Va

RICHMOND

"It looks as if some schools in Virginia will be ordered to integrate by February. The ruling foreshadows the doom of the Byrd machine massive resistance program."

Oliver W. Hill, attorney for the Pupils Protective Association, which fought to abolish the Virginia Placement Act, made this comment on Monday after the U.S. Supreme Court, to all practical purposes, rendered the Pupil Placement Law ineffective.

The Supreme Court refused to review a judgment of a U.S. District Court ordering integration of the public schools of Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

* * *

THE EFFECT was to leave standing an integration order issued last February by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman.

Ruling from the bench, Judge Hoffman called the Placement Law "unconstitutional on its face." Afro American

He ordered the public schools of Norfolk and Newport News to integrate by September.

As a result, Virginia had asked the Supreme Court to delay the order, contending that it should not be made until the constitutionality of the law had been ruled on by the State Courts.

* * *

JUDGE HOFFMAN must now set a new date for the schools in question to be integrated. Sat 11-2-57

It was this fact which Mr. Hill had reference to when he stated it is likely integration will begin in Virginia next February.

Another desegregaton case, which probably will be affected by Monday's action of the Supreme Court, is that of the Charlottesville District. Federal Judge John Paul had suspended action on a pending case to await outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court on the Placement Law.

Both judges have indicated that they would hesitate to order integration in the middle of a semester. This is why February, the beginning of the second half of the term, is likely to be the target date.

* * *

CHESTER M. HAMPTON, editor of the AFRO, and president of the Pupils' Protective Association, hailed the Supreme Court's action as "timely and appropriate."

Mr. Hampton called upon the foes of public school integration to stop wasting state funds fighting for a "lost cause."

"If our public officials spent a fraction of the time, energy, and money in an effort to uphold the law of the land, they would be doing a public service for both the state of Virginia and its people.

"The court's action offers the state administration an opportunity to junk its 'dead-end policy' of massive resistance policy, and comply with the high court's rulings."

* * *

W. LESTER BANKS, executive secretary of the Virginia NAACP, expressed pleasure over the courts' action. "It sounds like good news," he declared.

Reaction of the proponents of Virginia "massive resistance" to school integration was that of continued defiance.

J. Lindsey Almond Jr., who was state attorney - general when the General Assembly enacted the anti - integration laws, said he still favors the "massive resistance" program.

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the judgment does not change his position "one iota," he declared.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, who says he will cut off state funds to any school district that is integrated, indicated that the state government will continue its all - out resistance to integration.

* * *

THE PLACEMENT LAW, which became affective last Dec. 29, was passed by the General Assembly's special session of 1956.

It also provides that, if any school permits integration, either by court order or otherwise, the school is to be closed immediately.

In this connection, Mr. Hill, who is also chief legal counsel for the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches, has indicated that padlocking of the state's schools will be contested.

He stated earlier this month that the NAACP does not plan to sit idly by while the schools are closed.

"We propose to go into court, if necessary, to force public officials to do what the laws require of them."

Virginia Moves To Avoid Compliance

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Both sides appeared Wednesday to be set for the probable closing of public schools in Prince Edward County to avoid compliance with the ruling of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals that "a prompt and reasonable start" to desegregate schools in that county must be made.

The case in which the appeals court rule is one of the five cases in which the Supreme Court handed down its decision of May 17, 1954, against segregated public schools and directed lower Federal courts on May 31, 1955, to require that the defendants in those cases "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance" with its decision.

1440

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley said on Tuesday that white citizens of Prince Edward County would be ready to run private schools with very little delay rather than comply with the court order.

On the other hand, Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney, has repeatedly told the Federal courts that the NAACP will not stand idly by and permit any school district in Virginia to close its public schools rather than permit a colored child to attend a white school.

It is his opinion that public schools may not be closed without an amendment to the Virginia constitution. Atlanta Ga.

This opinion is based on a section in the Virginia constitution requiring the General Assembly to "establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

Mr. Hill said the NAACP proposes "to go into court, if necessary, to force public officials to do what the laws require of them."

If the public schools are closed and private schools for whites are opened, as is planned, no provision has been made for the schooling of colored children in Prince Edward County.

Prince Edward County has a colored population of about 55 percent. White residents have pledged $200,000 to carry out private schooling of white pupils if the public schools are closed.

Highest Court Refuses To Grant Arlington Desegregation Delay

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tues. 3-26-57

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld lower court decisions directing Arlington and Charlottesville to begin racial desegregation of their schools.

By an 8-0 decision, the highest Court refused to review Virginia's appeal and sent the cases back to the Federal District Courts to carry out.

Arlington had been ordered to begin desegregation of its elementary schools by last February and its secondary Schools by next September. Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan issued the order last July 31.

Charlottesville had been ordered to begin desegregation in schools by last September in a July 12 order by Federal Judge John Paul. But the State had appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and, losing there, asked the Supreme Court for a review.

Yesterday's decision did not take Virginia's legal experts by surprise. They think it unlikely that the Court's will order desegregation in the middle of the term, and a National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople spokesman said it would not ask such action.

This makes a September date likely. At that time, the State plans to use the new State Pupil Placement Board to further delay desegregation.

Neither the board nor any other of the State's anti-integration laws enacted last September were issues in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases. The Board was declared unconstitutional in the Newport News and Norfolk cases by Judge Walter E. Hoffman, but that decision is being appealed.

It is unlikely a decision on the legality of the Pupil Placement Board by the Supreme Court will be forthcoming until October. State legal experts believe, therefore, Virginia will not be faced with a final desegregation decision until next February when the General Assembly will be meeting.

Officials Decline Comment

Neither Gov. Thomas B. Stanley nor Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., leading candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination would comment on yesterday's decision. Almond said he would first have to confer with school board attorneys.

It is understood he will recommend that the school boards, when the Federal District Courts reset desegregation dates, plead that they no longer have jurisdiction over pupil assignments.

The Arlington School Board will huddle Thursday night with its attorneys to discuss the decision.

In another desegregation case yesterday, the Supreme Court approved a lower court decision which denied Negroes outright admittance to a white school in Old Fort, N. C., until they have exhausted procedures set up in that State's pupil assignmen tprogram.

Virginia and North Carolina have enacted different plans to deal with desegregation. Virginia coupled its assignment plan with a provision to close integrated schools and ultimately withhold State funds if they remained integrated. North Carolina put no such restrictions on its plan.

In addition, Virginia centralized assignment of pupils in the State Pupil Placement Board while North Carolina left assignment with the local school boards.

Arlington Plans Appeal Of Desegregation Order

Star Thurs. 1-3-57 P. 19-A Washington, D.C.

Arlington County and Charlottesville will appeal to the Supreme Court to reverse Federal court orders that they desegregate public schools. The appeal procedure may result in postponement of deadlines facing both jurisdictions to begin desegregation this month.

Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., announced this course of action following conferences with attorneys for both school boards yesterday.

The Arlington School Board held a closed conference last night. The only comment on what occurred there came from Chairman L. Clark Keating, who said the board "is prepared to follow the recommendations of the attorney general in this matter, just as we have from the beginning."

Brought Assembly Action

(It was the School Board's announcement last January of tentative plans to integrate some of its schools that led the General Assembly to revoke the county's right to elect members of the board.)

Mr. Almond said attorneys for the two school boards will ask the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to stay its mandate pending the outcome of the appeals to the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Court Monday unanimously affirmed lower court orders calling for desegregation of schools in the two localities. Unless the stay is granted, the court would issue a mandate January 31 informing District Judges John Paul and Albert V. Bryan that their judgments had been affirmed and were to be executed at once.

Previous Orders Stayed

Judge Paul ordered Charlottesville's schools desegrated as of last September, but this was stayed pending the appeal to the Circuit Court. Judge Bryan had ordered Arlington's elementary schools desegregated by the start of the second semester in the current school year, and high schools by next September.

Mr. Almond said yesterday, "We're starting study on the process of appeal within the next few days."

The attorney general also said he believed that if a stay is not permitted, the State would invoke its new pupil placement act as a means of preserving segregation in the schools of the two localities.

Blow Dealt Virginia On Integration

Post + Herald Balto., Md. Tues. 3-26-57

Top Court Rejects School Appeal In 'Massive Resistance'

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely as possible, the court grouped them with 23 others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

In both cases the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and West Viriginia) affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September. Both these orders have been held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

Virginia now has 25 days in which to petition the Supreme Court to reconsider its today's refusal to review the two cases. Ultimately they will have to go back to the district judges for them to set new deadlines.

Almond questioned, among other things, the power a federal district court to enjoin a local school board, an agency of Virginia, without the state's consent to be sued. He also contended the Negro pupils had not exhausted state administrative remedies before going to federal courts, and said Judges Bryan and Paul abused their discretion.

In affirming the rulings of the two district judges, the Court of Appeals said the orders of the district judges "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

Both Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., declined "at this time" to say if they would bring the case before the high court.

NOTHING DONE

The District court was acting on a two-year-old Supreme Court order that Negro leaders claimed the local school boards had done nothing about.

On July 31 a District Court ordered all elementary schools in Arlington county desegregated by the end of January, and desegregation of Junior and Senior High Schools by next September.

On July 12, the Charlottesville School Board was ordered by Fed. Judge John Paul to begin to plan for school segregation during the past fall. A delay had been granted, however, last August in order to allow the appeal to a higher court.

NEGRO LEADERS

Negro leaders said the state was not proceeding with "deliberate speed to desegregate as the Supreme Court had ordered."

While upholding the Negro protest, the Appeals Court, in an opinion written by Judge John J. Parker, said the move was not deliberate, "but was a clear manifestation of an attitude of intransigence which justified the issuance of the injunction."

He said it was the school authorities' "obligation under the law" to carry out the integration program."

Two Cities Face January Integration

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — The Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Monday directed Charlottesville and Arlington counties to desegregate their public schools.

The ruling upheld earlier lower court decisions calling for desegregation by specified dates.

Unless an appeal is made to the U. S. Supreme Court, the two cities would be obliged to begin school segregation in Charlottesville immediately and Arlington by January.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS PLEA FOR DELAY IN DESEGREGATION

Alabama's Assignment Law And The Virginia Ruling

Advertiser

The ruling of a Virginia federal judge, U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, that Virginia's pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face" casts a cloud over a similar law in Alabama—the pupil assignment law.

Alabama's law, the first major legislative effort to thwart forceful integration in state public schools, grants to local boards of education broad powers for assigning pupils to schools after consideration of a variety of factors, including intellectual capacity of the child, social background, the possible psychological effects on him and other children, etc.

Although openly proposed as a way of defeating the Supreme Court's race-mixing order, the Alabama law makes no mention of race as a basis for assignment.

Montgomery, Ala.

We have no legal understanding of the fine points of similarity between the Virginia and Alabama laws, but they seem basically the same. Judge Hoffman, considering the legislative intent behind the Virginia act said: "The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court decision.

Should the Hoffman ruling be upheld, Alabama's counterpart would seem mortally wounded. Still untested of course is the state's "freedom of choice" amendment and act, but if legislative intent is to be the basis for invalidation, this measure too would seem in doubt. The Alabama legislature which convenes in May would seem to have its work cut out, plugging the holes.

Civil Rights Bill Delayed By Dixie Dominated Senate Group

World B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 3-30-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday rejected appeals by the State of Virginia from court orders to integrate public schools in Arlington and Charlottesville.

Figuring in the two appeals was the question of whether a state may be sued without its consent, an issue not raised in earlier segregation suits.

Petitions by Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond also challenged the lower court decisions on grounds that the Negro plaintiffs had failed to show that their children were qualified for transfer to schools now attended exclusively by white pupils.

Arlington was ordered by lower courts to desegregate elementary schools by Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Charlottesville was directed to desegregate as of last September.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Meanwhile Southern opponents blocked action on Civil Rights legislation in the Senate Judiciary committee.

Sen. Thomas B. Hennings (D) Mo., said he moved in the closed session to take up the bill immediately for discussion and consideration of amendments.

But he said that Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D) N. C., and Olin D. Johnston (D) S. C., then "took the floor and there was considerably discussion" without any showdown on his motion.

The committee meeting broke up promptly at noon when the bells rang for the Senate session. Hennings said that chairman James O. Eastland (D) Miss., a strong foe of Civil Rights legislation, announced he had to go to the floor because of his interest in pending measures.

If his motion had been put to a vote, Hennings said, he was confident it would have been approved by an 8 to 4 margin. Delay is a major tactic of opponents of the legislation. Eastland, asked when his unit will meet again, replied: "Oh, Monday or our regular date."

Hennings said he will renew his motion if the committee meets Monday.

Asked if he thought the committee's lack of action was a rebuff, Hennings replied: "No, when you are in a Marathon race, you don't bother about who is ahead after the first couple of yards."

Once the committee decides to take up the Civil Rights legislation, opponents have said they will demand further hearings by the full committee. However, supporters claim the votes to beat this proposal.

The legislation approved by Hennings' subcommittee last Tuesday, would protect voting rights of Negroes, permit the government to seek an injunction in federal court to prevent offenses against minority groups, create a commission to investigate civil rights problems and establish a civil rights division in the Justice department.

The storm center of the program is a provision which opponents claim would deprive persons of a jury trial when they are accused of ignoring an injunction. Hennings said this charge is essentially without foundation.

Bias School Appeal Rejected

Defender P.1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-30-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday rejected appeals by the state of Virginia from lower court orders to integrate public schools in Arlington and Charlottesville.

Figuring in the two appeals was the question of whether a state may be sued without its consent, an issue not raised in earlier segregation suits.

Petitions by Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond also challenged the lower court decisions on grounds that the Negro plaintiffs had failed to show that their children were qualified for transfer to schools now attended exclusively by white pupils.

Arlington was ordered by lower courts to desegregate elementary schools by Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Charlottesville was directed to desegregate as of last September.

VIRGINIA RETAINS INTEGRATION BAN

Times P.54-M

State Bids Localities Keep School Segregation in Face of Court Order

Wed. 3-27-57
New York

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMON, Va., March 26—Virginia's Pupil Placement Law became today the state's new line of defense in school segregation. It was indicated that the line would hold off desegregation for some time.

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., State Attorney General, was notifying two localities that they could not comply with court orders to desegregate. These orders, for Arlington and Charlottesville, were, in effect, left standing yesterday when the United States Supreme Court refused to review them.

Mr. Almond advised the Arlington authorities that they should refer to the state's Pupil Placement Board Negro children seeking admission to white schools. The three-man board was set up in January in line with laws passed at a special session of the Legislature last fall aimed at avoiding public school integration.

The Legislature ordered children kept in their present schools, empowered the placement board to authorize any shifting, and permitted segregation for reasons other than race.

The Pupil Placement Act has been declared unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk on the ground that it is a legislative effort to block desegregation. However, his decision is being appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Decision Expected in 1958

Most observers expected a final decision on the procedure would not be reached until next year.

Despite the challenge, Mr. Almond said today the placement law was presumed valid until and unless it was overturned by a court whose decision could not be appealed.

On that basis, he advised Arlington officials that only the placement board and not local school authorities could assign or transfer pupils. It appeared that a locality seeking to undertake desegregation would need to assign pupils to schools other than the segregated ones they now attend.

Mr. Almond planned to give identical advice to authorities in Charlottesville. Observers believed the Attorney General's opinion that the localities could not comply with the court orders would establish for the defendants an answer to any contempt citation that might be filed against them.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said attorneys for the Association would not press for desegregation of the Charlottesville and Arlington schools during the current term.

"We will expect them to do something by next September," Mr. Hill said. He added that he did not believe substitution of the Pupil Placement Board for the local authorities in the cases materially changed the situation.

There was no indication today integration in the public schools whether Virginia would take another possible step by asking the Supreme Court to rehear the appeal petitions rejected yesterday.

In a statement today, Governor Thomas B. Stanley said "any ... of Virginia will destroy our system of public education."

Top Court Refuses Virginia Delay in School Integration; Senate Defers Rights Action

Constitution Jnls. 3-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

State Denied Appeal From 2 Decisions

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, March 25 — Virginia lost in the Supreme Court today an attempt to delay racial integration in its public schools.

14d(1)

The court, in a brief order, refused to hear the state's appeal from lower court judgments ordering desegregation of schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County. The effect is to leave standing a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that district court orders for the admission of Negroes to hitherto all-white schools are valid.

The Supreme Court's ruling was unanimous. The order noted, however, that Justice Charles E. Whittaker, who took his seat today, did not participate.

INTEGRATION DATES ORDER

In the Charlottesville case, Judge John Paul ordered the schools integrated for the term beginning in September, 1956. Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools integrated at the second semester of the 1956-57 term and high schools with the beginning of the 1957-58 session.

Both orders have been in abeyance, however, because of appeals to higher courts.

The situation with regard to enforcement of the orders remained to be clarified. Officials pointed out, however, that failure to obey might result in citation of school authorities for contempt.

N.C. WINS TEMPORARILY

Although Virginia lost, North Carolina won a temporary victory, at least, when the Supreme Court denied a hearing for Negro children who sought immediate admission to a white school in Old Fort, N.C. This left undisturbed a ruling of lower courts that the Negroes must exhaust administrative remedies provided by North Carolina's Pupil Enrollment Act before seeking relief in the federal courts.

The North Carolina act gives county and city school boards authority over pupil assignments and an appeal procedure through the state courts is possible.

The difference appeared to be that Charlottesville and Arlington officials, in the words of Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, had manifested an "attitude of intransigence" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954 outlawing segregation, while North Carolina had set up a statutory procedure for determining the rights of Negroes to attend nonsegregated schools.

14d(1) Va

NOT THE QUESTION

Judge Parker noted that the question of whether the North Carolina procedure had been constitutionally applied was not before his court because the administrative remedy it provides had not been invoked.

Although decided separately, the issues in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases were substantially the same. Judge Parker said that they were:

1. Whether the suits should have been dismissed as suits against the state.

P. 7

2. Whether the plaintiffs had failed to exhaust administrative remedies.

Jnls. 3-26-57

3. Whether there was abuse of discretion by the district courts in issuing the injunctive orders.

"PROTECTION OF RIGHTS"

Judge Parker held that they were not suits against the state but actions "for the protection of individual rights under the Constitution" by enjoining state officers and agencies from taking action beyond the scope of their legal powers.

Virginia argued that school boards in that state had been given corporate powers. Judge Parker said this was no reason why a school board should be exempt from restraint "from unconstitutional action."

"A state can act only through agents; and whether the agent be an individual officer of a corporate agency, it ceases to represent the state when it attempts to use state power in violation of the Constitution and may be enjoined from such unconstitutional action," Judge Parker declared.

WHAT NEGRO MUST DO

In the Arlington case, particularly, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., attorney general of Virginia, said that the right of a Negro to attend a white school exists, under the Supreme Court's decision. But, he said, the Negro child must show that he is fully qualified and desires to attend a particular school; must take these facts known to the school authorities and show that the school and his residence are so located geographically as to make his attendance practical.

There should be no finding of discrimination unless these factors are proved, Almond maintained. No such proof had been offered, he declared, and therefore the courts had "abused their discretion" in issuing orders restraining the school authorities from refusing admission to Negroes.

Judge Paul, in his decision, pointed out that the Supreme Court's ruling was more than two years old and the school authorities had admitted that they had taken no steps to comply with it.

Judge Parker held that the school authorities had not acted with the "deliberate speed" demanded by the Supreme Court and that Judge Paul and Bryan had not abused their discretion in issuing injunctions against the continuance of racial discrimination.

ton County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

In both cases the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and West Virginia) affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

Desegregation Ordered.

Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and high schools by next September. Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September. Both these orders have been held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

Virginia now has 25 days in which to petition the Supreme Court to reconsider its today's re-

Supreme Court Rejects Virginia Attempt to Delay Segregation

News + Observer Jnls. 3-26-57 Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected 8-0 Virginia's appeals from orders of lower federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely as possible, the court grouped them with 23 others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

Charlottesville Seat.

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and service personnel.

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Virginia now has 25 days in which to petition the Supreme Court to reconsider its today's refusal to review the two cases. Ultimately they will have to go back to the district judges for them to set new deadlines.

The appellate court commented that "despite repeated demands upon them," the Charlottesville and Arlington boards of education had taken no steps towards removing the requirement of segregation in the schools. This, the court said, was not "deliberate speed" in complying with the law as laid down by the Supreme Court "but was clear manifestation of an attitude of intransigence."

The appellate court noted that a series of Virginia laws designed to stave off any integration had not become effective at the time the two cases were decided. The laws provide machinery for placing students in schools and the cutting off of state aid to any school which integrates.

Virginia's political leaders, headed by Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd, have laid down a policy which they call "massive resistance."

14d

In the Old Fort, N.C., case, counsel for Negro pupils appealed to the Supreme Court after the Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit said parents of the children had not used all administrative remedies provided by the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act.

The appellate court said federal courts should not condone "dilatory tactics or evasion" on the part of state officials," but added it is for the state to prescribe the administrative procedures to be followed "so long as this does not violate constitutional requirements."

Officials in Arlington declined to comment on today's decision. L. Clark Keating, chairman of the Arlington County School Board, said the decision will be discussed with attorneys at a meeting next Thursday night.

Plans To Duck Decision Shown

Daily World Wed. 3-27-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — Officials indicated Tuesday there will be no change in Virginia's segregated public school system despite a U. S. Supreme Court move to begin integration.

PLACEMENT BOARD

He contends now any Negro children seeking admission must be referred to the state's pupil placement board, set up to prevent student transfers for the purpose of race-mixing. 14 d (1)

The Supreme Court Monday unanimously rejected the state's appeal of a lower court decision ordering desegregation of Arlington Elementary school by Jau. 31 and high schools by September. Charlottesville was directed to desegregate as of last September, but the orders have remained inactive pending the appeal.

WILL WAIT

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond Negro attorney, said neither the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People nor the children's parents would try to force segregation before the end of the current school year, but added:

"We wll expect something to be done by next September."

Hill said he expected the rulings to be complied with, and would give no indication of his course of action should segregation continue.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Court oficials said failure to obey the desegration orders may result in a citation for contempt of court.

Almond said, however, that the state placement board act, which makes it illegal for Negroes to transfer to white schools, "is presumptively still valid, until and unless it is finally overturned by a court from which there is no appeal."

Firm High Court Stand Seen on Desegregation

Evening Star Tues. 3-26-57 Washington, D.C. P. 5-A

By ROBERT K. WALSH

Supreme Court refusal to interfere with school desegregation orders for Arlington County and Charlottesville, Va., indicated today the tribunal insists on a firm hand for Federal district courts in determining that communities show "deliberate speed."

The high court yesterday denied requests by Virginia officials to review orders by Federal Judges Albert Bryan and John Paul directing admission of Negro children to public schools in the two areas.

Those orders, held in abeyance pending Supreme Court action, had been affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals in Richmond. Judge Bryan in Alexandria originally ordered Arlington's elementary schools to be desegregated last January 31 and its high schools by next September. Judge Paul had ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September.

The high court as usual gave no reasons for denial of the review petitions. The terse refusal left in effect the orders of the two judges in those cases.

Court Responsibility

This was viewed in various quarters today as emphasizing the Supreme Court's 1955 pronouncement for the general method of putting into operation the May 17, 1954, decision against racial segregation in public schools everywhere.

The 1955 "implementation" decision directed compliance with "deliberate speed." It specifically vested Federal district courts with a major responsibility for determining whether individual areas move reasonably fast and with practical programs for integrating schools.

Lawyers said today the North Carolina case conceivably could return to the Supreme Court for a test of constitutionality of the pupil assignment law if the Negro parents lose again in the lower courts. The Supreme Court also seems likely to be asked to rule on cases from Newport News and Norfolk challenging validity of Virginia's somewhat similar pupil placement plan.

The action on the Arlington and Charlottesville cases, which had been appealed by the two school boards and by State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., came at a busy decision-day session marked also by the swearing in of Justice Charles Evans Whittaker. The new justice, appointed earlier this month to succeed Justice Stanley F. Reed, did not take part in any of the opinions or orders but he immediately joined his colleagues in hearing arguments on other cases.

Other Decisions

The Supreme Court's work yesterday included:

1. A 6-1 decision reversing the narcotics conviction of Albert Roviaro of Chicago because the lower court did not require the Justice Department to disclose the identity of an undercover agent. The opinion delivered by Justice Burton did not ban Government use of secret informants at all trials but it held that such secrecy must give way when disclosure of identify is "relevant and helpful to the defense." Justice Clark dissented.

2. Refused to review the income tax evasion conviction of Joseph D. Nunan, jr., former Internal Revenue Commissioner.

3. Agreed to review a decision that in the making of collective bargaining agreements an employer can demand a provision permitting strikes only by secret ballot votes by union and nonunion employes.

4. Ruled, 8-0, that Railway Labor Act allows Federal courts to enjoin strikes by railroad workers. Chief Justice Warren delivered the opinion which upheld an injunction notwithstanding a Norris-LaGuardia Act restriction.

5. Held, 6-2, in three separate opinions written by Chief Justice Warren concerning cases in Ohio, Utah and California, that States are greatly limited in handling labor controversies on which the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction but declines to exercise it. The high court held that states could act in such instances only if the NLRB specifically ceded its jurisdiction and if the states themselves have appropriate agencies and statutes. Justices Burton and Clark dissented mainly on the ground that the decision created an "extensive no-man's-land where no Federal or State agency or court is empowered to deal with labor controversies.

6. Ruled 6-2 in an opinion delivered by Justice Harlan, with dissents by Justices Black and Douglas, that the Attorney General properly exercised his discretion under the McCarran-Walter Act in refusing to suspend a deportation order against alien parents whose child was born in the United States.

In another possible indication of the authority and latitude provided for lower Federal court determinations in this field, the Supreme Court yesterday refused to review a decision against immediate admission of Negro children to a white school at Marion, N. C.

In that case the high court left standing a United States Court of Appeals finding in Richmond that parents of the children had not used all State administrative remedies, particularly the North Carolina pupil assignment act. The appeals court had upheld a ruling on that point by Federal Judge Wilson Warlick in North Carolina.

New Review Possible

Dalton Assails Byrd on School Segregation

Star P. 15-a Sun. 3-24-57 Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Mar. 23.—Republican State Senator Ted Dalton, possible gubernatorial candidate today attacked the anti-segregation program of the Virginia Democratic organization as "futile and unthinking."

"When they talk of resistance and the closing of public schools, they are not talking about resistance. They are talking about surrender," Senator Dalton told a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

His remarks were in answer to a speech last Monday in Richmond by Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, whom Senator Dalton referred to as "the chief spokesman for the Democratic machine in Virginia."

Says Cue Has Been Given

Noting news reports that Senator Byrd said the Supreme Court may reverse its desegregation decision and, further, that Senator Byrd said most communities in the Commonwealth would choose to have no schools rather than integrated schools, Mr. Dalton declared:

"This is the pattern that the gubernatorial campaign of 1957 will take. The chief spokesman has spoken and has given the cue, and this refrain will be echoed day in and day out all through Virginia until November election day."

Senator Dalton said the time is past to be talking about what the Supreme Court may do.

"They have already done it to us, and what we need to be doing is to help work out an intelligent approach that will meet the situation in our schools by keeping the white schools as white as possible under law and order, but, by all means, to keep the public schools open."

Calls Action Futile

He accused the Democratic leaders of talking about resistance in one breath and then talking of closing public schools.

"If this is resistance, then it is futile, unthinking resistance," he declared.

"It is resistance which calls upon the school children of Virginia to bear the brunt of the battle when the schools are closed.

"It is a resistance that the Democrat leaders do not favor for the big children in the State university and colleges, but which they advocate for the little children of this State," he added.

Senator Dalton charged that Virginia is caught between "an unreasonable and unfair court decision and an inflexible Democrat machine that refuses to face reality and provide a workable defense. It is the cause of education that is likely to suffer."

He noted that Senator Byrd had praised legislation passed by the Virginia General Assembly that includes a measure to cut off State aid to localities which may be forced by court order to integrate.

Of Senator Byrd's contention that the localities would close schools rather than integrate, Senator Dalton said:

"The people of Virginia are going to have to face this argument for what it is, and I for one stand ready to speak my mind on the subject."

One subject on which Mr. Dalton did not commit himself however, was whether or not he will be a candidate for Governor. He polled nearly 45 per cent of the total State vote in running for the office four years ago.

G.O.P. leaders have urged him to seek the office again this year.

"While I have not definitely and positively removed my name from the list of those who may be considered," Senator Dalton said today, "yet permit me to say again that I feel strongly inclined against undertaking it."

VA. CITIES MUST MIX SCHOOLS BY AUG. 15:

For they have met their match'---judge

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 P 2

Baltimore MD.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

NORFOLK, Va.—"The leaders of Virginia think that no Federal judge would have the nerve to jail local school boards for contempt of court if they fail to obey an order to integrate their schools by the date set, but they have met their match."

That was the grim warning of Judge Walter E. Hoffman to school autho[illegible] when he issued and opi[illegible] Tuesday, setting next Au[illegible]15 as the date when schools [illegible] the city must be placed on a non-segregated basis.

His action here followed the same position he had taken in Newport News, Va., on a similar petition the previous day.

* * *

THE PROCEEDINGS seemed almost superfluous as attorneys for both sides went through the motions of a hearing, making concessions for the sake of speed as the jurist had already indicated what his ruling would be at the outset of the trial when he said:

"This whole matter of integration has narrowed down to the simple issue of whether the state legislature of Virginia or the Supreme Court of the United States is to have the final say. As a Federal judge I have no choice in the matter, but to enforce the law of the land."

He expressed sympathy for the local school officials, whom he said he believed would have proceeded in good faith to work out an acceptable plan had not their hands been tied by a special session of the legislature which provided for the withdrawal of all state support from any schools operated on a non-segregated basis.

THE NORFOLK school stands to lose two million dollars in revenues, Superintendent Brubecker told the court and they would be unable to operate. He pleaded with the court to permit more time to work on an adult level to prepare the atmosphere for integration before attempting to mix the children.

"This case," snapped Judge Hoffman, "has nothing to do with adults. They are not going to school and besides what can you do with adults under existing state laws which prevent the mixing of races?"

Mr. Brubecker admitted that little could be done.

The minutes of the board of education were introduced to show that no action had been taken to give relief to the 232 colored parents who had petitioned to have their children assigned to schools nearest their homes, except to advise them that the board intended to operate the schools in accordance with existing state laws.

AN INTERESTING exchange followed the statement of Walter W. Brewter, clerk of the school board, who in reading the minutes said, "we received the petition from the NAACP on July 14, 1955, and—" he was cut off by Victor Nash, attorney, who insisted that he reread the petition to prove that in no way was the NAACP involved or associated with the petition.

Mr. Brewster admitted that only the names of individual parents were signed to the petition and the NAACP was not mentioned.

Another sharp exchange stemmed from the testimony of Police Lieutenant Racine who urged postponement of integration on the ground that it would increase violence and fights among the pupils.

"DO YOU MEAN," asked J. Hugo Madison, "that you do not have any fights among school children at present?"

"Oh yes," he replied, "but not of an interracial nature which is more serious."

"Isn't it true," asked the attorney, "that students are already mixed in the Parochial schools and do you have more fights there?"

The officer admitted they had had no trouble from this source. "Speaking as a police officer," he said, "I just feel that mixing the races means trouble."

Only three of the 232 petitioners testified. They were the Rev. William D. Westbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Branch and Mrs. Anna Cheatham. Both sides conceded that all subsequent testimony would be practically identical.

* * *

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS urged the judge to postpone his ruling and give the school authorities time to work out a solution.

"How can you solve it," asked Judge Hoffman, "when everybody is afraid to speak out? Everybody who tries to champion the cause of integration is silenced and those on the other side are made into heroes.

"I would even listen to to a program that provided for the gradual integration of schools, but you come in court without the semblance of a plan except the defiance of the Supreme Court.

"So since you have no plan at all, I will set a date for you. If, in the meantime, you can present any program devised in good faith I will give it careful consideration."

The only comment of Chief Counsel Oliver W. Hill was, "We are on the right track but they just won't let us pull into the station."

FEDERAL COURT in Norfolk, Virginia, was the scene last week of another round in the state's colored citizens' long fight to desegregate the public schools. Among spectators there were Mrs. Willie Mae Bridges and Mrs. Mary Moore (right). **ATTORNEYS** who argued the case for the school children included, from left: J. Hugo Madison, James A. Overton of Portsmouth, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond and Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk. Judge Walter Hoffman set Aug. 15 as the date for compliance with the Supreme Court decision of 1954 by the Norfolk and Newport News board of education.

ONLY WITNESS — Accompanied by two parents, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch (center) was the only witness to testify, the court conceding that other testimony would be essentially the same. The parents are Mrs. Velma Kelly (left) and Mrs. Lillie M. Sawyer.

(Story on Page 2)

AMONG SPECTATORS who crowded into the courtroom were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Tallet, Mrs. Luvenia Robinson and Samuel Williamson. They heard Judge Hoffman tell school board heads they face jail if they fail to take steps to comply. (AFRO Photos by Ralph Matthews)

Arlington Parents Quizzed in Racial Suit

State Probers Are Making Only Slight Progress, Thomas Admits

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria said yesterday that his committee is investigating the parents who have filed three Virginia's five school desegregation suits, including those in the Arlington case.

The purpose, Thomson said, is to find out if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or its attorneys induced any parents to bring the suits.

Such inducement, Thomson said, would be a violation of Virginia law and the NAACP or its attorneys would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

But the Thomson Committee, one of two racial investigation committees established by the General Assembly in its anti-integration session last fall, apparently has been having its troubles with the Arlington parents.

Little Progress

Thomson said he understands the Committee investigator isn't getting very far.

"From what we have found out about the Arlington case so far," he said, "there was no violation. We didn't think there would be there, but we may find a different situation in the other two cases."

The Committee investigator has talked to about a half dozen of the 22 Arlington parents who brought the suit, upheld on Monday by the Supreme Court. Both white and Negro parents are involved. So far, the investigator has concentrated on the Negro parents.

Edward D. Strother, 2819 S. 18th st., Arlington, one of the Negro parents, recounted the recent visit of the Committee investigator.

"I filled his ears up," said Strother. "Some of the other parents burned him up."

Strother said he was asked about the details of his entrance into the suit, his contributions to the NAACP, whether he was asked to join the suit under pressure and about his contributions to lawyers.

Own School Days

Strother said he also was asked how he personally felt about mixing races in the schools.

"I told him I went to school No. 18 on Route 55 near The Plains in Fauquier County where all the grades were taught by one teacher, and I told him I had occasion to visit that school recently, 50 years later, and nothing has changed; they haven't nailed a new board to it yet," Strother said.

"I told him if I could have gone to a better school, I might have been a physician or lawyer instead of what I do." Strother shoes horses for a living.

Barbara S. Marx, 6897 N. Washington blvd., one of the white parents, said the investigator had not called upon her yet. When told by other parents of the investigation, she said, she told them they did not have to answer the questions unless subpenaed.

Thomson said no subpenas had been issued and would not be issued unless the Committee as a whole approves.

Told to Use Care

He said the investigator had been instructed carefully on how to proceed with the parents, that he was not to engage in any arguments nor infringe on any of their rights.

"He has reported the parents are surprisingly friendly," Thomson said.

Thomson declined to say which two other suits the Committee is investigating. Suits by parents in Norfolk, Newport News, Charlottesville and Prince Edward County are before the courts.

Meanwhile, the Boatwright Committee, also investigating racial activities in the State, is scheduled to meet in Richmond today to question officials and lawyers of the Virginia NAACP who have been subpenaed for the occasion.

'Hoffman ordered integration with intemperate speed'

Afro-Magazine Section
Baltimore, Md. p. 9
Sat. 5-25-57

RICHMOND

"Courts cannot force 99 percent of the white people to do what they are convinced is wrong; therefore not marshals enough nor jails enough to accomplish that result."

So declared attorneys for two Virginia school boards —Norfolk and Newport News — in briefs filed with the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, charging that Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered integration of schools with "intemperate speed."

The Circuit Court is scheduled to hear and consider the charges when it meets in Asheville, N.C., on June 11. The briefs, one from each of the school boards, were filed with the court here last week and will be heard together.

* * *

THEY CERTAINLY will file briefs in reply to those filed by the school board lawyers, according to NAACP attorneys, who have until May 29 to file their briefs.

Norfolk's Judge Hoffman, who has become anathema to Virginia officialdom, ruled last February that Norfolk must begin integration of its schools by September and Newport News by Aug. 15.

In their briefs, the school boards lawyers declared:

* * *

"THE SUPREME COURT directed that segregation be ended with deliberate speed; the district court (that is, Judge Hoffman), disregarding uncontradicted facts of record, decreed its end with intemperate speed."

They asked that the court set up a similar pattern for Newport News and Norfolk as was outlined for Prince Edward County, in which Judge Sterling Hutcheson declined to set a deadline for integration of the schools.

Nevertheless, Judge Hutcheson told the lawyers for the Prince Edward board that the Supreme Court's decision must be obeyed.

* * *

OTHER LEGAL questions which the boards' attorneys ask the Circuit Court to decide are:

1. Was Judge Hoffman justified in branding the state's pupil placement law "unconstitutional on its face" before its administrative machinery had been put into operation?

2. Was he justified in refusing to assemble a special three-judge Federal court to consider whether the pupil placement plan was constitutional?

In Virginia

Post + Times

Almond Sees Eternal Fight To Segregate

Herald P. 1-2
Thurs. 5-23-57
Washington D.C.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia said yesterday the Old Dominion will always resist the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

"I don't see the time when Virginia will fail to resist," he said, "or even abate her determination to handle this matter as she conceives her rights to be under the Constitution."

Almond, Byrd machine-backed candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, had been asked to elaborate on a speech he made in Richmond on Tuesday night.

In a speech, he aimed another blow at the current favorite Southern target—integration in District of Columbia schools. This integration, he said, has created a "deplorable situation" and he pledged his efforts "to save our public school system from such a chaotic condition."

In elaborating yesterday, Almond cited the Davis subcommittee report as evidence for his remarks as well as investigations he and his staff had made.

The controversial findings of the subcommittee were the work of four pro-segregationist Southern Congressmen, headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.). Although widely attacked as a biased report, it nevertheless is distributed generally throughout the South as "evidence" of the evils of desegregation.

Almond was asked if he could see the day when any desegregation would come to Virginia, and he replied: "I don't want to say." He had the same comment when asked if he, like Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, would prefer no schools to some desegregation. He did say:

"I recognize that morally and legally the State has no right to furnish a public service to one racial group which is inferior or superior to that furnished another racial group."

Dalton Calls Race Policy Huge 'Myth'

Post + Times
Herald P.

[illegible] Va., [illegible] Dalton of Radford, today called massive resistance to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree ". . . nothing more than a massive myth that will collapse and leave us without any defenses.

Dalton

"We are losing valuable time, intensifying emotions that make a sensible defense more difficult to achieve," the Republican National Committee said. He is a possible GOP gubernatorial candidate.

Washington

Dalton's statements were contained in answers to six questions submitted by Thomas M. Martin [illegible] editor of The Cavalier Daily, undergraduate newspaper of the University of Virginia.

Martin's paper carried Dalton's replies in a news story today. The college editor said he also had sent the same questions to Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., organization—backed candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Almond, Martin said, declined to participate, saying that he preferred to wait until after the Democratic primary and after the GOP had picked a candidate.

Dalton prefaced his answers with the statement: "At your request, I am submitting these answers, with the caution, however, that, in all likelihood, I will not be the Republican candidate for governor."

The questions ranged from Federal aid to schools and the poll tax—Dalton doesn't like either, he said—to plans for averting school integration.

The Radford Republican said he opposes Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's plan which, he said, "would bring integration quicker than anything yet devised. It plays into the hands of the NAACP. North Carolina, with a workable pupil assignment plan, is still fighting in the state courts, while Virginia is reaching the end of the road in the cases in Federal courts."

Delay Sought In Order on Desegregation

Evening Star
Tues. 1-15-57
Washington D.C.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has been asked to postpone enforcement of desegregation decrees against Arlington County and Charlottesville, pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., said a request has been mailed to the appeals court, now sitting at Charlotte, N. C., asking the deferment.

P. 3

The appeals court last month upheld desegregation decrees in the Arlington and Charlottesville cases. Those decrees would become effective January 31 when the appeals decision formally is entered, unless the State's request for a deferment is granted.

If the appellate court grants the motion mailed today, State and local lawyers must then file notice of appeal pending preparation of requests for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge John Paul had ordered Charlottesville's schools desegregated as of last September, but the order was postponed to permit appeal to the 4th circuit. Judge Albert Bryan ordered Arlington's elementary schools desegregated January 31 and high schools next September. Both rulings were upheld by the appeals court.

Pupil Placement Challenged by Mrs. DeFebio

Star P. 1
Thurs. 5-23-57
Washington D.C.

Test of School Law Sought in Virginia Court of Appeals

By MARY LOU WERNER

Validity of Virginia's new pupil placement law was challenged today in litigation brought by Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio to get her sons back in Fairfax County schools.

Her attorneys, C. Douglas Adams, jr., and Albert I. Kassabin, served notice on local and State school authorities that on June 10th they will ask the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to hear a motion asking readmission of the two suspended boys.

Copies of the motion were mailed to the high court, and also to Fairfax Sheriff John Taylor for service on all local defendants in the action.

Dropped Last Month

Nicky DeFebio, 9, and his 14-year-old brother Teddy were dropped from county schools last month because Mrs. DeFebio refused to sign placement applications for them. She said she declined because she considered the application part of a scheme to foil the Supreme Court desegregation decision, and did not want to be party to such a program.

The boys were dismissed under a regulation issued by the State Pupil Placement Board in March, that no new students may remain in school unless placement applications are filled out within 15 days after they are sent home.

Motion Cites Reasons

The motion that the State Supreme Court will be asked to hear gives the following principal reasons why Mrs. DeFebio claims the suspension of her sons was "arbitrary, capricious, unlawful and void . . .":

1. It deprives her sons of their right to attend public schools "as guaranteed by law."

2. It forces the two boys to violate the Virginia compulsory school attendance law.

3. The Virginia constitution grants general authority for supervision of schools solely in the State board of education and local supervision to the local school board—"and not in the pupil placement board, or any other State agency."

4. The pupil placement act violates the 14th Amendment of the Constitution because "it deprives plaintiffs of liberty and property without due process of law and equal protection of law."

Mr. Kassabian said the action does not ask that Virginia schools be integrated, but only that school authorities be directed to readmit the De Febio boys to county schools.

Defendants Named

Named defendants are the county school board, County School Supt. W. T. Woodson; Melvin Landes, who is principal of Mount Vernon High School, where Teddy was a student; Elsie Fletcher, principal of the Hollin Hall Elementary School, where Nicky was a student; the State Board of Education and the State School Supt. Davis Y. Paschall.

The three-member placement board is not named as a defendant.

The placement board was set up under legislation adopted by the Virginia General Assembly last fall to preserve segregated schools. All assignments of students entering the State school system for the first time, or of students moving from one school to another, are supposed to be made by the placement board. There is no mention of race in legislation creating the placement board, but other legislation adopted at the same time allows the Governor to close any schools

Star P. 1

or classes where integration occurs. If the schools re-open with races mixed, State school funds automatically will be withheld from the elementary or secondary schools of the locality, whichever is involved.

Federal Judge Walter Hoffman has ruled the placement act unconstitutional in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation suits, but his opinion is being appealed. In the meantime, the placement board has continued to operate.

U.S. Court Told Va. Robs School Pupils

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-8-57

p. 17

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — "With the passing of each school session, the rights of thousands of colored school children are lost forever."

That is what NAACP attorneys said last week in briefs filed with the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here in asking that Judge Walter E. Hoffman's ruling that Virginia's pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face."

Asking the court to act promptly on the issue, the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the Norfolk and Newport News school cases told the court that Federal courts in Virginia are being subjected to a "siren song" of interminable delay in effecting integrated schools.

* * *

LAWYERS FOR the two school boards had argued in briefs filed earlier that Judge Hoffman abused his discretion in ordering integration in schools of the two cities not later than the beginning of the next term.

Reply briefs filed by the NAACP lawyers declared:

"The commonwealth, through its attorney general, has been an active participant in all litigation relating to segregation in the public schools of Virginia and, with varying phraseology, the argument advanced on behalf of defendant schools officials to the respective courts has been:

"Deny the complaining colored children the relief to which they are entitled and wait for the Gray Commission to report, or wait for the special session of the General Assembly of 1955, or

* * *

"WAIT FOR the plebiscite on a constitutional convention, or wait for the regular session of the Legislature in 1956, or wait for the extra session of the General Assembly in 1956.

"And now they say wait for the regular session of (the General Asembly) 1958 and, if, asking as, any court will listen to this siren song, the chant will continue until doomsday.

"In the meantime, with the passing of each school session, the rights of thousands of colored school children are lost forever."

Oral arguments on the issue will be heard from both sides here next Tuesday (June 11). At issue are two points:

* * *

JUDGE HOFFMAN'S declaration that the placement act is unconstitutional and his order requiring superintendents and school board members in Norfolk and Newport News to begin assigning children without regard to race.

Since the placement act, in effect, deprives local school officials of power to assign any child to a school, these officers told Judge Hoffman they would be powerless to comply with his integration orders.

That excuse offered by the local school officials was swept away, however, when Judge Hoffman offered them the full protection of the Federal courts if they decided to comply with the law.

* * *

IN ADDITION, attorneys for the boards argued in their briefs on appeal that Judge Hoffman ignored "all warnings of intensified racial strife" and disorder that would follow "any sudden move to mix the races" in the public schools there.

Most of the argument in the appeal briefs filed by both sides, however, deal with the constitutional question.

Lawyers for the plaintiffs argue that the pupil placement act was part and parcel of a cohesive package of bills, all designed for the purpose of staving off school integration indefinitely.

* * *

THEY SUGGEST that the court, in acting on the Norfolk and Newport News cases, follow the course it set recently in upholding the earlier integration orders against the Charlottesville and Arlington school officials.

In those cases the same appeals court ruled that:

The "intransigence" of local school officials in refusing to take any steps toward integration made it proper for the trial judges to order "prompt compliance with the constitutional requirements as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Counsel for the school boards argue in their briefs that Judge Hoffman, during trial of the case in District Court, tried to read into the placement implications from other legislation passed at the same time but not under challenge at all.

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor prays at Graham rally

NEW YORK (ANP) — Dr. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn set the tone Thursday at Madison Square Garden with his prayer opening the capacity 18,000-crowd ninth service of the Billy Graham crusade.

The Concord Baptist Church pastor prayed for more understanding and Christian love among all men. The noted evangelist in his sermon preached that men should let "the voice of God" enter their hearts.

School Pupils End 15-Month Boycott

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-8-57

p. 3

SCHOOL PUPILS—48 pt

SURRY, Va. (ANP) — A school boycott of more than a year ended in Surry County last week as the class of 26 third grade colored pupils returned to school.

The pupils quit classes in February 1956 in protest attending class in a one-room cinder block annex heated by a potbellied stove.

Surry is one of the counties in Virginia where colored parents brought suit against school board for equal facilties with whites under the old "separate but equal" formula which has been discarded as meaningless.

* * *

FOR MORE than 50 years white officials in Virginia and other southern states have seen to it that the schools for the two races were separate but not equal.

Actually, the two basic reasons for segregation in the public schools as in other areas of life were to stigmatize the colored as inferior and to assign to him an inferior place in society with inferior accommodations and less or no rights.

The school board of Surry built the annex to Lebanon Elementary School and it had to be used because the five-room Labanon School was dangerously overcrowded.

* * *

OPPONENTS OF the annex were afraid the use of the one-room school might begin general use of one-room schools in the county.

Only 13 of the original pupils returned to the one room structure. The rest were divided among other schools in Surry and Sussex Counties.

School officials expect to have with the next school term, no child will be admitted to any state public school until requirements of the pupil placement act have been met.

The act is Virginia's answer to the U.S. Supreme Court segregation decision.

For the present term, however, the board told local school authorities the 15 days allowed for the completion of placement applications could be extended "for a brief additional time in order to secure compliance with the law" where circumstances justified.

This seemed to indicate that 300 Richmond children whose parents have not returned placement applications probably would be allowed to complete the school term, which ends June 12.

FIND OUT WHY

In its meeting here yesterday, the board directed Richmond school authorities to find out why the 300 applications have not been returned. H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond Public schools, said he did not know at present how many of the cases involved willful refusal nor did he know whether this could be determined by the end of the year.

The board also said it had received a flat refusal from the parents of a Norfolk student to sign the application.

Norfolk school authorities said the parents of three Negro children have declined to sign the forms.

Virginia Ban Put On Pupils Ignoring Law

Advertiser Thurs. 6-23-57 Montgomery, Ala.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22 (AP)— The Virginia pupil placement board has ruled that beginning

Not Near Enforcement

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 22 (AP)—Two southern governors said today the South is hardening, rather than slackening, its resistance to racial integration in the schools.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia and Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, early arrivals for the 49th annual National Governors Conference, said in separate interviews the Supreme Court's school integration opinion is nowhere near enforcement in their states.

Host Governor.

Stanley, host governor for the conference in hitsoric Williamsburg, said he does not believe the controversial question of racial segregation will be injected into the governors' discussion tomorow of educational problems.

But he made it plain he feels any avoidance of the subject cannot be interpreted as a trend toward Dixie acceptance of integration.

"In my judgement," he said, "the people of the South are more determined than they ever were to preserve thir way of life and their socal customs. They are not willing to accept racial integration in the schools."

Timmerman said in his opinion, "South Carolina will never be integrated in a thousand years."

"There is no demand for integration in my state among either the Negroes or the whites," he said. "The opposition to it is just as strong as it ever has been. With us, segregation is ont a matter of politics."

Major Address.

President Eisenhower will make a major address at a formal state dinner Monday night. The subject of the talk has not been announced, but presumably it will deal with budgetary or domestic matters.

Before the conference will be a proposal for year-round use of school classrooms to alleviate the shortage of facilities for pupils.

Hodges Arrive.

Governor and Mrs. Hodges of North Carolina arrived with their party shortly after 5 p.m. They flew into Langley Field, Va., and came the rest of the way by car.

With the North Carlina governor were his secretary, Ed Rankin; Revenue Commissioner and Mrs. Eugene Shaw; and two newsmen, Charles Clay of The News and Observer and Jay Jenkins of The Charlotte Observer.

SOUTH HARDENING ON INTEGRATION GOVERNORS STATE

News & Observer Sun. 6-23-57 Raleigh, N.C.

Two Southern State Heads Say High Court's Decision

Seeks 'Redress in the Courts'

Mrs. DeFebio Plans Challenge of Placement Board As She Refuses to Sign Forms 'Under Protest'

Post-Times Herald Washington, D.C. 5-1-C
Thurs. 5-1-57

By Robert L. Baker
Staff Reporter

Theo DeFebio decided yesterday not to sign Virginia pupil placement applications for her two sons, "under protest" as suggested by the State.

Instead, she told her lawyers to challenge the validity of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board as soon as possible.

Her decision left state and local officials saddled with an unsolved conflict between two state laws: The Board's regulation calling for expulsion of pupils whose parents refuse to sign applications, and the State's law providing for compulsory school attendance.

A survey of officials both at state and local levels indicated that they plan no further action on the touchy problem. Mrs. DeFebio will have to carry the ball.

Children Dismissed

Her children, Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were dropped from Fairfax County schools last month after she refused to sign an application for their assignment to segregated white schools. She said the application was a device to defy the Supreme Court's school decision.

The application is required by the Pupil Placement Board, set up by the General Assembly last September as part of Virginia's anti-integration program.

Fairfax school officials called the DeFebio case to the attention of the Pupil Placement Board which suggested on Tuesday that she sign the applications "under protest" so her sons could continue their schooling.

After a conference with her attorneys yesterday, Mrs. DeFebio said she would not sign because "no letter of protest can encompass the breadth and depth of my conscience." Mrs. DeFebio previously said she believes in "integration 100 per cent."

Private Teaching Planned

She said she would arrange to have the boys complete their school year through private teaching. Mrs. DeFebio, a District taxi driver, mentioned a "deep concern" that the boys might be placed in the hands of the Department of Welfare.

State and local officials denied any threat had been made to take custody of the boys. Violation of the state's compulsory attendance law sometimes is used as a basis for an investigation into possible child neglect by parents, they said, but such was not the case in the DeFebio problem.

Officials appear anxious to avoid any further action in the case. The Fairfax Commonwealth's Attorney, the State Attorney General's office, Fairfax school officials and the Pupil Placement Board all said they plan no further action now.

But Mrs. DeFabio plans action. She told her attorneys, Albert I. Kassabian and C. Douglas Adams Jr., both of Annandale, to "seek redress in the courts at the earliest possible moment."

State Asks Dismissal Of NAACP's Challenge

RICHMOND, May 1 (AP)—The State has asked that two suits filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attacking the constitutionality of state laws be dismissed.

Attorneys for the Commonwealth contended yesterday in answers to the suits filed here that the so-called "NAACP laws" passed by the special session of the General Assembly last fall are constitutional and that the NAACP has no cause to attack their validity.

They added that NAACP allegations that the special legislative session was bent on destroying the NAACP by passing the laws "are extraneous, irrelevant and immaterial to the proper consideration and decision of the question of the constitutionality of the enactment challenged in the complaint and should be stricken therefrom."

Action of the General Assembly in passing the legislation was defended as being "for protection of the educational system of the Commonwealth and all of its people."

A special three-judge Federal court will hear arguments on the validitw of the laws in Federal District Court here June 26. It will then decide whether it has jurisdiction over the issue and whether it should exercise this power.

The State contends the Federal court has no jurisdiction over the two suits because the money issue does not exceed $3000. Federal courts limit their jurisdiction to cases involving this sum or more.

NAACP lawyers, in two complaints, contend state officials have been seeking ways and means to avoid implementation of the United States Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Dalton Blasts Democrats On Virginia Pupil Plan

Star Aug. 2-5-57 P.21-D
Washington D.C.

By MARY LOU WERNER

The "broken promise" charge that Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., hurled at the Republican Party was heaved right back at him last night by G. O. P. State Senator Ted Dalton.

The Radford Republican told a G. O. P. dinner meeting at Marion, that Mr. Almond's own Democratic Party "is guilty of the biggest breach of faith this State has ever seen."

Instead of a protective pupil assignment plan originally promised after the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, Senator Dalton said the people got "a program called massive resistance, in reality a massive retreat that leaves the localities helpless."

He recalled how the State's Democratic leadership threw its weight behind the so-called Gray plan for meeting the Supreme Court desegregation decision, got the voters to change the State constitution accordingly, then scrapped the program for a sterner line of resistance.

Byrd's Backing

Mr. Almond is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor, and is virtually sure to get it with Virginia's Byrd organization hard at work in his behalf. He is opposed by Howard H. Carwile, Richmond attorney. The attorney general pinned the "broken promise" label on the Republican party in a speech last week at Richmond, Va.

Senator Dalton is the Republican party's favorite choice for Governor because he captured over 45 per cent of the vote when he ran against Gov. Stanley four years ago. He repeatedly has insisted he does not want to run this time, and last night said "I want to emphasize again that in all likelihood I will not be the Republican candidate for Governor."

But whether he runs or not, Senator Dalton let it be known he is not about to let charges against his party go unanswered.

Cites Speeches

"A little more than a year ago, in speech after speech, Virginians were assured by Democratic leaders that by voting for constitutional change, permitting tuition grants for private scholarships, the people would also get a workable pupil assignment plan to be administered by the localities," said Senator Dalton. He continued:

"Time and again from one end of the State to the other, Democrat leaders offered the two-parts package of tuition grants and pupil assignments as outlined by the Gray Commission. Gov. Stanley said he concurred wholeheartedly in the commission's recommendations, and they established a State referendum information center which also advocated the two-parts program."

"With such assurances of locally-controlled pupil assignments, the Virginia people approved calling the constitutional convention on tuition grants," said Senator Dalton. "But when the time came to adopt the second half of the package (pupil assignment) the Democratic leadership junked the pupil assignment plan and clamped on the localities a provision to cut off State aid, thereby threatening to cripple or close any public school forced to admit a colored child."

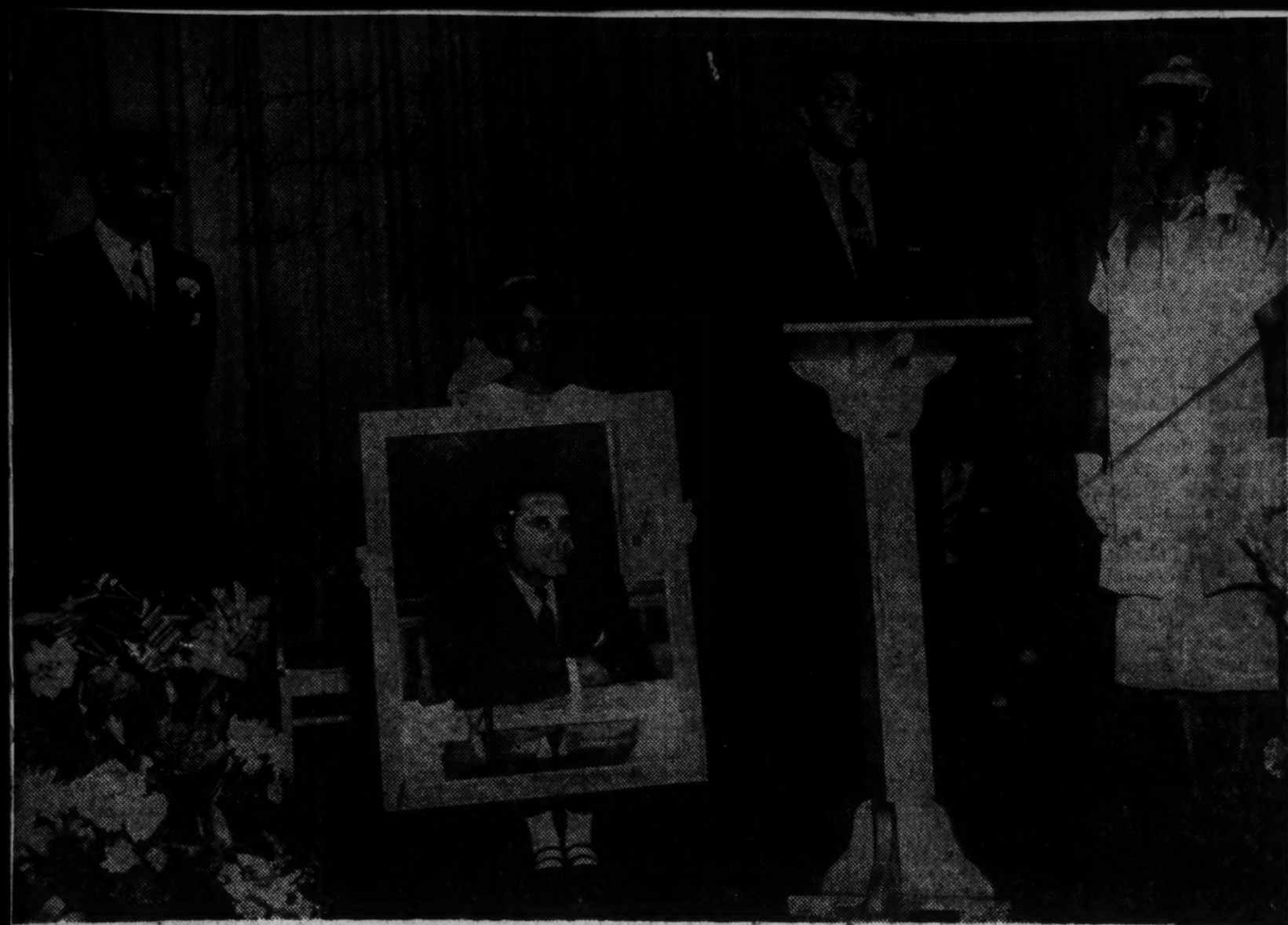
Placement Board

The legislative program finally adopted by Virginia last fall to cope with segregation created a three-member State Placement Board to assign students to schools for reasons other than race. If by any chance integration does occur, the affected schools automatically close temporarily and lose all State funds if they reopen with white and Negro students.

Senator Dalton, who with State Senator Armistead Boothe of Alexandria sponsored unsuccessful legislation for a pupil assignment program to be administered by local school boards, pointed out that such a plan has been adopted by North Carolina and has survived a test all the way to the Supreme Court. Virginia's assignment plan, on the other hand, has been held unconstitutional by Judge Walter Hoffman. It is still being used while Judge Hoffman's opinion is appealed.

Senator Dalton reminded that he wanted the tuition grant program accompanied by a pledge that the free public schools would be maintained.

"Some of my colleagues in the State Senate declared that such a pledge was unnecessary," he said. "The people now know better."



Oil Painting of Principal Fernando Brown Presented To School

An oil painting of Fernando E. Brown, principal of the Woodville School, Richmond, is presented to the school by the faculty and staff members during the dedication services for the new school which were held on Sunday, March 31. Left to right are Mr. Brown, Esther Page, holding the painting; the Rev. J. H. Cross and Miss L. Barbara McDaniel.

Virginia Acts On Evasion of School Law

Post + Times Herald P.1 Wed. 5-22-57

Richmond Ordered To Check on Parents Ignoring Applications

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, May 21 (Special)—Virginia's Pupil Placement Board directed Richmond school officials today to determine whether the parents of 300 children here intentionally failed to sign required application forms.

If the failure to sign the forms was intentional, stated the Board, then local officials must expel the children from school.

If the failure was due to misunderstanding or parental neglect, the Board went on, then local officials should give what help they can to bring about compliance. Continued failure to comply must be considered willful refusal, the Board said, and the children involved must be expelled.

Thus the Board, in effect, tossed the knotty problem back to local authorities. The decision came after a lengthy closed door meeting attended by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

The Board again skirted a big issue: How can the state on one hand, through the Board's regulations, legally expel pupils from school with another law on the books compelling attendance?

The Board was set up by the General Assembly as part of Virginia's "massave resistance" program to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. It divested local school officials of their pupil assignment powers.

Although the Board's pupil assignment applications do not mention race, it is obligated under an act of the Assembly to assign pupils in such a way that the state's traditional segregated schools will be maintained.

The Last Ditch

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C. 5-22-57

Governor Stanley's clear implication that the public schools in Arlington and Charlottesville may be closed if they are desegregated in response to Federal court order is ominous but scarcely new. The Sstanley plan as approved by the General Assembly empowers the Governor to close a school if a single Negro is admitted, and provides that state funds may be withdrawn and prilvate tuition grants established. But these portions of the Stanley plan have not yet been tested. The Federal courts have been knocking down like dominoes the various mechanisms contrived to evade the Supreme Court decision. It is inconceivable that the courts would sanction the punitive devices by which Governor Stanley is attempting to frustrate court orders.

In effect the Governor is forcing an impossible two-master predicament upon school officials; he is insisting that they choose the bigotry of the Stanley plan over the laws of the United States. Before a serious attempt were made to close the schools, very probably a Federal court injunction could be expected. Inasmuch as the Stanley plan vests much authority in the Governor personally, Mr. Stanley himself might well be held responsible. What a Federal court would do if a Governor were directly to defy an injunction is a nice question; but the very possibility of such a clash illustrates the absurd dead end to which Mr. Stanley has brought Virginia.

The Governor has been plucking the single string on his political zither for all he is worth, but there is reason to think that he has overdone it and that the good sense of Virginians has already brought a reaction against Mr. Stanley's extremism. All he has succeeded in doing, by impeding desegregation where it could be accomplished easily, is to make vastly more difficult a transition which Virginians know in their hearts must come. The damage cannot be easily undone, but at least there will be a merciful release when Mr. Stanley's term expires in another 8½ months.

Court of Appeals Delays Decision on Virginia Schools

Sunday Star Washington D.C. June 16 1957 P. 32-A

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 15 (AP).—The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday took "under advisement" a request that it give a Virginia court first chance to rule on Virginia's school segregation laws.

T. Justin Moore, sr., Richmond attorney, asked the court to "stay any further ruling" in the Norfolk and Newport News, Va., school cases, which were argued before the three-judge tribunal here Tuesday.

Mr. Moore's requestion was based on a hearing set for September by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which will hear a Fairfax, Va., school case. Senior Judge John J. Parker told Mr. Moore, "We will take (your request) under advisement."

During arguments on the Virginia cases Tuesday, Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., declared, "I see no escape from the proposition that the (Virginia Supreme) Court would be called upon in that hearing to pass on the constitutionality of these school laws."

The laws in question provide for pupil placement and the cut-off of State funds to any integrated Virginia public school.

Judge Parker remarked Tuesday that "there isn't any doubt that the Supreme Court has held we ought not to hold State statutes unconstitutional until the State courts interpret the statutes."

The Virginia Ruling And Alabama's Placement Law

Advertiser 10-24-57 Montgomery, Ala.

IT WOULD be foolish to assume other than that the Supreme Court's decision on Virginia's Placement Act is a dark cloud over Alabama's law.

True, there are differences, perhaps even substantial differences, but as we have said before the Supreme Court has not shown an inclination recently to be impressed with legal niceties. Senator Boutwell of Birmingham has insisted that Alabama's law is "entirely consistent with the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court rendered in May of 1954." With all respect to the senator, who has given much time and legal talent to Alabama's law, that would indeed be a remarkable achievement.

The Supreme Court said separate cannot be equal, that state enforcement of segregation is unconstitutional. Since then the court has shown how far it will go to enforce this philosophy. In the Girard College case the right of a privately endowed school to accept only "poor white male orphans," as provided in an ancient will establishing the school, was denied by the Supreme Court on the grounds that the trustee of the college was the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. Since the board was created by an 1869 act of the legislature, the board is an agency of the state, the court reasoned. And a state may not discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, color or religion.

★

THIS attenuated reasoning indicates how far the Supreme Court will go to find "state action" in segregation matters. The Alabama Placement Act was advanced as a way of preserving segregation without actually saying so. It differs from the Virginia law in some respects. For instance: The Virginia law vested assignment powers in a special placement board; the Alabama law leaves the powers to local boards of education. A companion law passed by Virginia would cut off automatically funds to integrated schools; Alabama wisely refrained from such an obviously vulnerable declaration of intent, but we do have laws permitting the abolition of schools to avoid forced integration.

The district court decision, which the Supreme Court affirmed by refusing to review, looked at the companion law withdrawing funds and found a "fixed and definite policy of the school authorities to maintain segregation."

Although Alabama did not pass such a companion act, there is abundant evidence in other laws, resolutions, and the declared opposition of legislators and elected officials to document a "fixed and definite policy of the school authorities."

★

THE Alabama Placement Act is cleverly written, but as we have noted before, the Supreme Court has not shown any inclination to read Southern laws bearing on the race question. They are batted back like pingpong balls. Even as delay measures, they aren't as effective as formerly because of the accelerated processing of segregation suits.

The Advertiser hopes Boutwell is correct in his prediction that Alabama's law will withstand a court test despite the invalidation of the Virginia statute. But it would seem prudent to avoid such a test as long as possible. The court might, in its present extra-legal mood, simply say: Alabama has total segregation in the public schools and the Placement Law is responsible. Therefore it's unconstitutional.

Virginians To Continue School Plan

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 10-24-57

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Kenneth C. Patty indicated today Virginia's Pupil Placement Board will continue to assign children to public schools in the face of adverse federal court decisions.

"I do not consider that the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Pupil Placement Act was inoperative in all instances," said Patty in his first comment on the matter since the U.S. Supreme Court declined Monday to review the lower court finding.

Thus Patty gave support to the view held by some state officials that the 4th Circuit Court hadn't specifically held the act to be unconstitutional. The court in a July 13 opinion upheld the findings of District Trial Judge Walter E. Hoffman in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases. Hoffman, in his opinion, said the Placement Act was unconstitutional on its face.

Patty and an assistant attorney general, Robert D. McIlwaine III, expressed the view that the 4th Circuit Court had invalidated the Placement Act—but only in the specific cases where it was held that the act did not provide an effective state remedy for pupils who felt their constitutional rights were being abridged.

Their view was the act by itself was not declared a nullity but was held invalid when considered in connection with two other laws in the anti-integration package of legislation passed by the State Legislature in special session last year.

Newsmen seeking clarification from the Circuit Court on shades of meaning in its opinion and whether affirmation of Judge Hoffman's ruling meant the court agreed the act was unconstitutional were told by Senior Judge John J. Parker that the decision "must speak for itself." He said he could not comment on the questions raised nor seek to interpret the opinion and added:

"It seems clear to me and I don't see where any clarification is necessary."

It was noted that the state, in its unsuccessful petition for a review to the Supreme Court, based the petitition on four points—three of them dealing with the constitutional question.

Supreme Court Refuses Placement Act Review

Virginians To Continue School Fight

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 10-22-57

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21 (AP) — Which way now?

That was the question facing Virginia's Democratic administration today with the Pupil Placement Act, a vital prop in its program of massive resistance to school integration, demolished by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If Gov. Thomas B. Stanley or any of his advisors knew the answer, they gave no hint what it was. But it was certain the governor will search urgently for alternative methods to prevent race-mixing in the public schools.

Within an hour after the high court dealt the death blow to the placement law, the Republican candidate for governor in the Nov. 5 election, Ted Dalton, called on Stanley to summon a special session of the Legislature at which a new program for averting integration could be formulated.

EMERGENCY ACTION

"This is an emergency situation which calls for emergency action," said Dalton, a state senator and apostle of a locally administered pupil assignment plan similar to the one now on the statute books in North Carolina.

What tack the state government will take now may be apparent within a few days, when Stanley, Atty. Gen. Kennety Patty and special counsel in the state's battle against integration hold a promised conference here.

Stanley called the action "not unexpected." He said statutes not affected by the decision provide an orderly course of action "in the face of these continuing attempts to force integration, and there is no cause for school patrons, faculties or pupils to be apprehensive."

"The Pupil Placement Act," he noted, "is only one phase of the program enacted by the General Assembly for the preservation of our system of public education, in accordance with the will of the vast majority of the people and with our constitutional rights.

"We shall continue to use every legal and proper means to carry out the mandate of the General Assembly."

Patty, who has been attorney general only since August, said he was "unable to say the effect on the over-all segregation picture in the state."

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Democratic candidate for governor opposing Dalton, said his position favoring "massive resistance"—a term coined by Sen. Byrd (D-Va) to describe Virginia's full-scale effort to avoid integration — had "not been changed one iota" by the death of the placement law.

Byrd, head of the dominent, conservative state Democratic organization, declined comment. The senator is regarded as the principal architect of the Virginia anti-integration program, which would cut off state funds from localities where schools are integrated to any degree whatsoever.

The Pupil Placement Act, a necessary part of this program, vested in a three-member state board the power to assign pupils to all public schools in Virginia on any basis except race.

But J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Democratic opponent to Dalton and a former state attorney general who led Virginia's legal battle against school integration, said his support of massive resistance is not changed. He said: "After Little Rock, I'm not surprised at anything."

Almond, however, would not speculate on what the state's next step should be.

Judge Hoffman, in holding the Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional, said it provided no adequate remedy for Negroes seeking admission to white schools because of what he described as "the fixed and definite policy of school authorities with respect to segregation."

Hoffman noted that the same session of the Virginia General Assembly which passed that law also passed laws calling for the closing of schools and the withdrawal of state funds from any school departing from the policy of no integration.

SIGNED INJUNCTIVE

Hoffman signed injunctive decrees forbidding racial discrimination in the public schools in Norfolk and Newport News.

Similar injunctions have been issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan for Arlington and Judge John Paul for Charlottesville. Effectiveness of these decrees was stayed pending Supreme Court action in the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

The Virginia attorney general's office joined Norfolk and Newport News school authorities in asking the Supreme Court to review the cases. The Supreme Court denied this request in a brief order without comment.

The appeal said the action of the lower federal courts "makes even more difficult of solution the most difficult social problem presented to the people of this country in eight decades."

HAD OPPORTUNITY

Contending Judge Hoffman acted "with undue impetuosity," the appeal said the cases gave the Supreme Court an opportunity "to lead a large section of our country out of the chaos into which the Brown decision has plunged it." This was a reference to the Supreme Court's decision that compulsory school segregation is unconstitutional.

The appeal also contended that the Court of Appeals should not have acted in the Norfolk and Newport News cases while another case testing constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act was pending in the Virginia Court of Appeals.

The pending case involved the suspension of two white boys from Fairfax County schools. Their mother, Mrs. Theo T. de Febio, refused to sign application forms required by the law. This resulted in the suspension of her sons, Theo, 14, and Nicky, 7.

ASKS STAY

David H. Scull of Annandale, Va., asked Chief Justice Warren to stay an order of Arlington County Circuit Court directing him to appear Wednesday before a legislative investigating committee.

The legislative group, known as the Thomson Committee, has asked Scull to appear to answer questions about his racial activities. Scull is vice president of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations.

Ruling Hits Segregation Severe Blow

Advertiser
10-22-57

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dealt a severe blow to Virginia's declared policy of massive resistance to any racial integration in its public schools.

It did so by refusing to review a decision holding unconstitutional the state's 1956 Pupil Placement Act, cornestone of the massive resistance framework.

The high court thereby let stand the decision of U.S. Dist. Judge Hoffman's ruling as affirmed by the U.S., the Circuit Cout of Appeals.

The Pupil Placement Act removed from local school boards and division superintendents all power to assign pupils, and placed it in the hands of a state board.

DECLINE COMMENT

The Supreme Court's action threw Virginia officials into a state of uncertainty about their next action. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and other ranking state officials declined comment.

The state's attorney general, Kenneth Patty, said he plans to confer within the next few days with Stanley and with attorneys in the case.

As to what will happen next, he said: "I just don't know and am unable to say the effect on the over-all segregation picture in the state."

NOT CHANGED

State Sen. Ted Dalton, Republican candidate for governor in the Nov. 5 election, called for a special session of the Virginia General Assembly to repeal the state's program of massive resistance. He has advocated a locally administered pupil assignment plan as the means of averting public school integration.

State Court's Ruling Means:

Va. Pupils Don't Have To Attend Inferior Schools

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-26-57 p. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.— Virginia's colored parents don't have to send their children to inferior schools.

That—in essence— is what the State Supreme Court ruled this week in a case in which a Circuit court had sought to have Prince William county colored parents punished for not sending their school-aged children to a school in no wise equal to others in the county.

The 7-man court in this manner overturned a decision which convicted the parents of violating the compulsory attendance law.

• • •

THE HIGH COURT said it has long been established that refusal to provide equal educational opportunities and advantages to members of one race constitutes a violation of the U. S. Constitution.

The case started in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School for Negroes at West Point was closed and pupils transferred to the Hamilton Holmes High School 18 miles away in King William County.

Parents of some of the pupils protested the arrangement and refused to send their children to Holmes. They asked for admission to the West Point white school, but were denied.

When the parents kept their children out of school, authorities brought suit in the Circuit Court and the parents were convicted of disregarding the compulsory attendance law.

• • •

IN over-ruling the lower court, the Supreme Court said the requirement that the children be sent to a school of "materially poorer facilities and educational advantages on penalty of prosecution" was an unlawful application of the attendance law and a denial of the constitutional guarantee for equal protection of the law. The opinion added::

"It has long been a settled law that the refusal of a state agency to afford members of one race solely because of their race educational facilities and advantages subtantially equal protection of the law, being violative of the 14th Amendment.

• • •

THE COURT REAFFIRMED the constitutionality of the school attendance law, but said:

"Here, however the section has been unconstitutionally applied. Application of a criminal statute so that it brings about or results in inequality of treatment to the two races is not justified."

The high court had had the case under consideration for more than a year.

Thurgood Marshall of New York and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP attorneys, attacked the pupil placement law and related legislation as a "deliberate effort" to preserve the State's traditional segregated school system.

Virginia Holds Fast on Views

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Mon. 1-28-57 p. 14-A

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Jan. 27—Virginia newspaper officials have noted no change in their readers' attitudes toward the school desegregation problem over the past year.

This view was expressed in an informal survey of editors and publishers from various sections of the state who attended annual sessions of the Virginia Press Association and the Virginia Associated Press here.

In the past several months, the General Assembly enacted an antisegregation program which was declared unconstitutional by a Federal Court judge; desegregation decisions were upheld by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Arlington and Charlottesville cases, and Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson gave additional time for Prince Edward County to desegregate its schools, with no deadline specifically set for compliance.

But despite all this activity, the newspapermen have noted no particular change in the attitude of Virginians.

The consensus is: The General Assembly action and the Federal Court decisions surprised few persons, changed the attitude of fewer. Those who bitterly opposed desegregation before, still do; those who didn't, still don't.

Some comment:

From Roanoke—"We have no real problem and can integrate if we have to. Elementary schools are being built in Negro districts so geographical lines will ease the impact, if and when it comes."

From Culpeper—"The people are not bothered because it hasn't been brought home to them locally. Some people feel we should express strong protests, in view of the Prince Edward decision, on the theory, which apparently worked in that case, that if you protest enough, integration won't happen."

From Fredericksburg—"There has been no change. Those for compliance are still for compliance; those against are stil against."

From Caroline County—"Our people are going ahead and building equal but separate schools, figuring it is just too bad if integration comes and the schools are forced to close. They think it would be too bad if Arlington and Charlottesville are forced to integrate, but they are not too concerned with that."

From Norfolk—"What has happened in the court cases has been absolutely no surprise whatever. Most people believe the time is coming when integration must take place, and they hope for as little impact possible."

From Staunton—"The people don't want integration, but they won't close down their schools to stop it."

From Prince Edward—"The people simply will not integrate their schools. Judge Hutcheson complied with the intent and spirit of the Supreme Court decision in his order, by not setting a specific date; but he did not touch on the usurpation of power by the Supreme Court in the first place, and that is all-important.

"The people hope Arlington and Charlottesville do not de-segregate, because any break in the ranks will make it that much more difficult for us."

School Authorities Given More Time

Federal Judge Postpones Final Ruling On Prince Edward Segregation Case

Post and Times Herald p. 1 A

Authorities in Prince Edward County, Va. were given "additional time" by a Federal judge yesterday in which to integrate schools.

District Judge Sterling Hutchenson postponed indefinitely a final ruling on a desegregation suit filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. However, he said the plaintiffs could request further action "at a later date after the defendants have been afforded a reasonable time to effect a solution."

In a 31-page opinion on the potentially explosive case Hutchenson said that he believed it "is imperative that additional time be allowed the defendants in this case, who find themselves in a position of helplessness unless the court considers their situation from an equitable and reasonable viewpoint."

Prince Edward County is one of the original defendants in the cases that led to the United States Supreme Court desegregation ruling of May 17, 1954. It is the site of much of the state's bitterest opposition to school integration. Negroes outnumber white students in schools in this "deep South" type rural county, which is about 170 miles southwest of Washington.

Hutcheson overruled a motion by State and county attorneys that the NAACP's petition be dismissed but made no ruling on the constitutionality of Virginia's new enacted pupil placement law.

Eariler this month U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in a similar desegregation case involving Norfolk and Newport News ruled that the pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face." Hoffman ordered that case to trial on Feb. 11.

In the suit before Hutcheson, State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and T. Justin Moore, counsel for Prince Edward, argued that the Negro plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies under the pupil placement law.

NORFOLK SCHOOL MUST INTEGRATE

Times-Picayune Wed. 2-13-57 p. 5

Judge Sets Aug. 15 as Desegregation Deadline

New York

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12 (AP) — US District Judge Walter E. Hoffman Tuesday ordered the Norfolk school board to abolish segregation in the public schools by Aug. 15.

Hoffman entered an identical order against the Newport News school board Monday.

Hoffman took the action without leaving the bench at the conclusion of a two-hour hearing of a desegregation suit brought against the Norfolk school board by parents of Negro pupils.

The jurist told the defendants that if they would submit to him before Aug. 15 a plan providing for compliance with the US Supreme Court desegregation decree and will promise to carry the plan out despite the governor and the state legislature, he would approve it.

The Norfolk school board could have submitted a reasonable plan for gradual compliance if the general assembly had not made "whipping boys of school boards and school superintendents," Hoffman said.

Norfolk has endeavored "to formulate some ideas and plans" looking toward eventual integration in the schools, Hoffman said. "But the general assembly put everything in reverse in September. I am glad the Norfolk members of the legislature did not participate in that action."

This was a reference to the special session of the general assembly which enacted legislation designed to maintain Virginia's traditional system of racial segregation in the schools.

A Wall Crumbles In Virginia

From Charlotte Observer

THERE probably are not a dozen persons in Virginia who are surprised that a Federal judge has ruled the state's pupil placement law to be "unconstitutional on its face."

The law bore all the marks of unconstitutionality when it was passed last September. It was part of an openly declared policy of "unyielding resistance" to integration—any integration—in the Virginia schools, come what may. It did precisely what North Carolina has very carefully avoided doing.

The act created a three-member Pupil Placement Board, appointed by the governor, to take over from local school boards the full authority to assign pupils to schools.

Many factors are to be considered in the assignment, including the "sociological, psychological and like intangible scientific factors as will prevent, as nearly as possible, a condition of socio-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

That jungle of words is all but meaningless; the important thing is that pupils are to be assigned on a segregated basis.

Virginia's policy also declares that a school will be closed automatically if a Negro child is admitted, whether by court order or by local authorities acting on their own volition.

Such a policy places Virginia in absolute defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Federal courts could only say what Judge Hoffman has said in Norfolk, of the pupil placement act—unconstitutional on its face."

Virginia has only begun to pay the price for the inept handling of a perplexing problem.

North Carolina has wisely chosen to place pupil assignment in the hands of local authorities. These authorities are free to act in accord with local conditions. They are free to allow Negroes admitted to a school or, if conditions demand, to maintain segregation. What is essentially a local problem is to be handled locally, not from the state capitol.

There is excellent reason to believe that this state's pupil assignment law will stand the test of judicial review. That is especially true if the act is administered fairly and impartially in the local communities.

Flexible Desegregation

Post & Times Herald

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson in Richmond has provided a useful reminder that the Supreme Court did not prescribe a single fixed pattern of adjustment in its school desegregation decision. In granting more time for compliance in Virginia's Prince Edward County, Judge Hutcheson in effect held that "all deliberate speed" is an elastic formula which can take account of local conditions. This newspaper has contended from the beginning that the timing in desegregation was relative, and it is pleased to see this interpretation receive a judicial stamp.

Good faith is of course highly relevant in any such ruling; and whether or not Prince Edward County authorities are trying in good faith to bring about compliance is a question that will invite further discussion. Judge Hutcheson found, however, that a continuation of schools on a segregated basis was preferable to the closing of the schools which Prince Edward County authorities had threatened rather than submit immediately to desegregation.

The plain fact is that resistance in Prince Edward County is at a high pitch and that the adjustment there will be among the most difficult in Virginia. That is what distinguishes Judge Hutcheson's decision from other Federal Court orders calling for prompt desegregation in Arlington and Charlottesville. These communities do not face the same degree of problem; what is required in Prince Edward County, without any equivocation on the objective, is "patience, time and a sympathetic understanding."

It is necessary to add that this wise decision ought to hold no encouragement to would-be evaders. Federal Court decisions have already placed a line of nails in the coffin of the Stanley Plan in Virginia. The other day the highest state court, the Supreme Court of Appeals, declined to penalize Negro parents for refusing to send their children to an inferior segregated school; this decision, while consistent with the old and discarded "separate but equal" doctrine, could be the forerunner of others taking direct account of the 1954 and 1955 United States Supreme Court rulings. It would be prudent for all to read the signs.

Given a desire to cooperate in good faith, however, the effect of Judge Hutcheson's decision ought to be to relieve fears of immediate chaos and provide time for progressive but gradual adjustment—if Virginia authorities will have the foresight to use it.

Hate's Labor Lost

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE best white brains in Virginia, including the Governor and head of the University of Virginia got their heads together right after the U. S. Supreme Court's historic desegregation decree to plan ways and means of perpetuating the system of tax-supported segregation based on racial hatred.

After considerable intellectual labor they cooked up a scheme which the Virginia General Assembly, last September, enacted into law.

There was great joy among Virginia's bigots and hatemongers at the clever legal means whereby the tax-supported segregated school system could be continued despite the U. S. Supreme Court's decree, but now there is only gloom.

There is no joy among Virginia's white supremacists because Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman has ruled the complicated law unconstitutional and "in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

Hate's labor has been lost.

Other recalcitrant Southern states please take notice!

Upheld by High Court

Arlington Bond Issues Get Legal Green Light

Post and Times Herald

Arlington officials got the green light yesterday to market $6.7 million in bonds which have been tied up in court suits since last June.

School and county heads labeled "good news" the Virginia Supreme Court's refusal to review a lower court's validation of the June 5 bond election.

Voters approved a $4.5 million school bond issue and a $2.2 million bond program for County Court House improvements.

The election was challenged in Circuit Court by two Arlington residents, William Burdette Jr., a Government attorney, and Jack D. Rathbone, chairman of the board of directors of the pro-segregationist Defenders of State Sovereignty, Arlington chapter. The circuit court upheld the election.

School Board Chairman L. Clark Keating, after hearing of the high court's refusal to review, said: "We'll take immediate steps to attempt to sell some bonds and then to send out for bids on jobs we have to get done, such as additions to old schools.

"Since the market is poor we'll sell as few bonds as possible at a time because we don't want to incur any more indebtedness than we have to."

Out the Window

Post & Times Herald

Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk has just about given the slip de grace to Virginia's notorious Stanley plan for defying the Supreme Court. In ruling that Norfolk and Newport News must desegregate their schools by Aug. 15, Judge Hoffman properly recognized that the General Assembly is the real culprit, not the local school boards which are handicapped in their planning by restrictions imposed from Richmond. He has directed the school boards to ignore Governor Stanley and the Assembly in carrying out the Supreme Court decision. Yet he also has taken account of local conditions in agreeing that desegregation can start gradually in the lower grades. Norfolk and Newport News are port cities of somewhat cosmopolitan attitude, and they do not face nearly so large a problem as that which affects parts of southside Virginia.

On the surface Judge Hoffman's order appears to be tough. It is tough, however, only because the Governor and the General Assembly have been so deliberately blind and rigid in their approach to the school situation. There is plenty of sentiment in Virginia for orderly desegregation on a reasonable timetable, as the courageous statement of the Richmond ministers demonstrates again; and there is plenty of competence among local school boards to cope with the transition if the General Assembly will afford some realistic guidance. There can be no real doubt in anyone's mind as to the outcome of the various appeals that are planned. The real question, then, is whether the General Assembly will be summoned soon to face the facts and outline a plan that will ease the adjustment, or whether the problems will merely be left to magnify until the merciful day when Governor Stanley steps down from office.

Virginia Awaits Final Decision On School Act

Advertiser P.1
Mobile 7-24-57
Montgomery, Ala.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23 (AP)—Gov. Stanley said today he would advise Virginia's Pupil Placement Board to continue its work until the state act creating it is thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If that occurs, he told his press conference, "We will take up from there" in meeting the school segregation problem in Virginia.

The act was set up by the state's General Asembly in an attempt to preerve segregated schools. It sets up a three-man state board appointed by the governor and gives it all pupil placement powers formerly held by local school boards. The state board could assign students in public schools for a variety of reasons other than race.

COMMENT ASKED

Stanley was asked if he had any comment on last week's action by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in knocking down the placement act. The state has said it will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Court upheld Norfolk Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman' sorders calling for desegratation in Norfolk and Newport News schools this September. The Circuit Court said that the placement act was unconstitutional when considered in the light of other legislation and the attitude of Virginia school authorities toward segregation.

Stanley said he did not want to comment on the opinion of the Circuit Court.

Advertiser P.10-A

He added:

"My advice to the placement board would be to continue their work as in the past until the act is declared invalid by the last court."

Stanley was asked what would happen if state money had already been forwarded to a locality and then the schools were integrated. He replied the local treasurers and other officials would be required to hold up the expenditure of any state funds for school purposes.

Another Virginia law provides for the immediate cut-off of state funds from any school in which the classes are integrated.

Virginia Battles To Keep Segregated Public Schools

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 9-12-57

By ARTHUR KRANISH

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (INS) — The state of Virginia battled in federal court Wednesday to prevent immediate enforcement of the integration law in the schools of Arlington County, a Washington, D. C. suburban area.

State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, who clashed hotly with representatives of the National Association feo r th Advancement of Colored People, pleaded for "reasonable delay" in implementation of the Supreme Court outlawing racially segregated schools.

CONSUMING FIRES

Almond told federal Judge Albert . Bryan that integration difficulties are "raging like consuming fires" in Arkansas, Tennessee, and elsewhere in the South.

The jurist rejected Almond's request for a delay in the hearing on the appeal of an attorney for seven Negro children for an order directing the Arlington County School board to admit them to all-white schools.

Bryan turned down four motions filed by the school board asking that a previous integration order be dissolved and that the hearing be postponed.

S. W. Robertson, an attorney for NAACP, told the court that the Negro children were denied entry to the white schools solely because of race. He charged that it was "impossible" under Virginia's pupil placement act for the Negroes to attend a non-segregated school.

PLACEMENT LAW

The desegregation order under attack by the state was issued by Bryan July 27, but when the county schools opened earlier this month Negro pupils were turned away on grounds that they had failed to comply with the pupil placement law.

The law was evolved in an open attempt to uphold segregated schools in Virginia. It has been held "unconstitutional on its face" by another judge.

Times 9-12-57

Three Negro parents, summoned to the witness stand, testified that their children were denied admission to schools in defiance of the integration order.

NEGRO PARENTS

The three were Dr. Harold M. Johnson, Robert A. Eldridge, and Mrs. George M. Nelson, all of Arlington, Va.

Daily World

They were joined by Mrs. Geraldine Davis, also of Arlington, a white woman who said she escorted three Negro children to the schools because of her "Christian beliefs."

Mrs. Davis testified: "I thought if there was going to be any blood shed, it should be a white person's, mine if necessary."

Mrs. Nelson said she signed the pupil placement form for her son, but that he was nevertheless directed to a Negro school. Johnson and Eldridge refused to sign the form, which gives state authorities the right to assign pupils to an "appropriate" school.

All three of the parents testified that Negro schools were farther from their homes than white schools.

Johnson also testified that Negro schools did not offer some of the courses his children wanted to take, and that he was therefore sending them to schools in Washington, which are integrated, but where he had to pay tuition charges.

U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan used sharp language to attack the placement act—the heart of Virginia's declared policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in the schools.

"Submission to that act amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school," he said.

The judge ordered the seven Negroes admitted to three Arlington schools on Sept. 23. The parents of only one of the seven signed a pupil placement form required under the state law.

Attacks state law

JUDGE BRYAN said that if Negro parents signed this form, he "would not have an unfettered and free tribunal to act on his request" for admission of his child to a white school.

The state Pupil Placement Board, which considers such requests, "still deliberates on a racial question," he said, "under threat of loss of state money to the applicants' schools if children of different races are taught there."

Judge Bryan referred here to another new state law which would deny state funds to integrated schools.

The judge signed an order which restrained the Arlington school board from "refusing to admit" the students "or enroll or educate them at the schools to which they had made application for admission."

THE SEVEN NEGROES were refused admission to white schools on opening day of classes Sept. 5.

News

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had sought an injunction to prohibit county school officials from barring the Negroes from white schools.

Pupil placement laws have been adopted by a number of Southern states since the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

Times 9-13-57

Virginia's Placement Act, enacted last year, took the power of assigning pupils to specific schools from local school boards and placed it in a three-man board appointed by the governor.

The avowed purpose of the law has been to circumvent the Supreme Court's integration decree.

Arlington County lies on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, just across from Washington, D. C.

Original order

JUDGE BRYAN on July 27 ordered integration of Arlington schools this Fall. The NAACP asked for immediate enforcement of this order.

In his decision Judge Bryan noted that the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld a ruling that the placement act is unconstitutional. Judge Bryan said he could not "fairly require the plaintiffs even to submit their applications" to the state Pupil Placement Board.

The judge called "untenable" the state argument that the pupil placement act is a reasonable administrative remedy.

"The procedure there prescribed is too sluggish and prolix to constitute a reasonable remedial process," he said.

Two day hearing

BRYAN HEARD testimony and arguments on the motion at a two-day hearing Wednesday and Thursday.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and Arlington School Board Counsel argued the pupil placement law is still the Virginia law and that parents of the Negro pupils ignored the act when they unsuccessfully sought their admission to white schools.

NAACP attorneys, including Spottswood Robinson and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, contended the Pupil Placement Law freezes school segregation and that the new state laws foreclose any possibility of Negroes transferring to white schools. They said Negro parents felt it was futile to fill transfer applications under the state law.

Placement act attacked—

News P.1

Rapid integration ordered forward in Virginia county

Birm., Ala.
Sun. 9-15-57

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 14—(AP)—A federal judge Saturday ordered the admission of seven Negroes to all-white schools in neighboring Arlington County. He said their parents need not comply with Virginia's Pupil Placement Law

Thomson Unsure Of Fund Cutoff

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Still Seeks to Keep Segregation, But Awaits Almond Proposals

Wed. 9-4-57 p. 1-B

By MARY LOU WERNER

Delegate James M. Thompson of Alexandria, who was the only Northern Virginia legislator to support Gov. Stanley's fund cutoff bill, is not certain how he will vote on the measure when the time comes to extend it.

Mr. Thomson stressed that he was not wavering from his determination to preserve school segregation, but declared that his future vote on fund withholding "depends on what the circumstances are at the time."

He added that he wanted to see what Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., proposed to do about the fund bill, and other segregation laws. Mr. nominee for Governor. Mr. Almond is the Democratic Thomson, also a Democrat, is unopposed for re-election in Alexandria.

The fund withholding bill was adopted at the 1956 session of the General Assembly as part of the State appropriation bill, and dies automatically with the appropriations act next June.

Anti-Integration Measure

The fund-withholding measure provides that State school appropriations shall be withheld from any locality that integrates schools. It is part of the anti-integration program sponsored by Gov. Stanley. Mr. Almond so far has not expressed himself specifically on the fund-withholding measure, but has promised a continued fight to preserve school segregation.

Mr. Thomson's comments today came when a reporter asked if he intended to vote for renewal of the measure.

"I want to be in a free position to take the best action to preserve segregation, so I cannot say at this time how I will vote," Mr. Thomson said. "I believe the fund-withholding law is the best thing we have come up with so far, but who knows, something better might be proposed."

He said other States with fund-withholding laws, such as South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, weren't having any school integration difficulties.

Probed Racial Suits

Mr. Thomson sponsored legislation creating one of two committees set up by the Virginia General Assembly last year to investigate groups promoting racial litigation. In the July primary Mr. Thomson won renomination as a segregation candidate over Albert A. Smoot, who campaigned for local pupil placement which he said might result in limited integration.

Northern Virginia's other legislators voted against the fund-withholding law. It has become an increasingly controversial measure, since it was cited by Federal Judge Walter Hoffman as one of the reasons he ruled that Virginia's pupil placement law is invalid. Judge Hoffman's ruling is being appealed.

Republican State Senator Ted Dalton, the G. O. P. candidate for Governor, repeatedly has criticized the fund-withholding law and the whole massive resistance" program of the Democratic administration. He has advocated a local pupil placement law, which he calls the best plan to keep schools largely segregated and keep them open.

Contempt Move Slated In Arlington Pupil Case

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 9-6-57

A move to hold the Arlington County School Board in contempt of court for turning eight Negro students away from white schools was expected in Alexandria Federal Court today.

Edwin C. Brown, jr., Northern Virginia legal representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he intended to ask Judge Albert V. Bryan to issue a show cause order for a contempt hearing against the school board.

An injunction was issued by Judge Bryan on July 31, 1956, forbidding the Arlington school board to deny students admission to classes because of race. That injunction, which was upheld by the Supreme Court last March, became effective with the opening of school yesterday, when the eight Negro students were denied admission to the white schools.

Assignment Required

Arlington school officials took the position the Negroes could not be admitted to the white schools because they had not been assigned there by the State Pupil Placement Board.

The placement law is part of the legislative program Virginia adopted to preserve segregated schools. Under the placement law, all assignment powers are vested in the three-member placement board. There is no mention of race among the assignment standards set forth in the placement law, but other legislation provides for the closing of any schools where integration occurs and the withholding of State funds from school systems where races are mixed.

Mr. Brown said he would contend that the placement law was not a proper procedure to be imposed on the students, and therefore that the county had violated the desegregation injunction by requiring compliance with the placement law.

Punishment Not Specific

A. Andrew Giangreco, assistant United States Attorney at Alexandria, said there was no definite penalty for contempt action in an injunction case. He said punishment was at the discretion of the court, and could involve a fine or even jail terms if the court saw fit.

He said he intended to cite opinions in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases, where the placement law was held "unconstitutional on its face" by Judge Walter Hoffman and subsequently called an "inadequate" administrative remedy by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The appellate court's opinion is being appealed by the State to the Supreme Court.

Evening Star

Arlington Schools Supt. T. Edward Rutter said at a press conference yesterday he did not consider county school officials in contempt of court, and declared that as far as he was concerned Virginia's placement law was still operative.

Fri. 9-6-57

First Test of Law

No specific attempts of Negro students to enter white schools were involved in the Norfolk and Newport News cases. The test shaping up in Arlington therefore is the first practical Federal court test of the placement law's validity.

Only those students who had not signed placement applications, and who were turned away from the white schools, will be involved in the move for a contempt citation, Mr. Brown said. Of the eight rejected yesterday, five had not signed placement applications. The three others were among six Negroes who filed placement applications last month requesting transfer to white schools. The placement board denied their applications, and reassigned all of them to Hoffman-Boston School for colored.

Cites Bryan's Ruling

Mr. Brown said he was taking the position that students shouldn't even be required to fill out placement applications, and he feared that those who signed them might be required to go through the rest of the long placement procedure before going into court.

The NAACP counsel cited a ruling by Judge Bryan in July, and said it did not require students to use the placement law.

Judge Bryan's July ruling came on a plea by the State to postpone desegregation of Arlington schools while the Norfolk and Newport News case goes up to the Supreme Court, and on a plea by NAACP counsel to specify that students did not have to use the placement law.

Judge Bryan denied the postponement, and declined to say that students should not use the placement law. In effect he said the time would not arrive to pass on the placement law until someone actually was denied admission to a particular school. In the light of yesterday's developments, that time now has arrived.

No Attempt in Richmond

In Richmond yesterday, no Negroes sought to enter white schools as the fall term began, but three Negro students were sent home from colored schools

Judge Rules Against Va. Segregation

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sun. 9-15-57

Criticizes Pupil Placement Act As Too Sluggish

By WILLIAM L. UMSTEAD

ALEXANDRIA, Va. Sept. 14—(INS) — A federal judge, in a blow to Virginia's "massive resistance" to school integration, today ordered that seven Negro children be admitted to all-white schools in Arlington county.

U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan directed that the Negro students be admitted on Sept. 23. He issued the decree in a case brought on behalf of the children against the Arlington county school board.

The Negro children were refused admission to the Arlington schools last week on the grounds that they had not complied with the Virginia pupil placement law.

The Virginia act requires that before entering a public school for the first time, or upon graduation from one school to another, children must apply to the pupil placement board for enrollment.

POSSIBLE CONTEMPT

Judge Bryan issued a supplemental decree enjoining the Arlington school board from refusing to admit the Negro children. This posed a threat of possible contempt action against school officials if the children are refused admission.

Bryan ruled that refusal to admit the children to the Arlington schools violates a previous injunction by the court restraining county authorities from denying enrollment to any qualified child in any county public school because of race or color.

The judge criticized the procedures called for under the pupil placement act as "to sluggish and prolix." He said he could not fairly require the children to submit their applications to the school board for school assignment.

REASONABLE REMEDIES

In the previous injunction, he recalled, he had taken notice of the rules for assignment of children in Virginia schools and had directed conformity with them. But, he said, he had contemplated only "reasonable regulations and remedies."

Bryan said he could not require the children to submit their applications for assignment because the prescribed form requires the applicant to accept a school which the board deems most appropriate under the placement act.

He added: "Submission to that act amounts almost to assent to a racially segregated school.

"But even if the form he signed 'under protest,' the petitioner would not have an unfettered and free tribunal to act on his request.

"The board still deliberates, on a racial question, under threat of loss of state money to the applicant's school if children of different races are taught there."

Racial 'Hate' Mail to Pupils Protested

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 9-6-57

Arlington School Supt. T. Edward Rutter has filed a protest with postal officials over racial "hate" literature being mailed to students in the county.

In a letter to County Postmaster C. F. Simpson, Mr. Rutter said his office has received numerous complaints from parents on this score.

A school spokesman said the protests have come from parents of children in Arlington's two senior high schools—Washington-Lee and Wakefield.

The first batch of the anti-Negro literature was postmarked in Atlantic City, the week of August 26. It was followed by similar mailouts, postmarked in Baltimore, September 2.

Virginia is battling to stave off racial integration in Arlington's public schools.

In a letter to Mr. Simpson, the superintendent said:

"It is my conviction that this kind of literature leads to violence and therefore the privilege of mailing it through the United States mails should be immediately terminated."

Mr. Rutter went on to say: "I wish to make a vigorous protest as the superintendent of schools in Arlington County against the continuation of these mailouts."

Mr. Rutter told the postmaster that he would appreciate "any action that you could take to bring about a solution to the problem."

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Sun 3-17-57

Theo DeFebio whose refusal to sign one of Virginia's pupil placement applications resulted in her son Nicky being expelled from school, poses with her children. From right, Carl, 4; Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, who faces expulsion from another school for the same reason.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Fairfax Pupil Expelled as Mother Refuses to Sign a Placement Form

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Thurs 3-18-57

By Robert E. Baker and Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

A 9-year-old Fairfax County boy has been expelled from school because his mother has refused to sign one of Virginia's new pupil placement applications.

The mother, Theo DeFebio, said yesterday that she had refused to sign the application for her son, Nicky, "because I knew the purpose of the application was to circumvent the Supreme Court school integration decision."

Nicky was expelled from Hollin Hall Elementary School. On Friday, Mrs. DeFebio's son, Teddy, 14, will be expelled from Mount Vernon High School because she refused to sign his application.

Until she signs those applications, the two children apparently will not be educated in Virginia public schools, although the State has a compulsory attendance law.

George Pope, Assistant County School Superintendent, said Nicky was dropped in compliance with a directive issued by the State Pupil Placement Board on March 11.

This is the second time that Mrs. DeFebio, who calls herself a "nonconformist" and has a history to prove it, has clashed with school authorities over the education of her children.

A graduate of Smith College and a Washington taxi driver for the past 13 years, Mrs. DeFebio and her husband, Frank, moved to Kitty Hawk, N. C., in search for "the simple life" in 1950. She insisted on teaching Teddy herself, but ran afoul of North Carolina's compulsory attendance law.

Welfare authorities succeeded in taking away the DeFebio children. The DeFebios fought to regain them in court cases which attracted wide attention and split the Kitty Hawk community. They finally got them back two years ago.

But, whereas the DeFebio battle in North Carolina was to keep their children out of public school, Mrs. DeFebio's battle today is to keep them in.

"I'll do anything to get my kids back in school," she said. "I intend to take it to the Supreme Court if necessary. I hope it will be the thing that settles the assignment plan in Virginia."

The placement application requires no statement of race. It does require the name of the last school attended, however, and Mrs. DeFebio found this offensive because in a segregated system, she said, this would be the same as asking the race of the child.

She has spoken to a lawyer who is contemplating her case.

The March 11 order of the State Pupil Assignment Board required that parents must fill out applications within 15 days of receipt. Mrs. DeFebio was informed on Feb. 27 that her applications must be in by April 4 but she refused.

Principal Elsie T. Fletcher of Hollin Hall School, after advising Mrs. DeFebio of the requirement again, expelled Nicky on April 11. On the same day, she went to Mrs. DeFebio personally and asked her to sign, but Mrs. DeFebio refused.

A spokesman for the Pupil Placement Board in Richmond said the DeFebio case had not been called to its attention, nor did he believe the Board would consider it. Enforcement of the compulsory attendance law is up to local authorities, he said.

No Warrant

But in Fairfax, Commonwealth's Attorney Robert C. Fitzgerald advised school authorities not to get a warrant against Mrs. DeFebio under the compulsory attendance law. He reasoned the mother should not be prosecuted under a law requiring attendance when the authorities themselves expelled the children.

The Pupil Placement Board was set up by the General Assembly as an anti-integration measure and has complete authority over enrollments and assignments, previously reserved for local school boards.

Mrs. DeFebio's challenge of the Board is not the first. In Richmond, 26 Negro parents have refused to sign applications and have hired a lawyer.

A spokesman for the Richmond School Board said yesterday the Board plans no action to expel the students involved. He said the Board would wait until all applications submitted have been sorted, and then turn the problem over to the State Board.

Ruled Invalid

The law setting up the Board has been declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman. His ruling has been appealed by the State.

Mrs. DeFebio, who said she believes "in integration 100 per cent," moved to her Fairfax County home, 39½ Northdown rd., Wellington, from Washington on Jan. 18. She chose the Potomac River site, she said, for its "peace and stability."

"I didn't move here to challenge the law," she said. Instead, she wanted to have a home and get her sons settled, she added. Her husband, Frank, lives in Kitty Hawk and she commutes often. They have another son, Carl, 4.

Virginia Officials Rapped In New DeFebio Letter

Post & Times Herald p. 3-A
Washington, D.C.
2-22-57

Theo T. DeFebio, who has refused to sign Virginia pupil placement applications for two of her sons, sent a letter yesterday to a Fairfax County school official blaming state authorities for maintaining "an unwholesome status quo" on segregation schooling.

Her letter was a reply to George H. Pope, Fairfax assistant school superintendent for administration, who wrote Mrs. DeFebio Thursday asking her to appear Tuesday and complete the forms.

Mrs. DeFebio, 39½ Northwood rd., Wellington, has refused to sign the applications, calling the pupil asignment plan an instrument to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation.

Her 14-year-old son, Teddy, withdrew from Mount Vernon High School Thursday, the day after Nicky, 9, was expelled from Hollin Hall Elementary School.

In her letter Mrs. DeFebio said she was "truly sorry that affairs must reach such a state that someone if not everyone must get hurt" but that she took her stand to undo "a great and far reaching moral injustice."

Judge Says He'll Back Defiance of Race Laws

Post & Times Herald p. 1
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 2-13-57

Norfolk Integration Ordered by Aug. 15 As Hoffman Gives 'Protection' Pledge

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12 (Spl.)—Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered desegration of Norfolk city schools today and offered "complete protection" to the School Board if it chooses to defy the Governor and General Assembly.

In an oral opinion after a brief trial, Hoffman called for desegregation by Aug. 15. The timetable was identical with the one he ordered for Newport News yesterday.

The judge again lashed Virginia's leadership in the school problem and took special note of the State's anti-integration program enacted by a special session of the General Assembyl last September. He told attorneys for the State and Norfolk School Board:

"I can assure you that the order will have to be complied with . . .

"Direct Conflict"

"We have a direct conflict between the leadership of the state and the judicial power of the Federal courts. The whole thing stays right in Richmond and in the legislature.

"If it hadn't been for what happened at the special session, the Norfolk School Board could have come in long before now with an acceptable plan.

"But the legislature has made whipping boys of the superintendents and the school boards."

As in the Newport News case, Hoffman invited the Norfolk School Board to develop a program for gradual desegregation before Aug. 15, "and then I will approve it, because I have utmost confidence in them."

Could Enjoin Governor

It was then that Hoffman offered "complete protection" to the school board from the governor and general assembly. He did not elaborate, but observers felt he meant he would issue an injunction if the governor attempted to close down an integrated school or the state withheld school funds, as provided in the state's new program.

It was the first time in Virginia's five desegregation cases that a Federal judge offered to help local school boards fight the state's efforts to thwart desegregation.

Board Presses Corning About School Issues

Post & Times Herald
Thurs. 3-21-57 P. 1-B
Washington, D.C.

Answers Many Queries, Including Sex Education, Unruly Children

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

The District Board of Education pressed School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday on several long-pending controversial issues. They include:

• Sex education—Wesley S. Williams, board proponent of a study of this field, said: "When do I get a report on just what we do teach in the schools on this?

Corning said he has a committee of 17 charged with advising him on whether the present program offers "too much, too little, too late, too soon."

Parents, from time to time, have charged that the District doesn't do enough about educating the child in the facts of life. Others, however, protest any undue attention paid to the subject.

• Unmanageable children—Williams said:

"I would like to know whether we intend to exclude these children as the superintendent proposes," or take up some of the other ideas that have been recommended.

These ideas, he said, include special disciplinary centers, a pulling-together of all community resourecs and residence-type detention schools or homes.

Corning said he would like to see the question of unmanageable children studied by the Commissioners' Youth Council of which he is a member.

He pointed out that its chairman, Addison M. Duval, offered such help on the subject during a recent school board hearing on children who now are a menace in the classroom.

• Counseling—Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, Acting Board President, said she had long sought the answer to whether local schools, on all levels, offered enough counseling services to children.

Corning pointed out the schools had been trying to get more junior high counselors in the budget for several years. He added that the schools also had asked for assistant principals to serve in large elementary schools.

"Counseling," Corning said, "is vital in all our schools to help spot the child with problems."

• Special education—Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer, board member, said:

"I want to know precisely what the schools are doing for the emotionally upset child, the backward one, the gifted."

Corning said "as much as possible," but added he would update his past reports on this subject.

• Hot lunch program for hungary grade school children—Walter N. Tobriner, board member, said:

"I want to know how many of these youngsters are attending school with empty stomachs".

Corning said:

"We are studying this matter now."

Expelled Pupil of 15 Committed by Court

A 15-year-old boy who was expelled from junior high school as unmanageable was committed to the Welfare Department yesterday by Juvenile Court Judge Edith H. Cockrill.

The boy, who will be held for treatment at the Children's Center, Laurel, Md., had been involved in a yoke robbery. A psychiatric report to the Court said he was sane, but had strong aggressive tendencies which he is unable to control.

Sen. Byrd Overruled

Afro-American
Wed. 2-6-57
Baltimore, Md.

The United States Supreme Court last Monday in 12 terse, but meaningful words overruled garrulous Senator Byrd and other Virginia authorities who have sought to delay integration in the public schools.

In a decision affecting Charlottesville and Arlington, the court affirmed the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ordering these school districts to desegregate by September.

Charlottesville is the home of the University of Virginia.

The movement there to keep the State of Virginia in the Union has been supported by an interracial committee, whose white members outnumber the colored.

Arlington is a suburb of Washington, D.C.

The integration movement there is supported by U.S. Government workers who frown on the conspiracy of Virginia officials to defy the Supreme Court and flaunt the Constitution.

In both cases, the Supreme Court held that integration has not proceeded with 'all deliberate speed.'

And as certain as night follows day, Norfolk and Newport News will be next.

All of Virginia's resistance to the Supreme Court ruling, its interposition scheme, its manifesto signing, its hasty enactment of unconstitutional legislation, its big speeches and naked prejudices have come to naught.

The court has ordered the school authorities to integrate without further delay.

They must now do so or go to jail for contempt.

He also stated that he would expect school boards and division superintendent in both localites "to use every power of persuasion they have against integration."

He pledged, "If this fails, we will have to use the other legislation enacted by the General Assmbly."

Under the proposals passed by the General Assembly earlier this week such "emergency" measures include cuts in state appropriations to integrated schools, as well as the authorization of the governor to take control of any integrated school, close it down, and try to reorganize it on a segregated basis.

"If nothing can be worked out with these measures," Governor Stanley told reporters, "we would have to go to the tuition grant bill."

Under the terms of the tuition grant program, two million dollars already has been appropriated for the governor to use to pay private secular school tuition to parents of Negro and white children who would find themselves in the situation where the public schools had been closed and where parents objected to sending their children to racially mixed schools.

Attorneys for the NAACP have revealed that they will press for integration in both Arlington and Charlottesville by September 1957.

On the other hand, attorneys for school officials have stated that their answer to the contempt citations for non-compliance with the desegregation order of the Federal courts would be one of inability to comply. In fact, the Pupil Placement act adopted by the General Assembly last fall took from the local school officials all power to assign school children and put such authority in the hands of the State Pupil Placement board in Richmond.

Here in Richmond over 300 parents have refused to sign pupil placement forms issued by the State Pupil Placement board.

Virginia Schools Prefer To Close Than Integrate

Baltimore, Md.
Fri. 5-24-57

By Samuel P. Kerr, Jr.

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Governor Thomas B. Stanley indicated this week that his administration was "willing to see public schools closed in Arlington and Charlottesville" if such action become necessary to prevent integration.

Arlington School Case Appeal Seen

Post + Times Herald P.1 Thurs. 1-3-57

Like Action Hinted In Charlottesville Desegregation Edict

Washington, D.C.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., indicated yesterday that the Arlington and Charlottesville school desegregation decisions would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

On Monday, the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld lower court decisions ordering the two school boards to cease operation of racially segregated schools.

Unless an appeal is taken, the court's official mandate would be issued Jan. 31 and become effective then.

Actually, the school boards must decide whether to appeal. Almond said he had talked to counsel for the boards and found them agreeable to carrying the case to the Nation's highest court.

No one involved in the cases sees much chance of the Supreme Court reversing the decision or even granting an appeal. But observers feel an effort is advisable for several reasons.

In the first place, it would stay implemntation of the appeals court decision and thus gain more time. Secondly, it would delay the dilemma facing the two school boards: to refuse to desegregate in the face of the court order, or to start desegregation and face punitive state legislation withdrawing school funds.

Thirdly, it again would show the state leadership's intent to use "massive resistance" and all legal means to thwart school desegregation.

Meanwhile, in other actions:

• The American Council on Human Rights wrote letters to the Arlington and Charlottesville School Boards, urging them to begin desegregation. The ACHR, composed of Negro college graduate and undergraduate fraternity members, urged the boards to contest legally any state action withholding funds. The Council also requested congressional leaders to introduce legislation providing Federal funds to localities deprived of state school funds because of desegregation.

• Four Virginia Congressmen predicted there would be much discussion on Civil Rights, but no laws passed at the new congressional session opening today.

School Board To Meet on Court Order

Post + Times Herald P.1-2 Wed. 1-2-57

The Arlington County Board of Education will meet in closed session at 8 p.m. today to decide what to do about the latest Federal Court order to desegregate public schools.

County school officials said they primarily will study the Monday opinion of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld two Federal District Court rulings that Arlington and Charlottesville cannot continue to segregate pupils racially.

These two cases were among four instituted against Virginia localities during the last year by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Norfolk and Newport News also were named in suits.

Actually, the appeals court decision means that Arlington must take steps toward desegregating elementary schools by Jan. 31 and high schools by next fall. The order, however, would be automatically stayed if Virginia appealed the case to the Supreme Court. State officials have not yet announced such a move.

The decision ordered the school boards to stop assigning pupils by race but did not order integration.

Board Sets Meeting On Desegregation

Star Tues. 1-1-57 P.1-2

Washington, D.C.

Arlington Group to Discuss Appeals Court Order Tomorrow

The Arlington County School Board will meet tomorrow night to determine what action it should take in the light of the latest Federal Court order to desegregate public schools.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals filed an opinion yesterday in Richmond upholding desegregation orders of Federal District judges in cases involving Arlington and Charlottesville.

The appelate finding appeared certain to precipitate an early test of a new Virginia law prohibiting the classroom mixing of races. The Arlington school heads scheduled their closed conference for 8 p.m. in the school administration building to study the opinion.

Text of Court Decision Page B-7

The three-judge fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held in an unanimous opinion yesterday that desegregation orders for Arlington and Charlottesville "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

No Word From Stanley

In Charlottesville, where an order to begin desegregation at the start of the term last September was stayed to permit the appeal, School Board Chairman R. Stanley Goodman, jr., said he would call a meeting of the board at the earliest convenient time.

There was no immediate word from Gov. Stanley or Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, jr., on whether the State would consider another appeal to the Supreme Court. Both officials obtained copies of the decision written by Chief Judge John J. Parker and indicated they would have something to say after studying it.

John S. Battle, jr., Charlottesville School Board attorney, said he believed the order would only require the board to handle applications for the admission or transfer of school pupils on a racially nondiscriminatory basis.

The Appeals Court did not rule on the constitutionality of the package of anti-integration legislation passed by a special General Assembly session, since the assembly did not act until the orders were entered by Judge John Paul in the Charlottesville case and Judge Albert V. Bryan in the Arlington case.

Doesn't Nullify Rules

However, the court's opinion quoted from Judge Bryan's order which said that his injunction "shall not be construed as nullifying any State or local rules, now in force or hereafter promulgated, for the assignment of children to classes, courses of study or schools, so long as such rules or assignments are not based upon race or color."

But the circuit court noted in another connection that "equity does not require the doing of a vain thing as a condition of relief."

The appeals court rejected the three major contentions of the State and the two localities. These were (1) whether the action should have been dismissed as suits against the State; (2) whether the plaintiffs had failed to exhaust administrative remedies, and (3) whether there was an abuse of discretion by the lower courts in entering the injunctive orders.

No Complaints Seen

"We see nothing in these decrees of which defendants can complain," said the opinion by Judge Parker in which Judges Morris A. Soper and Simon E. Sibeloff concurred. "The decrees do not attempt to direct the school officials as to how they shall perform their duties or exercise the discretion vested in them by law, but simply forbid them to discriminate against the plaintiffs or other Negro children similarly situated on the group of race or color in violotion or their rights. . . ."

Federal Judge Rules:

Virginia Must End School Segregation!

Courier P-4 Sat. 1-19-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORFOLK, Va.—"It is my firm conviction that Virginia's new law is unconstitutional." With that matter of fact statement, Virginia's latest device to circumvent the U. S. Constitution was smashed as Federal District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman handed down a 12,000-word opinion which ruled unlawful Virginia's efforts to retain segregation in public schools of the Old Dominion.

Judge Hoffman's dissertation was handed down last Friday to reject motions to dismiss suits against segregated schools in the Tidewater towns of Newport News and Norfolk.

■

ATTORNEYS FOR the school boards concerned had asked for dismissal of the pro-integration actions on the grounds that Negro plaintiffs involved had not exhausted all administrative remedies.

Therefore, the cases will be heard Feb. 11-13, but the state's defense will have been immeasurably hurt by Judge Hoffman's decision.

The jurist's opinion read, in part: "The pupil placement program enacted by Virginia is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . which declared the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional."

■

THE LAW in question had been passed by a special session of the Virginia State Assembly last September.

Pro-segregationists had looked upon it as a model for like action in other Southern states which are seeking to circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling.

Judge Hoffman had given a preview of his action some two months ago. Asked then what he would do if he had to rule on the statute, he asserted, "If I had to rule on it today, I would have it thrown out the window."

Va. County Told To Buy Integrationists

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 17

SUSSEX, Va.—Educators in at least one county in Virginia have been offered a scheme designed to stave off demands for school desegregation by building new, modern school buildings.

Although this would be something entirely new for the colored children of the county—especially in the counties of the socalled "Black Belt"—Virginia leaders are offering odds of 2 to 1 that the plan will fail.

The Sussex County School Board will receive at its February meeting the written report embodying the scheme, prepared by a committee of educators, recommending scrapping the county's colored school buildings and erecting new ones.

* * *

IN A verbal preview of the report, presented to the board last week, the committee urged construction of three elementary schools and one high school to house the county's colored pupils.

The new schools would be the best means of insuring voluntary segregation in the South Side county, A. L. Wingo, committee chairman and supervisor of the planning and research division, state department of education.

Colored people make up 65 per cent of the county's school population of 2,754. There are now 24 colored schools in the county, including a high school and 17 one room schools.

The committee also recommended that the county convert its four combined (consolidated) high schools and grade schools for white pupils entirely to grade school use. Pupils usually are transferred by bus to consolidated schools.

* * *

NO MENTION was made in the verbal report of building a new high school for white pupils. However, recommendations to that effect are expected to be included in the written report.

The study committee which compiled the report was composed of school superintendents from three neighboring areas and two representatives of the department of education.

The committee was authorized to study the county school needs at the request of the school. Prior to this time, the county has undertaken no school construction in 20 years.

Court Fixes Aug. 15 For Newport News School Integration

Post + Times Herald Tues. 2-12-57 Washington, D.C. P. 1-6

Judge Hoffman Rejects City's Pela To 'Hold Fire' on Setting Deadline

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 11—Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled today that Newport News must begin desegregation of its public schools by Aug. 15—in time for the school term next September.

The oral decision followed a day-long trial of the Newport News desegregation case in which Archibald G. Robertson, school board attorney, had said to Hoffman:

"We're begging you to sit tight and hold your fire."

But Hoffman, who frequently criticized state leadership in dealing with the desegregation problem and consistently refused to admit evidence irrelevant, wound up with an immediate decision which stunned attorneys for the state and city.

"We thought he would at least wait until he heard the Norfolk case on Tuesday," said one attorney.

"Nothing Left to Do"

Hoffman said of the states: "There is nothing left for the court to do but restrain the defendants" from their segregation policies.

He noted that only one elementary school in the city posed a "substantial" desegregation problem. This is Walter Reed, a white school on the border of a Negro residential district. That problem, he said was not "insurmountable."

The judge suggested gerrymandering school districts to lessen the impact of integration.

"I don't know of any particular law that may prevent gerrymandering," he said. He continued:

"The school authorities are placed in an almost untenable position. If they comply, the schools close. If they fail to comply, they subject themselves to the processes of contempt. It is not for me to advise them."

Gives Up on Graduation

He said he thought that, if the Aug. 15 date is delayed by the almost certain appeal, the date of compliance should be put off a full year until September, 1958, because Newport News has no February term.

Hoffman said he had planned to order gradual desegregation in the city, with only a first grade in elementary schools and the beginning grades of high schools desegregating next fall.

Such a plan would have required good faith, Hoffman said. But "there has been no showing of good faith."

He added that if the School Board formulates its own desegregation plan or the General Assembly meets in the meantime "and does something effective," he would consider returning to the gradual program.

Prince Edward Case Cited

The state and city, during the trial, had asked Hoffman to hand down a similar decision to that of Judge Sterling Hutcheson in the Prince Edwards County case. Hutcheson declined to set a specific date for desegregation.

The state painted Newport News with its 60 per cent Negro school population, as in the same category with Prince Edward. Attorneys said the Hutcheson decision fitted areas with large Negro populations, as differentiated from areas like Charlottesville and Arlington with fewer Negroes. Charlottesville was ordered to begin desegregation by last September and Arlington by last Feb. 1, but the cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., when summing up for the state today, was asked by Hoffman if Virginia could comply with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954 and still maintain absolute segregation. Replied Almond:

"No, your honor. I know that we cannot deny the Negro his adjudicated constitutional rights on the grounds that he is a Negro. I do know it is inevitable there will be large sections of the state in which public education will be destroyed for everybody. I also know there will be no descrimination in the destruction that will follow."

Criticized Leadership

Hoffman frequently criticized state leadership in dealing with the racial problem. At one time, for example, he spoke to a witness who forecast possible disorders if desegregation were ordered.

"It all comes down to leadership. Sure, you'll have trouble if you get John Kasper down here."

Kasper is a Northern-raised segregationist who led the Clinton, Tenn., resistance to desegregation.

"You have men in this room who could lead the state out of this," he said, obviously referring to Almond, who has the backing of the Byrd organization for governor. Hoffman, a Republican from Norfolk, was defeated by Almond in the 1953 race for attorney general.

But Almond defended the state's leadership;

"The representatives of the people must deal with the temperament of the people." H said the General Assembly, in enacting an anti-integration program last September, made a "reasonable start" in meeting the uproblem. Then he struck at the "other kind" of leadership.

"We've had that kind of leadership in the District of Columbia and that kind of leadership is anathema in the nostrils of decent people . . . no leadership can defy the will of the people."

Arlington School Case Appealed

Post + Times Herald P. 9-C Wash. D.C. Sat. 2-9-57

RICHMOND, Feb. 8 (AP)—Virginia sent appeal petitions to the U. S. Supreme Court today seeking reversal of school desegregation orders in Arlington and Charlottesville.

The petitions ask the high court to grant writs of appeal to a decision handed down on Dec. 31 by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision affirmed decisions of Federal District Court Judges Albert V. Bryan and John Paul which set definite desegregation dates for Arlington and Charlottesville.

Their decisions were delayed by appeals to the circuit court and the effect of the circuit court's opinion has been stayed by appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeal points listed in the petitions to the Supreme Court closely follow those used in the unsuccessful appeal to the Circuit Court.

Judge Bryan ordered an end to segregation in Arlington elementary schools by Feb. 1 this year and in high schools there by September, this year.

Judge Paul had issued a "forthwith" deadline ordering an end to desegregation in Charlottesville schools as of last September.

Newport News, Norfolk School Hearings Set

Post + Times Herald Wash. D.C. Sun. 2-10-57

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 9 (AP)—With the outcome clearly indicated in advance, hearings will be held next week in suits seeking the end of racial segregation in the public schools of Newport News and Norfolk.

In identical suits filed last spring, Negro pupils and their parents charged they were denied equal protection of the law and asked the U. S. District Court to enjoin the school boards of the two cities from separating pupils by race.

State and local authorities asked Judge Walter E. Hoffman to dismiss the suits. At a hearing on these motions in November they argued that before the plaintifs turned to the Federal Courts they should exhaust administrative remedies contained in recent legislation by the Virginia General Assembly.

In January Hoffman denied the motions to dismiss the suits and said the State's pupil placement law, key block in the wall of segregation, is "unconstitutional on its face."

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., has said he will take the cases to a higher court if Hoffman's decision next week is in favor of the plaintiffs.

TR for folo Integrate .....

Prince Edward County Gets Indefinite Time

Journal and Guide

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va. — When Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson, Wednesday gave Prince Edward County public school officials more time to continue resistance to the United States Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, few people in this area were surprised.

Norfolk, Va.

Although approximately three years have elopsed since the Supreme Court banned public school segregation in a hearing which included Prince Edward County, this county has made no move to comply.

Sat: 2-2-57

FOR ALL INTENTS and purposes, Farmville is at present the capital of the State of Virginia. In the town lives the president of the "Defenders of Sovereign States Rights and Individual Liberties." This organization dominates the Southside, and is generally credited with killing the Gray Commisison Plan.

Your correspondent does not beleve, however, that this had anything to do with the failure of Judge Hutcheson to make a ruling. The Judge is a practical man, as well as a student of human affairs.

When he said:

"It is imperative that additional time be allowed the defendants in this case"

he was cognizant that any other decision at this particular moment would have brought about the immediate closing of the public schools in Prince Edward County. The administration at Farmville is just that determined.

P. 1

THE COURT was bending over backwards when it said "these defendants find themselves in a position of helplessness unless the court considers their situation from an equitable and reasonable viewpoint." There is no doubt about the unpreparedness, and calculated action on the part of Prince Edward white leaders.

Then, he continued "considering all the factors, it is my conclusion that a decision on the motion for further relief filed by the plaintiffs should be withheld at this time, with reservations to the plaintiffs of the right to review the motion at a later date after the defendants have been afforded a reasonable time to effect a solution.

JUDGE HUTCHESON, in his 31 page opinion, quoted language in the United States Supreme Court's May 31, 1955 decree in the Prince Edward and companion cases, which he said, "is the law of this case and must be observed."

He no doubt had reference to local conditions, et cetera. But Judge Hutcheson quoted also the following language from the decision: "BUT IT SHOULD GO WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE VITALITY OF THESE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES CANNOT NOW BE Allowed TO YIELD SIMPLY BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT WITH THEM."

THE COURT retained jurisdiction in the case but did not set a date for further proceedings. Since no decree was handed down, attorneys involved say there is no avenue for appeal to a higher court. However, there is implied in the U.S. Supreme court decree that there is a limit to a time that would seem necessary or reasonable for commencing desegregation, and the plaintiffs' attorneys will go back and reopen the matter with Judge Hutcheson. Certainly, the case is not going to 'die on the vine" and there is no belief that Judge Hutcheson intends for that to happen.

IN ADDITION, what happens in Arlington, Newport News, Norfolk and Charlottesville will have a direct bearing on Prince Edward.

Also, the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia in Jan. 21 in the West Point King William school case will have the effect of undermining much of Virginia's resistance to compliance with the de-segregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

THE VIRGINIA Supreme Court's ruling in itself disposes of the validity which is supposed to reside in the Virginia Placement Law.

The explicit purpose of this law enacted in the Sept. special session of the General Assembly was to continue racial discrimination by placing all Negro pupils in the schools which they have heretofore attended or in no schools at all.

JOURNAL AND GUIDE
p/1,2 (Norfolk, Va.)
Sat. 2-2-57

U. S. JUDGE RIPS VIRGINIA'S CURB ON INTEGRATION

Tribune P. 11
Sat. 1-12-57
Chicago Ill.

Pattern Is Plain, Law Invalid, He Says

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11 (AP)—A federal judge today branded Virginia's pupil placement law "unconstitutional on its face." The law is one of several pushed thru the legislature recently to circumvent integration in the state's schools.

Judge Walter E. Hoffman took the action in denying state motions to dismiss desegragation suits against the

Judge Walter E. Hoffman

city school boards of Norfolk and Newport News.

"Pattern Plain," He Says

State and local authorities had argued that the newly enacted pupil placement plan afforded a course of appeal at the state level which should be exhausted before Negro plaintiffs turned to the federal courts.

In a 12,000 word opinion Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, a special commission, a constitutional convention and the general assembly all aimed at keeping the races separate in the schools. Then, he added:

"The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme court decision.

The placement act would keep all pupils in their present schools and put the responsibility for handling transfers or those advancing from elementary to high schools in the hands of a three man pupil placement board. The board, in theory, would assign for reasons other than race or color and would consider health, welfare, aptitudes, and "the sociological, psychological, and like intangible social-scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of social-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

Cases Still to Be Heard

The language dealing with the scientific factors was borrowed from the Supreme court decision striking down school segregation.

Hoffman's opinion did not decide the cases which will be heard Feb. 11 to 13. But his opinion made it obvious the state would have to take a new tack.

Hoffman, like other Virginia federal judges, said disposition of the cases in favor of the plaintiffs wouldn't mean the doors of any school would be opened to any pupil. But he said the placement authority vested in local officials must not transgress the constitutional guarantees of any pupils, as these guarantees were interperted by the Supreme court.

Virginia Board Bares Forms and Rules for Anti-Integration Law

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 2-7-57 Washington, D.C. P. 1-6

Pupil Placement Application Blanks Go Next Week To Local Schools

RICHMOND, Feb. 6 (Spl.)—Virginia's Pupil Placement Board revealed today its application forms and instructions designed to implement the state's anti-integration school program.

Board members met at the Capitol here and worked out plans for distributing 75,000 application forms next week to local school officials. Application blanks were shown to reporters.

The law establishing the Board was brushed off as unconstitutional last month by Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk. He made the observation in disposing of preliminary motions in the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases which will be heard on their merits next week.

Decided to Go Ahead

Board members decided to proceed under the state law until a final decision on its validity is reached.

The law, passed by the General Assembly last September as part of an overall anti-integration program, took away assignment powers from local officials. This feature is designed to remove local school authorities from liability under desegregation suits.

The Board's instructions, which will be distributed with the applications, stress it this way:

"In making your recommendations, you may do so without legal responsibility, it being the sole responsibility of this Board to place and enroll pupils."

The subject of race is not mentioned on the Board's assignment applications. The form requests information on the child's name, address, school to which enrollment is sought, school last attended, grade attained, sex, condition of health, physical or mental handicaps or disabilities, particular aptitudes of the child, and name and location of schools in which other children of the family are enrolled.

Effective Dec. 29

Applications for assignment will be required for all children who, since Dec. 29, 1956, have entered school for the first time in Virginia, transferred from one school to another or started school after the opening of a session. Dec. 29 is the date the law became effective.

The General Assembly placed all other pupils in their existing assignments when it passed the law.

Instructions accompanying the forms specify that:

- Disciplinary powers of local school officials "will continue to be exercised as in the past."
- Applications for enrollment must be made in triplicate, with two copies forwarded to the Board along with recommended action by the local officials.
- A birth certicate, or photostatic copy, must be attached to the application of each pupil who has moved to Virginia from another state and is seeking enrollment for the first time.
- Pupils may attend classes on a temporary basis until officially enrolled by the Board.

Board mmebers are Beverley H. Randolph Jr., Richmond attorney; Andrew A. Farley, Danville newspaper executive, and Hugh V. White, Nansemond County school superintendent.

It Cannot Stand

Balto. News Am. 2-7-57

The circuit judge who ruled Virginia has the right under the Tenth Amendment to enforce its segregation laws at public assemblies must know that his decision would not stand.

He indicated this by his remarks after upholding a $15 fine assessed against an Arlington librarian, who refused to move to a section of a church designated for whites during a political rally.

"It seems," commented Judge Emery Hosmer, "that the right to enforce segregation rests with the State under the Tenth Amendment UNLESS OTHERWISE DICTATED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The capitalization is ours.

Those last six words show Judge Hosmer was fully aware that in ruling as he did he was treading on extremely thin legal ice and wanted to be sure there was some means to get back to shore.

It is true that the Tenth Amendment spells out the rights of states under the Constitution.

But in holding that this sustains segregation, Judge Hosmer would ignore the First Amendment which guarantees the right of peaceable assembly and more importantly the Fourteenth Amendment which spells out the rights of citizens of the United States which no state may abridge.

And clearly denied to any state is the right to make or enforce any law depriving citizens of liberty and equality, i.e. the right to segregate.

If Judge Hosmer is ignorant of this legal fact, he need only consult the March 14, 1955 decision of a fellow Virginian, Julge Armistead Dobie of Charlottesville, who as a member of the 4th U.S. Court of Appeals held that under the Constitution "segregation can no longer be justified."

Virginia's Segregation Bid Upset

Herald Tribune Sat. 1-12-57 New York

U. S. Judge Bars Recent 'Pupil Placement' Laws

P. 3

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—A Federal Judge today knocked down Virginia's pupil placement law—a key prop in the state's new plan to hold on to segregated schools. He said it was "unconstitutional on its face."

Judge Walter E. Hoffman took the action in denying state motions to dismiss desegregation suits brought by Negro pupils and their parents against the city school boards of Norfolk and Newport News.

State and local authorities had argued that the newly enacted pupil placement plan afforded a course of appeal at the state level which should be exhausted before the plaintiffs turned to the Federal courts.

In a 12,000-word opinion, Judge Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, a special commission, a constitutional convention and the General Assembly, all aimed at keeping the races separate in the schools. Then, he added:

"The pattern is plain. The cedures to defeat" the Supreme Court decision.

The placement act would keep all pupils in their present schools and put the responsibility for handling transfers or those advancing from elementary to high schools in the hands of a three-man pupil placement board.

The board, in theory, would assign for reasons other than race or color and would consider health, welfare, aptitudes and "the sociological, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of social-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

The language dealing with the scientific factors was borrowed from the Supreme Court decision striking down school segregation.

Judge Hoffman's opinion did not decide the cases which will be heard Feb. 11 to 13. But his opinion made it obvious the state would have to take a new tack.

Judge Hoffman, like other Virginia Federal judges, said disposition of the cases in favor of the plaintiffs wouldn't mean the doors of any school would be opene dto any pupil. But he said the placement authority vested in local officials must not transgress the Constitutional guaranties of any pupil, as these guaranties were interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Punishment

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Jan. 15, 57

Governor Stanley evidently is determined to leave a legacy of bitterness in Virginia. His appointment of Garland Gray to the State Board of Education is an insult to all those persons who, whatever their personal opinions, believe that adjustment to the Supreme Court school desegregation decision is necessary and inevitable. Mr. Gray is the symbol of die-hard resistance to the Court. He repudiated the plan proposed by the commission he headed in order to plump for the negative and futile Stanley plan which is being invalidated piece by piece by the courts.

The man whom Senator Gray replaces, Sen. Blake T. Newton, is a professional educator who had served on the State Board of Education for 20 years and who had been chairman for more than a decade. His sin, apparently, was that he did not support the Stanley plan (although he had endorsed the plan originally proposed by the Gray Commission). The Governor's excuse—that he wished to give more representation to southside Virginia—is pretty feeble and transparent; by this criterion the Tenth Congressional District of northern Virginia should really be howling, since it has no representative on either the State Board of Education or the Highway Commission. The change seems, on the contrary, to be a kind of punishment to Senator Newton for nonconformity—and in the process to be punishment for Virginians who are working for orderly compliance with the law.

Virginia 'Buys' a Year of Segregation

Portsmouth Times
Washington D.C. Herald
Pt. 3
3-3-57

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

VIRGINIA'S FIGHT against school desegregation may have bought the state time until February, 1958.

By that date, legal experts in the state's effort to thwart enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision against school segregation expect to face an unappealable mandate to enroll a Negro child in a white school.

These experts expect that date will be the signal for a shift in Old Dominion strategy back to the original Gray Commission program, which was initially blessed by state leadership in a whirlwind campaign, then damned by the leaders when they realized that some communities—notably Arlington County—would use it to comply with the court mandate.

THE FEBRUARY, 1958, date will be shortly after the expiration of the term of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, now the symbol of unyielding official defiance in Virginia. Stanley, who first sponsored and then repudiated the Gray Commission plan, is expected to be successful in maintaining his goal of "no integration anywhere" in the state during his term.

His successor, however, will be left with a pressing problem, if the legal experts are correct in their speculation on the court timetable. Barring an upset, Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. will succeed Stanley as Governor with the support of the Byrd organization.

Almond, a colorful, finger-waving orator of the old school, is a segregationist and States' Righter. But it is known that he feels personally that the state's present lot of anti-integration laws is fruitless, at least from a legal standpoint, and he was dismayed when the Gray Commission program, over which he labored long, was swept aside by Stanley.

Some observers feel that Almond, faced with an unappealable mandate in February, 1958, when the General Assembly will be meeting in regular session, might turn back to the Gray Commission proposals.

THIS PROGRAM would permit local school boards to assign pupils on bases other than race to keep schools as segregated as possible. It also would establish tuition grants for the private education of pupils whose parents objected to assignments to integrated schools, or for pupils in areas where schools were abolished. It was designed to comply with the Supreme Court decision, and thus envisioned some integration.

A review of Virginia's handling of the desegregation problem may put the present situation in perspective.

The Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, outlawed racial segregation in public schools and, in effect, abolished the "equal but separate" doctrine which Virginia, and the South, had operated under for 58 years. One of the Supreme Court cases was a Virginia one—Prince Edward County.

There had been advance indications that the Supreme Court might rule the way it did, but Virginia's leadership remained silent and the General Assembly in early 1954 found no time for discussion of the impending race problem.

TWO HOURS after the court's momentous decision, Stanley was a model of calmness. Said he: "I shall call together as quickly as practicable representatives of both state and local governments to consider the matter and work toward a plan which shall be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court.

"Views of leaders of both races will be invited. . . ."

Six weeks later, after he had been bombarded by resolutions and petitions, primarily from Southside Virginia where the Negro population is greatest and white resistance toughest, Stanley promised to "use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools."

He never appointed his contemplated biracial commission. Instead, on Aug. 30, 1954, he appointed a 32-member Commission on Education of General Assembly members, weighted with Southside representatives. State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly became chairman, and the Gray Commission was born.

ON MAY 31, 1955, the Supreme Court handed down the decree implementing its decision of a year earlier. It called for a "prompt and reasonable start" toward compliance and left it up to Federal district courts to decide if additional time is needed after the start.

On Nov. 13, 1955, the Gray Commission announced its program, and members expressed a desire for quick action because it was aimed for the September, 1956, school term. Said Stanley of the Gray Commission program:

"I concur wholeheartedly in the recommendations from this able, conscientious and dedicated group of legislators."

Stanley called the General Assembly into session, and a referendum, which would change the state constitution so the tuition grant part of the Gray Commission program could be put into effect, was approved. The mighty Byrd organization got behind a campaign for voter approval, and one after another the state's leaders endorsed the Gray Commission program.

ON DEC. 17, 1955, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) himself endorsed the constitutional change, as a clincher, but he talked also of shifting strategy in dealing with the desegregation decision. He talked of slowing down Virginia's swift pace in accepting the Gray Commission program. He already was committed to "massive resistance" as the South's answer to the Supreme Court decision.

It was during this time that the dusty doctrine of interposition, a word strange to most Southerners, was resurrected. In a general sense, it meant that a state interposed its sovereignty between the Federal Government and its citizens.

Virginians flooded the polls on Jan. 9, 1956, a cold and icy day, and approved the constitutional change, and in effect, the Gray Commission program, by a 5-2 vote.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 11 for its regular biennial session and set the wheels in motion for a constitutional convention to carry out the voters' wishes.

On Jan. 14, the Arlington School Board announced a program for partial and gradual desegregation, contingent upon enactment of the Gray Commission program. That action hit state leaders like a bomb, and Arlington learned the hard way that the Gray Commission program, even at that early date, was not going to be enacted. The General Assembly retaliated by taking away Arlington's privilege,

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley
. . . *temporary "guardian"*

unique in the state, of electing school board members.

On Jan. 24, amid rumors of possible united action by Southerners in Congress, Stanley met in Richmond with the governors of South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. The Old Dominion, traditional Southern leader, was casting its lot with the Solid South, the hard-core resisters.

A week later, after much hemming and hawing behind closed doors and in hotel rooms, the General Assembly passed a compromise version of an interposition resolution which apparently satisfied those who wanted all-out nullification and those who wanted nothing.

The constitutional convention met March 5 and duly changed the constitution to permit tuition grants.

The General Assembly concluded its business without enacting the Gray Commission program, but amid talk of a special session later to enact it.

In early July, Stanley, Gray and other Southside legislators, Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) and Wilkins M. Abbitt (D-Va.) met in Washington with the knowledge of Byrd. Here was solidified a Virginia program of defiance.

On July 23, Stanley said: "There shall be no mixing of the races in the public schools anywhere in Virginia." He repudiated the Gray Commission program. Gray did, too.

STANLEY ANNOUNCED his own program—considered but discarded in early Gray Commission deliberations—to **withdraw state funds from** any schools which desegregated.

A special session of the General Assembly met in September. It passed a package of anti-integration bills and a batch of bills aimed at curbing and investigating the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Stanley's withholding program won, 62-37, in the House of Delegates, but barely squeaked by the Senate, 22-16. Also included was a pupil placement law which seized assignment powers from the local school boards.

Meanwhile, the Federal courts were methodically implementing the Supreme Court's decree in five desegregation cases. On July 12, 1956, Federal Judge John Paul told the Charlottesville School Board to begin desegregation by September. On July 31, Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington to begin desegregation of its elementary schools by Feb. 1, 1957, and its high schools by the following September.

On Dec. 31, these decisions were upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The state's anti-integration laws were not an issue in these cases. The state appealed to the Supreme Court.

ON JAN. 11, 1957, Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled that the pupil placement law was unconstitutional on its face and on Feb. 11, ordered desegregation to begin in Norfolk and Newport News by Aug. 15. Hoffman offered the school boards a gradual desegregation plan if they chose to defy the General Assembly and the Governor by bringing in a proposal by Aug. 15. The state will appeal.

On Jan. 23, Judge Sterling Hutcheson postponed indefinitely a final ruling in the Prince Edward case. He declined to set any desegregation date to give this Southside county "a reasonable time to effect a solution." Most observers agree that a showdown in Prince Edward County should be deferred until after the issue is settled elsewhere in the state. The state will not appeal the Prince Edward decision.

The future timetable, as viewed by the state's legal experts, looks like this:

The Norfolk and Newport News cases, and thus the Pupil Placement Law, will be ruled upon in June by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. If the court agrees that the law is invalid, the state will appeal to the Supreme Court, which probably will not rule until October, after its summer vacation.

The Supreme Court probably will deal with the Charlottesville and Arlington cases this spring. Desegregation likely will be ordered by September. But the Pupil Placement Law still would be in effect and would preserve segregation at least until the October decision in the Norfolk and Newport News cases.

Thus, these experts figure that there will be no desegregation until the February school term, 1958. But they admit that a speed-up in any court decision, or an unexpected and successful legal maneuver by the NAACP, might bring a quick showdown.

Segregation Fight Looms With Smoot Candidacy

Evening Star 1-31-4
Washington D.C.

A spirited fight marked by differences over Virginia's new school segregation laws began to take shape in Alexandria today with the announcement that Albert A. Smoot would seek the Democratic nomination for the city's House of Delegates seat.

The seat currently is held by James M. Thomson, also a Democrat, who is expected to run for re-election.

Mr. Smoot, a former vice mayor of Alexandria, and Mr. Thomson stood on opposite sides of the Gray referendum fight in the fal of 1955. Mr. Smoot was chairman of the Alexandria Save Our Schools Committee, which campaigned against changing the State Constitution to permit payment of tuition grants for the private education of students opposed to attending integrated schools. Mr. Thomson supported the change. The referendum carried State-wide, but was defeated in all Northern Virginia subdivisions—including Alexandria.

Segregation Issue Implied

In his announcement today, Mr. Smoot made no mention of Mr. Thomson by name, but clearly implied that the incumbent's support of Virginia's all-out segregation program would be a campaign issue. Mr. Thomson voted for key features of Gov. Stanley's program to preserve segregated schools—including the withholding of funds from any locality that might integrate.

Mr. Smoot declared that he was "dissatisfied with the lack of representation of Alexandria's people and Alexandria's ideals in the House of Delegates during the last two years." Asked to elaborate, he said he was referring to the incumbent's stand with Southside legislators on segregation laws.

Public Schools Lauded

In a nine-point campaign platform, Mr. Smoot pledged that "the public school system in Virginia must be preserved." He said, "We must stop trifling with it and rededicate ourselves to its continuance and improvement. Especially in Alexandria, we have a real pride in the public schools that we have developed."

The candidate promised to "represent Alexandria independently, beholden to no committee, group or clique elsewhere in the State."

He also called for a fairer share of State highway money for Northern Virginia, repeal of the poll tax, and development of Alexandria port facilities.

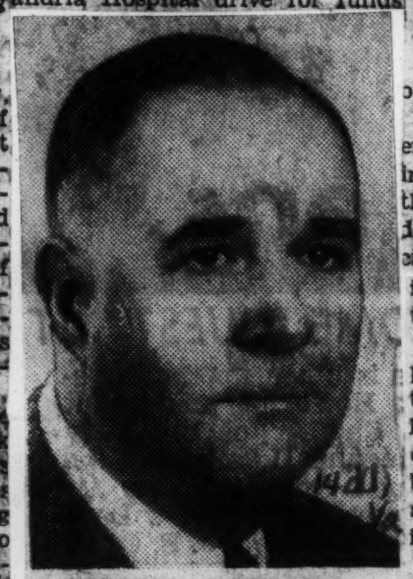
A native of Alexandria, Mr. Smoot long has been active in the city's civic, church and business affairs. He was educated in Alexandria public schools, Episcopal High School and the University of Virginia.

Heads Business

Mr. Smoot is president of the W. A. Smoot & Co., a coal and lumber firm, a member of the board of directors of the Alexandria National Bank, of the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and recently resigned as chairman of the Alexandria Sanitation Authority to enter the House race.

Mr. Smoot was chairman of Alexandria's first board of public welfare, chairman of the Alexandria Hospital drive for funds several years ago, chairman of the Alexandria Tax Commission, and also has served on the Virginia State Ports Authority. He currently is concluding his second consecutive term as president of the Alexandria Community Chest.

His father, William Albert Smoot, was mayor of Alexandria in the 1920's, and represented Alexandria in the House of Delegates in 1918 and 1919.



ALBERT A. SMOOT
Alexandria Candidate

Court Voids Virginia Plan To Keep Pupil Segregaton

Times Sat 1-12-57 P. 1

U. S. Judge Says Student Placement Act Flies 'in Teeth' of Integration Ruling—Negroes Bid President Appeal to South

New York

Special to The N

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11—A Federal District Judge ruled unconstitutional today the Virginia plan to retain segregation in schools.

Judge Walter E. Hoffman, in a 12,000-word opinion, rejected motions to dismiss suits calling for desegregation at Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

[In Atlanta, a conference of Negro leaders urged President Eisenhower to make a speech in the South on Civil Rights.]

[Quiet reigned in Montgomery, Ala., the second day of the suspension of integrated bus service because of violence.]

Judge Hoffman said in his opinion:

"The pupil placement program enacted by Virginia is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court * * * which declared the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional."

The pupil placement law was passed by a special session of the Virginia General Assembly last September at the instigation of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. It is being watched by other Southern states seeking to delay school integration.

The placement act would keep all pupils in their present schools unless transfer was approved by a special three-man board.

The board, in theory, would reassign pupils for reasons other than race or color. It would consider health, learning aptitude and "the sociological, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of social-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

The language dealing with the scientific factors was taken from the United States Supreme Court decision striking down segregation in public schools.

Judge Hoffman was born in Jersey City, N. J. He attended the University of Pennsylvania.

Cites Governor's Stand

In his opinion Judge Hoffman said:

"Manifestly, the Governor of Virginia has suggested that there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be.

"The question remains: has Virginia now enacted a constitutional act which is nondiscriminatory in nature and not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment?

"In compliance with my oath of office and my duty to determine matters from a legalistic viewpoint, I must answer in the negative.

"It is my firm conviction that Virginia's new law is unconstitutional."

Asked Dismissal of Suits

The attorneys for the two school boards had asked that the anti-segragation suits be dismissed because the program offered the Negro plaintiffs administrative remedies they should seek before going to the Federal courts.

Judge Hoffman's opinion did not decide the cases, which will be heard Feb. 11-13. His opinion, however, posed a strong challenge to the state's case.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., anticipating an adverse final decision, said:

"Of course, we'll appeal if necessary."

Governor Stanley declined to comment until "I have an opportunity to read the opinion."

Mr. Stanley, prior to passage of the legislation by the Assembly, declared:

"I do not believe we can operate an efficient system of public schools in Virginia on an integrated basis."

In his stand, the Governor had the backing of United States Senator Harry F. Byrd and most of the Democratic leaders in the state. Senator Byrd said after the law had passed that Virginia was offering "its peaceful leadership to the South."

Fund Cut-off Provided

In addition to the three-man assignment board, the law also provides for a cut-off of state school funds to localities that practice any form of racial integration in public schools.

Judge Hoffman concluded that "the pattern is plain—the legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court decision.

He said that disposition of the cases in favor of the plaintiffs would not mean that the doors of any school would be opened to any pupil. But he said the placement authority vested in local and state officials must not transgress the constitutional rights of any pupil, as those rights were interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The court did point out, however, that "as long as school boards maintain an announced policy of refusing to consider the applications [for transfer] separately and take no steps toward removing the requirement of segregation, * * * there appears nothing any court may do other than enjoin the violation of constitutional rights in the operation of schools by the authorities and, in the event of continued violation, proceed by way of contempt."

Thus, Judge Hoffman followed through on a statement he made two months ago during a hearing on the law.

"If I had to rule on it today," he said then, "I would have to throw it out the window."

Deadline Facing Norfolk Schools

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57
Montgomery Ala.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12 (AP)—A federal judge today ordered schools of Virginia's largest city, Norfolk, desegregated by Aug. 15.

Yesterday the same jurist, Dist. Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman, ordered the shipbuilding city of Newport News, across Hampton Roads, to desegregate its schools by the same date.

Today he invited Norfolk school officials to submit a plan providing for compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation decree. If they do this, he said, and also promise to carry the plan out despite the governor and the State Legislature, he will approve it.

Norfolk has a school population of 31,544 white, 13,388 Negro. Newport News has aschool population of 3,967 white, 5,061 Negro.

Judge Assails Legislature

Herald P. 5-B

Court Tells Norfolk To Integrate Schools

Wed. 2-13-57
Miami Fla.

NORFOLK, Va. —(AP)— U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman Tuesday ordered the Norfolk School Board to abolish segregation in the public schools by Aug. 15.

Hoffman entered an identical order against the Newport News School Board Monday.

Hoffman took the action without leaving the bench at the conclusion of a two-hour hearing of a desegregation suit brought against the Norfolk School Board by parents of Negro pupils.

The jurist told the defendants that if they will submit to him before Aug. 15 a plan providing for compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court desegregation decree, and will promise to carry the plan out despite the governor and the Legislature, he will approve it.

The Norfolk School Board could have submitted a reasonable plan for gradual compliance if the General Assembly had not made "whipping boys of school boards and school superintendents," Hoffman said.

Norfolk has endeavored "to formulate some ideas and plans" looking toward eventual integration in the schools, Hoffman said.

"But the General Assembly put everything in reverse in September. I am glad the Norfolk members of the Legislature did not participate in that action." The Legislature opposes integration.

Gradual Integration Ordered For Schools In Virginia City

Advertiser Tues. 2-12-57 P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 11 (AP)—A federal judge ordered racial desegregation of the Newport News public schools today, effective Aug. 15.

1440 Va.

U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman took the action at the conclusion of a hearing of a desegregation suit brought against Newport News School Board by parents of Negro pupils.

Hoffman told the defendants that he would permit gradual integration—in the lowest grades of the elementary and high schools—unless the Virginia General Assembly in the meatime does something "constructive" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decree, or unless the Newport News School Board evolves a plan for integration.

The judge said that if his decree of today is suspended by action of an appellate court the effective date of integration in Newport News would be deferred one year. He said it would be unwise to shift pupils during a school term.

The jurist expressed the opinion that Newport News will not have "a great mass of integration." He expressed hope that the sensible people of this community" will work together amicably to work out the problems a[illegible]ant upon integration. Only one school in the city would be affected to any considerable extent by an integration order, he said.

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Almond Appeals Order For Desegregated Schools

Star Tues. 2-12-57 P.1-B

Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Virginia has appealed to the Supreme Court from decisions ordering an end to racial segregation in the public schools of Charlottesville and Arlington County.

1440

The United States Circuit Court at Richmond upheld the decisions last December 31.

One of them, by United States District Judge John Paul, ordered desegregation in the Charlottesville schools as of last September. United States Judge Albert Bryan ordered Arlington's elementary schools desegregated as of January 31 and the high schools next September. Both orders have been in abeyance pending appeals.

The State's Attorney General, J. Lindsay Almond, jr., filed two separate appeals with the Supreme Court. Mr. Almond said the Paul-Bryan orders raised these points:

May a Federal district court enjoin a local school board, which is an agency of the Commonwealth, and a State officer in his official capacity, when the Commonwealth has not given its consent to the suit?

Jurisdiction Question

Is there any case or controversy presented over which a Federal district court has jurisdiction?

Have Negroes seeking immediate admission to the State's white schools exhausted their State administrative remedies so as to entitle them to relief in a Federal district court?

Mr. Almond said that no court has decided that any particular Negro child, or particular group of Negro children, in the Charlottesville and Arlington County school cases had been denied the rights now guaranteed to them by the Supreme Court's decision that compulsory segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

He said a Negro student's right not to be discriminated against "exists and must be recognized when an individual Negro child shows that he is fully qualified and desires to attend a particular school."

Proof Issue Raised

Mr. Almond said a Negro or group of Negroes "having affirmatively established the right to be admitted to or to transfer to another school, must prove the denial of that right solely because of race" before going into court.

In the Charlottesville and Arlington County cases, the Attorney General said, no Negro student had "attempted to show that he is as well situated to attend another school as the one he is now attending. . . .

"None of them has even applied for admission to another school and as far as the record will disclose, they have all volunteered to stay in the schools they are all attending. The fact that opposing counsel openly and obviously representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may contend otherwise makes no difference. . . .

"Not one of the Negro students has testified that he seeks or will seek admission to another school."

Deadline Held Impossible

Mr. Almond said that, in the Charlottesville case, Judge Paul had abused his discretion by issuing his order to end segregation by September, 1956.

Judge Paul, he said, "departed from the trend of decisions found in those States with heavy Negro population by ordering immediate desegregation and in so doing imposed and almost impossible task" on the city school board.

"The evidence presented in the Charlottesville case," Mr. Almond said, "conclusively showed that the school board could not desegregate the public schools within the time required by the District Court without disrupting the school system to the detriment of all the school children.

"At worst, the board should have been given a reasonable time to solve local problems and to cope with the decision in segregation cases."

Norfolk School Desegregation Hearing Opens

Star P.1 Tues. 2-12-57

Washington, D.C.

Mixed Classes Are Ordered by Court In Newport News

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman opened a hearing today on ending segregated schools in Norfolk one day after he ruled Newport News must desegregate its schools.

1440

The judge, in a decision from the bench at the end of a one-day hearing in Newport News yesterday, held the shipbuilding city must desegregate its public schools, effective August 15. Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., said the State would appeal the decision.

Judge Hoffman said, however, he would permit gradual integration in the lowest grades of the elementary and high schools—provided the General Assembly in the meantime does something "constructive" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree, or if the Newport News School Board evolves a plan for integration.

Both the Norfolk and Newport News suits stemmed from actions filed by Negro pupils and their parents last spring, charging they were denied equal protection of the law. They asked the district court to enjoin the school boards of the two cities from separating the pupils by race.

Refused to Dismiss Suits

Judge Hoffman last month denied motions by State and local authorities to dismiss the suits. He ruled at that time the State's new pupil placement law, enacted at the September special session of the General Assembly as a key link in the administration's no-integration policy, was "unconstitutional on its face."

He noted yesterday in his opinion that the Newport News School Board had conceded it had formulated no plan for compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree. He pointed out that the board logically looked to the General Assembly for guidance and that the General Assembly had enacted legislation which prevented the board from complying with the high court's decree.

"I appreciate the fact that school boards and school superintendents are in an unenviable position," he said. Under State law, the schools will be closed if the boards comply with the Supreme Court ruling. And if they do not comply, they subject themselves to the process of contempt.

Since the board had made no attempt to desegregate the schools, Judge Hoffman said, there was nothing the court could do but restrain the defendants from refusing to admit to any school under their supervision any child qualified to enter such school.

He said, however, the court can provide for gradual desegregation if good faith is shown.

Not Insurmountable

In his remarks preliminary to the decision, Judge Hoffman said the problem in Newport News "is not an entirely insurmountable one."

Only one school would be affected to any considerable extent by an integragation order, he said. That is the Walter Reed Elementary School, now attended by 523 white children.

Judge Hoffman noted that the school is on the fringe of a rapidly changing population area now becoming predominantly Negro.

If the decision is suspended by action of an appellate court, the judge said, the effective date of integragation in Newport News would be deferred one year. Judge Hoffman said it would be unwise to shift pupils during a school term.

Mr. Almond and T. Justin Moore, sr., of Richmond, who presented closing arguments, had asked for more time to begin desegregation. Attorneys for the plaintiffs argued the school board had had ample time—almost three years since the Supreme Court's decision—to make a start toward desegration.

Fear Delinquency

During yesterday's hearing, five public officials told the judge an abrupt end of racial segregation

in the schools would wreck the school system and increase juvenile delinquency.

City Manager Joseph C. Biggins testified that integration would present "serious problems of economic, social and moral aspects which would undoubtedly hurt the welfare of the entire city."

Other officials who testified were Philip W. Murray, school board chairman; R. O. Nelson, superintendent of schools; Mayor Robert B. Smith and Police Chief William F. Peach.

Mr. Nelson told the court that Newport News schools have 3,605 white pupils and 5,207 Negro pupils. He said in view of the feelings of the city's leadership, there could be "no quicker way to wreck the school system than to desegregate schools abruptly. Integration now, he said, would bring "chaotic conditions and morale problems."

Judge Hoffman asked if conditions would be better if integration were delayed for three years.

"Yes," Mr. Nelson said. "The people could accommodate themselves" by that time.

U.S. JUDGE SCORES VIRGINIA BIAS LAW

Times 2-14-57

New York

Cites Obstructive Legislation in Ordering Integration of Schools in Two Cities

Thurs. 2-14-57

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13—A Federal judge here has come up again with a direct challenge to Virginia's legislative defense of racial segregation in public schools by ordering Norfolk and Newport News to inaugurate mixed classes of whites and Negroes by Aug. 15.

Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, who made his rulings yesterday and Monday, took sharp issue with the political leadership of the state. He scored the General Assembly, which in special session last September enacted laws freezing all pupils in present segregated classes, for passing "obstructive" legislation. He also has attacked the commonwealth's officialdom for "ab-

Judge Hoffman said that local school officials had endeavored to draft plans to conform with the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation, but that the General Assembly had "put everything in reverse."

His latest criticism of Virginia's legislative defiance of the high tribunal was in keeping with his charge last month, in denying motions by state and local authorities for dismissal of the Norfolk and Newport News cases, that the Virginia pupil placement law was "unconstitutional on its face."

Consider Plans

In both cases, Judge Hoffman offered to modify his directive to the two cities if school board officials presented suitable plans for gradual integration.

His recommendation for gradual desegregation in Newport News would involve the first and eighth grades. In Norfolk he suggested the first, seventh and tenth grades.

In both cases, the judge emphasized that gradual compliance was all he wanted and was specifically what he would approve. He also conceded the possibility of a redistricting of school areas to minimize desegregation.

"There is no particular law which prevents reasonable reallocation of school areas for geographical purposes," he said.

In his renewed attack on the lawmakers of the state, Judge Hoffman charged that the "legislature has made whipping boys out the school boards and the division superintendents."

He said that if the General Assembly had not enacted its pupil-assignment plan in defiance of the Supreme Court mandate, the Norfolk school board, for example, "could have come in with a plan and had no trouble."

Judge Hoffman's ruling this week were the latest developments in suits against local school boards that were filed in Norfolk and Newport News in the spring of 1956.

The first test in the suits came last month when attorneys for the Norfolk School Board asked a dismissal of the suit against them.

On Jan. 11 Judge Hoffman ruled against the dismissal plea. In his Norfolk opinion yesterday, the Judge said, "The problem in Norfolk could be readily solved with a minimum of mixing of races if the local school board and its able superintendent were afforded any reasonable degree of cooperation from the General Assembly."

Can't Push Integration, Editor Dabney Warns

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 2-27-57 P. 2

14 cols

By BESS FURMAN

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, told 5,000 secondary school principals today the South cannot be forced into school integration.

He reported "absolutely no integration" in nine Southern states since the Supreme Court decision of three years ago. He warned these states would choose no schools rather than desegregate racially. He listed the states as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Dabney

Dabney urged the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which spearheads the integration movement, to "back up," "consolidate its gains" and refrain from doing "irreparable harm to the cause of Negro advancement and to interracial amity."

He further told the National Association of Secondary School Principals that the "capital of the Negro race" has moved from Atlanta to New York City.

LEFT A FISSION

This was the result of school integration, he said, and it left a fission between Negro and white leaders in the South. No longer do leaders of the two races sit down together to talk over problems, he said.

"Hardly any avenues of communication exist in most areas," said Dabney. "The NAACP leadership has committed all Negroes so completely to its drive for total integration that any white who dissents is stigmatized as an enemy of the Negro race."

Dabney assailed the school integration methods which he said are being used in New York City.

"COMPELLING THEM"

"They are transporting children all the way across town in New York, away from the neighborhood schools which they have been reaching conveniently on foot these many years, and compelling them to enroll with members of the opposite race," he said.

"All this is being done at great inconvenience and expense, on the theory that a modest degree of integration is not enough. We must have total and complete integration everywhere and at once, it would seem. The folly and absurdity of this strikes me as obvious."

Dabney said the one argument influencing most Southern whites against integration is that it might lead to "mongrelization." Regardless of Northern declaration that this is unlikely, Dabney added "any visitor to most of the countries of South and Central America with his eyes open would be likely to reach the opposite conclusion."

On Desegregation

Post + Times Herald

Virginia Appeals In School Fight

Tues. 2-12-57 P. 1-B

Washington, D.C.

By Jean White

Staff Reporter

Virginia appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday to reverse lower court decisions ordering Arlington and Charlottesville to desegregate their public schools by specific deadlines.

In separate appeals petitions, State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. asked the High Court to review the recent decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On Dec. 31, the 3-judge Circuit Court upheld rulings by two Federal District Court judges, who had set down school desegregation dates for the two communities. Two of the deadlines have passed, with the orders stayed for appeals through the court hierarchy.

Arguments Listed

Almond's petitions to the Supreme Court raise essentially the same points the State mustered for its unsuccessful argument in the lower courts.

He argued that:

- A local school board, as an agency of the Commonwealth, can't be sued without the consent of the State.
- Since the Negro pupils in the cases have not applied for admission to another school or attempted to show they are "well situated" to attend another school, there is no proof they have been denied their rights because of race.
- Negroes seeking immediate admission to white schools have not exhausted their state administrative appeals.

On the third point, Almond did not use Virginia's new pupil assignment plan as a defense. The Arlington and Charlottesville cases entered the lower courts before the General Assembly enacted its anti-integration program. However, the placement law is part of the cases now before a Federal judge in Newport News and Norfolk.

If the Supreme Court refuses to review the orders, the lower court decisions will stand.

Both Deadlines Passed

Under a decision of Federal District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan, Arlington was to begin desegregating its elementary schools on Jan. 31 and its junior and senior high schools by next September. In Charlottesville, Judge John Paul ordered a start toward school desegregation in all grades as of last September. The appeals stayed these orders.

Observers see little chance that the Supreme Court, which handed down its momentous school segregation decision May 17, 1954, would reverse the lower courts or even grant the review.

But the foes of integration will be buying time and fighting a delaying action by exhausting all legal means to forestall school desegregation.

Attorneys for the Negro students in the Arlington and Charlottesville cases now have 30 days to file an answer in opposition to the State's request for a review by the Supreme Court. Once both sides are in, the nine justices then will consider both petitions and decide whether to deny the request or consent to review the cases.

EDITOR MISQUOTED IN SPEECH ON BIAS

Times 3-3-57

New York

Virginius Dabney's address on school integration at a session of the convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals in Washington last Tuesday was inaccurately reported in The New York Times last Wednesday.

Mr. Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch in Virginia, corrected the misquotations in a letter to this newspaper.

Wed. 3-3-57

"The second paragraph of your account contains most of the inaccuracies," his letter said. "I am said by you to have 'warned that these [nine] states would choose no schools rather than desegregate.' You listed 'these states' as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"I nowhere said, or thought of saying, that all nine of these states would shut down their schools, rather than integrate their schools. On the contrary, I said twice (on the first and last pages of my manuscript) that 'several' of those states' would do this.

"You quote me as reporting 'absolutely no integration' in these nine Southern states, whereas I said, as part of the same sentence, that there was none 'except for the much-disputed entry of about a dozen Negroes into the Clinton, Tenn., high school.'

"Where I am quoted as saying that the 'capital of the Negro race' was moved from Atlanta to New York, you make me say that 'this was the result of integration.' I said nothing of the kind.

"What I did say was that the white leaders of the South were 'unable to deliver' the gains which the Southern Negro leaders were seeking, that this caused the latter to 'turn to their racial compatriots in the North' and that the 'capital' was then 'moved.'"

Va. Pupil Placement Law Confusing But Not Amusing

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's new Pupil Placement Law is confusing, but not in any way amusing.

The law actually represents an attempt by the state to forestall integration of schools by miles and miles of red tape.

Sat. 1-12-57

BUT THE LAW is already being aired in court and its fate will be known when decisions are handed down in the Norfolk and Newport News integration suits.

P. 20

The Placement law was not a part of the considerations in the Arlington and Charlottesville cases. In these cases, a federal Appeals Court this week ruled that the actions brought by parents in those cities were "not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the (schools integration law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

THE PLACEMENT law gives the state at least a 3 and a half month "stall" period when it is opposed.

Norfolk Va.

Any person objecting to the law would have to wait at least that long in order to get his case before the courts.

* * *

BEHIND IT ALL is the state's new Pupil Placement Board, which-as of Jan. 1 — had the power to assign all public school students throughout the state.

Under the Placement law parents or guardians who wish to send thier children to a public school must apply to the Pupil Placement Boards on forms or applications which will be distributed to local school boards and division superintendents.

* * *

FOR THE PRESENT, students will go to the same school they are now attending. Only those pupils transferring from one community to another, or those who graduate from a primary to a secondary school, must apply to the placement board.

If the parents or guardians are dissatisfied with the placement board's action in assigning their child the appeal procedure works this way:

* * *

BOTH PARENTS, if living, or the parent or guardian, must file a written protest with the placement board within 15 days of the child's assignment.

The board then must hold, or cause to be held, a hearing within 30 days after receiving the complaint. Each case must be considered separately.

* * *

THE BOARD must give its decision within 30 days after the hearing, and cite the reasons for its conclusions. If the parents are still not satisfied they may obtain a review of the board's decision by filing a written application for a review by the Governor. This must be submitted within 15 days after the board's decision.

The Governor will then set a hearing for the case. Within 15 days after he has received the petition he must give a decision, either enrolling the child in the school originally designated or in another school, whichever he thinks proper.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR'S decision must be in writing, and he must list the findings upon which his conclusions were based.

The parent, if still dissatisfied, may then obtain a judicial review by filing in his locality's Circuit Court a written petition within 15 days after the Governor's decision.

* * *

THE LAW says that not only parents, but "any interested person," may appeal to the Governor or to the courts. "Any interested person" may also testify or give evidence at the hearing outlined in the act.

An interested person presumably would mean any parent or guardian who has children attending the particular school involved. Hearings, therefore, could last for days.

Del. Robert Whitehead, anti-organization Democratic leader from Nelson County, said Saturday he wasn't surprised by Hoffman's ruling. He said it answered predictions by 28 opponents of the legislation in the General Assembly that "it would be thrown out by the courts."

Placement Board Says Job Goes On

Post + Times Herald P.1

Tues. 1-15-57

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14 (AP) Virginia's pupil placement board today announced it will continue to function under provisions of legislation enacted last fall.

Washington D.C.

The 3-man board and its counsel issued a brief formal statement to the press shortly after conferring with Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman last Friday ruled the pupil placement act was unconstitutional on its face.

In its statement today, the Board said Hoffman's opinion had come to the group's attention and added:

"Unless and until lawfully prevented, the Board intends, in what it considers it to be in the public interest, to carry out its duties and responsibilities under the pupil placement act, in strict accordance with its terms."

Meanwhile, the Board continued to study the approach it must take in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by the General Assembly. Today's meeting was scheduled before Hoffman's ruling.

Hoffman's views were contained in a ruling that denied motions to dismiss desegregation suits brought by Negro plaintiffs against Newport News and Norfolk school officials. Hoffman did not rule on the merits of the cases, which will be argued next month.

Va. pupil placement laws void

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore Md.

NORFOLK, Va. — Virginia's new pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face," ruled U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, Friday, in the first Federal court test of the litigation.

Judge Hoffman, who had previously ruled unconstitutional a plan to lease state parks, rather than integrate them under the law, was forthright in his denunciation of state attempts to maintain segregation in spite of the U.S. Supreme Court's rulings outlawing it.

In this latest instance, he issued a 12,000-word decision reviewing Virginia's actions since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

* * *

THIS LEGISLATON, the judge said, in denying a state motion to dismiss desegregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News, is "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

The placement law provides that pupils should be assigned to schools by a three-member board. Such assignments could be appealed to the governor and to the state courts.

Although race is not mentioned in the law, the board must make assignments so as to keep "an efficient" system of schools. The word efficient is described elsewhere as meaning segregated schools.

* * *

THE LAW is part of an overall program, the key point of which is the withholding of state funds from integrated schools.

In holding the law unconstitutional, Judge Hoffman rebuked Governor Stanley for his consistent policy of advocating "no integration anywhere."

Said the judge:

"Manifestly, the governor of Virginia has suggested that there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be.

"The question remains: Has Virginia now enacted a constitutional act which is nondiscriminatory in nature and hence not in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

* * *

"...I **MUST** answer this question in the negative as it is my firm conviction that the pupil placement plan is unconstitutional on its face.

"The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat the Supreme Court decision."

He declared that the plan "is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court ...where it declared 'the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional' and 'all provisions of Federal, state and local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle.'"

* * *

THE DECISION by Judge Hoffman does not mean, he said, that colored pupils are automatically permitted to enter any school they choose.

Local school boards may pass upon individual applications, he said, and so long as the particular child is not barred from school solely because of race, "there is no inherent right of any child to attend any particular school in which children of another race are in attendance.

14d(1)

"But as long as the school boards maintain an announced policy refusing to consider the applications separately and take no steps toward removing the requirements of segregation in the schools, there appears nothing any court may do other than enjoin the violation of constitutional rights in the operation of schools by authorities and, in the event of continued violation, proceed by way of contempt."

* * *

JUDGE HOFFMAN'S ruling in this case held little surprise. After the state had argued its motion to dismiss the suits on Nov. 17, he declared: "If I had to rule on it today, I would throw it out the window."

The state cannot appeal Judge Hoffman's denial of the dismissed motion, but his decision indicates the outcome of the desegregation suits scheduled for trial Feb. 11.

Most state officials had no comment on Judge Hoffman's decision other than to admit it was no surprise. They pointed out however, that appeals procedures probably would keep Virginia schools segregated for at least another year.

THE DECISION has significance in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases. The U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld the lower court decision ordering desegregation in those two communities, but did not rule on the pupil placement plan.

State officials who are planning an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court had hoped to use the pupil placement law as a further defense in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases.

The Federal District judges in those cases need not follow Judge Hoffman's ruling, but observers feel they will be persuaded by it. If Judge Hoffman's ruling is sustained by an appeals court, the other District Judges would be bound by it.

Virginia's Placement Law Illegal, Court Rules

Post and Times Herald

Sat. 1-12-57

Washington

Judge Hoffman Denies State Plea For Dismissal of Integration Suits

P. 1

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Virginia's new pupil placement law was declared "unconstitutional on its face" yesterday in its first test in Federal courts.

United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman said in Norfolk the legislation is "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

In a 12,00-word decision which reviewed Virginia's actions since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, Hoffman denied a State motion to dismiss desegregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News.

What Law Provides

The placement law provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools by a State three-member board. Such assignments could be appealed to the Governor and to the State courts.

Race is not mentioned in the law, but the board must make assignments so as to keep an "efficient" system of schools. The word efficient is described elsewhere as meaning segregated schools. The law is part of an overall program, key point of which is the withholding of State school funds from integrated schools.

State and local authorities had argued that the pupil placement law, enacted by the General Assembly in September, afforded a course of appeal which Negroes should use before turning to Federal courts.

The Negroes had argued they were not compelled to try such appeals because they offered no actual relief.

The state cannot appeal Hoffman's denial of the dismissed motion, but his decision indicates the outcome of the desegregation suits scheduled for tril Feb. 11. The state will use the decision as a basis for appeal following the ultimate decision, if necessary, said Attorney Generl J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

Hoffman's decision held little surprise. After the state had argued its motion to dismiss the suits on Nov. 17, Hoffman had said: "If I had to rule on it today, I would throw it out the window."

Quotes Gov. Stanley

In throwing out the law yesterday, Hoffman reviewed the role of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley advocating "no integration anywhere." Said Hoffman:

"Manifestly, the Governor of Virginia has suggested that there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be.

"The question remains: Has Virginia now enacted a constitutional act which is non-discriminatory in nature and hence not in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

". . . I must answer this question in the negative as it is my firm conviction that the pupil placement plan is unconstitutional on its face."

Hoffman, former Republican leader and prominent Norfolk attorney, reviewed steps taken by a constitutional convention and the General Assembly aimed at keeping segregation, and said:

"The pattern is plain. The Legislature has adopted procedures to defeat the Supreme Court decision."

He said the pupil placement plan "is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . where it declared 'the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional' and 'all provisions of Federal State or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle'."

No Automatic Entry

Hoffman stressed his decision did not automatically permit the Negroes involved to enter any school they choose. Local school boards may passs upon individual applications, he said, and so long as the particular child is not barred from school solely because of race, "there is no inherent right of any child to attend any particular school in which children of another race are in attendance."

He added: "But as long as the school boards maintain an announced policy refusing to consider the applications separately and take no steps removing the requirements of segregation in the schools, there appears nothing any court may do other than to enjoin the violation of constitutional rights in the operation of schools by authorities and, in the event of continued violation, proceed by way of contempt."

The decision has significance in the Charlottesville and Arlington cases. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld lower court decisions ordering desegregation in those two communities, but did not rule on the pupil placement plan. State officials, who are planning an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, had hoped to use the pupil placement law as a further defense in the Arlington and Charlottesville cases.

The Federal District judges in those cases need not follow Hoffman's ruling, but observers feel they will be persuaded by it. If the Hofman ruling is sustained by the appeals court, the other District judges would be bound by it.

State Officials Silent

Most State officials had no comment on Hoffman's decision other than to say privately it was no surprise. But they pointed out appeals procedures probably would keep Virginia schools segregated for at least another year.

Opponents of State program, however, were more vocal, though also not surprised.

Del. John Webb of Fairfax said the decision justifies the stand of opponents during General Assembly debate that the program "was meaningless and would be held unconstitutional by the courts."

Alabama's Assignment Law And The Virginia Ruling

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The ruling of a Virginia federal judge, U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, that Virginia's pupil placement law is "unconstitutional on its face" casts a cloud over a similar law in Alabama — the pupil assignment law.

Alabama's law, the first major legislative effort to thwart forceful integration in state public schools, grants to local boards of education broad powers for assigning pupils to schools after consideration of a variety of factors, including intellectual capacity, of the child, social background, the possible psychological effects on him and other children, etc.

Although openly proposed as a way of defeating the Supreme Court's race-mixing order, the Alabama law makes no mention of race as a basis for assignment.

We have no legal understanding of the fine points of similarity between the Virginia and Alabama laws, but they seem basically the same. Judge Hoffman, considering the legislative intent behind the Virginia act said: "The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court decision.

Should the Hoffman ruling be upheld, Alabama's counterpart would seem mortally wounded. Still untested of course is the state's "freedom of choice" amendment and act, but if legislative intent is to be the basis for invalidation, this measure too would seem in doubt. The Alabama legislature which convenes in May would seem to have its work cut out, plugging the holes.

Pupil Assignment Plan Declared Unconstitutional

NORFOLK, Va. — United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman Friday declared unconstitutional the Virginia pupil assignment plan designed by the Virginia General Assembly to keep public schools in the state rigidly segregated.

The legislation, Judge Hoffman said, is "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

Judge Hoffman denied a state motion to dismiss desegregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News.

The placement plan provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools by a state three-member board. Such assignments could be appealed to the Governor and the state courts.

The board is required to make assignments so as to keep an "efficient" system of schools. The word efficient is described in the law as meaning segregated schools.

The law is part of an overall program aimed at keeping public schools in Virginia segregated. The key point of the plan is the withholding of state school funds from integrated schools.

GEN. ASSEMBLY

State and local authorities had argued that the pupil assignment law, enacted by the General Assembly in September, would keep colored people out of the Federal courts on questions of racial segregation in the public schools by requiring them first to exhaust their state administrative remedies in a squirrel-cage procedure.

Attorneys for the colored children and their parents in the two cases contended they were not compelled to try such appeals because they offered no relief.

In deciding the case, Judge Hoffman reviewed the role of Governor Thomas B. Stanley in advocating "no integration anywhere." Said Judge Hoffman:

"Manifestly the Governor of Virginia has suggested that there shall be no integration of races in the public schools of Virginia, irrespective of how slight it may be.

"The question remains: Has Virginia now enacted a constitutional act which is non-discriminatory in nature and hence not in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

". . . I must answer this question in the negative as it is my firm conviction that the pupil placement plan is unconstitutional on its face."

Judge Hoffman, former Republican leader and prominent Norfolk attorney, reviewed steps taken by a constitutional convention and the General Assembly aimed at keeping segregation and said:

"The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat the Supreme Court decision."

He said the pupil placement plan "is directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . where it declared the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional and 'all provisions of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle'."

Judge Hoffman said his decision did not automatically permit the colored children involved to enter any school they choose. Local school boards may pass upon individual applications, he said, and so long as a particular child is not barred from school solely because of color, "there is no inherent right of any particular child to attend any particular school in which children of another race are in attendance."

Attorneys for the two school boards had asked that the anti-segregation suits be dismissed on the ground that the program offered the colored plaintiffs administrative remedies they should seek before going to the Federal courts.

Judge Hoffman's opinion did not decide the cases which will be heard Feb. 11-13.

Judge Hoffman was born in Jersey City, N. J., 46 years ago. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he played football and attended law schools at the College of William and Mary and Washington and Lee University.

He was one of the first Virginia Republicans to back President Eisenhower. He was named a Federal judge in 1954 with the support of Republican and Democratic leaders.

The plaintiffs in the two cases are represented by Spottswood W. Robinson, III, and Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, and other counsel for the NAACP.

Judge Orders Segregation In Virginia Area Ended

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 7-28-57

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27 (AP) —U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan today ordered that segregation of public schools in Arlington County, Va., be abolished, beginning in September.

He also rejected a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that his original desegregation order be amended to specify that Arlington students need not use the state's new pupil placement law.

Effect of the ruling is to leave intact, with minor changes, the injunction he granted July 31, 1956, restraining the Arlington School Board from denying students admission because of race.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. earlier had asked Bryan to withhold enforcement of the Arlington decree until there is a Supreme Court ruling on the placement law.

Bryan ruled, however, the right to an injunction has already been established in the Arlington case.

"Consideration of administrative remedies (such as the placement law) will not again be reached unless and until petition is made to enforce the injunction," he said.

"Plainly, therefore, commencement of the restraint made in the decree should not be postponed to a determination of the validity of the administrative remedy."

If and when there are complaints of violations of his original injunction against the school board, Judge Bryan said "the court will then inquire if the complainant has first submitted, or has adequate means of submitting, his grievance for correction administratively."

At that time, he said, the court "will make such further order as is appropriate. In this way, specificity and precision will be given to each complaint, it will be individualized, and it will be appraised in its own peculiar environment, of course in the light, too, of the regulations and precedents then at hand."

In rejecting the NAACP request to say that students need not use the placement law, Judge Bryan said "the sufficiency of the act has not been previously an issue in this suit and is now advanced prematurely."

One minor change made by Judge Bryan in his original decree updated specified times for desegregation of Arlington County schools. Where he originally ordered an end to segregation in elementary schools by last February and secondary schools by this September, the revision now makes his edict effective in both levels this coming September.

Attorneys argued the case today after NAACP lawyers filed a written motion asking that Negro children be admitted to Arlington County white schools in the September term of school.

In 1956 Bryan ordered that Arlington's elementary schools be integrated as of last February and that the junior and senior high schools be integrated in September.

His ruling was upheld by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court declined to review the case, which had the effect of upholding the circuit and district courts.

McKeldin Asks Clearer School Responsibility

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 24 (AP)—Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland called today for a clear definition of the role to be played in public education by each unit of government—local, state and Federal.

Dec. 6-25-57

He sugested this breakdown:

Local governments should be responsible for primary and secondary schooling.

The state should concentrate on college and university education.

And the Federal Government should assist in financing and coordinating "the great research projects of national and international interest."

McKeldin gave his views in a prepared speech during a round-table discussion on education at the National Governors' Conference which began here today.

Delay Granted Charlottesville In School Case

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Sat. 7-27-57

Desegregaton to Await Ruling By High Court on Pupil Placement

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (Spl.)—Federal Judge John Paul agreed today to delay desegregation of Charlottesville schools until the United States Supreme Court rules on the validity of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

But at the same time, Judge Paul enjoined school authorities from requiring parents to file applications through the state's pupil placement machinery.

"No pupil white or colored," he directed, can be denied admission to Charlottesville schools because of failure to sign applications for the state Pupil Placement Board.

Judge Paul announced his decision after a closed conference in his chambers here with counsel for the city and state and with attorneys for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP wanted an order to desegregate schools this September.

Arlington Looks On

Sitting in as observers at today's hearing were attorneys representing both sides in a parallel action involving Arlington schools.

They will go before Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Fifth District Federal Court in Alexandria at 10 a.m. Saturday to argue a NAACP motion for an order directing full desegregation of Arlington schools this September. Here as observers were James H. Simmonds, counsel for the Arlington School Boards, and Edwin C. Brown, attorney for Negro children seeking admission to white schools.

If the United States Supreme Court holds the Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional, Judge Paul said he will require desegregation in Charlottesville schools with the start of the following school semester.

This means Virginia probably will not face a desegregation showdown before next February at the earliest. The High Court is now in recess and won't sit until October, a month after the start of school.

Nearly a year ago Judge Paul handed down a decree ordering Charlottesville schools desegregated by September, 1956.

The order was stayed during appeals through to the Supreme Court, which upheld Judge Paul.

Pupil Placement Act

During the appeal route, however, Virginia's General Assembly passed the Pupil Placement Act—a main prop in Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's program to preserve segregated schools. The act took away assignment powers from local school officials and made them powerless to comply with integregation orders.

The Pupil Placement Act was not at stake in the original Arlington and Charlottesville cases.

But it has twice been declared unconstitutional itself. An appeal is now before the Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court of Appeals has before it an Appeal in the case of a Fairfax County mother whose two sons were expelled from school in April because she refused to fill out the placement forms.

Theo T. DeFebio has challenged the constitutionality of the act and asked that her sons be reinstated.

Almond Says G.O.P. Pupil Segregation Plan Won't Work

Evening Star
P. A 20 Washington

Republicans to Act Today At Convention on School Issue

Sat. 7-6-57

By a Star Staff Correspondent

ROANOKE, Va., July 6.—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., today declared that segregated schools cannot be preserved with pupil assignment legislation which Republicans plan to advocate in the gubernatorial election this fall.

The attorney general, who is expected to emerge from the primary as the Democratic nominee for Governor, issued a statement in Richmond as the State G. O. P. convention here was ready to adopt a platform indorsing pupil assignment.

It was the first time Mr. Almond had commented publicly on pupil assignment, and his comments obviously were directed at Republican State Senator Ted Dalton, who was due to become his party's nominee for Governor later today. Senator Dalton repeatedly has advocated a pupil assignment plan similar to North Carolina's and calls it the best method to keep white schools white.

Sees People Misled

Mr. Almond said, "Anyone who professes to have a solution to the problem will be misleading the people of Virginia. I know of no position more inconsistent with reality than to assert that an assignment plan will preserve our system of separate schools."

He said it was "utterly misleading" to tell people that North Carolina's assignment plan has been tried out and tested in the courts. In litigation that went all the way to the Supreme Court, judges refused to hold the North Carolina plan unconstitutional on its face. But North Carolina laws may be subjected to further tests if individual students feel assignments are unjust or based on race.

When asked if he had a specific plan to preserve segregation, Mr. Almond said he would have something to say about that later.

Mr. Almond said his remarks applied to local or State administered pupil assignment—"neither one can preserve segregation."

Favors Pupil Assignment

The Resolutions Committee at the Republican convention was ready to recommend pupil assignment as part of the party platform which comes up for adoption today. By a vote of 6-4, the committee informally decided last night that the platform should call for an end to Gov. Stanley's "cut-off the funds, close the schools program" and the substitution of a local pupil assignment program "similar to the one approved by the people of Virginia as a part of the Gray Commission recommendation and similar to the one which has withstood the tests to date in the State of North Carolina."

The four dissenting committee members, who wanted a stiffer line of resistence against inter-

gration, indicated they would try to get support for their views before the full convention today.

William Moss of Fairfax County, representing the Tenth District, moved to incorporate the pupil assignment plank in the platform.

"I believe pupil assignment is advocated by a majority of the people of Virginia," said Edwin G. Shaeffer of the Fifth District. "This massive resistance plan of the Democrats is going to fail. You can condemn the Supreme Court all you want to, but it is the law."

See Bright Future

In a speech prepared for delivery today, Representative Broyhill, Republican of the Tenth District, forecast a bright future for the G.O.P. in the South. He said Southern States were beginning to recognize that the Republican Party "now stands for the principles which Virginia and her sister States south of the Mason and Dixon Line cherish and hold close to their hearts."

Senator Carlson, Republican of Kansas, told a $10-a-plate G.O.P. dinner last night that Virginia can elect four or five Republican congressmen "within a reasonably short length of time if we have the will to carry forward an aggressive campaign. It seems to me the greatest contribution which Republicans can make to the future success of the party in this State is the election of a Republican governor in 1957."

Conviction Of Negroes On School Issue Upset

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Jan. 1-22-57

Parents Balked At Sending Children to Inferior School

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21 (AP) — The State Supreme Court ruled today that a group of King William County Negro parents could not be punished for failure to send their children to an inferior segregated school.

The seven-man tribunal overturned a lower, Circuit Court decision which convicted the parents of violating the compulsory attendance law.

The high court said it has long been an established principle of law that the refusal to provide equal educational opportunities and advtanges to members of one race constitutes a violation of the United States Constitution.

The case developed in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School for Negroes was closed at West Point and the pupils were transferred to the Hamilton Holmes High School 18 miles away in King William County.

Parents of some of the pupils balked at the arrangement and refused to send their children to Holmes. They petitioned for admission to the West Point White School, but the move was rejected.

When the parents kept their children out of school, authorities brought suit in the Circuit Court and the parents were convicted of disregarding the compulsory attendance law.

In overturning the lower court, the Supreme Court said the requirement that the children be sent to a school of "materially poorer facilities and educational advantages on penalty of prosecution" was an unlawful application of the attendance law and a denial of the constitutional guarantee for equal protection of the law. The opinion added:

"It has long been settled law that the refusal of a state agency to afford members of one race solely because of their race educational facilities and advantages substantially equal to those afforded persons of any other race is a denial of the equal protection of the law, being violative of the 14th Amendment."

The court reaffirmed the constitutionality of the school attendance law, but added:

"Here, however, the section has been unconstitutionally applied. Application of a criminal statue so that it brings about or results in inequality of treatment to the two races is not justified."

Virginia Must Choose

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Jan. 1-27-57

The significance of Senator Ted Dalton's decision to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Virginia is that it will give voters of the Old Dominion a chance to save their public schools. It is generally taken for granted that Mr. Dalton's willingness to run is equivalent to his nomination at the GOP State convention now in session at Roanoke. His capture of 45 per cent of the popular vote when he ran four years ago makes him the strongest candidate his party could name, and his leadership toward moderation and common sense in connection with the school issue makes his nomination almost imperative.

Senator Dalton joined the issue in his statement announcing his availability. He decided affirmatively, he said, because he believes it his duty "to fight for the 800,000 school children of Virginia against the cut-off-the-funds school program of the Democratic leadership." The Byrd organization, which is expected to nominate Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, is committed to letting the public school system go down the drain in preference to any compromise on segregation. In these circumstances the campaign can scarcely be a typical contest between the Democratic and Republican Parties. Rather, it will be a fight to determine the future of education in Virginia.

Mr. Dalton has made plain that he is not an "integrationist." His preference is for separate schools for white and Negro children, but he is not willing to see the public schools destroyed in order to cling to the carcass of a dead policy. He recognizes that desegregation is now required by the law of the land and that Virginia must move toward giving effect to that law. Instead of fighting to the last ditch against the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions, he favors a locally administered pupil-assignment plan that would meet the Court's requirements.

As we understand Mr. Dalton's attitude toward the schools, it resembles Lincoln's toward the Union. He would save the schools segregated or he would save them integrated, but in any event he insists that they must be saved. This is a rational attitude which any citizen can understand, and if the Democratic Party in Virginia persists in taking the extremist view it is difficult to believe that the people will give it a mandate to liquidate public education.

Considering Mr. Dalton's courageous stand on the school issue, it is most unfortunate that he has signed the report of the Virginia Senate's Committee on Courts of Justice calling on other states to join the Old Dominion's bankrupt gesture for "interposition." The report contends that the states did not surrender their right to maintain segregated schools when they created the Federal Government and that "interposition" to defeat the Supreme Court's rulings in the school cases is therefore justified. This naive disregard of our constitutional history, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, gives a fairyland quality to the great debate that is going on in the South.

Mr. Dalton's identification with this report tends to cloud the very issue that he has been trying to clarify in regard to Virginia's public schools. His explanation cannot be said to have lifted the confusion caused by his vote. But he has rendered a great service to the people of Virginia in defining the gravity of the decision they must now make as to the future of their schools.

Court Upholds Negro Parents In School Case

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Jan. 21-57

RICHMOND, Jan. 21 (AP). — The State Supreme Court ruled today that a group of King William County Negro parents could not be punished for failure to send their children to an inferior segregated school.

The seven-man tribunal overturned a lower, circuit court decision which convicted the parents of violating the compulsory attendance law.

The high court said it has long been an established principle of law that the refusal to provide equal educational opportunities and advantages to members of one race constitutes a violation of the United States constitution.

The case developed in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School for Negroes was closed at West Point and the pupils were transferred to the Hamilton Holmes High School 18 miles away in King William County.

Balked at Arrangement

Parents of some of the pupils balked at the arrangement and refused to send their children to Holmes. They petitioned for admission to the West Point white school, but the move was rejected.

When the parents kept their children out of school, authorities brought suit in the circuit court and the parent were convicted of disregarding the compulsory attendance law.

In overturning the lower court, the Supreme Court said the requirement that the children be sent to a school of "materially poorer facilities and educational advantages on penalty of prosecution" was an unlawful application of the attendance law and a denial of the constitutional guarantee for equal protection of the law.

Law Called Settled

The opinion added:

"It has long been settled law that the refusal of a State agency to afford members of one race solely because of their race educational facilities and advantages substantially equal to those afforded persons of any other race is a denial of the equal protection of the law, being violative of the 14th amendment."

The court reaffirmed the constitutionality of the school attendance law, but added:

"Here, however, the section has been unconstitutionally applied. Application of a criminal statute so that it brings about or results in inequality of treatment to the two races is not justified."

The high court had the case under consideration for more than a year.

On February 5, 1953, the King William Circuit Court convicted James Dobbins of failing to send a child to school, fined him $50 and sentenced him to jail for 30 days.

Negroes Lose Virginia Ruling

Post-Herald Washington, D.C. Jan. 7-27-57

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP) — Federal Judge John Paul today delayed start of desegregation in Charlottesville's public schools pending a final ruling on Virginia's pupil placement law.

At the same time he restrained Charlottesville school officials from requiring any pupil to apply for placement as a requirement for attending school.

The court's action obviously pleased State Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this Fall.

The effect of today's action denying Robinson's motion asking that the Negro pupils be admitted to white schools this Fall is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester.

Byrd Renews Integration Fight

Star P. 1
Fri. 5-10-57
Washington, D.C.

Assails Court On School Issue

NORFOLK, Va., May 10 (AP).—Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, says he hopes "massive resistance throughout the South" will persuade the Supreme Court to "see the error of its ways" and to revise its decision outlawing school segregation.

"This would be in keeping with the freedoms of our great constitutional democracy," Virginia's senior senator told the annual banquet meeting of the Hampton Roads Maritime Association here last night.

Senator Byrd singled out for special criticism Federal Judge Walter Hoffman, who has ruled Virginia's new pupil placement law unconstitutional. He said Judge Hoffman's comments during the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation hearings were "an exhibition which does a disservice to the entire judicial system."

Senator Byrd said Virginia, one of the Southern States which has chosen a course of "massive resistance," reserves to itself the right to defy the Supreme Court, "so long as we do so without violence or attempt to overthrow the Government."

And he indicated it is of tremendous importance that Virginia hold the line against desegregation since the State has become "the first battleground in the fight against mixing the races in public schools."

Senator Byrd said "the first onslaught" of the Federal Government and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has fallen on Virginia "because they think our communities are divided."

He said he believes "integration cannot be enforced in a majority of Virginia communities. . . . I do not believe that it is favored in any of them."

In one of his most vigorous speeches yet on the segregation issue, Senator Byrd sharply attacked Judge Hoffman. He charged that the judge in statements from the bench at a preliminary hearing of the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation suits last November, displayed "arrogance and prejudice" and made "bombastic and political statements."

Senator Byrd cited specifically Judge Hoffman's statement from the bench that he (Hoffman) was inclined to "throw the whole case out of the window" and that "the integration problem will never be resolved in Virginia until we have a different political leadership."

The latter remark, Senator Byrd said, "evidently had reference to the coming campaign when the effort will be made to elect a Republican governor of Virginia."

Senator Byrd said Judge Hoffman "Must have known that he was dealing with a very explosive subject and that such a display of arrogance and prejudice from the bench could not fail to cause bitter resentment and inflame public opinion . . . to decide before hearing arguments and make bombastic and political statements from the bench is not the way to conduct judicial procedure."

Senator Byrd said he had been induced not to oppose Hoffman, a Republican, when Hoffman's name was presented to the Senate for confirmation as a Federal judge. But he said that if he had known "what I know now I would have fought his confirmation as long as I could stand on my feet."

Almond Seeks to Avoid 'Chaos' of Desegregation

Star, Thurs. 5-23-57
Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, May 23 (Special).—Virginia's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., declared yesterday that integration has created a "deplorable situation" in Washington schools and promised that his State would make every effort "to save our public school system from such a chaotic condition." P.21-A

Asked to elaborate on a speech he made here Tuesday night, the State's top legal officer said Virginia would not submit to the operation of a public school system "which in the final analysis would be no more than a mockery of the process of education and an appalling waste of public funds."

He was asked if his comments meant he would prefer to see Virginia close public schools rather than accept any degree of integration.

"I do not care to elaborate," he replied.

Mr. Almond, is backed by the Byrd organization for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. If elected, he would have authority to step in and close public schools where integration occurs. This is part of the legislative program Virginia adopted last fall to preserve segregated schools. The present Governor, Thomas B. Stanley has made it clear that he would close schools or classrooms where races are mixed.

Mr. Almond said he told the Richmond audience Tuesday night he had "incontrovertable evidence at hand" that integration has worked a deplorable situation in the schools in Washington.

District problems of discipline, racial feeling, in the disparity between the mental levels of the children and "in the monumental increase of offenses bordering on moral turpitude certainly are not conclusive to the promotion of the educational process," he declared.

In response to a question, Mr. Almond said the evidence on which he based his comments came both from the Davis committee report on District schools and from individuals in the District with whom he had talked personally.

Virginia Ban Put On Pupils Ignoring Law

Advertiser P. 1
Thurs. 5-23-57
Montgomery, Ala.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22 (AP)—The Virginia pupil placement boards has ruled that beginning with the next school term, no child will be admitted to any state public school until requirements of the pupil placement act have been met.

The act is Virginia's answer to the U.S. Supreme Court segregation decision.

For the present term, however, the board told local school authorities the 15 days allowed for the completion of placement applications could be extended "for a brief additional time in order to secure compliance with the law" where circumstances justified.

This seemed to indicate that 300 Richmond children whose parents have not returned placement applications probably would be allowed to complete the school term, which ends June 12.

FIND OUT WHY

In its meeting here yesterday, the board directed Richmond school authorities to find out why the 300 applications have not been returned. H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond Public schools, said he did not know at present how many of the cases involved willful refusal nor did he know whether this could be determined by the end of the year.

The board also said it had received a flat refusal from the parents of a Norfolk student to sign the application.

Norfolk school authorities said the parents of three Negro children have declined to sign the forms.

Placement DeFebio Case To Get Test In High Court

Star-Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
June 6-11-57
P. 7-8

RICHMOND, June 10 (Spl.) The State Supreme Court today agreed to review a test case in which a Fairfax County woman challenged the constitutionality of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

Mrs. DeFebio

The Justices indicated that they would not rule on the issue before their September term in Staunton.

Attorneys for Theo T. DeFebio said this would handicap her efforts to get her two sons back in school by the start of the September term. But the lawyers, C. Douglas Adams Jr., and Albert I. Kassabian asked for an extension of time to the end of August for completing their briefs. This request made it impossible for the court to act sooner on their petition.

Defendants to Answer

Assistant Attorney General Robert D. McIlwaine III told the justices that answers to Mrs. DeFebio's mandamus petition would be filed within 10 days on behalf of respondents. These include the Fairfax County School Board, the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Kassabian told reporters the Placement Board members were not named respondents to the petition because he considers the Board an unconstitutional entity.

Mrs. DeFebio's boys, Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were dropped from the Fairfax County Schools in April after she refused to sign Placement Board application forms for them.

Court Race

Today's action puts Virginia's highest court in something of a race with the Federal courts to pass on the constitutionality of the Placement Act.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit hears oral arguments in Asheville, N. C., Tuesday on an appeal from an earlier decision by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, of Norfolk, that the Placement Act is unconstitutional on its face.

The Circuit Court is expected to rule on this issue before the end of summer.

Ultimateley, the question is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from either the Virginia Supreme Court or from the Federal appellate court.

Delay Possible

If the Supreme Court of the United States takes its usual summer recess, it may not be able to pass on the matter until after schools open in September.

At least four Virginia localities are counting on the provisions of the Placement Act to protect them against possible contempt citations next fall. School officials in Arlington, Charlottesville, Newport News and Norfolk all face court orders to desegregate their schools by the start of the September term.

Counsel for the Negro parents involved in these suits have indicated that they will seek contempt action to enforce the orders unless the defendants comply.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL LAWS ARE CALLED 'DISADVANTAGE'

News + Leader
Richmond, Va.
Wed. 6-12-57

Federal Judge Says They Put Negro Child to 'Tremendous Disadvantage'

ASHEVILLE June 11 (AP) — Chief Judge John J. Parker said Virginia school laws put a Negro child at a "tremendous disadvantage" as he closed hearings today on two school integration cases.

Parker headed the three-judge U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals hearing of arguments concerning federal court integration orders in the schools of Norfolk and Newport News, Va. Sitting with the Charlotte jurist were Judges Simon E. Sobolof of Baltimore, Md., and Clement F. Haynsworth of Greenville, S. C.

Attorneys for the school boards and the Negroes seeking admission to white schools concentrated their arguments on two of the state's new school laws—the pupil placement act and the law which cuts off state funds to integrated schools.

At one point during the hearing, Judge Parker asked:

"If you say the (state-wide) assignment board can place pupils, then say that to place a Negro in a white school the school will get no funds, aren't you in effect telling the board not to place Negroes in white schools?"

"We don't think so, your honor," replied T. Justin Moore Sr., attorney for the Newport News School Board.

The court heard both cases together since attorneys for both sides agreed that the issues were identical:

1. Is the pupil placement act constitutional?

Court to Hear Va. Segregation Problems

2. Should a three-judge court hear the case?

3. Did U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk "abuse his discretion" last February in ordering the schools to drop racial bars this fall?

The appellate court will hand down its ruling on the cases later.

"The real question," said Judge Parker, "is whether this case is controlled by the Charlottesville (Va.) case of the Warlich case."

Dist. Judge John Paul ruled last summer, before the school laws were passed, that Negro plaintiffs had no administrative relief and ordered integration of Charlottesville schools.

The Warlich case concerned a group of Old Fort, N. C. Negro students who sought to enter a white school there rather than drive several miles to another town to attend classes. A federal court ruled that the students had not exhausted their administrative relief outlined in North Carolina's pupil assignment law.

Moore said the Virginia placement law was "complete in itself." He added, "the standards (for determining pupil assignment) are set out more clearly than in the North Carolina statute and far more clearly than in the South Carolina statute."

However, Spottswood W. Robinson III, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People lawyer, contended that the assignment act should be considered in its "conjunctive relation" with the fund cut-off provision. In that respect, he said, it "does not afford an adequate relief."

Robinson told the court:

"The Legislature has made it impossible for the placement board to ever assign a student to a non-segregated school. . . The statute has it (the board) in a strait jacket."

On this same point, Judge Parker remarked:

"If you assume that the pupil placement act is constitutional, can it be said to furnish an adequate remedy if other laws prevent adequate relief?"

However, Judge Parker told Robinson, "There isn't any doubt that the Supreme Court has held we ought not to hold state statutes unconstitutional until the state courts interpret the statutes."

He added, "If you seek injunctive relief then the state Legislature affords administrative relief, the federal court is not going to enjoin state officials until you have exhausted administrative relief."

W. R. C. Cocke, appearing for the Norfolk School Board, said:

"It seems to me that under several decisions of the Supreme Court, several in the 4th Circuit and one in the 5th Circuit, it was mandatory that Judge Hoffman remit interpretation of Chapter 70 (placement act) to a state court for determination of validity. . .

"Unfortunately, Judge Hoffman appeared preoccupied with other aspects of oral argument and paid no attention to that point."

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Va., attorney for the Negroes, outlined the actions of the Virginia Legislate, governor and special commission since the May, 1954, Supreme Court school integration decision.

"It doesn't take any imagination to see. . . (that all this) is to maintain segregated schools," Hill said.

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. concluded the arguments. He said the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has ordered hearings on a Fairfax County, Va., case concerning the school laws. "I see no escape from the proposition that the court would be called upon in that hearing to pass on the constitutionality of these school laws," he told the court.

"If a (Negro) child applies to Newport News for admission to a white school, the effect of the statutes would be to cut off state aid," Judge Parker said. "Wouldn't that affect the placement board?"

"Its impact operates on all children alike," Almond replied.

"I'm suggesting that this statute puts the child at a tremendous disadvantage," Judge Parker concluded.

ASHEVILLE, June 10 (AP) — Two Virginia cities, faced with the prospect of no public schools this fall, take their segregation problems to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals here tomorrow.

Norfolk and Newport News, neighboring cities in tidewater Virginia, appealed U. S. Distirct Court rulings of last February which knocked down racial barriers in their public schools.

The ruling by Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered previously white schools to admit Negro pupils but it also activated a new Virginia segregation law designed to counter just such a ruling.

The law cut off state funds for schools of the two cities and closed the schools as state agencies. However, it provided Gov. Thomas B. Stanley with the opportunity to intervene in the schools' closing without spelling out which directions his intervention may take.

This law and another, the Pupil Placement Act, figured prominently in briefs filed by attorneys for the three-judge court's consideration tomorrow.

The placement act established a three-man state board to rule on all transfers or advances of pupils from one school to another. By legal definition, the board considers such factors as health and welfare, aptitudes and "the sociology, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors."

Judge Hoffman reviewed these laws in his opinion and declared, "The pattern is plain. The Legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May, 1954.

Race Suit Hearing Ends With Only 5 on Stand

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 16 (AP). — The Boatwright Legislative Committee investigating racial litigation has wound up a one-day hearing here after questioning less than one-third the scheduled number of witnesses because "the information (it) was seeking had been obtained."

"There was no point in holding the rest of the witnesses all afternoon," said John B. Boatwrgiht jr., committee secretary and son of the chairman, when he was asked why the legislative group questioned only five of the 16 witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear yesterday.

State Senator Earl A. Fitzpatrick of Roanoke said certain witnesses were chosen to testify because "if you know that certain people have certain information in their possession that you want, they're going to be the witnesses you would call. The committee knows what it's trying to develop and it knows who can give that information."

Called "One-Sided"

This brought a reply from Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney representing Negro parents in the Charlottesville school desegregation case, that the committee is conducting a "one-sided hearing."

"The questions aren't fair in that the committee is getting people with no experience in this type of thing and asking leading questions," said Mr. Hill. "Nobody has an opportunity to examine the witnesses to see if they understand the purport of what they are saying."

All five witnesses were plaintiffs last year in the Charlottesville case. The committee, set up by the General Assembly last fall, was investigating whether the case was stirred up and financed by persons not directly involved.

Three of the witnesses who testified at yesterday's closed session said they did not know they were signing an authorization to bring a law suit against the city school board for school desegregation.

Reporters asked another witness, George R. Ferguson, president of the Charlottesville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, how attorneys representing Negro parents were paid.

Mr. Ferguson said no bill for the legal counsel had been received.

Law Faces Challenge

Mr. Hill said a Virginia law passed last year prohibits an organization from financially sponsoring any desegregation case. The law is being challenged in Federal Court, he said. If it should be upheld, he added, counsel would have to collect directly from the plaintiffs.

In testimony before the committee, Mr. Hill answered questions about his authorization to bring the case in the name of the plaintiffs. He said he furnished the committee photostats of some of the signed authorizations and promised to send others after returning to his Richmond office.

Thomson Committee To Release Names

FARMVILLE, Va., May 16 (AP). —The Thomson committee was to hear testimony here today from some 20 witnesses in the second day of closed hearings on racial activities.

Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, committee chairman, said a statement would be released at the conclusion of today's hearing. He said it would contain the names of the 40-odd persons subpoenaed.

22 Witnesses Heard

The committee took testimony from 22 Negro witnesses yesterday, some of whom were plaintiffs in the original Prince Edward County school segregation case. This was one of the five cases which led to the United States Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing public school segregation.

Mr. Thomson declined to identify any of yesterday's witnesses, nor would he say along what lines they had been quizzed. Two of the witnesses said they had been asked about their connection with the NAACP.

The two, Willie Redd and Fred Reid, said the committee also questioned them about circumstances surrounding the original Prince Edward suit.

The Thomson committee was one of two legislative investigating groups set up by the special General Assembly session last fall to probe racial activities and organizations. The other is the Boatwright committee.

Virginia Board Plans to Continue Assigning Pupils

RICHMOND, Jan. 15 (Special). —Virginia's Pupil Placement Board yesterday declared its determination to stay in business "unless and until" lawfully prevented.

That was the three-man board's answer to Friday's ruling by Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman declaring Virginia's pupil placement law "unconstitutional on its face."

The three-man board met with its attorney, A. B. Scott of Richmond, conferred briefly with Gov. Stanley and then issued this statement:

"Last Friday's opinion of United States District Judge Hoffman in the Newport News and Norfolk cases has come to the attention of the Pupil Placement Board.

"Unless and until lawfully prevented, the board intends, in what it considers to be in the public interest, to carry out its duties and responsibilities under the Pupil Placement Act in strict accordance with its terms."

Asked whether the three men had agreed on a chairman for the newly appointed board, Andrew A. Farley, Dannville newspaper executive, said they did not plan to name one.

"If you're going to hop on one of us, you've got to hop on all of us," Mr. Farley said.

The act of creating the placement board as another link in the chain designed to preserve Virginia's segregated schools was passed at the extra session of the General Assembly last fall.

Under the law, the board is empowered to assign all incoming public school pupils to specific schools for a number of reasons exclusive of race.

Other members of the board are Hugh V. White, Nasemond County school superintendent, and Beverley H. Randolph, jr., Richmond attorney. They were appointed by Gov. Stanley.

School Tests Reveal "Cause And Effect"

Journal & Guide p. 8

Norfolk, Va.

THERE IS not much that can be done about "water that has gone over the dam," but in the light of some of the school tests that are being made now, it may be well to try to focus the minds of school administrators, law-makers and others upon the realities. These are being ignored to a large extent by the testers, the administrators, and the analysts who are emphasizing the results of the tests.

Oct 5-20-57

A *Virginian-Pilot* staff analyst doing a series of articles on the 1954-55 survey of Norfolk schools, pointed out that the scores for white sixth and eighth graders were higher than those for colored pupils tested in the same grades.

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The writer then quoted DR. HERMAN M. WILLIAMS, assistant superintendent, in charge of curriculum and instruction in Norfolk Public Schools, as attributing "the IQ differences between the white and Negro pupils to the generally poorer cultural and environmental conditions that prevail in Negro homes."

The factor mentioned by DR. WILLIAMS does play a large part in the results shown. It is economic, basically. And for future citizenship training, it might be of interest to say here that the mothers and fathers in these poorer homes were educated in schools that were inferior to those in which the parents of the white boys and girls were educated. They could not afford the cultural devices, nor absorb the degree of culture that is derived from superior advantages. That, of course is water over the dam.

Economic Problem

THE "cultural lag" that is so much discussed now had its beginning over 50 years ago when a dual system of public schools was set up in Virginia and in other Southern States. One system was for white youths and the other for Negro youths. The white schools were invariably better schools in every way as to facilities, curriculum and teaching apparatus, as will be shown by the record. All one has to do is to scan through the reports of school superintendents, legislative appropriations, and other documents, especially those showing the difference in the per capita expenditure for white children and for colored children. Not only were the differences found in classroom time and physical facilities, but they were present in curriculum in iindividual schools.

While conditions have greatly improved in Norfolk during the past ten years so that in elementary schools practical equality in facilities exist to a large degree, the lower IQ and often lower achievement scores reflected in the colored schools arise from a set of circumstances:

1. The low income range of the colored family due to custom and to discrimination in employment and wages, and a lack of training unobtainable for better skills.

2. Necessity for both parents to work in order to provide food, clothing and shelter for the family, leaving unsupervised their children in their most impressionable years.

3. The (until recent years) poorer facilities for Negro schools and the city-wide lack of sufficient classroom space, which required the first and second and sometimes the third and fourth grade children to attend classes part-time. Usually from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon, when another class would take over the room. To some extent this was true in the white schools, but we believe the record will show that it was largely a Negro school problem.

4. If heredity means anything, and many people emphasized lately that it does in this educational problem, the children of this generation are handicapped by the disadvantages which their parents and grandparents had to undergo as to their schooling, work opportunities and ability to learn and to earn. A higher cultural level could not have been erected upon a low economic level imposed by law and custom.

"Education For Negroes"

ONE tragic aspect of the present integration agitation, for and against, is the charge that is leveled against the Negro children that they are a grade or a grade and a half behind the white children in IQ and achievement ratings. What is being used to retain total segregation are the unmistakable effects of enforced segregation severely designed to produce these effects, as a long-range plan to prevent equalization of opportunity, and maintained for a half century.

This is true largely because it was decided as a South-wide policy over 50 years ago, to shape a special pattern of *education for Negroes*.

Results Of Limited Training

THE SCHOOLS are now turning out exactly the Negro product in general that the dual system was planned 50 years ago to turn out, indefinitely.

No one in the educational system who wishes to be honest about the matter will deny that the predominant policy has been *"to educate Negroes for the places they will be restricted to in life,"* according to a plan. The feeling prevailed that Negroes were not going to be able to engage in certain occupations; to work at certain trades, enter certain professions or businesses, or to figure in such technology as mechanical, civil, chemical or other branches of engineering, under existing and continuing law and custom.

An example of that policy came to the front when Norfolk's Booker Washington High School was completed in the middle 1920s.

The local school board had decided to enlarge the scope of the "industrial" training afforded Negro youths in the communtiy.

Accordingly, rooms for teaching electrical work trades, plumbing, carpentry, bricklaying, sheet metal working and auto-mechanics were provided for in the building.

However, certain trade unions which did not then, and do not now, admit Negroes to membership, objected, and the teaching of electrical trades, plumbing and journeyman carpentry, sheet metal working, was never started.

Teaching of bricklaying and woodworking with tools along with elementary auto-mechanics remained.

The teaching of bricklaying trades was abandoned a few years ago. So, not only the Norfolk school board, but school boards all over the state, decided that the broadening of the Negro youth's industrial opportunities was impossible, because in their opinion, they would be training youths for jobs which they would not be able to get on account of law and custom.

Consequently, they fell back upon the total plan of *education for Negroes*. This has resulted mainly in high school courses that prepared a boy or girl to enter a liberal arts college (if he or she was lucky). A student's chances of getting a high school preparation for college sciences were poor because the high schools had no adequate science laboratory equipment. This handicap to Negroes taking advantages of engineering opportunities exists to this day.

* * *

About these surveys and what they show, one thing should be remembered, and that was stated recently by DR. A. G. MACKLIN, of Virginia State College, in the following words: "There are no statistics on individual brains and capacities, and the intelligence tests usually discussed do not test native capacity. Rather they test what has been learned, and no one should be expected to have learned a great deal when they have been deprived of the opportunity to learn what is being demanded on a test."

Virginia Loses School Plea

Supreme Court Won't Review Ban on Segregation

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—The Supreme Court today dealt a blow to Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to racial integration in its public schools.

With a minimum of words, the court rejected, 8-0, Virginia's appeals from orders of lower Federal courts enjoining enforcement of racial segregation in Charlottesville and Arlington County.

Treating the appeals as routinely is possible, the court grouped them with twenty-three others in its list of orders and merely said as to all of them: "The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied."

Charlottesville, in the central part of the state, is the seat of the University of Virginia. Arlington County, just across the Potomac from Washington, is populated heavily by government workers and services personnel.

The court emphasized again its policy of giving lower courts wide discretion in bringing about desegregation "with all deliberate speed," as ordered in May, 1955.

It did so by refusing to review orders of lower courts denying immediate admission of Negro children in Old Fort, N. C., to a white school.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, carried the Charlottesville and Arlington appeals to the Supreme Court.

In both cases, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond affirmed orders of district judges directing the ending of segregation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered Arlington elementary schools desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and high school by next September. Judge John Paul ordered Charlottesville schools desegregated as of last September. Both these orders have been held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of appeals procedures.

Virginia now has twenty-five days in which to petition the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal today to review the two cases. Ultimately, the cases will have to go back to the district judges for them to set new deadlines.

Mr. Almond questioned, among other things, the power of a Federal district court to enjoin a local school board, an agency of Virginia, without the state's consent to be sued. He also contended the Negro pupils had not exhausted state administrative remedies before going to Federal courts, and said Judges Bryan and Paul abused their discretion.

Virginia's political leaders, headed by Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd, have laid down a policy which they call "massive resistance."

In the Old Fort, N. C., case, counsel for Negro pupils appealed to the Supreme Court after the Court of Appeals said parents of the children had not used all administrative remedies provided by the North Carolina pupil enrollment act.

the decree expressly stated that local rules as to assignment to classes, so long as such rules are not based on race or color, are to be observed.

Virginia Told: Wipe Out Jim-Crow Schools!

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The state of Virginia must take steps to wipe segregation from its public schools, according to the ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

By refusing to review cases filed by the school boards of Charlottesville and Arlington County, Va., the high court left in effect desegregation orders issued by the Virginia Court of Appeals last December.

The district court had ordered Charlottesville's Board of Education to make a reasonable start toward complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision by September, 1956.

In the Arlington County case

Group Says Problem Is State Duty

Delegates Vote Against Federal Aid For Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The Daughters of the American Revolution, true to form, expressed opposition to civil rights legislation for Negroes in a resolution adopted last week here at their five-day meeting. It was the 65th annual Continental Congress of the organization.

Following the line of Dixiecrats who are spearheading the fight in Congress against President Eisenhower's civil rights program, the DAR said it was up to the states to preserve civil liberties. While the DAR was explaining its stand against federal action on civil rights, the states in the South were in the midst of a fight to curtail civil liberties in the states for Negroes.

• • •

AMONG other resolutions approved by the DAR delegates with only a few votes against them were:

1. Opposing federal aid for school legislation because the DAR felt no state had shown a need for the aid.

• • •

2. OPPOSING changes in the nation's basic immigration law. The resolution said amendments such as those advocated by President Eisenhower would "open the floodgates, undermine the national origins quota system, and remove the principal security safeguards of that act."

3. Opposing the preaching of "communism in churches." The Daughters identified this as "the increasing propaganda in the churches for the United Nations, World Government, the destruction of our immigration laws, the release of Communists from jail, opposition to military training."

• • •

4. FAVORING new laws requiring teachers, professors and school administrators to take loyalty oaths.

5. Opposing the use of American fighting forces in any United Nations emergency force.

• • •

6. FAVOR cutting the budget more and reducing taxes.

7. Favor returning to the states more of the powers taken from them by the Federal government.

8. Urging that the United States withdraw from the United Nations if Red China is made a member, and another opposing the registration of firearms. The 40 votes against these resolutions were the highest number of "No" votes.

Smoot Clarifies Integration Stand

Albert A. Smoot, who seeks the Democratic nomination for Alexandria's General Assembly seat, last night reiterated charges that incumbent James M. Thomson has distorted his (Smoot's) position on the school issue.

Smoot told a meeting of precinct chairmen that Thomson supporters "say I believe one thing; the next day they say I am for something entirely different—and then they accuse me of not letting the voters know where I stand."

"To set the record straight," Smoot again explained that he is for a moderate pupil placement plan, locally administered, to meet the Supreme Court decision banning school segregation. "I am absolutely opposed to the program passed by the last session of the General Assembly and sponsored and defended by my opponent," he declared.

Pupil Placement Board Keeps Ban on De Febios

By MARY DOU WERNER
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, May 1.—The Virginia Pupil Placement Board yesterday refused to readmit the DeFebio brothers to Fairfax County schools without placement applications, but agreed to let Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio sign applications for her sons "under protest" if she chooses to do so.

In a statement issued at the end of an executive session with attorneys for Mrs. DeFebio, the board said that it would act on applications signed "under protest" without prejudice to either the Fairfax County mother or her children.

The statement also said that by signing the application under such conditions she would not be waiving "any legal or Constitution right to which she or her children are entitled."

Nicky DeFebio, 9, and his 14-year-old brother Teddy were dropped from Fairfax County schools because their mother refused to sign Virginia's new placement applications. She said she objected to the applications because she considered them part of a scheme to thwart the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

They were put out of school under a regulation issued by the placement board March 15, specifying that parents of all children entering Virginia schools must fill out the application within 15 days of receiving them or be dismissed.

Attorneys Douglas Adams, jr., and Albert J. Kassabian said after yesterday's session with the placement board that they would discuss the board's action with Mrs. DeFebio today, but could not predict whether or not she would be willing to sign the application under the specified terms.

The attorneys said they tried to persuade the board to let the brothers return to school until there is final adjudication of the Norfolk and Newport News desegregation cases, in which the placement act has been ruled unconstitutional. An appeal is pending in those cases before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the ruling is not binding on State courts until it has reached the Supreme Court.

Board members said the DeFebio case was the only one which had come to their attention so far where a parent had refused to sign the placement applications within the specified time.

A group of Negro parents in Richmond has announced plans to make another test of the placement law.

Virginia's Segregation Laws Get Vital Legal Test Tuesday

News & Courier

By CHARLES WEST

ASHEVILLE, N.C., June 8 (AP)—Virginia's new hold-the-line segregation laws get vital legal tests here next Tuesday as Norfolk and Newport News appeal federal court school integration orders.

The cases will be heard by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court's decision could mean closing of public schools in the two Virginia cities. Three points are at issue:

(1) The constitutionality of the Virginia school segregation laws, especially the Pupil Placement Act.

(2) Whether U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk abused his discretion in ordering the schools to drop color barriers this fall.

(3) Whether the three-judge appeals court should review the decisions—a technical issue.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) brought the suits in April and May, 1956, to admit Negroes to white schools of the two cities.

Judge Hoffman last February ordered the schools to begin desegregation this fall.

A month before his desegregation orders, Judge Hoffman called the Pupil Placement Act "unconstitutional on its face" and denied motions to dismiss the suits.

However, his ruling did not touch other phases of the state's new segregation laws — withholding of state funds from integrated schools, automatic closing of schools in which integration takes place until the governor intervenes, and state operation of schools on an "efficient" (defined by law as segregated) basis.

The placement act keeps pupils in their present schools and establishes three-man local boards to handle transfers or advancements of pupils.

The act directs the boards to consider health, welfare, aptitudes, availability of facilities and "the sociology, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of socio-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

Attorneys for the school boards, in briefs filed with the appeals court last month, declared:

"Courts cannot force 99 per cent of the white people to do what they are convinced is wrong; there are not marshals enough nor jails enough to accomplish that result.

"All that will emerge is a generation of damaged children of both races who have received inferior schooling and become imbued with bitterness."

On the question of legality of the placement act, the school attorneys argued:

"The district court in this case arbitrarily set aside a Virginia statute just two weeks after its effective date, before any substantial action was taken pursuant to it and in the absence of any knowledge of the method of its operation in practice."

The school attorneys claimed that Judge Hoffman abused his discretion by ordering integration with "intemperate speed," thereby going beyond the appeals court's implementing order of the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision of May, 1954.

Attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs countered that the state has set up a series of delays to integration "and if, and as long as, any court will listen to this siren song, the chant will continue until doomsday.

"In the meantime, with the passing of each school session, the rights of thousands of Negro school children are lost forever."

CIRCUIT COURT also will hear the Greensboro (NC), municipal golf course integration case. See Page 7-A.

With those words Chief Judge John J. Parker closed hearings Tuesday on school integration suits involving officials of the Norfolk and Newport News, Va., School Boards and the state's pupil-placement act.

* * *

JUDGE PARKER'S statement came at the very end of the hearings after Virginia's attorney general, J. Lindsay Almond, had concluded defense arguments by asking the court to delay judgement in the case.

Mr. Almond, in his bid for delay, pointed out to the court that the Supreme Court of Appeals has ordered hearings on a Fairfax County case involving the school laws.

"I see no escape from the proposition that the (Virginia Supreme) court would be called upon in that (Fairfax County) hearing to pass on the constitutionality of these school laws," the Virginia attorney general told the court.

* * *

IT WAS then that Judge Parker asked Mr Almond: "If a (colored) child applies to Newport News for admission to a white school, the effect of the statutes would be to cut off state aid. Wouldn't that affect the placement board?"

"Its impact operates on all children alike," Mr. Almond replied.

"I'm suggesting that this statute puts the (colored) child at a tremendous disadvantage," Judge Parker said as he closed the hearing.

Judge Parker headed the three - judge Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals hearing arguments concerning Federal court integration orders in the schools of Norfolk and Newport News.

Sitting on the court with the Charlotte jurist were Judges Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore and Clement F. Haynsworth of Greenville, S.C.

AT ONE point during the hearing, Judge Parker asked lawyers for the state:

"If you say the (statewide) assignment board can place pupils, then say that to place a colored child in a white school the school will get no funds, aren't you in effect telling the board not to place colored pupils in white schools?"

"We don't think so, your honor," was the reply of T. Justin Moore Sr., attorney for the Newport News School Board.

Attorneys for both sides centered their arguments around two of the state's new school laws—the pupil placement act and the statute which cuts off state funds to any school that becomes integrated.

* * *

THE COURT heard both the Norfolk and Newport News cases together after attorneys for both sides agreed to stipulations that the issues in both cases were identical. They were:

1. Is the pupil placement act unconstitutional?

2. Should a three - judge court hear the case?

3. Did U.S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman "abuse his discretion" last February in ordering the schools

* * *

THE APPELLATE court is expected to hand down its decision within the next few weeks. And, according to Judge Parker, "The real question is whether this case is controlled by the Charlottesville, Va.,) case or the Warlich case."

District Court Judge John Paul ruled last summer, before the school laws had been passed, that the colored plaintiffs in the case had no administrative relief and ordered integration of the Charlottesville schools.

In the Warlich case, a Federal District Court ruled that a group of Old Fort pupils who sought to enter a white school there rather than commute miles to another school had not exhausted their administrative remedies.

The court ruled that they would be required to comply with provisions outlined in North Carolina's pupil assignment law, which differs radically from that of Virginia.

* * *

VIRGINIA'S assignment law was described as being "complete in itself," that "the standards for determining assignment are set out more clearly than in the North Carolina statute and far more clearly than in the South Carolina statute."

Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, NAACP lawyer, countered that the Virginia assignment act should be considered in its "conjunctive relation" with the fund cutoff provision.

"In that respect," Mr. Robinson said, the Virginia pupil assignment law "does not afford adequate relief."

Mr. Robinson told the court: "The Legislature (Virginia) has made it impossible for the placement board to ever assign a student to a nonsegregated school. . . . The statute has it (the placement board) in a strait jacket.

* * *

JUDGE PARKER then turned to defense attorneys and asked:

"If you assume that the pupil placement act is constitutional, can it be said to furnish adequate remedy if other laws prevent adequate relief?"

After outlining the actions of the Virginia Legislature, the governor, the attorney general and special commissions since the May, 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond asserted:

"It doesn't take any imagination to see, (that all this is designed to maintain segregated schools in Virginia.

Judge Parker Raps Va.'s School Laws

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. April 22, 57

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — "I'm suggesting that this (pupil placement) statute puts the (colored) child at a tremendous disadvantage."

Judge Delays School Mixing In Virginia

Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 7-27-57

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP)—A federal judge today ruled out desegregation in Charlottesville public schools for the semester starting in September until the Supreme Court decides the constitutionality of Virginia's Pupil Placement Act.

At the same time Judge John Paul said "no pupil white or colored" could be denied admission to schools in Charlottesville because of failure to sign the pupil placement applications.

Paul announced his decision after a conference with counsel for the city and state and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP attorneys sought to have Judge Paul order desegregation in the city schools with the start of the September term.

The Pupil Placement Act — a main prop in Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's legislative barrier against any mixing of the races in public schools—has been declared unconstitutional by a trial judge in Newport News and Norfolk school desegregation cases. This decision was upheld by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and it is from this opinion that the state is carrying the matter to the U.S. high court.

Judge Paul said his desegregation order—originally made to become effective last September and then stayed during the course of losing appeals—would become effective with the first semester after the Supreme Court rules.

Virginia Affairs

Post + Times Herald

Two Integration Cases at End of Line

Sun. 6-23-57

By Benjamin Muse

A SHOWDOWN IN VIRGINIA on compliance with the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools has been predicted repeatedly during the past two years, but nothing has happened except appeals, postponements and seemingly interminable litigation.

Muse

In Prince Edward County, where the crisis was first expected, the federal district court has declined to order desegregation for the present, and in that extremely difficult situation no other action has been taken. The Newport News and Norfolk cases, in which desegregation was ordered, were heard on appeal recently by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Asheville, N. C. The decision in those two cases is not expected in time to be effective at the opening of school in September.

BUT TWO CASES appear to have gone all the way of litigation and delay. The school boards of Arlington County and Charlottesville next September may be faced with the hard question of obedience to Federal court orders at the risk of reprisals by the state, or disobedience at the risk of contempt citations.

Gov. Stanley has urged these school boards to "use every means of persuasion that they can muster" to prevent Negroes from seeking admission to existing white schools.

However, if persuasion fails to hold the no-integration line, he has declared his intention of invoking the state laws enacted last September to check integration, including the withholding of State funds, operation of the schools by the State and, ultimately, if necessary, the closing of public schools with provision for tuition grants for private schooling.

Charlottesville, where the population is 18.2 per cent Negro, is thoroughly aroused over the prospect. The people of Charlottesville are now probably more acutely conscious of the segregation problem than any similar group in Virginia.

THEY HAVE BEEN EXHORTED on both sides of the question. The city has been visited by John Kaspar and Asa Carter, also by Superintendent Omer Carmichael of the Louisville, Ky., schools and other advocates of compliance with the court's ruling. It has been the most conspicuous center of activity by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and it has been saturated with propaganda by the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

The Council, the Defenders organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People each has its largest membership in proportion to population in Charlottesville. Even the Seaboard White Citizens Council has a foothold there.

"We've made the same plans we've always made to prepare for the coming year," says Ferndall R. Ellis, superintendent of Charlottesville schools. But Ellis and his associates have given a lot of quiet thought to the problem during the past year, and they know the possibility of being forced to comply with the court's mandate is not to be ruled out.

PLANNING FOR public school integration is something like a crime in Virginia nowadays, but the Charlottesville school authorities, like those in other sections, have plans, even if not on paper, to effect compliance, when it becomes necessary, with a minimum of disturbance of the status quo.

Charlottesville stands to lose $296,589 in State funds if integration is undertaken. Replacement of this sum locally would require a 70-cent increase in the tax rate. If the matter comes to that, it is being suggested, the city will attempt still to collect the money on the ground that the act is unconstitutional.

The oft-predicted taxpayers' strike might also materialize.

At any rate, there will be an uproar which might well have a bearing on the coming gubernatorial campaign, in which the cut-off-the-funds act and other phases of "massive resistance" are likely to be under attack.

"The balance of sentiment here will tip toward acceptance of a limited degree of integration, if that becomes the alternative to abandonment of education as a public function," recently said Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia.

Meanwhile, however, the Defenders already are planning a rally, scheduled tentatively for Aug. 26, to make any degree of integration as difficult as possible.

Court Stalls School Plan In Virginia

Advertiser P. 1

Sun. 7-14-57

Montgomery, Ala.

Verdict Throws Out Placement Program; State Readies Appeal

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP)—Virginia lost another major court battle today in its "massive resistance" approach to the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated public schools.

The state's 1956 Pupil Placement Act—designed to maintain racially separate schools—was thrown out by the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down here.

The law set up a three-man board appointed by the governor and gave it all powers of pupil assignment formerly held by local school boards. It reassigned all pupils to schools they were not attending and gave the state power to make future assignments—occasioned by promotion, transfer—for a variety of reasons other than race.

NO ADEQUATE REMEDY

But the appellate court, in upholding Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk and Newport News cases, said:

"This statute furnishes no adequate remedy to plaintiffs (Negro parents and school children) because of the fixed and definite policy of the school authorities" to maintain segregation.

The court pointed to the existing Appropriation Act which provides that all state funds shall be cut off from elementary or high schools of a local school division in which one elementary or high school in that division admits a Negro child.

REMEDIES EXHAUSTED

Because the Placement Act provided for a system of appeals from the state board to the governor and the state courts, lawyers for the state and the defendant school boards had argued the cases should be dismissed or proceedings stayed until such administrative remedies had been exhausted.

Appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court definitely will be made, attorneys for the defense said today. Meanwhile, they already have asked the circuit court to stay its mandate to the lower court until an appeal is perfected.

Meanwhile, Judge Hoffman will start his order for Norfolk and Newport News schools to be integrated by this September pending a decision by the Supreme Court was a question that couldn't be answered immediately.

Advertiser P. 2

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he could give no "off the cuff" opinion on how the ruling might relate to a school placement law passed by the State Legislature in 1955. Pointing out that the ruling came from a different circuit court, he added, however that "We will have a copy of the ruling within a week or two, and will certainly study it closely to determine how any part might affect any section of our own law."

STAND UP IN COURT

But both Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham and Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, co-sponsors of the Alabama School Placement Act in the Senate in 1955, expressed the belief it will stand up in court.

Said Boutwell, who is chairman of a joint coordinating committee working on segregation problems, declared:

"I prefer not to comment on the decision of the U.S. Fourth Court of Appeals wherein they ruled the Virginia School Placement Act invalid, until I have studied the full text of the opinion.

"Chief Justice John J. Parker is one of the truly great judges in the United States, much more capable than any of the members of the U.S. Supreme Court as it is now constituted.

SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT

"The Alabama Placement Act was drafted by able members of the Alabama Bar Assn. It is substantially different from the Virginia Act.

"Amendments to the Alabama act are now in the hands of 14 members of the joint legislative coordinating committee of the legislature.

"The Alabama Placement Act as now written is entirely consistent with the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court rendered in May of 1954. The amendment now being considered, I believe, will make the bill more workable. I do not see how any court would be justified in declaring the Alabama School Placement Act invalid."

Engelhardt pointed out that a major difference is the provision for a special placement board in the Virginia act, while the Alabama measure gives full placement authority and the right to hear appeals to school boards involved.

He added that he considers the Alabama act, which North Carolina copied and passed into law, "much stronger" than the Virginia measure.

Fluvanna County Negro School Set

Times-Dispatch P. 20

Sun. 7-21-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 26 (Special).—Construction of a consolidated Negro elementary school for Fluvanna County apparently will begin early next month in spite of the uncertain status of funds, according to the English Construction Co. of Altavista.

The company has been awarded a contract to build the school for $519,150 and the firm indicates it will start construction in August as originally planned.

Fluvanna County School Supt. J. P. Snead said he did not know of the company's plans to proceed with construction and that he did not know how the School Board will handle payments.

The funds apparently are tied up at least until September 4 when the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals will convene. The Board of Supervisors in Fluvanna has ordered the county treasurer to refuse to pay warrants drawn against the fund by the School Board.

The School Board is seeking a writ of mandamus from the court to compel the treasurer to honor warrants against $750,000 in school construction funds.

Both boards have claimed control of the funds.

Integration For Schools Is Delayed

Times-Union Sat. 7-27-57

Jacksonville, Fla.

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26 (AP)—Federal Judge John Paul today delayed start of desegregation in Charlottesville's public schools pending a final ruling on Virginia's pupil placement law.

At the same time, he restrained Charlottesville school officials from requiring any pupil to apply for placement as a requirement for attending school.

P. 5

The court's action obviously pleased State Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., his special assistant, Henry Wickham, and former Gov. John S. Battle, counsel for the defendant school officials. Plainly disappointed were Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill, who had argued vainly to have the Negro children admitted to white schools this fall.

At Richmond, Gov. Stanley told newsmen he was "very pleased the court is staying his order until the validity of the pupil placement act is decided."

The effect of today's action denying Robinson's motion asking that the Negro pupils be admitted to white schools this fall is that Charlottesville's schools will remain segregated at least until the January, 1958, semester.

NAACP Lawyer Says Thomson Unit Biased

Post + Herald Sat. 5-18-57
Washington, D.C.

FARMVILLE, Va., May 17 (AP) An attorney has charged the Thomson Committee with failing fairly to develop all the circumstances surrounding the 1951 Prince Edward County segregation case. P. 19-A

S. W. Tucker of Emporia said after the committee ended a 2-day hearing here yesterday that it "had already conceived its opinions and called witnesses to bear it out and avoided any who might have refuted it." Times

Tucker was a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) counsel at the hearings.

In a statement after the hearing yesterday, the Committee chairman, Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, said testimony "indicated there could have been violations of the canons of professional legal ethmics since some witnesses testified that they had no idea of paying court costs of attorneys."

He said that "six years after the suit was instigated, some witnesses don't recognize themselves as plaintiffs in that suit."

Informed of Tucker's charge today, Thompson denied it.

He said witnesses were excuse who had been subpenaed "because of a matter of time." He said the uncalled witnesses were excused when the committee decided to adjourn at 5 p. m.

"As I recall," Thomson said, "the witnesses were called in alphabetical order."

The Prince Edward suit was one of five which led to the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, decision declaring public school segregation unconstitutional.

Thomson said the hearing, held in secrecy to "protect the interests of witnesses, both those for and against integration," was to determine "how plaintiffs got into the 1951 suit brought against the school Board and how the suit came to be brought."

In all, 48 witnesses were subpenaed but only 36 testified. The remaining 12 were excused.

The Thomson Committee—officially the General Assembly's Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities—was one of two set up by the special legislative session last fall to probe racial matters. One of its duties is to seen whether legal ethics were violated in the bringing of integration suits.

School Suit 'Delay' Hit By Counsel For Negroes

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Tm. 5-31-57
P. 1-B

Speed Urged In Effecting Desegregation in Tidewater Area

RICHMOND, Va., May 30 (AP)—Virginia Federal courts are being subjected to a "siren song" of delay in effecting desegregated schools, counsel for Negro plaintiffs in the Norfolk and Newport News school cases said today.

The attorneys' contention was contained in briefs filed in the case with the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals now sitting in Asheville, N. C. A copy of the briefs was released here.

The attorneys urged that Norfolk Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman be upheld in his ruling that the State's Pupil Placement Act is unconstitutional on its face.

The appellate court will hear arguments June 11 at Asheville on Hoffman's ruling.

Charge Abuse of Discretion

Counsel for the two school boards earlier had argued that Hoffman abused his discretion in ordering desegregation in schools in the two cities this fall.

But counsel for the Negroes argued today:

"The Commonwealth, through its attorney general, has been an active participant in all the litigation relating to segregation in the public schools of Virginia, and with varying phraseology, the argument advanced on behalf of defendant school officials to the respective courts has been:

"Deny the complaining Negro children the relief to which they are entitled and wait for the Gray Commission to report, or wait for the special session of the General Assembly of 1955, or wait for the plebiscite on a constitutional convention or wait for the regular session of the Legislature in 1956, or wait for the constitutional convention of 1956 or wait for the extra session of the General Assembly of 1956 and now they say wait for the regular session of 1958, and if, as long as any court will listen to this siren song, the chant will continue until doomsday.

"In the meantime, with the passing of each school session, the rights of thousands of Negro school children are lost forever."

Constitutionality at Issue

At issue in the arguments next month is Hoffman's ruling that the placement act is unconstitutional and his order requiring the desegregation of schools in both cities.

Under the terms of the Placement Act, school childlen are "frozen" in their respective schools. All new pupils and transfers must be approved by a three-member placement board named by the Governor. Locality officials are deprived of their power of assignments.

The Placement Law is one of a series passed in a special session of the General Assembly aimed at preserving segregated schools.

Council for the school officials contended that Hoffman had tried to read into the Placement Act implications from other legislation passed at the same time but not under challenge.

Smoot-Thomson Race Turns Into Debate Over School Integration Issue

Post + Times Herald P. 1-2
Mon. 6-10-57
Washington, D.C.

By Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

Alexandria's Democratic primary campaign for the House of Delegates has turned into a debate over the Byrd-Stanley plan for massive resistance to racial integration of Virginia schools.

Incumbent James M. Thomson and candidate Albert A. Smoot have faced each other on the same platform four times in recent weeks. The debates have been clear-cut and somtimes stormy. Audience reaction has been heated.

Thomson insisted that the package of laws passed last year in Richmond will NOT lead to closing public schools. Smoot disagreed.

Both candidates have chosen to stand or fall on this question. Other issues have been injected into the campaign, but they are sidelights.

Each has felt called upon to defend his Virginia heritage against charges that he does not truly speak for the Old Dominion. Thomson, 32, is an Alexandria attorney who studied law at the University of Virginia. He was first elected to the General Assembly two years ago. Smoot, 53, a native Alexandrian, is president of W. A. Smoot and Co. lumber dealers. He is a former member of the Alexandria City Council.

Thomson has accused Smoot of being an integrationist. Smoot has called Thomson a reactionary. Each has denied the other's charges.

The campaign is in midstream, and statewide attention has focused on Alexandria, once thought to be Northern Virginia's last stronghold of conservatism. Here, in their own words as assembled from recent speeches, are the candidates' views on segregation:

Thomson

The most important single issue of today which affects us all is segregation. It is no secret that I have and will work to preserve segregated public education.

Thomson

I have opposed the invasion of the NAACP and the long-haired radical groups with which it is associated. I have supported segregation for two reasons:

First, because the U. S. Supreme Court's decision is plainly wrong. The decision is as wrong as if the Court said we only have the right of free speech on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It is your duty and mine as citizens to oppose laws and decisions which are illegal, and if we fail to do so, we will lose our rights as individuals; our state will no longer be sovereign and we and our children will be controlled by a virtual police state of big Government, without the right to trial in many cases.

Second, I oppose the mixing of the races because it is contrary to the laws of nature. Our black and white citizens have never co-mingled on a social level. Based on that practice, the black and white peoples have been able to live in peace and harmony.

There are those who will tell you that we should simply adopt a local assignment plan. This group contemplates that under the local assignment bill some integration will have to take place. But these persons hasten to add that we'll only let a few Negroes in the white schools or a few whites in Negro schools. This is a false doctrine and we know that those who advocate it know it to be false . . .

There is no plan now nor has there ever been a plan to close the schools of this State, or of Alexandria . . .

I am for segregation and I am for keeping our public schools open. Two nights my opponent said: "We could not keep our public schools open and segregated." I believe we can. Give me your confidence and I will at least try.

Smoot

I am irrevocably dedicated to the maintenance of public schools. When I am elected your delegate to Richmond, I promise that I shall do everything in my power to see that the public school system for Alexandria is preserved.

Smoot

This I propose to do by the enactment of a local Pupil Assignment Plan. Such a plan would:

This I propose to do by the enactment of a local Pupil Assignment Plan. Such a plan would:

Leave all present students in the schools they now attend; assign new pupils on a basis of the welfare, safety and interest of the pupils, the schools and the community; and vest the power of assignment in the local school boards.

This plan must be administered in good faith. It is the most conservative and moderate solution to the problem because it is within the law and keeps our public school

system intact. . .

In this campaign anyone who does not think as my opponent thinks is immediately branded an integrationist. I am for keeping the public schools open; and if that means a contained, moderate form of integration then I am for a contained, moderate form of integration . . .

Thompson supported and voted for the fund cut-off bill. This bill provides that if one colored child is admitted to an elementary school in Alexandria, then all of the elementary schools lose all State aid . . .

Thomson was a chief patron of the pupil placement law which gives to a three-man board in Richmond the power of placement over more than 600,000 Virginia school children including our own . . .

I appeal to you, the liberals, the conservatives, and the great unnumbered mass of moderates, to join and support me in my crusade to restore statesmanship to Virginia and Virginia to the leadership of statesmen.

State's compulsory school attendance law.

In Asheville, N. C., on Tuesday, the State will attempt to convince the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to overthrow a lower court decision which declared the Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional on its face and also ordered integration to begin in Norfolk and Newport News by September.

Virginia's legal experts figure they have little chance to overthrow the desegregation orders or the September date because those are a matter of discretion by the lower court judge—Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk. Showing abuse of discretion by a judge is extremely difficult.

But they will hit hardest at Hoffman's ruling invalidating the Pupil Placement Act last January, only two weeks after it became effective.

The State's main argument is that, for a law to be declared unconstitutional on its face, there must be no conceivable set of circumstances under

tion orders for Charlottesville and Arlington. But the Pupil Placement Act was not at stake in those cases. When the September term comes, the Arlington and Charlottesville officials are expected to tell the Federal courts they no longer have control ovr assignmnts, and thus over desegregation. The state hopes hat the judges then will wait until the constitutionality of the Pupil Placement Act is finally settled by the United States Supreme Court before enfircing their desegregation orders.

That means Virginia probably will not face the desegregation showdown before the February school term in 1958—right in the middle of the regular session of the General Assembly.

Court should be governed by its own ruling in an earlier Old Fort, N. C., case. Then, the Court held that a group of Negroes seeking entrance to a white school had not exhausted their administrative remedies as outlined in North Carolina's pupil placement act.

Moore devoted considerable time to explaining Virginia's fund cutoff provision. Judge Parker asked, "Doesn't that effectively close the schools?"

Moore replied that "local funds" could be used and that the city or county affected either could "reduce the offering curriculum of the schools or increase taxes."

Another test of the Placement Act is to take place in the Virginia Supreme Court, where a constitutionality suit brought by Theo. T. De Febio of Fairfax County is pending. (Judge Parker said his Court "will want to wait" until the Virginia Court rules before making its own decision if contitutionality of the Placement Act is "the deciding factor."

dered the schools to begin desegregation this fall.

A month before his desegregation orders, Hoffman called the Pupil Placement Act "unconstitutional on its face" and denied motions to dismiss the suits.

However, his ruling did not touch other phases of the state's new segregation laws—withholding of state funds from integrated schools, automatic closing of schools in which integration takes place until the governor intervenes, and state operation of schools on an "efficient" (defined by law as segregated) basis.

The placement act keeps pupils in their present schools and establishes three-man local boards to handle transfers or advancements of pupils.

The act directs the boards to consider health, welfare, aptitudes, availability of facilities and "the sociology, psychological and like intangible social-scientific factors as will prevent as nearly as possible a condition of socio-economic class consciousness among the pupils."

Placement Law

Post & Times Herald P. 7-L

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Virginia's "massive resistance" program runs into some more massive litigation this week. The Pupil Placement Act is scheduled to be hauled into both State and Federal courts.

Washington

In Richmond today, attorneys for Theo DeFebio will ask the State Supreme Court of Appeals to order the reinstatement of her two sons in Fairfax public schools.

The boys, Nicky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were expelled by Fairfax school officials in April upon the advice of the State Pupil Placement Board, after Mrs. DeFebio refused to fill out application forms required by the Board.

She said she wanted no part of any scheme to evade the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. In her appeal to the State Supreme Court, however, the issue is not desegregation itself.

Norfolk Ruling

Through her attorneys, she claims the Pupil Placement Act violates both the State and Federal Constitutions. By expelling his sons, she maintains, Fairfax school officials also are forcing them to violate the

which it could be held constitutional.

The Pupil Placement Act removed pupil assignment powers from local school officials and concentrated them in a three-member State board. Race is not mentioned as a basis for pupil assignment, but the Pupil Placement Board is obligated by state policy and by the current Appropriations Act to keep the schools segregated. The Appropriations Act also provides that, if any mixing of the races occurs in a school, State funds wil be cut off from a schoos of the same grades in that locality.

But the withdrawal of State funds need not mean the closing of schools, the attorneys will argue. Norfolk gets only 23 per cent of its school funds from the State, they will point out, and likely would keep its schools open. Thus, integration could occur and the Pupil Placement Act is not unconstitutional on its face, they will conclude.

To Highest Court

No matter who wins the Appeals Court decision in Asheville, there is bound to be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which probably won't rule on it until October, after the summer vacation.

Meantime, the Supreme Court has upheld desegrega-

In Court Again

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D. C.

Judge Queries Effect of State Placement Law

Parker Suggests Other School Acts Make Applications By Negroes Futile

Wed. 6-12-57

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 11 (AP)—The chief of a three-judge Federal appeals court today asked attorneys for two Virginia city school boards if the effect of their state laws isn't to "tell school boards not to place Negroes" in white schools.

P. 1-B

Judge John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, hearing appeals from school integration orders in Norfolk and Newport News, Va., posed this as the central question:

"If you say the Pupil Placement Board can assign pupils to schools, then say that to place a Negro in a white school will automatically cut off that school's funds, aren't you in effect telling the Board not to place Negroes in white schools?"

Newport News attorney T. Justin Moore Sr., answered, "If the Placement Board denied entrance (to a Negro pupil) where by every other consideration he was entitled to attend a white school, then we don't question the fact that the Board misinterpreted the law."

The cases test Virginia laws which give a three-member State Board power of assigning pupils and which cut off state financial support for integrated public schools.

Parker's question came as Moore argued that the Appeals

VIRGINIA FACING VITAL LAW TESTS

Times-Picayune

Issues on Segregation Involved

Sun. 6-9-57

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 8 (AP)—Virginia's new hold-the-line segregation laws will get vital legal tests Tuesday in appeals of Norfolk and Newport News from federal court school integration orders.

New Orleans

P. 16

The cases will be heard by the U. S. Fourth Circuit court of appeals.

The court's decision could mean closing of public schools in the two Virginia cities. Three points are at issue:

(1) The constitutionality of the Virginia school segregation laws, especially the Pupil Placement Act.

(2) Whether U. S. district Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk abused his discretion in ordering the schools to drop color barriers this fall.

(3) Whether the three-judge appeals court should review the decisions—a technical issue.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) brought the suits in 1956 to admit Negroes to white schools of the two cities.

Hoffman last February or-

14d(1) 1957

WEST VIRGINIA

Integration at Work!

Courier Oct. 6-28-57

School integration in the state of West Virginia is paying off. In one county, Kanawha, the chemical center and site of the state capital, school officials noted savings of $250,000 this year.

• Other West Virginia counties indicated that considerable amounts of money have been saved by eliminating separate school facilities for Negro and white children.

• The teacher shortage also has been eased by consolidating classes and using Negro teachers in the desegregated program.

• As the school year came to a close, county superintendents and board members said they were satisfied with results of the first year of full desegregation.

• In extra-curricular activities, Negro and white pupils are elected to class offices, they work together on the school newspapers and they show their skills on the same football, baseball and basketball teams. Only at social events is segregation still in evidence, and this is said to be by choice.

Troopers Escort Negroes Back to W. Virginia School

MATOAKA, W.VA., Oct. 2 (AP)—Four of Matoaka High School's 10 Negro pupils returned to classes without incident today. The anti-integration outbursts of the two previous days appeared to be all but over.

The four arrived in a special school bus and were escorted to the door by state troopers. There was no loitering of white pupils to cause a commotion on the street, for police herded pupils into the building as soon as they arrived.

Many of the white pupils were escorted to school by their parents. Principal Ralph Bird said he was not readmitting those who took part in the demonstrations yesterday and Monday until he had conferred with them and their parents.

Matoaka High was integrated last year. Similar demonstrations and a temporary boycott of classes took place at that time.

Matoaka is a small coal mining community in McDowell County, in southern West Virginia.

400 in Parade Hit Integration

WELCH, W. Va., Sept. 27 (AP)—Approximately 400 Welch High School students cut classes and staged a parade today in protest of racial integration. Most of them returned after a two-hour absence and a special assembly called by Principal E. W. Richardson.

The students marched through the business section carrying signs which read: "We Support Little Rock" and "We Don't Want Integration."

Eight Negroes are among the 1000 enrolled at the school. State, county and city police were present at the school to prevent any disorder. None was reported.

Richardson told the special assembly that the parade did not express the sentiment of the entire student body and that it was instigated by a few ring leaders.

At Blueneid, also in southern West Virginia, classes proceeded without incident today. Yesterday about 75 white students at Beaver High School staged a protest parade against integration, marching along a street near the school carrying a sign that read, "In Sympathy with Little Rock." Ten Negro students are registered at Beaver High.

14d(1) 1957

WEST VIRGINIA

SCHOOL BIAS ENDS IN A BORDER CITY

New York Times

Charleston, W. Va., Adjusting Well, Although Prejudice Remains in Homes

Wed. 5-15-57

This is the second of several articles on the integration of Negro and white students and teachers in public schools in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision.

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 9—The mother of a fourth grade pupil at Mercer elementary school stormed into the principal's office on the opening day of school last fall.

"What is this I hear about a Negro going to teach my boy?" she demanded.

Mrs. Bessie H. Stewart, the principal, explained that by order of the Board of Education, integration was now the school policy.

"I can't take it," the woman shouted. "I'm from Mississippi. My husband was born in Tennessee. If my child has a Negro teacher I'll take him out and send him to a private school."

"Please," the principal asked, "try the new teacher. Give her a chance."

A week later, the Mississippi-born woman came to Mrs. Stewart and said, quietly:

"Mrs. Stewart, I was wrong. Jimmie loves his teacher. I guess I'll let him remain at Mercer for the rest of the year."

Integration in Effect

When integration was put into effect in Kanawha County last fall, the school officials and community leaders had their fingers crossed. In the fall of 1955, mixed classes were ordered for the first, second and seventh grades. Last September, the entire school system from kindergarten through high school became integrated.

At first there were grumblings, [illegible] that expressed by the mother from Mississippi. The superintendent, Dr. L. K. Lovenstein, had several anonymous telephone calls, threatening violence. The police were alerted but they were not needed.

Charleston, the state capital, is part of Kanawha County, in the heart of the West Virginia mountains. About 57,000 pupils, 3,000 of them Negroes, are enrolled. Only 129 of the 1,961 teachers are Negro.

Charleston and the entire county had always had a segregated system of educaation. When the decision to integrate was taken, Dr. Lovenstein and the board members called upon the parent-teachers associations, the citizen groups, and the press to help smooth the way.

"We couldn't have received better cooperation," said Herbert M. Beddow, president of the board of education. "Everyone agreed that integration must be made to succeed without violence."

Times

It has Negro and white children are found in every part of the county. Negro teachers have been assigned to all-white schools, even to communities where Negroes are not permitted to live. Eighteen all-Negro schools been abandoned. Three were merged with white ones. The district lines of eight schools were changed to permit Negroes to attend.

P. 19-C

System Saves $250,000

School officials estimate that the immediate saving this year will be $250,000 out of a budget of $11,000,000. The economies will become even greater in the years ahead, they predict.

There is no indication that the educational standards have been lowered. Dr. Lovenstein points to the high standards of Negro instruction—the small pupil-teacher ratio and the corps of adequately trained Negro teachers—as reasons why the Negro children kept pace with the academic achievements of their white classmates while they were in a segregated system.

To some parents, acceptance of Negro teachers in mixed classes came hard. While visiting a friend, Mr. Beddow was taken to task for assigning a Negro teacher to the fourth grade. The father spoke harshly against Negro teachers in general and this one in particular.

Wed. 5-15-57

His 10-year-old daughter, overhearing the conversation, broke into the room.

"You're talking about my teacher," she said to her father indignantly. "She's the best teacher I've ever had."

"The father hushed up fast," Mr. Beddows said. "He's for integration now."

Operating Smoothly

As the first full year of an integrated program draws to a close, the pupils and teachers agree that the program has operated smoothly.

"I'd like to have my teacher again next year," Billy, 9, said of his Negro instructor.

"I like being here with my white friends," Tom, 10, who was in an all-Negro class a year ago, added happily. "My teacher is real nice."

He doesn't even refer to the fact that she is white—the first white teacher he has ever had.

On the elementary level, almost without exception, Negro children and white ones play and study together. As was found in Wilmington, Del., the youngsters here are "color-blind." They make no distinction between races in the classroom or on the play yards.

A fourth-grade teacher, Mrs. Maude Bennett, has eighteen white and ten Negro pupils in her class. She has been a teacher for thirty-two years, and this is the first time she has taught an integrated class.

"I can't see any difference at all," Mrs. Bennett said. "The colored and white children do just about the same work. In the spelling bees, sometimes a white child will come out ahead, sometimes a Negro."

The class officers were called to order by Mrs. Bennett. They gathered around her desk to decide how best to keep the room clean.

The president, James Randall, who wants to be a pilot, is a Negro, as is the assistant secretary, Jane Clayton, a future teacher. The vice president, Linda Stillwell, and the secretary of the class, Margaret Moses, are white.

Chosen for Ability

This situation is common throughout the school system. Negroes are elected to student offices, they are on the athletic teams, they work for the student newspapers and join the dramatic clubs. But, the students are quick to say, the Negro pupils are chosen on the basis of ability, not color.

"We love Jimmy Randall," his classmates said. "He's a good president."

The townspeople have come to accept this school integration. Recently about 100 elementary children marched through the streets to attend a concert in the center of the city. Quite by accident, the informal procession was led by a third grade Negro boy and a third grade white girl. Hand-in-hand they marched down the street at the head of the procession.

"I wondered what the people were staring at," a school official said. "Then suddenly I realized. We are so used to seeing Negro and white children playing together in schools that we just don't notice it anymore. For the citizens, however, it must have been a novelty."

Most Teachers White

Because the great majority of teachers and pupils are white, most of the youngsters are taught by white teachers. For the first time, these teachers find Negro children in their classrooms.

Jean Ferguson, a third grade teacher with thirty-five years' experience, is typical of many. Until this year she had taught all-white classes. Now she has a class of thirteen Negroes and thirteen whites.

"It was difficult to get used to it at first," she said, "It's made my work more difficult and more challenging.

"But I haven't found any real difference in intelligence between the two races. There are slow and fast readers among both the Negroes and the white children."

The Negro parents come to the P. T. A. meetings, Miss Ferguson said, in the same proportion as the white parents. They cooperate with her whenever special problems arise, she said.

"I don't mind teaching a mixed class now," she added. I'll probably get another one next fall. I certainly won't ask for an all-white class."

Transfers Possible

Parents who do not want their children to attend mixed classes or who object to Negro teachers may ask for a transfer. However, if the class to which they wish their child transferred has more than thirty pupils, the child will not be admitted. Also, they have to pay transportation costs of $4 a month on the elementary level, $12 on the high school.

"We have had mighty few requests for transfers," Dr. Lovenstein said. "Our parents seem to accept things as they are."

Negro Teacher Assigned

Sometimes a Negro teacher is placed in an all-white school. Mrs. Stella Meiner at the Chandler School is an example. She has forty-one fourth-grade pupils, and they are "crazy" about her, in their own words. "She's a good teacher," the children said.

"My mother says," a long-haired girl of 9 remarked, "that Mrs. Meiner is the nicest teacher she ever met."

Mrs. Meiner always had taught Negro children. Now she teaches only white children. The educational standards are similar, however, he said.

"I don't find any differences at all, she said. "They are all such lovely children."

Dr. Lovenstein explained her appointment:

"There was a vacancy at the school and Mrs. Meiner had the necessary qualifications, so we gave her the job."

Another Is Appointed

A similar situation exists at the Clendenin Junior High School, twenty miles from Charleston. No Negro had ever taught in this school of 864 children and twenty-seven teachers. Moreover no Negro had ever lived in Clendenin, a mining and farming community.

A Negro teacher, Arned Brown, was brought in last September to teach art and history. He is accepted by the community, students and teachers. For the first time in Clendenin, seven students have won art prizes in national competitions.

The students sing the praises of Mr. Brown.

"He is the best teacher I've ever had," is the typical comment of the 254 students whom he teaches.

"We have forgotten that he's colored," Debbie Karr, the senior class president, said. "When he first came here, I was prejudiced. I didn't like Negroes. Well, I've certainly changed my mind now. I think they're as good as we are."

Bias Begins Outside

However, integration stops in the classroom or on the athletic field; it is not carried over into the home. When a colored student at the Thomas Jefferson High School came to a party given by one of his classmates, he was asked to leave.

"Please don't take this as a personal affront," the mother of the boy giving the party said. "We just aren't used to having Negroes at our parties. Maybe when integration is farther along we'll be able to invite you."

"I got a phone call from a boy in my class," said Mary Bowditch, 14, a high school freshman. "Mother didn't like it when she learned he was colored. When he called again she wouldn't let me talk to him. But really he only wanted to carry on a pleasant conversation."

At the school dances the Negro and white pupils are not allowed to exchange dances.

"The community is not ready to go that far," said the dean of girls at the Seonewall Jackson High School.

"We'll have to takt integration step by step," said Mrs. John C. Norman, a Negro teacher active in community affairs. "You can't hold the dawn back indefinitely."

Ala. A&M Wins Stock Contest

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-13-57

NORMAL, Ala. — Top team honors in livestock judging competition and second place individual honors were taken by Alabama A and M college contestants April 1 and 2 when participants from a six-state area vied in the Southeastern regional livestock judging contest at Normal.

The Alabama A and M team, consisting of four active members and one alternate, racked up a total of 1,447 points to 1,350 for the runner-up South Carolina State college team, and scored 373 points to 394 for Fort Valley State college of Fort Valley, Ga., for runner-up position in individual effort.

A year ago at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., the South Carolina State team nosed out the Alabama A and M squad by a score of 1,361 points to 1,289.

Individual scoring honors this year were taken by Olan Faulk who beat out Thornton Stanley by 21 points.

In addition to Stanley, the Alabama A and M team consisted of Prince Preyer, Eddie Player, and Ervin Romine, with Booker T. Booker Jr. serving as alternate.

Coach of the winning team was W. E. Booker of the A and M college staff, assisted by W. Q. Scott, county agent, and P. L. Ashford, assistant county agent. J. B. Epps was coach of the runner-up South Carolina State College team.

Other colleges participating in the competition and their team scores were: Fort Valley State college and Florida A and M university of Tallahassee, tied with 1,336 points each; Southern university of Baton Rouge, 1,302 points; A and T. college of Greensboro, N. C., 1,244 points; and Tuskegee institute, 1,195 points.

The judging embraced six areas, consisting of poultry, dairy, swine, beef, sheep, and steers. Winners in these areas and their points were South Carolina State, poultry, 326 and sheep, 156; A and T, beef, 325; Florida A and M, swine, 318 and dairy, 274; Alabama A and M, steers, 183.

Ala. A.&M. given $265,000 U.S. Loan

The American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-13-57

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Communities Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency announced Friday that Commissioner John C. Hazeltine has approved a loan of $265,000 to Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, Ala., a jim crow land-grant college, to finance a new student center.

The building will include a lounge, meeting rooms, a snack bar and a post office.

Alabma A. and M., a state institution, grants degrees in vocational agriculture, vocational home economics, eletary and secondary education and mechanical arts. It has an enrollment of approximately 1,000. Dr. J. F. Drake is president.

Folsom Names 3 Educators To Study Body

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 9-13-57

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday named three educators—one a Negro college president—to the Lackey-Edwards Educational Study Commission.

Named by the governor as his appointees to the board were Dr. David Mullins, executive vice president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Mrs. George Yarbrough of Wedowee, wife of Sen. George Yarbrough and a teacher in the public schools there, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, a Negro college.

P. 12B

The appointments completed the membership of the 21-man group which is to make a study of school needs in the state. The legislature has appropriated $50,000 for the study, which is to be completed before the next legislative session.

MEMBERS ELECTED

Four members of the State Senate and five members of the House of Representatives already had been elected by their colleagues to serve on the study commission. Also already named were nine laymen elected by legislators from each of the state's congressional districts.

The appointment of Mrs. Yarbrough came as an obvious token of appreciation on the governor's part for Sen. Yarbrough's work for education in the Senate. In fact, administration forces pushed the nomination of Yarbrough for election to the body from that house, but failed to have him elected.

Yarbrough, an independent in the Senate, permitted final approval of the study group by amending a bill setting it up to provide for three educator-members.

POCKET VETOED

The Lackey-Edwards bill, which set up the commission, first passed both houses of the Legislature in 1955, but was pocket vetoed by Gov. Folsom. In its original form, it provided that no representatives from education could serve.

In the filibustering Senate two weeks ago, Yarbrough won his amendment, then permitted the bill to pass without objections. The bill provided that while the governor could name three educators, he could name none who holds elective office.

Nine lay members of the commission elected by the Legislature last week are Clifton B. Gilmore of Grove Hill, Thomas D. Russell of Alexander City, Hayse Tucker of Tuscaloosa, Hugh Comer of Sylacauga, Earl Pippin of Montgomery, H. B. Larkin of Elba, Howell Heflin of Tuscumbia, G. T. Walker of Kennedy and Mervyn H. Sterne of Birmingham.

The House elected Reps. Hugh Kaul of Jefferson, Hugh Merrill of Calhoun, Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, Virgis Ashworth of Bibb and McDowell Lee of Barbour to the group.

Chosen as the Senate members were Sens. Joe Smith of Russell, Herman Vann of Madison, E. O. Eddins of Marengo and Bart Cantrell of Colbert.

2 Departments At API Lose Accreditation

Advertiser

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Engineers' Council for Professional Development has notified Alabama Polytechnic Institute that accreditation has been temporarily withdrawn for the curricula in electrical and mechanical engineering.

The action came at the Council's recent annual meeting following an inspection last April.

The Council in its report to API President Ralph B. Draughon gave these reasons

1. Faculty teaching load in these departments are considered excessive.

2. Faculty salaries are too low in the judgement of the council.

The accrediting agency said these weaknesses have existed since 1949.

It was charged that "the situation with regard to the faculty has not only failed to improve in the past eight years, but has changed, if at all, for the worse.

"It is on this basis that the curricula . . . are judged to be below minimum standards," the report said.

The Engineers' Council added that the increasing competition from industry and other better-financed colleges, coupled with the failure to receive sufficient funds, has made it impossible for Auburn to raise salaries sufficiently or to increase the size of the faculty in proportion to the growing enrollment.

It noted an enrollment increase in the Auburn School of Engineering from 1,255 in 1951 to 3,249 in 1957.

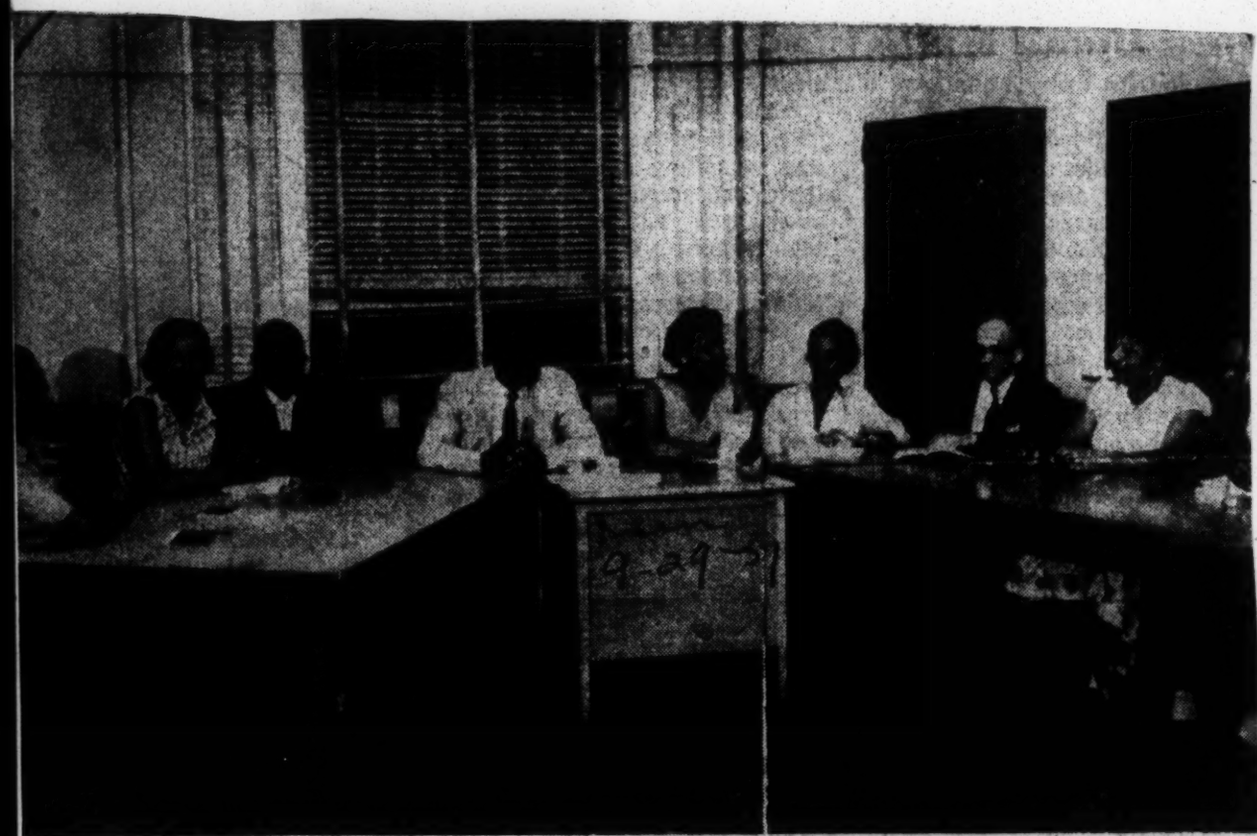
Advertiser

The report referred to previous warnings of the impending action against Auburn as given by school administrators.

"President Draughon and other administrative officials have jeopardy in a number of important areas of the institution.

"Following the action of the 1957 legislative session, which granted a small increase in the appropriation to the institution, salaries were increased considerably; however, they are still too low and no funds were provided to employ additional teachers," the report added.

"It is hoped that sufficient funds will be made available in the near future to enable college officials to correct this situation," the Council said.



'GREAT BOOKS' DISCUSSION GROUP

Advertiser P. 10 Montgomery, Ala

Reading from left to right: Leonard R. Bellou, Mrs. Beautine De Costa, Betrand Gerigorii, a visitor from Mobile, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Miss Frances M. Pollard, discussion leader, Mrs. F. Burks, Dr. V. E. Daniel, Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice, and Dr. A. L. Lacey. Members not shown in the picture include: Dr. Reva W. Allman, Dr. W. E. Anderson, Mrs. Beverley Booth, Dr. Maggie B. Daniel, Dr. F. A. DeCosta, John Jones, George W. Jones, discussion leader, J. E. Pierce, Mrs. Elmer Reynolds, President H. C. Trenholm, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Van Dyke, Miss Ollie L. Brown and other members of the College Library staff.

College Group To Continue Study Of Important Books

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Advertiser Sun. 9-29-57

One year ago, October last, some 36 or more individuals from Alabama State college and the college community assembled in the George Washington Trenholm Library for the expressed immediate purpose of becoming more closely acquainted with the Great Books Foundation movement; and the subsequent purpose of forming a first year course discussion group with a sustained participating membership of 15 to 20.

This first meeting was the culmination of a series of concerted efforts in planning and making proper contacts on the part of the college administration and the library in extending the services of the library to the college and the community.

Particular library personalities, whose efforts brought into fruition —"Great Books" at Alabama State, were Miss Frances Pollard, the initiator of the idea and who likewise had shared participation in the movement with a group in Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Ollie L. Brown, College Librarian.

FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the group, as well as the two meetings which followed, was under the supervision of Tom Harris, then the Regional Director of "The Great Books Foundation" with assistance from Miss Pollard. Mrs. Harris explained the Great Books Foundation movement from the point of view of its objectives and then later explained the "Rules of the Game."

As indicated by the director as well as the literature, The Great Books program has the basic objective of universal, free, liberal education—"through keeping alive the common heritage of thought, sensibility and faith which finds expression in the great books of our tradition," and moreover, which finds implementation through reading and discussion from which one may get a richer and deeper comprehension of what the good life can be and from which he can get help in leading the good life for self; for the community and for the nation.

NUCLEUS OF GROUP

Out of the two interest acquaintance discussion meetings, at which time the discussions were centered in issues and ideas from "The Declaration of Independence" and Mortimer Adler's "Adult Education." Twenty-two members of the initial group became more or less the nucleus of the first year course discussion group for "Great Books."

Excluding several other staff members of the library who were automatically a part of the program, the group of 22 included: Dr. Reva W. Allman, Dr. W. E. Anderson, L. R. Ballou, Beverly Booth, Miss Ollie L. Brown, Mrs. Mary F. Burks, Dr. V. E. Daniel, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. De Costa, John Jones, Dr. A. L. Lacey, Dr. W. D. Pettus, J. E. Pierce, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Mrs. Thelma A. Rice, President H. C. Trenholm, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Van Dyke, Mrs. Elmer Reynolds, who served as secretary, Miss Frances Pollard and Mrs. George W. Jones, who were the discussion leaders.

Among the significant features of the behavior of the discussion group was the consistent application to human problems skills in reading better, talking better and thinking better. Adherence to 'The Rules of the Game" contributed immeasureably to implementation of that significant feature. Meeting for a two-hour period twice each month, prompted by provocative questions from the leaders, the group discussed the "Great Books" in terms of the issues raised in them, and now what others said about them, and the authors' ideas, which were considered seriously in a vein of free agreement or disagreements based on reasons as well as in terms of a third level—of what the author has to say to us right now in this day.

THE GREAT BOOKS

Within the 16 meetings for the year from Oct. 20, 1956 through May 1957 the first year course was completed. "Great Books" included in the course were: "Declaration of Independence," Plato: "Apology; Crito," Sophocles: "Antigone," Aristotle: "Politics," book 1, Plutarch: "Lycurgus and Numa," "The Gospel according to St. Mathew," Epitetus: "Discourses," selections, Machiavelli: "The Prince," Shakespeare: "Macbeth," "The Federalists," Selections, "Constitution of the United States," Tocqueville: "Democracy in America," Selections Marx and Engels: "Communist Manifesto," Thoreau: "Civil Disobedience; "Walden," Selections, and Tolstoy: "The Death of Ivan Ilych."

For this 1957-58 year, the initial meeting of the group for the second year course was held Wednesday evening, last with a group of twelve. The discussion centered in Ecclesiastes." Other "Great Books" for this second year course will include: Homer: "The Odyssey," Spohocles: "Oedipus Rex;" "Oedipus at Colonus;" Plato: "Meno," Aristotle: "Ethics," Selections, Lucretius: 'Of the Nature of Things," Books I-III, St. Augustine: 'Confessions," Books I-VIII, Shakespeare: "Hamlet," Descartes: "Discourse on Method," Hobbes: "Leviathan," Selections, Pascal: "Pensees," Selections, Swift: "Gullivers Travels," Rousseau: "On the Origin of Inequality," Kant: "Perpetual Peace," Mill: "On Liberty" and Mark Twain: "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

In attendance at the first meeting were: Leonard R. Bellow, Beverly Booth, Dr. Ralph Bryson, Mrs. Mary F. Burks, Dr. V. E. Daniel, Father Dubose, J. E. Pierce, Dr. W. D. Pettus, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Mrs. Thalms A. Rice, Mrs. Jo-Ann Robinson, and Miss Frances M. Pollard, discussion leader. The group regreted very much the absence of Miss Ollie L. Brown whose absence was due to her indisposition for several days.

There are plans under way for implementing a first year course of "Great Books" for students.

Negro Educators Meet Here

Advertiser 8/10/61

More than 300 Negro school principals and supervisors are in Montgomery for a conference on educational leadership which is being held in Tullibody Auditorium at Alabama State College.

A public program will be held at 8 p.m. today in the auditorium, at which Dr. Hilliard Bowen, area superintendent of schools in Atlanta, will be the speaker.

Dr. Bowen, who holds the Ph. D. degree in education from Ohio State University, has held positions in colleges in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Sessions will continue through Wednesday afternoon. Nine small work groups compose the core of the conference, whose theme is "Educational Leadership For Instructional Improvement."

Dr. Robert E. Cummins of Auburn, field representative of the Southern Education Foundation, was the keynote speaker at the opening session yesterday afternoon. Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the division of secondary education of the State Department of Education, is the general conference coordinator, assisted by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm and Dr Robert C. Hatch.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Advertiser, Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala. 2-4-57

Founders' Day To Be Marked At Alabama State College

Sun. 2-3-57

Observance of Founders' Day and Negro History Week will high light activities on the campus of Alabama State College this month.

Founders' Day will be staged Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in Tullibody Auditorium and will cap 57 years of the college's tribute to William Burns Paterson who served Alabama State for 37 years in its formative stages.

After preparatory assembly programs Tuesday and Thursday of this week, laboratory school students will make their customary pilgrimage to Oakwood Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of Paterson, John William Beverly, George Washington Trenholm and Mary Frances Terrell.

Founders' Day began in 1901 when Miss Terrell sponsored a sixth-grade classroom program on the birthday of Paterson who was born in Tullibody, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1849. Program that night will be "The Paterson Years at Montgomery."

NOTED SPEAKER

Negro History Week will begin Sunday at 4 p.m. with an address by Dr. Lorenzo J. Green of Lincoln University in Missouri and a member of the board of directors of the Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History. Dr. Greene will speak at the State College branch in Mobile the following day.

Assembly programs Feb. 12 and Feb. 14 will honor the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

1957 will mark the end of 73 years in Montgomery by Alabama College. The college was reestablished here in 1887 as the Alabama Colored Peoples University after 13 preceding years in Marion.

In 1889 the school was designated the State Normal School for Colored Teachers and Students. It was during the last nine years at Marion and the first 28 years of the school's existence in Montgomery that Paterson made his outstanding contributions to the field of Negro education.

Founders' Day Observance Slated At State College

Advertiser Mon. 2-4-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Founder's Day and Negro History Week are the two special February observances for which programs are now announced by Alabama State Colleye.

The Founder's Day observance will be staged on Saturday night, Feb. 9, at 7:30 in Tullibody Auditorium. There will be the preparatory assembly programs on Tuesday and Thursday of this week. There will also be the customary pilgrimage of Laboratory School students to Lakewood Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of the late William Burns Paterson, the late John William Beverly, the late George Washington Trenholm and the late Mary Frances Terrell.

The Negro History Week observances will begin with a public occasion at Tullibody Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 4 p.m. Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University, Missouri, who is both a distinguished scholar and a member of the board of directors of the Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History, will make the address. Dr. Greene will also speak at the Alabama State Branch College at Mobile on Monday, Feb. 11. The assembly program on Feb. 12 will feature the birthday tribute to Abraham Lincoln. The assembly program on Feb. 14 will feature the birthday anniversary tribute to Fredrick Douglass.

This 1957 Founder's Day program will be the 57th Founder's Day observance. It was back in 1901 that the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell sponsored a sixth-grade classroom program on the birthday of the late William Burns Paterson who had been born in Tullibody, Scotland, on Feb. 9, 1849 and who was to serve "State Normal" for 37 formative and crucial years (1878-1915). This surprise tribute was so gratefully received that it was continued each year. For the past 40 years, since the death of Paterson in 1915, this birthdate of Feb. 9 has become the occasion for program observances at the college and by various alumni chapters.

This year of 1957 has added "anniversary significance." Seventy years in Montgomery are being completed this year. The now Alabama State College had been reestablished in Montgomery in 1887 as The Alabama Colored Peoples University after a preceding 13 years at Marion. There was still to be a third establishment date of 1889 for The State Normal School for Colored Teachers and Students. After nine years at Marion (beginning in 1878), the revered William Burns Paterson was to make a most momentous contribution during the subsequent 28 years (1887-1915) at Montgomery.

The program feature for Saturday night will be a documentary presentation of "The Paterson Years at Montgomery." Graduates and students and teachers in the days of Paterson will be the honored guests. The customary Founder's Day contributions will be received . . . the first contribution of $50 from the Alumni Chapter at Columbus, Ga., having been received on Friday.

There is appeal for community-wide participation in this special series of programs which Alabama State College will present.

JACK AND JILL CONTRIBUTION

President H. C. Trenholm receives check from Stephen Elmore for $100 after the presentation speech by Miss Dorothy Ann Duncan. Everyone in the picture is a member of the Montgomery chapter of Jack and Jill.

Jack And Jill Club Gives Check To State College

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 2-18-57

The 1957 celebration of Alabama State College's Founder's Day will go down in the history of the Montgomery chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Incorporated as a momentous occasion. It was at this celebration that the chapter made a contribution to President H. C. Trenholm for the college's continued progress. Miss Dorothy Ann Duncan made the presentation speech and Stephen Elmore presented the check for $100 to President Trenholm.

Realizing that Alabama State College fills a very definite need to the community, the Jack and Jill chapter could not pass up the opportunity to give to the college to aid in its continued effort to improve its facilities. It is a well known fact that the college could never have attained its height without the outstanding leadership of President Trenholm.

Through his untiring efforts, Alabama State College has grown at a tremendous rate and this has been done through the generosity of its students, alumni, friends and the Montgomery community. And so, the Montgomery chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Incorporated is proud to be numbered among those who have contributed to the college's growth, and wishes for the continued success of its eminent president.

Hampton prexy delivers Bama State address

Pro-American Sat 5-25-57
Baltimore Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "You can't go home again to the places that you left four years ago, because those places are no longer the same. You can't go home again because you are no longer the same.

"On the other hand, you must go home . . .because the answer to our trials and tribulations lies not in flight to some imaginary utopia in the North, but in having more and more trained people, colored and white, remain in the South and make the contributions that their skill, courage and faith in democracy enable them to make."

* * *

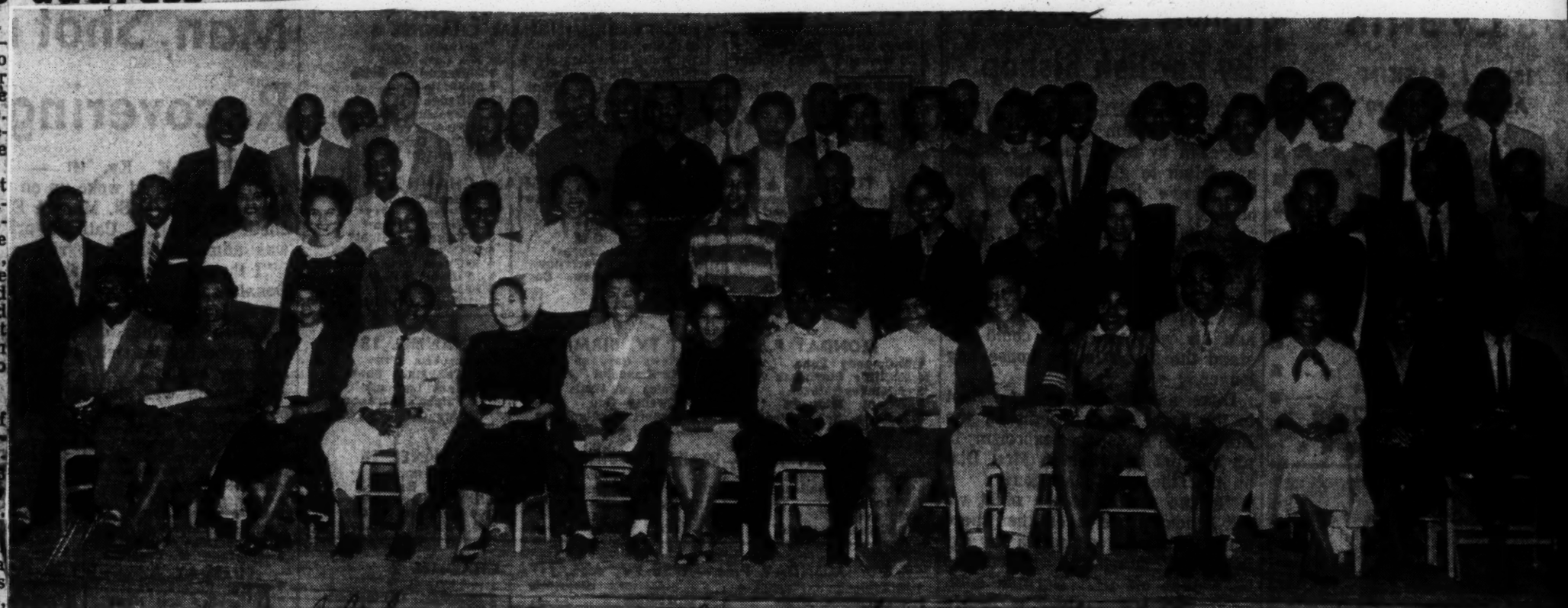
THIS WAS the challenge of the commencement address delivered at Alabama State College in Montgomery on May 13 (and the Mobile branch on May 14) by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute.

"We have waited for full freedom to come to us as a gift from the benevolent hands of those who were our friends, and as a reward for our patience from those who were our oppressors.

* * *

"BUT IN the end, we had to get it ourselves," and he praised the non-violent, courageous leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King and the ready and willing NAACP.

Dr. Moron concluded his address by admonishing the graduates that it was their responsibility to "strive for the full implementation of all the rights which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens of the United States."



COLLEGE PRACTICE TEACHERS TO PRESENT PLAY

Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala. May 4-25-57 p. 4-B

Education 463 Class, Directed Teaching, under the direction of S. W. Walker, supervisor, will present an educational drama entitled "Sammy's Dilemma" on Tuesday, March 26, at Trilibody Auditorium, 7:30 p.m. It concerns reasons why adolescents become desolate and quit school. Sammy, a 15-year-old boy, has become a victim of ridicule and sarcasm by his classmates because of his family, background, and socio-economic status. These two factors play a great part in causing Sammy to withdraw from all social and school activities and consequently becomes a social recluse.

He has without doubt innate ability to excel but he refuses to respond. Evidence of his problems comes out in the devastating and disgusting scenes where his daddy, a drunkard, reveals to the public just what conditions exist in his home. A solution to these problems is sought through the aid of school authorities—guidance counselors, teachers, P.T.A., and other social organizations emulating in the community and school. The public is invited.

Letter To The Editor

Birm. World P.6

To The World Editor:

In the March 13 issue of the Birmingham World you published an editorial entitled "The Tuskegee Request" in which you said in part, "Not until 1931 did a state supported Alabama institution graduate a Negro person with a degree." That statement is incorrect.

Birm. Ala.

The Alabama A and M. College was opened as the Huntsville Normal School in 1875 In 1885 its name was changed to the Huntsville Normal and Industrial School. In 1891 it was designated by the State Legislature to be the recipient of that portion of the Land-Grant Appropriation given to States maintaining separate colleges for the races. It was in this year - 1891 - that name of the college was changed to the State A. and M College For Negroes and the college was authorized to do work on collegiate level.

We have in our possession records showing that degrees were awarded as early as 1901. (Thirty years before the date given in your editorial).

It appears that courses were offered leading to three kinds of bachelor degrees - B. S., A. B., and B. Ped.

Here is a brief account from an incomplete file.

**Y	***N A	****D
1901	4	B. S.
1904	1	B. S.
1907	1	B. S.
1908	1	B. S.
1911	*2	B Pedagogy
1914	10	B. Pedagogy
1916	? (1 known)	A. B.
1917	? (2 known)	A. B.
1920	1	A. B

*F. D Edmondson, Principal of Birmingham Cameron School in 1911 was one of the persons who earned the degree.

**Years; ***Nummeb awarded; ****Degree.

The college was made a junior college in 1919 and began work on that level in 1920-21. The name changed to the State A and M Institute. The first graduating class since 1920 received the bachelor's degree in 1941 Seven years later the name of the school was changed to Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College Normal, Ala.

DR. CHARLES W. ORR
DEAN OF INSTRUCTION,
Alabama A. and M College

Arson Blamed in $300,000 Fire At Albany College for Negroes

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 27 (AP)—A $300,000 pre-dawn fire was deliberately set at the Albany State College for Negroes Friday, officers reported.

But whether the arsonists more likely were white or Negro, investigators did not agree.

Varying reports placed a blond white man in a red-checked shirt and three 17 or 18-year-old white youths — all unidentified — suspiciously at the scene between 3 and 4 a.m.

But a city fireman declared that three men he saw running from a flaming building were Negroes.

Wiped out was the $250,000 brick one-story Hazard Training School, attended by some 250 elementary pupils and used by the college to train young Negro teachers. Arrangements were made to continue the practice school at other buildings of the two-million-dollar college plant.

While the training school burned down, flames spewed up at nearby Caroline Hall, combination auditorium and administration building.

Damage there was placed at between $25,000 and $50,000 by W. H. Dennis, Negro president of the state-supported coeducational school of some 450 enrollment.

City detective W. M. Harris said the auditorium stage directly underneath the curtains had been doused with an inflammable liquid, probably gasoline, and that the fire obviously was incendiary.

"There was no question about that," said Harris. "It definitely was set."

Meanwhile, Gov. Griffin issued the following statement:

"We have had no violence in Georgia as yet. I am informed that there has been no violence of any kind in Albany or Dougherty County and race relations in that section have been most harmonious.

"The burning of a building at the state Negro college, if the fire was set by irresponsible hands, is certainly regrettable. Nothing has been gained and the act is one which will cost the taxpayers of Georgia.

"I have been informed by local law enforcement agencies in Albany and Dougherty County that investigation is being made now and action will be taken as in all other cases of arson.

"Since local law enforcement officers are on the job, I will not send state forces for investigation in Albany unless requested to do so. I am further informed by Mr. James Gray, editor of The Albany Herald, that the school will be rebuilt immediately."

Running down the red-checked shirt lead, Dougherty County police quickly picked up a suspect wearing a similar garment. But the firemen declared he was not the man and he was released.

Harris quoted fireman E. W. Peterson as saying three slicker-clad men he saw hurriedly leaving flaming Caroline Hall definitely were Negroes. Observers noted, however, that Peterson was some distance from the scene and the light at the early hour was not too good.

Another fireman, who asked that he not be identified, was quoted as saying three white youths talked with him soon after the firemen arrived about 3:15 a.m. They left, he added, and he saw them going toward Caroline Hall a few minutes before it flamed up.

Dennis said he understood that white youths were seen fleeing the burning building. He emphasized that he regarded the fire as an act of vandalism and was unwilling to attach any racial significance to it.

Harris said that the identity of the white youths would be checked out and they would be asked to explain their presence at the early-morning blaze.

The fire was found to be just outside the city limits and the burden of the investigation fell on the forces of Sheriff D. C. Campbell and county police chief Jimmy Palmer. City officers and fire investigators cooperated.

Campbell assigned two deputies full-time to the inquiry.

The practice school pupils and new college students already had begun classes for the new school year. Upperclassmen began arriving yesterday and registered today.

NEGRO COLLEGE IS SET ON FIRE; LOSS $300,000

Differ Whether Vandals White or Negro

Albany, Ga., Sept. 27 (AP)—Fire attributed to vandals did damage estimated at neraly $300,000 to the Albany State College for Negroes early today. Albany is in south Georgia, about 70 miles north of the Florida state line.

Firemen, police, and school officials agreed that two or three persons were seen running from a building which flared up while the flames were destroying another. They differed whether the persons were white or Negro.

There seemed little doubt that the fire was incendiary. "There was no question about that," said Detective W. M. Harris. "It definitely was set."

Teachers' School Destroyed

Wiped out was the one-story Hazard Training school, attended by some 250 Negro pupils and used by the college to train Negro teachers. It was valued by W. H. Dennis, president of the college, at $250,000.

While it was going up in flames, fire broke out in nearby Caroline hall, housing the college auditorium and administration offices. Dennis said damage there was between $25,000 and $50,000.

Dennis, who also attributed the fire to vandals, said he understood white youths were seen fleeing Caroline hall. But Harris asserted that E. W. Peterson, a fireman, had a good look at the fleeing figures and they were Negroes.

Doused with Gasoline

The detective said there were white youths at the scene, but they apparently were spectators, attracted by the early morning blaze. They stopped and talked with firemen and newsmen, he related, adding that this was something that guilty persons would not be likely to do.

However, Harris said, officers intended to check out the identity of the white persons and ask them how they came to be at the fire, first reported around 2 a. m.

The fire in the auditorium and administration building started at the front of the stage just below the curtains. Harris said there was indisputable evidence that the stage had been doused with an inflammable liquid, probably gasoline.

The blaze flamed up also in the corridor of the east wing of this structure, but the detective said it apparently spewed out from the auditorium.

Dennis said that while none of the other buildings of the college plant, valued at 2 million dollars, actually was damaged, all were threatened seriously.

Dennis said the fire appeared to him simply as an act of vandalism. He was unwilling, he said, to attach any racial significance to it.

Two Buildings Burn; Vandalism Suspected

ALBANY, Ga. — (SNS) — Two fires, one attributed to arson, destroyed an estimated $350,000 in property Friday at Albany State College.

The blazes broke out within a two-hour period early Friday and completely ravaged a school laboratory and caused considerable damage to an auditorium.

The fire, which completely destroyed hazard Training School and heavily damaged Caroline Hall, the Administration Building, was believed due to the work of a vandal using a chemical explosive. Albany fire officials launched an investigation to discover the cause.

According to President William Dennis, the Hazard School fire was discovered around 2:30 o'clock Friday morning. The blaze spread rapidly.

While this fire was being brought under control, some of the crowd of spectators at the scene noticed smoke oozing from Caroline Hall further down the street. Firemen quickly brought this blaze under control after damage was done the auditorium stage, organ and piano, as well as portraits of founder Dr. J. W. Holley and benefactor Miss Caroline Hazard.

Two partial walls to the front of the razed Hazard school building were left standing, while some 350 elementary pupils were left without training facilities. However, authorities said arrangements for their schooling would be made by the first of next week. Hazard was the model teaching demonstration facility of Albany State College.

Officials Friday said they were at a loss to explain a motive for the suspected arson They reported no racial conflicts.

JUDGE JOHNSON

Honors Day Set At Albany State

Daily world Sat. 4-13-57

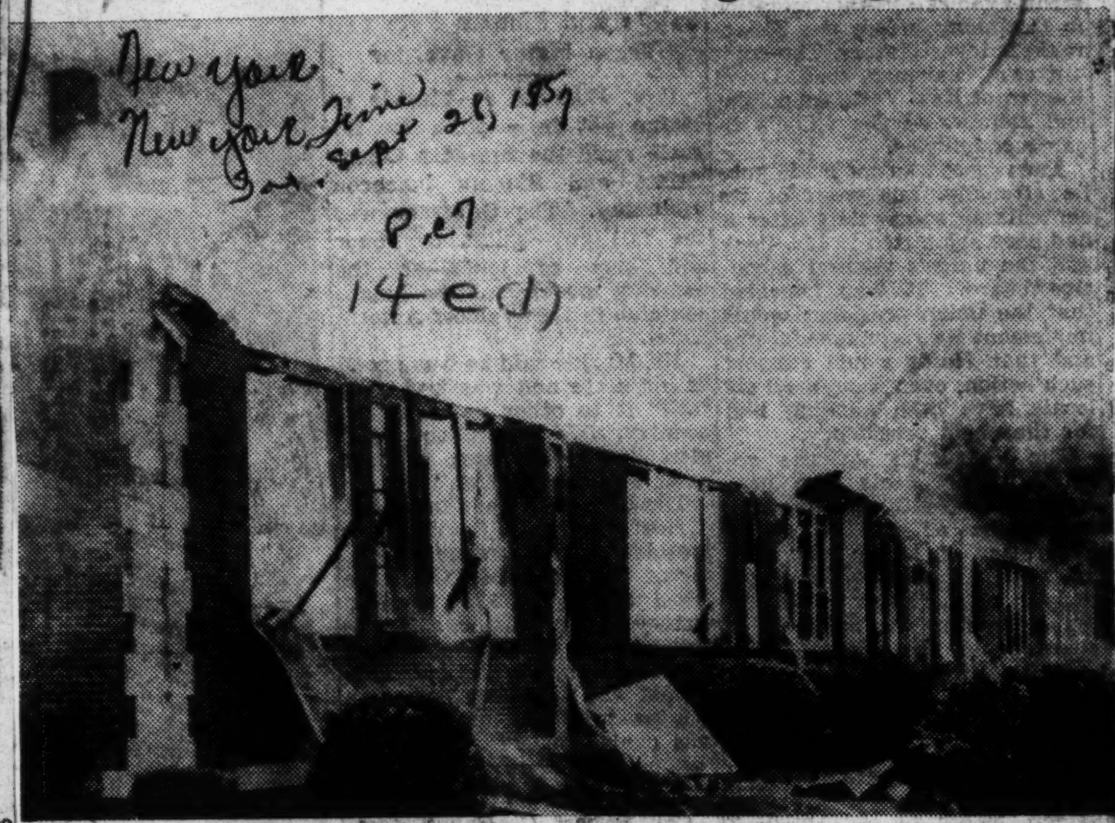
Judge John Johnson, only Negro Municipal Judge in the deep South has been chosen honors day speaker at Albany State College Friday, May 3, 1957. Judge Johnson was appointed Municipal Judge by the Miami, Florida City Commission in 1955. Atlanta Ga.

Judge Johnson is a graduate of West Virginia State College and Howard University. Training, also, has been received frm the Detroit Institute of Technology, Atlanta University and the University of Michigan. He is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court Bar, American Bar Association, National Bar Association. The Municipal Judge Association and Sigma Delta Tau Legal Fraternity.

The honorable Judge Johnson is married to the former Miss Elizabeth Dennis of Brunswick, Georgia who is sister to President W. H. Dennis, Jr. of Albany State College.

Vandals Blamed in Fire at Georgia Negro College

New York New York Times Sat. Sept 28, 1957 P. 27 14e(1)



Associated Press Wirephoto

Burned ruins of Hazard Training School at State College for Negroes in Albany, Ga.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 26 (AP) —Fire attributed to vandals did damage estimated at nearly $300,000 to the Albany State College for Negroes early today. 400

Firemen, police and school officials agreed that two or three persons had been seen running from a building that flared up while the flames were destroying another.

"There was no question about it," said W. M. Harris, city detective. "It definitely was set."

Wiped out was the one-story Hazard Training School, attended by some 250 Negro pupils and used by the college to train Negro teachers. It was valued by W. H. Dennis, president of the college, at $250,000.

While it was going up in flames about 2 P. M., fire broke out in near-by Caroline Hall, housing the college auditorium and administration offices. Mr. Dennis said damage there was between $25,000 and $50,000.

Mr. Dennis, who attributed the fire to vandals, said he understood white youths were seen fleeing Caroline Hall.

But Mr. Harris declared that a fireman had a good look at the fleeing figures and said they were Negroes.

Albany is about seventy miles north of the Florida state line. Enrollment last year ranged between 425 and 450.

rium and administration building —flamed up. P.T.A. Wed. 10-2-57

It was around Caroline Hall that suspicious figures were reported. Some of the firemen said they thought they saw white persons; others Negroes. None was identified by name.

Fire Inspector D. M. Arrington said he was inclined to feel that anyone seen might well have been a spectator. He pointed out that the night was rainy, visibility was poor and, from the distance, it would have been difficult to identify by race, let alone name.

One theory now advanced is that lights were left burning in Caroline Hall, an old building, and a short-circuit ignited the curtains of the auditorium stage. Fire also broke out in the corridor of a wing of this building but an investigator said this seemed to have come from the auditorium blaze.

A city detective said the day of the fire that there was indisputable evidence that the stage had been doused with an inflammable liquid. Later investigators said, however, that they had been unable to substantitate this statement and it would have to be regarded at the ti mebeing as only the detective's opinion.

Both the investigators and President W. H. Dennis Jr. of the college emphasized that there was no indication that racialism was involved. They agreed that if it should be proved that the buildings were set, it would be an act of vandals and not of racial agitators.

Dennis estimated that about $250,000 would be required to replace the destroyed building and repair the damaged one. He earlier had placed the damage at upward of $300,000.

Arson Suspected In Fire At Georgia Negro College

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 1 (AP)—Investigators today began to question whether arson was involved in an early morning fire that destroyed one building and damaged another at Albany State College for Negroes. Advertiser

Fire Chief E. E. Moody said that an intensive inquiry so far had uncovered no positive evidence of incendiarism in Friday's blaze, although firemen had reported seeing figures running from the damaged building. Montgomery

The Hazard Training School, an elementary practice school for the college, was too far gone when the firemen arrived about 3:30 a.m. to be saved. While it burned down, Caroline Hall—combination audito-

Work of Vandals

Courier

Ga. College Damaged By 2 Fires

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-5-57

p. 3

ALBANY, Ga. — For the second time within 12 months, fires have ravaged buildings on a Negro college campus in the Deep South. A $300,000 blaze consumed one building and damaged another last week on the campus of Albany State College. 142(1)

• Police are in the midst of "investigating" the blaze which they attributed to "vandalism."

The early morning fire razed the one-story Hazard Training School which not only houses 250 Negro elementary school pupils but is also used by the college for the training of teachers.

■

PRESIDENT W. H. DENNIS said that it would cost a quarter of a million dollars to replace the nine-room structure. While the school burned, another fire broke out about 200 yards away in Caroline Hall, which houses the college auditorium and offices. The damage here was limited to around $50,000.

• The Albany State fire was somewhat reminiscent of the tragic blaze which destroyed the historic chapel of Tuskegee Institute in neighboring Alabama. As in the case of the Albany fires, the destruction of the Tuskegee edifice was blamed on arson.

Firemen gave conflicting reports concerning the Albany blaze. One said that he had seen three white men running from the vicinity of the fires, but another claimed that the three fast-moving figures were those of Negroes.

W. M. Harris, a detective for the city of Albany, stated flatly that there was indisputable evidence that the Caroline Hall stage had been doused with an inflammable liquid which was probably gasoline.

■

DENNIS SAID that the flames had seriously endangered the entire campus whose buildings are collectively valued at around $2,000,000.

• The sleuth took note of the fact that some white youths were spectators at the 2 A. M. fire. However, added Dennis, police were going to check the identity of these spectators and ask them how they happened to be at the scene that early in the morning.

Pupils from the razed school are expected to be absorbed into the city's other elementary schools.

Blame Vandals in Negro School Destruction

(Story in adjoining column)

Ruins of Hazard Training school on campus of Albany State college at Albany, Ga., after fire attributed to vandals. 142(1)

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Negro College Set On Fire in Georgia

World Telegram New York, N.Y. P.1

Sept. 27, 1957

Vandals Blamed; Trio Seen Running Away From Building

By the Associated Press.

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'Definitely Set.'

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Albany is in south Georgia about 70 miles north of the Florida line.

The detective said there were white youths at the scene but they apparently were spectators. They talked with firemen and newsmen, he related, adding that this was something that guilty persons would not be likely to do.

A New President

Alcorn College Resumes Classes

Daily World Dec. 3-12-57
Atlanta Ga. P.1 14e(1)

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

ALCORN, Miss. — Dr. J. D. Boyd, who replaced recently retired President J. R. Otis of Alcorn College, reported Monday afternoon, that classes had resumed at the strike-strickened institution however he flatly refused to say what percentage of the students had returned.

Boyd told this reporter during a telephone conversation that he had just arrived on the campus over the weekend and he didn't know what was what." He went on to explain that all of the 585 students at the co-ed school had not discontinued class attendance during the week long strike.

Another source reported that none of the matriculating students appeared for clesses. Ex-Pres. Otis said there were about 20 students off the campus when he left sometime Saturday. About 150 student-teachers appeared Saturday for their regular three-hour Saturday course.

Dr. Boyd also told the Atlanta Daily World, Monday that "I am not president of Alcorn. Because I am still president of Utica college," which is also an all-Negro college in Mississippi. Explaining further, he said "I am here to see if I can get this institution back into smooth operation."

On further questioning he did admit that he expected to become president at the college.

He said he did not know Prof. Clennon King, the 36-year old history instructor who is accused of instigating the student strike after he reportedly wrote some critical articles about National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which were published in a local daily newspaper.

King, reportedly a native of Albany, Ga., is also accused of saying there should be more Negroes of the "Uncle Tom Type."

Dr. Boyd said he had not seen King since he arrived on the campus nor did he "particularly want to see him."

Prof. King last Friday, is reported to have conditionally offered his resignation "if the students will return to school."

The new acting president said he did not want to parade the school's affair through the columns of newspapers. "Not that I don't respect the press, but this is something we will have to settle first after which I would be glad to issue a news release."

Meanwhile, Boyd denied a new charge, contained in a mimeographed statement mailed from Clarksdale, Miss., that he had been instructed by the college board to deny re - admission to members of the student council.

Boyd picked out three names on the list as those of students who have been re-admitted—Bettye June Williams, Mason Ford and Geraldine E. Brown, the latter a junior from Clarksdale. He said Ruth Singleton, another council member named, is expected back.

Alcorn Revolt

Interview P.6-a
Chat. 3-16-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 15 (AP)—Prof. Clennon King has asked to be relieved for a while of his teaching duties at Alcorn A&M College, President J. D. Boyd said today.

The history professor, whose writings set off a student boycott which almost closed the state-owned Negro college last week, will be given an opportunity "to rest," Boyd said.

"But he's still a member of the faculty and subject to recall when he is needed," added Boyd, successor to the ousted Dr. J. R. Otis as A&M president.

Boyd also said the school, most of whose 561 students signed "final withdrawal" slips last week in protest to King's pro-segregation writings, is "about back to normal." He has said yesterday about 300 of the students had returned to classes.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the all-white State College Board, said in Jackson he had not been advised of King's request for temporary relief from duties.

"I do know that Prof. King has said he would like to visit his parents in Albany, Ga., for some rest and relaxation," said Dr. Jobe. "That dosen't require a formal release, of course, and. . . he's still on call."

Center Asks Campus Leave

STUDENTS OUSTED BY NEGRO COLLEGE

New York Times P.14

They Defied Order to Return to Classes—President and Teacher Also Dismissed

Sun. 3-10-57

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (UP)—The state officially expelled today all students who had defied orders to return to classes at Alcorn A. and M. College for Negroes.

The State College Board also dismissed Dr. J. R. Otis, Alcorn's president, saying that the student revolt had had his acquiescence "if not the consent and approval." He was replaced by J. D. Boyd, who had been scheduled to take over Dr. Otis' job April 1.

Prof. Clennon King, labeled an "Uncle Tom" by the students for his articles in a Jackson newspaper attacking the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and urging Negroes to bide their time in obtaining equal rights, said tonight he, too, had been dismissed.

The history teacher said at his Hazlehurst, Miss., home that Mr. Boyd had recommended the move on replacing Dr. Otis as school president and the board had agreed.

Professor King said he would not protest his dismissal but questioned: "Is it possible for a Negro to question the N. A. A. C. P. and escape being destroyed?"

It was reported earlier that Professor King had been retained in his post.

All 570 students on the campus defied the college board's ultimatum to return to class yesterday and end a three-day boycott in protest against Professor King's writings.

Students Misunderstood

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9 (AP)—Professor King said today he did not believe the boycott was spontaneous.

In a telephone interview with The Nashville Tennessean, Professor King said the students demanding his resignation had misunderstood him.

"Most of them never read the articles [in The Jackson State-Times] and saw nothing more than a headline or two," he said.

"They misunderstood what I was doing and they thought I was doing something for personal gain."

Why did they misunderstand?

"A lot of people who weren't students saw to that. It started with teachers here and then the N. A. A. C. P. moved in from Jackson—they've been looking for an opportunity, for something to happen, and move in and spread confusion.

"If they succeed, then there will be a real crisis. Mississippi is the crux. What happened in Clinton, Tenn., would be infinitesimal."

He continued:

"And I'm not an Uncle Tom either—that's the last thing I'd be. But if any Negro raises any question about the N. A. A. C. P.—and it's like any organization and the President of the United States, it's not perfect—they slap the 'Uncle Tom' tag on him. * * *

"I could never be a traitor. * * * What I was trying to say was that it's not just one race in America that needs to learn tolerance—but all of us, Negroes included. We aren't getting the best of deals, but we seem to take the attitude we are spotless little lambs,

In a telegram sent from here yesterday to the president of Alcorn's Student Council, the N. A. A. C. P. praised the "spirit of the students in opposing the views expressed" by Professor King. But the message deplored "any pressure which denies him free speech on integration."

ALCORN ROLLS RISE —BOYCOTTER IS OUT

Commercial Appeal P.34
Memphis Tenn. 3-15-57

Student Leader Insulting On Phone, Says Boyd

ALCORN, Miss., March 14.—(AP)—President J. D. Boyd of Alcorn A&M said Tuesday enrollment at the all-Negro college has risen to about 300, but the leader of last week's student boycott has been turned away.

He referred to Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., student council president who presided over the mass meetings last week which almost closed the school. Boyd said McEwen telephoned him and was insulting.

"It is my belief that his behavior is not representative of the student group that elected him." Boyd said.

McEwen, 25-year-old father of three, said at Oxford that he merely called Boyd in hopes of arranging a conference on the possibility of being readmitted but that Boyd told him he need not pursue the subject further.

At Mound Bayou, Miss., President Theodore Trammell of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced Thursday "a nationwide drive" to raise $100,000 "to assist students who were ousted from Alcorn A&M."

"Nine of the nation's leading newspapers have agreed to spearhead the drive in their localities," Trammell said. He did not identify the newspapers.

"The plan calls for paying the difference in the cost of attending private colleges and the state-owned colleges where the student desires to further his education," Trammell said. Students expelled from any state school are not eligible to enter another state school until they have cleared the expulsion.

(The Council said donors are being asked to send their contributions to the Tri-State Bank in Memphis in the name of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership. The bank said the organization has an account at the institution and the bank will credit any contributions to the account.)

McEwen said he understood at least six members of the student council have been turned

down. Boyd denied this, saying only three or four students have been rejected and it was "on the basis of their individual attitudes and actions, the same basis being applied in all readmission applications."

"Several of the council members are back in classes, a fact which my records here will substantiate," Boyd said.

NOT SURPRISED

King cries, Otis fired, Boyd hired

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

(Another Story Page 2)

JACKSON, Miss.—Early Sunday morning, in the deserted waiting room of the Municipal Airport here I saw a mature man shed bitter tears of remorse.

He tried to speak, but his voice cracked, his lips trembled, he could not control his left hand, as though to hide his discomfiture; he hid his face and cried.

Such was the appearance of Clennon King, professor of history at Alcorn A. and M. College, when I met him about 2 a.m., as he attempted to "catch a plane North."

CONFUSED TO THE point of being incoherent, the Georgia-born teacher, who literally lit the fuse which blew up Alcorn College, said:

"All this week, I have been just like a water spigot."

Reference was to the controversy set off by the series of race relations articles which he wrote for a local daily newspaper.

The trouble climaxed, Saturday with the state college board firing the institution's president, Dr. J. R. Otis, and ordering the official dismissal of the bulk of 561 striking students.

Simultaneously, H. G. Carpenter, president of the all-white state college board, announced the appointment of Dr. John Dewey Boyd as president of Alcorn.

DR. BOYD WHO prior to the appointment, was president of Utica Institute for six years, some months ago issued a public statement in support of school segregation.

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57

The college board's meeting was attended by Gov. J. P. Coleman, who last Thursday praised the King series of articles during his weekly radio broadcast. Also present was State Attorney General Joseph Patterson.

Waiting outside the closed meeting were Dr. Otis and Dr. Boyd, both of whom had been summoned to be present. Following the meeting, Dr. Boyd was called into the room and officially informed of his appointment.

The ouster of Dr. Otis was announced at a subsequent press conference.

Asked to comment, Dr. Otis, who is known to have withstood pressure to publicly indorse racial segregation in public schools, simply said: "I am not surprised."

His resignation was to become effective on April, 1, anyway, due to "health reasons," he said.

ALLUDING TO Dr. Boyd, the board's ouster resolution stated:

". . . The board finds that the faculty and administration of Alcorn A. and M. College has wholly failed and . . . the students, or some of them, have taken over, by and with the acquiescence, if not the consent and approval of the president of the college . . ."

Although prior to his firing, Dr. Otis recommended the dismissal of Mr. King, the controversial history teacher still is, officially, a member of the faculty.

The professor said Saturday night that he had been dismissed, but board officials quickly denied it.

Board president Carpenter said King's status was not discussed at the two-hour meeting. "The status of Professor King was left to Dr. Boyd," Carpenter said.

* * *

SOURCES CLOSE TO the college say the students' action steammed not so much from resentment of King's articles as from a desire to appoint Dr. Otis.

Students felt, it is said, he was pressured into resigning because of his position on the issue of school integregation.

One of the student leaders says there would have been a strike on April 7 when Dr. Boyd took over the administration, even if the King series has not been published.

I have it on good authority that similar student action is brewing in other state supported institutions.

585 chant "let's go" in Miss.

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

Baltimore, Md.

ALCORN, Miss. — Chanting "This place is dead, let's go home," 585 students packed their bags and deserted the campus Thursday, closing Alcorn A. and M. College here for the first time in its 74-year old history.

P. 2

The departure of the booing students climaxed a dramatic chain of events which began Tuesday with the hanging of a history professor, Clennon King, in effigy and the dismissal of the school's president, Dr. J. R. Otis by Governor Coleman.

No classes had been held since Wednesday morning when student demands that Professor King either resign or be fired were made upon the school's administration.

Students accused Dr. King of getting the school into a controversial situation" by writing a series of articles, published in the Jackson State Times, criticizing the NAACP and several colored leaders.

* * *

THE SCHOOL, the oldest land grand institution in the nation, was ordered closed by Dr. T. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of the State Institutions of Higher Learning, after students refused to return to classes

Earlier Friday, Gov. J. P. Coleman revealed that Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college, had been fired. No explanation was given.

Prior to Governor Coleman's disclosure, the erstwhile president pleaded vainly with the students to return to classes. He also said he was recommending that King be discharged.

* * *

MEANWHILE, Mrs. Clennon King was quoted as saying her husband was en route to Jackson to submit his resignation to Otis, but he wouldn't let him.

Dr. Otis also was quoted as saying that King had asked him for a letter requesting his (King) resignation, but he told King "he had done enough to be discharged" and thereby refused the request.

* * *

IN AN ATTEMPT to get confirmation of reports, the AFRO talked a hurried three minutes with Dr. Otis Friday afternoon, prior to his firing and closing of the school.

He readily admitted that the students were still boycotting the classrooms, but denied that Clennon King was hanged in effigy with a shaky hush-hush "no, no, no."

Otis explained that they were trying to persuade the students to return to class by "negotiation," but added he had "no idea" when the students would return to class.

* * *

"THEN YOU and the students are not close to an agreement," he was asked.

A stuttering "well . . . uh . . ." was oscilated into the receiver and then a more assured voice cracked:

"I'm not making anymore statements over the phone. You'll have to rely on what you get from the Associated Press and other papers!"

He further declined to comment on whether there would be any punitive action taken against students, if and when, they returned to classes.

* * *

PRIOR TO closing of the college and firing of Dr. Otis, H. G. Carpenter, president of the State College Board, was quoted by reporters at Rolling Fork as saying:

"We wouldn't entertain any complaints at all until they went back to classes. White students or colored students neither are capable of running a school."

All demonstrations by students were reportedly conducted in an orderly manner.

A deadlock between students and school authorities, however, resulted in the closing of the college.

Students maintained they would boycott classes until King resigned or was fired and school officials would not hear any complaints until students went back to classes.

* * *

A MIXTURE of cheers and boos greeting a warning that the board would close the school if students failed to return at a meeting Thursday night. They left the meeting singing and shouting "Let's go home."

Among placards carried by students during the orderly protest demonstration, included a sign reading "King vs. King," believed referring to the teacher and the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

Last reports from the campus disclosed that quite a number of long distance phone calls, most of them collect, were being made from campus dormitories.

Students revealed at the dinning hall that they had packed their bags and were ready to go

* * *

THE UPRISING at the little college 75 miles southwest of Jackson, is the scene of the second such rebellion by students against college officials in as many weeks.

Some 140 members of the Mississippi Vocational College student body instituted a strike in demand for greater student government.

They paraded around campus chanting: "No student government, no classes" and "no movies, no classes." Also requested were fewer restrictions on social activities and more facilities.

D. E. R. Jobe of the board of trustees said a joint student-faculty committee had been studying the students' demand before the protest was initiated.

A SIMILAR demonstration was squashed quickly at Tennessee State A. and I. University in Nashville Tuesday after a campus guard whacked a senior across the heard.

14e(1) 1957 ALCORN COLLEGE

STUDENTS 'CLOSE' A NEGRO COLLEGE

Jenes

Quit Alcorn in Mississippi After Teacher Criticizes Desegregation in South.

Det. 3-9-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 8 — Students of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, an 86-year-old land grant school for Negroes, announced its "death" today and prepared to go home.

Some of the 585 students cried and others sang as they trooped from the rickety old chapel where Prof. Clennon King, whose dismissal or designation they had demanded as a condition for staying, made a half-hour plea for "understanding." Professor King did not resign.

The students said that they had objected to a series of articles written by Professor King, a Professor of History. The articles, which began appearing in The Jackson State Times last Sunday, criticized the National Assocaition for the Advancement of Colored People.

The State Times' associate editor, Robert Webb, said that the paper would continue to print Professor King's articles. Mr. Webb also denied that anyone on his paper had told the college dean that the newspaper did not want to be in a position of having any part in a situation that might close the school.

Order Students to Return

It was not clear whether the students would have a college even if they decided not to leave. The State College Board yesterday had ordered the students to return to classes or find their school closed. However, no time limit was set.

P. 34

The board announced it would meet in Jackson tomorrow at 9:30 A. M. to discuss the situation.

New York, N.Y.

Students in Professor King's classes began boycotting his lectures Monday, a day after the first article appeared. Wednesday, the rest of the coeducational school decided to stay away from all classes.

Ernest McEwen, student council president, said the students did not object to Professor King's views but the fact that he involved himself and Alcorn A. and M. in a controversial situation.

After today's mass meeting in the chapel, Professor King put his family and some belongings in a car and left the campus.

In a sense, his departure, although he did not resign or receive dismissal notice, meant that students had won a major point. But they still had the school board announcement that school would be closed if they stayed away.

The board had said they would not discuss Professor King's status until the students returned.

President is Ousted

Dr. J. R. Otis, the president of Alcorn A. and M., agreed with his students and recommended the dismissal of Prof. King. The board instead announced the dismissal of Dr. Otis, who several months ago said he would resign for health reasons. No reason was announced for the dismissal of Dr. Otis.

At the chapel meeting, Professor King, handkerchief in hand and almost weeping, pleaded with the students to take a ballot on their feelings about his status. He said they were being influenced by mass psychology.

"I'm a Negro just like you are. I sit in a Jim Crow car just like you do," he said. "I don't enjoy people dishonoring me and disrespecting me any more than you do."

Professor King also said his life had been threatened by students.

"They have said I may lose my life if I do not leave the campus by tonight. I have been told it might happen at this meeting," he said.

Mr. McEwen got up to deny this.

"Not a single student intends physical harm or any violence," the 25-year-old student and father of three children told Professor King.

Students and Dr. Otis had expected Professor King would resign at the chapel meeting. Although many students had made out their withdrawal slips, it was expected they would return if Professor King announced his resignation.

But instead of resigning, Professor King urged the students to read his articles closely. He said the articles showed that Negroes had prejudices like anyone else.

But the plea of the professor, who came to Alcorn from Albany, Ga., six months ago, went unheeded.

"As far as students are concerned," Mr. McEwen of Oxford said, "the institution is dead."

Associated Press Wirephoto

STANDING FAST: Students of the Alcorn (Miss.) Agricultural and Mechanical College applaud their decision to leave the school unless Clennon King, a history professor, is dismissed from the faculty. The students objected to a series of articles written by the professor that criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

P. 34

ALCORN PROFESSOR TO BE ABSENT TODAY

Commercial appeal

Clennon King's Status Still Uncertain At College

Mon. 3-11-57

DISMISSAL IS DENIED

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

ALCORN, Miss., March 10.—Alcorn A&M College will open under a new administration Monday but apparently without the history professor who caused a campuswide student walkout at the all-Negro school.

The new college president, Prof. J. D. Boyd, plans to accept applications for admission Monday. He succeeds Dr. J. R. Otis, who was fired by the all-white college board.

P. 15

King's Status Uncertain

But the status of Prof. Clennon King remained uncertain.

An announcement by the board Saturday did not mention the 36-year-old Negro professor whose recent newspaper articles about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were blamed by students as causing the controversy that led to the boycott.

Prof. King's articles criticized the NAACP for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

Prof. King, at Hazlehurst, said he would not be at Alcorn Monday. He said Prof. Boyd had fired him, effective Monday morning.

(The United Press, however, reported Prof. King said at Nashville Sunday he plans to turn in his resignation "for the good of the school." The professor, in Nashville for a conference with a newsman, said students who considered him a traitor to the Negro race misunderstood his articles.)

Firing Is Denied

Both Prof Boyd and H. G. Carpenter, president of the state college board, denied Prof. King had been fired.

"I have not hired or fired any teacher, nor have I dismissed or accepted any students," Prof. Boyd said. "I'm not in a position to hire or fire until I've officially assumed the responsibility."

Alcorn Boycott Climax Of Month's Buildup

ALCORN, Miss., March 10.—(UP)—The student walkout at Alcorn A&M College last week was more than a protest over the controversial writings of one of the professors. Neither was it a revolt inspirtd by "subversive forces" as some white people suspect.

A number of sources close to Alcorn analyzed the boycott as the climax of a fatalistic attitude that's been building up for months.

'Spiritual Thing'

"The students seemed to be in a trance all week," an instructor said, "and you couldn't get next to them with compromise. It was a spiritual thing."

A white man couldn't really understand, it was implied.

At Alcorn, you can walk over a hill from the campus and feel as if you are a thousand miles from civilization. The air is pure and clean. It would be a wonderful place for a SPA. But it's come to be a little impractical for a four-year college.

Experts on higher education have recommended on at least two occasions that Alcorn be abolished and consolidated with Jackson State and-or Mississippi cision, which did not help mo-Vovational. After much inderale at the school, it was decided to leave Alcorn be, at least for the time being.

Neglected By Officials

But there has been a feeling among alumni that Alcorn has been neglected by officials who wanted to make Jackson State and Itta Bena showplaces of Negro education. Both are easily accessible and are shown to tourists as examples of what the state is doing for her Negroes.

Dr. J. R. Otis, Alcorn president for eight years, was popular with the students but he has been at odds with the college board two years. He recently turned in his resignation effective next month, and Gov. J. P. Coleman announced it amounted to a dismissal.

The school was running a deficit. At the first of the current school year the athletic department was far short of funds. And some of the dormitories could not get the supplies they needed. All these things contributed to the "attitude" at the college. Few people knew it because Alcorn is so far away from things.

Students Strike; President Fired

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-16-57

ALCORN, Miss. — Dr. J. D. Boyd, new president of Alcorn A and M college, arrived on the campus Monday morning to take over the office of Dr. J. R. Otis, who was fired Saturday in the wake of a student walkout.

A member of state college board said Prof. Clennon King, whose anti-NAACP remarks touched off the student strike "had not been fired" and is subject to recall.

Boyd said students will be readmitted only by agreeing to abide by orders of the board and promising not to strike. He said they could reenter "on terms of the college and not their own."

There was no indication of the number of students returning to the campus.

Meanwhile, the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership has launched a campaign for $100,000 to aid students who might not be able to return to Alcorn or attend other state colleges.

Approximately 300 of the students were on scholarships. They can enroll in one of the state's three private Negro colleges, Mississippi Industrial, Tougaloo college or Rust college.

The school was hit by a 100 per cent walkout last week by students protesting the writings of 36-year-old history professor Clennon King.

WANTS "UNCLE TOMS"

He criticized the NAACP and declared there should be more Negroes of the "Uncle Tom" type.

King, himself a Negro, offered to resign if the students would return to school. He was turned down and still is a member of the faculty.

In the articles, King, a history teacher, accused the NAACP of destroying race relations in the South. In one of them, he summed up his opinion of the organization by saying:

"Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People after all." Otis, prior to the meeting, issued a statement which said:

". . . The students insisted that their grievances against Prof. King did not result directly from the point of view which he expressed in the newspaper articles, but from their resentment of his drawing the school into this highly controversial (segregation) issue. The student protest was intensified when it was learned that Prof. King had written letters which were published in the official paper of the (Jackson) White Citizens Council . . ."

Defender

Students Barred Forever

Call Fri. 3-15-57 Kansas City, Mo.

Governor Says 570 Strikers May Not Enter State School

ALCORN, Miss. — (ANP) — Alcorn A. and M. college, closed a week ago following a crippling boycott by students protesting criticism of the NAACP by a history professor, reopened Monday under a new president.

Also gone from the campus was Prof. Clennon King, the history instructor, who stirred the students ire by writing a series of articles for the pro-segregation Jackson State Times criticizing the tactics of the NAACP, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and other Negro leaders. King accused the Negroes of "acting like white people" and said they had not acted in a way beneficial to their race.

In the week-long boycott that followed King's criticism, the students staged peaceful demonstrations and hanged the professor in effigy.

Both the new president, J. D. Boyd, and H. G. Carpenter, president of the all-white state college board, which had ordered the closing of the school, denied King had been fired. But King said at his home in Hazelhurst he didn't plan to return to the campus because Boyd had fired him.

The board of trustees dismissed President J. R. Otis charging that he had let the students take control of the school.

Mississippi Gov. James B. Coleman said that the student strike was "wholly unjustified." He added that the 570 striking students would be barred forever from attending a state-supported school in Mississippi.

The students went out on strike in protest to the attitude and writings of a history professor who said there should be more Negroes of the "Uncle Tom" type.

This was in reference to the humble and servile "Uncle Tom" character created by Novelist Harriet Beecher Stowe, a staunch abolitionist of the 19th century.

Professor King, 36, made a dramatic last minute appeal to the students to return to their classes by offering to make a conditional resignation from Alcorn.

King addressed the students of the 86-year-old school and said he would quit if the students would re-read his articles and then vote on whether he should leave or stay. He added:

"In that way you will be cool headed and not ruled by mob psychology."

Students rejected his appeal and the Alcorn school was closed Saturday on an order by H. G. Carpenter, chairman of the board of trustees, who had announced that the students would have to end their strike by Friday or the college would close its doors.

Gov. Coleman said the strike was "wholly unjustified." He added that the school would be reopened this summer with a different student body and that none of the striking students can ever enroll in a state-supported school again.

King's criticisms of the NAACP, which appeared in the Jackson Daily News recently, caused all 534 students at the college to boycott classes since Tuesday. The students insisted that they would not return to classes until King was dismissed. Some 90 students later indicated they wanted to return to classes.

In the articles, King, a history teacher, accused the NAACP of destroying race relations in the South. In one of them, he summed up his opinion of the organization by saying:

"Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the Agitation (CQ) of Colored People after all." Otis, prior to the meeting, issued a statement which said:

". . . The students insisted that their grievances against Prof. King did not result directly from the point of view which he expressed in the newspaper articles, but from their resentment of his drawing the school into this highly controversial (segregation) issue. The student protest was intensified when it was learned that Prof. King had written letters which were published in the official paper of the (Jackson) white citizens council . . ."

King denied that he had written any letters for the Citizens Council and blamed "other teachers" at the college for instigating the student strike. He said:

"They (the teachers) are destroying what they say they want to build up. They want other people to be tolerant while they themselves are not."

Commercial Appeal

STUDENTS RETURNING TO ALCORN COLLEGE

Appeal 4.3

Negro School's New Prexy Reinstates 100 Of 469

Memphis Tenn.

(Special to The Commercial Appeal)

ALCORN, Miss., March 12.—An estimated 100 of the 469 students who boycotted Alcorn A. and M. College for Negroes in protest of anti-NAACP newspaper articles by a faculty member, have been readmitted since a new president took charge Monday.

Tues. 3-13-57

President J. D. Boyd said Tuesday he expects many of the students who were expelled by the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning for the strike will return.

President Boyd is considering the student requests for readmission on an individual basis. They are required to agree to abide by college rules.

The students walked off the campus last week end in protest to articles published in a Jackson newspaper and written by Prof. Clennon King. They objected to his injection of the Negro college in the racial controversy and implication of his articles that the students agreed with his criticism of the NAACP.

Prof. King has left the campus and is at Hazlehurst where he is pastor of Wesley Chapel Methodist Church.

Chairman Harry Carpenter of the college said Prof. King has not been fired "and is as much a member of the faculty as any other professor." He is subject to call "for duties" by President Boyd, but is not expected to return for some time—if then.

President Boyd said, "Each student seeking readmission will be considered individually and will be reinstated if I feel like it is justified."

"I haven't talked to a student who has not shown a good spirit," he said.

The students are being readmitted on "probation." Its lifting will be determined by the college board.

In addition to those processed, an additional 75 students have remained on the campus and were not involved in the revolt.

ALCORN COLLEGE TO BE CONTINUED

New Orleans La. Times-Picayune

New President Named; to Determine Expulsions

Sun. 3-10-57

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., March 9—The state college board decided Saturday to continue the operation of Alcorn A&M college but summarily discharged Dr. J. R. Otis as president.

A campuswide strike of students this week, the board said in a sharp denunciation of Otis' administration, took place because the faculty at Alcorn has "wholly failed."

In Otis' place, the board immediately put Prof. J. D. Boyd, who had been elected at the board's February meeting to succeed Otis in April.

The board said that students who have "defied" orders of the college board to return to classes "are hereby expelled" from the college and were ordered to "remove themselves from the campus immediately."

489 of 561 Students Leave

Out of the 561 students enrolled in the college when the strike began in protest to Prof. Clennon King, a history professor who attacked the NAACP, a total of 489 had picked up the remainder of their board payments and withdrawn Saturday.

The job of determining which students will be expelled will be turned over to the new president of the college, the board said.

But the board specifically declared Saturday after a three-hour meeting that the college is open.

"The school is open and will stay open if there is just one student," H. C. Carpenter, Rolling Fork, president of the college body, said Saturday.

King Not Discussed

Prof. King, whose series of prosegregation stories in the State-Times, Jackson afternoon paper, this week provoked the campuswide strike, was not discussed by the board, Carpenter said.

"He is still on the faculty," Carpenter said after the meeting.

But Prof. Boyd, the new president who was outside the board meeting Saturday and was called before it, told reporters he felt King's actions had "destroyed his effectiveness" and he planned to release him.

Boyd told a reporter he would go to Alcorn with the understanding of the board that he had a "free hand" at the institution.

Dr. Otis, who was also outside the board meeting room Saturday, was not called by the board to explain his side of the controversy.

Otis Not Surprised

He said he was "not surprised" at his dismissal immediately by the board.

He said that at least eight senior agriculture students had returned to their classes Friday afternoon. All faculty members have remained on the campus, he said.

The board's statement said that with the "acquiescence" of Otis and his faculty, some of the students had "taken over" the institution.

Because of the defiance of the students to a directive of the board committee which told them to return to their classes before their grievances would be heard, the board said it was taking "administrative authority" to do what is "necessary to operate" the college.

The college and its facilities will be continued in operation "for those students who have not been expelled," the board said, and regular summer and fall sessions for 1957 will be held in due course.

Boycott Shuts Alcorn Doors; College's Future Is In Doubt

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 3-9-57

By The Associated Press

ALCORN, Miss., March 8.—Students of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, an 86-year-old land grant school for Negroes, announced its "death" Friday and prepared to go home.

Some of the 585 students cried and others sang as they trooped from the rickety old chapel where Prof. Clennon King—whose dismissal or resignation they demanded as a condition for staying—made a half-hour plea for "understanding." King did not resign.

The students said they objected to a series of articles written by King, a Negro professor of history. The articles, which began appearing in the Jackson State Times last Sunday, criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

Articles To Conitnue

The State Times' associate editor, Robert Webb, said the newspaper would continue to print King's articles.

It was not clear whether the students would have a college even if they decided not to leave. The state college board Thursday had ordered the students to return to classes or find their school closed. No time limit, however, was set.

The board announced it would meet in Jackson Saturday at 9:30 a.m. to discuss the situation.

Students in King's classes began boycotting his lectures Monday, a day after the first article appeared. Wednesday, the rest of the co-educational school decided to stay away from all classes.

Ernest McEwen, student council president, said the students did not object to King's views but the fact that he involved himself and Alcorn A & M in a controversial situation.

Professor Leaves Campus

After Friday's mass meeting in the chapel, King put his family and some belongings in a car and left the campus.

In a sense, King's departure—although he did not resign or receive dismissal notice — meant the students had won a major point. But they still had the school board announcement that school would be closed if they stayed away.

The board had said it would not discuss King's status until the students returned.

Dr. J. R. Otis, the Negro president of Alcorn A&M, agreed with his students and recommended the dismissal of King. The board instead announced the dismissal of Otis, who several months ago said he would resign for health reasons.

No reason was announced for the dismissal of Otis.

At the chapel meeting, King, handkerchief in hand and almost weeping, pleaded with the students to take a ballot on their feelings about this status. He said they were being influenced by mass psychology.

Threats On Life Claimed

"I'm a Negro just like you are. I sit in a Jim Crow car just like you do," he said. "I don't enjoy people dishonoring me and disrespecting me any more than you do."

King also said his life had been threatened by students.

"They have said I may lose my life if I do not leave the campus by tonight. I have been told it might happen at this meeting."

McEwen, student council president, got up to deny this.

"Not a single student intends physical harm or any violence," the 25-year-old student and father of three children told King.

Students and Otis had expected King would resign at the chapel meeting. Although many students had made out their withdrawal slips, it was expected they would return if King announced his resignation.

But instead of resigning, King urged the students to read his articles closely. He said the articles showed Negroes have prejudices like anyone else.

Plea Goes Unheeded

But the plea of the professor, who came to Alcorn from Albany, Ga., six months ago, went unheeded.

"As far as students are concerned," McEwen, of Oxford, said, "the institution is dead."

Students gathered about the post office, filling out change of address cards. They exchanged autographed pictures. They discussed plans to enter different schools.

High on the list of new schools discussed was Tougaloo of Jackson, a Christian Church college for Negroes. But many of the students were scholarship students at Alcorn and it was not sure they could afford to go elsewhere.

Alcorn A & M College is on Highway 61 about halfway between Natchez and Vicksburg.

Negro College's Future To Be Decided Today

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 8.—The future of 86-year-old Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes will be determined here Saturday.

The decision will be made by the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning at a called meeting following refusal of students to return to classes as a condition to consideration of their "grievances." The meeting will be closed to the public and press.

It's Closed Officially

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the college board, in announcing the meeting said the college in Southwest Mississippi "closed officially as of noon Friday."

Dr. J. R. Otis, dismissed as president by the board, has been asked to attend the meeting, along with Prof. J. D. Boyd of Utica, his successor.

Dr. Otis is scheduled to give an official report as to whether any student attended classes Friday after the board ultimatum as a condition to considering their complaints.

The board is not expected to close the college "for good" when it meets Saturday. Action looking to reopening it at a later date is expected.

It also is expected to take official action against students who refused to return to classes, with expulsion mentioned. Any student expelled from a state college is ineligible to re-enter another state-supported institution.

NAACP Lashes Back

Taking cognizance of the situation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Jackson issued a statement charging "thought control, used by tyrants and tyrannical powers," had resulted in the boycott by the Alcorn students.

The NAACP said "freedom-loving Americans everywhere should have nothing but admiration and praise for the entire student body for the stand that they have taken in behalf of our democratic ideals." It also said "thought control is the order of the day in Mississippi."

"Not only does it relate to Negroes but also to whites alike," the NAACP said. "Instructors in most of our schools are either instructed to teach white supremacy or don't speak out on the race issue at all.

"Prof. King is a typical example," it said.

Plan To Fire Instructor Ends Boycott

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 3-8-57

ALCORN, March 7 (U.P.)—The president of Alcorn A&M College for Negroes said today that an "Uncle Tom" professor who publicly criticized the NAACP would be fired for "insubordination."

The announcement by Dr. J. R. Otis brought an end to a student boycott of classes which began yesterday in protest against the published opinions of history professor Clennon King.

In a series of newspaper articles in the Jackson States-Times, King wrote that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was harming race relations in the South. Some of the 570 students at the all-Negro school labeled King an "Uncle Tom" and the entire student body began boycotting classes.

King said Otis told him he would recommend his dismissal to the state college board and King said he would not protest it.

Otis said the protest was aimed more at King's "drawing the school into this highly controversial political issue" rather than in the point of view expressed in his articles.

NEGRO STUDENT BOYCOTT

Times Pic. 3-7-57

585 at Alcorn Seek Ouster of Teacher Who Hit N.A.A.C.P.

Thurs. 3-7-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Students boycotted classes today at Alcorn A. & M. College, a Negro school. They demanded the dismissal of a professor who had criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman for the 585 students said Prof. Clennon King was hanged in effigy Monday during a demonstration on the campus.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the state-supported school, told the study body today there could be no further negotiations until they had returned to classes. There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Dr. Otis acted under instructions from the State College Board.

Professor King's views were published in The Jackson State Times. He said the association had created racial tension and done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

NEGRO COLLEGE IN MISSISSIPPI STRIKE VICTIM

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C. Sun. 3-10-57

State Board Expels Striking Students and Fires President of Institution

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP)—Mississippi's State College Board today expelled the striking students at all-Negro Alcorn A&M College and fired Dr. J. R. Otis as president.

The board announcement, issued after an emergency session, said students had taken over the college with "the acquiescence if not the consent" of Otis.

The announcement made no reference to Clennon King, a history professor whose newspaper articles were blamed by the students for the walkout. King dealt with segregation in his articles and criticized the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

Not Surprised.

Otis told reporters "I'm not surprised" by his discharge as head of the 86-year-old land-grant college. He had recommended King's dismissal on grounds similar to the students' complaints — that King had involved the college in controversial issues.

Otis said 489 of the 561 students had signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number had asked to retract that action.

Otis told reporters an undetermined number of students, possibly as many as 96, had sought readmission and that some were back in class.

Asked what King's status is, H. G. Carpenter, president of the all-white board said, "he's still a member of the faculty. King's name was not brought up. There was no reason to bring it up."

King's status "will have to be considered through normal channels," the board spokesman said.

The spokesman was asked if the board action could be interpreted as in support of King, whose articles were critical of the NAACP and said American Negroes' lot is better than that of Negroes overseas.

The spokesman did not answer directly, but emphasized King's rights under his contract.

Leaves Campus.

The professor left the campus hurriedly yesterday, saying his life had been threatened. He left after making a tearful appeal to the students to read his articles and then take a secret ballot on whether they wanted him to go. They had been told at the mass meeting by Dean H. A. Wilson that King would appear before them to resign.

King did not offer the resignation and the students walked out.

Assuring that the school will be "continued in operation" for those students who have returned, the board put President-elect J. D. Boyd into immediate authority. Boyd, now president of Utica Institute, a state-supported Negro school near Jackson, was named to succeed Otis recently when the board announced Otis' resignation, effective March 31. Otis, under treatment for ulcers, said he was in ill health.

The board said, "the faculty administration at Alcorn A&M College has wholly failed, and ... students, or some of them, have taken over, by and with the acquiescence, not the consent and approval of the president of the college.

"For good cause ... resident J. R. Otis ... is hereby discharged. ...

"Students ... who have defied the board's direction to return to classes are herby expelled from said college. ..."

As expelled students, they are not eligible under Mississippi law for enrollment in any other state-

supported school.

The coeducational college, whose physical plant includes several almost-new structures as well as older ones in need of repair, is about 65 miles southwest of here along the Mississippi River. Agricultural and mechanical engineering and home economics are the principal subjects. All faculty members and all students are Negroes.

The board added that the job of determining who will be expelled will be turned over to the new president of the college.

CLASSES BOYCOTTED AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Commercial Appeal

Students Lash Articles By Professor Of Own Race

Thurs. 3-7-57

HAD CRITICIZED NAACP

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

ALCORN, Miss., March 6.—All 570 Negro students at Alcorn A and M College boycotted classes Wednesday in protest against newspaper articles written by a Negro history professor who blamed other teachers for the strike.

P. 9

There were unconfirmed reports that students at two other state-supported Negro schools — Mississippi Vocational at Itta Bena and Jackson State at Jackson — planned to stay away from classes Thursday.

Wrote For Newspaper

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn, said he would make no attempt to iron out the problem until the students return to class. He said the students demanded that Prof. Clennon King be fired for writing a series of articles in the Jackson State Times saying the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is harming race relations in the South.

King told United Press he does not mind leaving the school but thinks he should be paid for the remainder of the year.

"This thing has come about as the result of other teachers," King said. "Other teachers have pushed this thing up."

King was called an "Uncle Tom" on signs carried on the campus Tuesday night. The term is used by Negroes for those considered disloyal to their race. King was reported to have been hanged in effigy at a student gathering.

"They are destroying what they say they are trying to build up," King said. "They want other people to be tolerant but they aren't."

King said students had boycotted his classes since the first article appeared last Sunday.

"I would go to class but they did not show up," King said. "Then I would go off and read."

Dr. Otis said he had not talked to King about the matter and said it would be up to the state college board to decide whether King will be fired.

'Never Had Trouble Before'

"Our policy here is not to deal in controversial matters," Otis said. "We had never had any trouble before and we had one of the best student governments anywhere."

Earlier, students at Mississippi Vocational College in Itta Bena boycotted classes for two days in demand for a student government. Students at Jackson State College held a protest meeting Tuesday after the college board forced it to withdraw from a national basketball tournament under a ruling against integrated athletic events.

H. G. Carpenter, president of the college board, said he had talked to Otis and the board planned to take no action until the students return to classes.

Mr. Carpenter said he had heard of no further trouble at Jackson College and Mississippi Vocational.

In his series of articles, King wrote, "Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People after all." He said it was hurting the Negro's cause in the South and represented only a small minority of the Negro population.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald

Negro Students Ask Prof. Ouster

Thurs. 3-7-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 6 (AP) —Alcorn A&M students demanding dismissal of a history professor here told today their demands won't receive consideration until they return to classes.

The entire student body of the state-supported Negro school quit classes this morning asking dismissal of Prof. Clennon King who wrote a series of newspaper articles critical of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman for students who asked that he not be named said Prof. King was hanged in effigy Monday night and students have staged orderly demonstrations on the campus. The decision to boycott classes was made at an 8 a.m. meeting today.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the South Mississippi school, called the students into special meeting this afternoon and told them there could be no further negotiations until they returned to classes. He said all students—about 585—attended the meeting, which he described as peaceful.

There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Prof. King's articles have been published in the Jackson State Times. They say in part that the NAACP, has created racial tension and done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

A student source said the demonstrations continued on the campus and in the student chapel last night. He said students carried signs reading:

"If he stays, we'll go." "If it takes failing to prove our point, flunk us all." "King vs. King." The latter was believed to be a reference both to Prof. King and to the Rev. Martin Luther King Alabama Negro leader.

AT MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL

Advertiser

Negroes Boycott Classes Over Professor's Articles

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 3-7-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Alcorn A&M students demanding dismissal of a history professor were told today their demands won't receive consideration until they return to classes.

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Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the south Mississippi school, called the study body into special meeting this afternoon and told them there could be no further negotiations until they returned to classes. He said all students — about 585 — attended the meeting, which he described as peaceful.

There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Dr. Otis acted under instructions from the State College Board. At Rolling Fork, board president H. G. Carpenter said he told Dr. Otis by telephone to tell the students, "we wouldn't entertain any complaints at all until they went back to class."

"White students or colored students, neither are capable of running a school," Carpenter told reporters.

Advertiser

Prof. King's articles have been published in the Jackson State Times. They say in part that the NAACP, has created racial tension and done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

A student source said the demonstrations continued on the campus and in the student chapel through last night. Among signs carried by students was one reading: King vs. King, believed to be a reference both to Prof. King and to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala. Negro leader.

585 Students 'Close' School In Mississippi

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 3-9-57

ALCORN, Mis., March 8 (AP)—Students of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, an 85-year-old land grant school for Negroes, announced its "death" today and prepared to go home.

Some of the 585 students cried and others sang as they trooped from the rickety old chapel where Prof. Clennon King—whose dismissal or resignation they demanded as a condition for staying—made a half-hour plea for "understanding." King did not resign.

The students said they objected to a series of articles written by King, a Negro professor of history. The articles, which began appearing in the Jackson State Times last Sunday, criticized the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The State Times' asocsiate Editor, Robert Webb, said the paper would continue to print King's articles.

It was not clear whether the students would have a college even if they decided not to leave. The State College Board yesterday had ordered the students to return to classes or find their school closed. No time limit, however, was set.

Students in King's classes began boycotting his lectures Monday, a day after the first article appeared. Wednesday, the rest of the coeducational school decided to stay away from all classes.

Ernest McEwen, student Council president, said the students did not object to King's views but the fact that he involved himself and the college in a controversial situation.

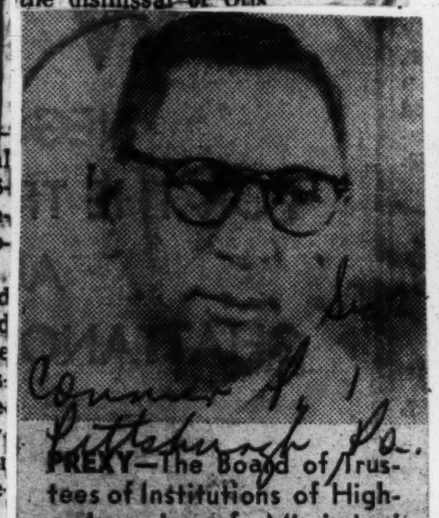
Post 3-9-57

After today's mass meeting in the chapel, King put his family and some belongings in a car and left the campus.

In a sense, King's departure—although he did not resign or receive dismissal notice—meant the students had won a major point. But they still had the school board announcement that school would be closed if they stayed away.

Dr. J. R. Otis, the Negro president of Alcorn, agreed with his students and recommended the dismisal of King. The board instead announced the dismissal of Otis, who several months ago said he would resign for health reasons.

No reason was announced for the dismissal of Otis.



Commercial Appeal

Pittsburgh Pa.

PREXY—The Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning of Mississippi has elected B. D. Boyd, president of the Utica Institute, as president of Alcorn A. and M. College. He is to assume the office April 1.

THE UNTOLD STORY BEHIND:

That Alcorn Explosion

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Correspondent
(Part II of a Series)

JACKSON, Miss.—"What Alabama's L. King is trying to build up, Mississippi's C. King is trying to tear down."

Such was the sign which greeted Professor Clennon King, Alcorn A. and M. College history teacher, when he entered his classroom Monday, March 4, the day after the first of his controversial articles appeared in the Jackson State Times.

Also, numerous 'Uncle Tom' signs were posted along the campus sidewalks.

King's history students boycotted his classes.

* * *

THE HISTORY teacher, the morning I interviewed him, told me he received a number of threatening telephone calls and derogatory letters.

One of them, he said, was addressed to "Mr. Clennon (Uncle Tom) King."

A portion of the letter was: "I think you are the most incredible dog I ever heard of . . . We are going to give you something you will never forget. Don't ask questions, just wait for the results. We hate you, white dog Uncle Tom."

King said students would lean out of dormitory windows and ridicule him as he walked along the sidewalks.

One student was described as actually pulling a knife when he approached.

* * *

WHEN THE college president, Dr. J. R. Otis, whose resignation was scheduled to become effective April 1, advised the students to return to King's history classes, the Student Council, headed by Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., requested a meeting.

During the subsequent conference with the president, students asked that they be permitted to cut King's classes without loss of credits.

Dr. Otis' position was that, as president of the college, he could not grant their request. Also he advised them to return to King's classes and wait until their grievances could be taken up by the institution's governing body, the State College Board.

* * *

RELUCTANTLY, THE students left the meeting, dissatisfied, but apparently willing to follow the president's advice.

As one senior stated: "He (Otis) was a good 'prexy.'" He was honored with an "Otis Day" celebration the previous Saturday, March 2.

If the campus was disturbed on Monday when the first of King's articles appeared the situation reached the proportions of an uproar on Tuesday.

The reason for this, according to Dr. Otis, was the appearance on the campus of a copy of the official publication of the (White) Citizens' Council carrying a letter written by King.

Afro-American

WHAT HAD BEEN a mere protest demonstration before became open revolt. Where only a portion of the students had been involved previously, the entire student body became incensed.

Although King denied writing the article for the Citizens' Council publication, he admitted that one or two letters he had published elsewhere had been run in the newspaper.

Up to this point, the disturbance on the Alcorn campus had stemmed directly from King's articles. Subsequent developments were the reaction to events occurring off the campus and the resevoir of tension which had been growing among both faculty members and students since September, 1954.

Aut. 3-30-57

APPARENTLY alarmed over the furor his articles were creating, King called the State Times on Tuesday. While he would not divulge details of his conversation, or with whom he talked, the third article of the series did not appear on Tuesday as readers had assumed it would.

On the same day an Associated Press dispatch intimated the series had been discontinued because of a call from an Alcorn official who said that the series, if continued, would destroy the school.

It was on this day, too, that the State Sovereignty Commission, watchdog agency created by the Legislature in 1956, met.

Ney M. Gore Jr., director, who also is a state representative, told me his agency became interested after receiving a call from Robert Webb, associate editor of the State Times.

* * *

THE STATE Sovereignty Commission's fundamental function is to maintain segregation of the races in Mississippi, particularly in schools.

The NAACP, which has been critical of the agency since its inception, describes it as the legal arm of the White Citizens' Council.

The commission is composed of the following members:

Governor J. P. Coleman, Lt. Gov. Carroll Garvin, Walter Sillers, speaker of the House; Joe T. Patterson, attorney general; George J. Thornton, State Supreme Court; W. S. Henley, Earl Evans, William G. Nurgin, state senators; Joe Hopkins, George Payne Cossar and William H. Johnson, state representatives.

WHEN I interviewed Mr. Gore, I asked him point blank if the commission sponsored the series of articles written by Professor King.

The director, a stocky, blond-headed drawling lawyer who sports a crew-cut, said: "This agency had absolute no knowledge of King's articles until Tuesday."

Mr. Gore did admit, however, that King came to his office after the series started running in the State Times. He did not elaborate.

But whatever the role of Gore's agency, the situation took a decided turn for Alcorn during its eventful week.

* * *

A SCHEDULED meeting at which students were to vote, in accordance to a suggestion from King, whether he was to submit his resignation or not was called off.

The State Times resumed King's articles.

The entire student body, not just those in King's classes, remained away from classrooms.

They said they would not return to classes unless King was dismissed. Thursday morning Dr. Otis publicly announced his intentions to recommend King's dismissal.

* * *

THE FORMAL charges were insubordination, stemming from writing controversial articles after he had been warned against such action, and dragging the school into a highly explosive political issue.

Thursday afternoon, the State College Board, headed by H. G. Carpenter, president, arrived on the campus.

Carpenter who resides at Rolling Fork, summed up the board's position in these words: "I have never seen a student body capable of running a school.

* * *

"THEY HAVE made no specific charges against him. They just said, 'If he'll resign we'll go back to school.'"

Instead of acting on Otis's recommendation that King be dismissed, the trustees issued an ultimatum that the students return to classes.

If they don't return, it means the school, the board president declared.

Late Thursday afternoon a hurry-up assembly was called. The entire student body jammed into the ancient, red-brick chapel building. Dr. Otis read the board's ruling. He urged the students to abide by it.

* * *

THERE was a long moment of silence. Then he asked if they would abide by it. After a long moment of silence a single student rose and began singing the "Alcorn Ode." Others stood and joined the singing.

Then, still singing, some with tears streaming down their cheeks, the entire student body filed from the chapel. Dr. Otis gave up. "I can't get it over to them," he said. "I can't get it over to them."

* * *

WHEN TOLD at his home in Hazelhurst, Thursday night, that the students had elected to leave school, King announced that he would resign.

Friday morning he went to the campus. The students gathered to hear his announcement of resignation. Instead, he delivered a tearful one-hour and 20-minute speech.

He asked for a "cooling off period" and then a vote on whether he should remain or leave. The students sat through it. After King had finished, they filed out and started leaving the campus.

The previous night Governor Coleman had publicly supported King for his articles.

McEwen summed it up this way: "Now it seems one man has accomplished what no combination of voices have been able to do in the past." He added: "Alcorn College died officially at 11:55 today."

* * *

THE FOLLOWING Sunday the State Times stated editorially why it "Felt Morally Obliged to Publish Clennon King Articles."

It contended that the basic principle of school administration had been attacked.

It stated the real gripe was not that King had drawn the school into controversy, but that he attacked the NAACP.

It held that King's conviction on race deserved an audience.

* * *

WHEN I TALKED with Gore, he asked if I have reached any conclusions about the Alcorn incident.

My answer was that I wanted to get the facts first.

One of the facts is King's articles triggered the walkout, but they were not responsible for it.

Another fact is the students resented an attack upon school administration which has been going on at Alcorn since mid 1954 when Dr. Otis publicly opposed the late Governor Hugh White's program of voluntary segregation in schools of the state.

Consequently, he had been in the bad graces of the school board and certain influential members of the legislature.

This "difference" expressed itself in terms of shrinking appropriations for the school.

At the beginning of the current school year the athletic department was woefully short of funds. Students who had paid various laboratory fees could not get lab equipment.

Some of the dormitories could not get the supplies they needed. The students felt, and with considerable justification, that Dr. Otis's resignation was forced.

It was this feeling which prompted the student body to sponsor the "Otis Day" celebration.

* * *

ALCORN WAS long overdue for trouble. The King incident was only the spark which ignited it.

As for King, it may also be concluded that his articles were not accidental, or did not "just happened" to be published.

He had been trying for months to get them published in some magazine with national circulation. Falling in this effort, he turned to local publications. Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the State College Board, told me it is his understanding that King approached "a certain state agency" in an effort to get the articles sponsored.

* * *

IT IS also a fact that the King series follow in detail the propaganda line of the Citizens Council. As a newspaperman, I find it hard to believe this was mere accident.

King, himself, told me he wrote the articles after he read a "certain book" which presented the other side of the race question. He said there had been some discussion about placing it in the schools as a textbook.

King further told me, during that hectic trip to and from Hazelhurst, that he was going to expose the whole story.

Subsequently, I learned that after literally talking his guts out to me he went back to the State College Board and repeated everything he had told me.

As for the whole story, it is doubtful that King knows it. It is unlikely at this stage that anyone knows it. The reason is it's a story which currently is being written. The Alcorn incident was only a footnote to history.

Helps Five Alcorn Student To Continue Education

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 6
Chron. 4-4-57

NEW YORK — Five students, expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the protest against Professor Clennon King, will receive NAACP assistance in continuing their education elsewhere, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, announced today.

Ernest McEwen who, as president of the student body, led the protest against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for The Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities, will attend Central State College at Xenia, Ohio. He will be joined at Central State by Miss Robessie Young and Charles Hibbler. The Misses Susan Owens and Ruby Hibbler will attend Virginia Union University at Richmond.

After Alcorn had refused to readmit these students, the NAACP made arrangements for their transfer to other colleges. Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State, and Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union, readily agreed to make emergency provisions to permit the students to enroll without loss of time or academic credit.

Action to aid the students was taken by the NAACP committee on administration at its regular monthly meeting here on March 25. The committee voted to provide financial assistance for travel and other expenses for the remainder of the school semester.

Famous Columnist Say Alcorn College Professor May Rank Higher Than Rev. Martin Luther King In Negro History

Advocate Sat. 4-6-57 p.1
Jackson, Miss.

Says NAACP Folder On Mississippi Treason To Truth, Decency, Peace And Order Of The United States

Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 2 (DSN) —The widely read newspaper columnist, John Temple Graves, whose daily column appears in many leading newspapers in every section of the country, in his Tuesday article, pictured Prof. Clennon King, of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Mississippi, whose series of article on the NAACP and race relations, printed in a Jackson, Missippi daily, set off the recent strike of some 500 students of the college, as a man who may rank higher in Negro history than Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Alabama Bus strike, and nonviolent resistance movement.

The widely read columnist also branded the NAACP folder now being circulated on the state of Mississippi under the title "M is for Mississippi and murder as treason to truth, decency and the peace and order of the United States."

Speaking of the Alcorn College professor the columnist says: It may be that the Negro named King who is to stand highest in the race history of these unhappy times will be not Martin Luther but Clennon.

Clennon King is the college instructor who, for taking issue with the NAACP, has been threatened, ostracized and subjected to the NAACP's own special brand of rabble-rousing. He exercised his American right to tell his students at Alcorn A. and M. College in Mississippi and the readers of his articles in The Jackson State Times—as The State Times' Associate Editor Robert Webb summarizes it—"racial integrity, morality and harmony are much preferred to naked, mass integration."

Sat 4-6-57

In championing this Negro, printing his articles, reporting his story, circulating a booklet by and about him, Editor Webb and The State Times have struck a blow for the leadership Southern Negroes bitterly need and lack.

P.5

Response to Clennon King's challenge has been race-wide and nation-wide. The State Times' booklet is being distributed as fast as it can be printed. Many a troubled Southern Negro who wants his race to advance but deeply mistrusts the hate-making, South-dividing NAACP way has feared to speak out lest he be pilloried as an "Uncle Tom." He may take heart and find voice in the suddenly appearing leadership of this Negro whom no one can call "Uncle Tom."

Clennon King, Georgia-born, 37-years old, is better educated than Martin Luther King. He has a B. S. degree from Tuskegee, an M. A. from Western Reserve in Cleveland, has attended Oberlin Graduate School of Divinity, has studied Egyptology at the University of Chicago, has taught in six Southern Negro colleges—and is founder of an International Society of African Culture for bringing to Negroes greater knowledge of an pride in their race. (At his request, money from the State Times for his now famous series of articles has been turned over to this Society.)

He is no Uncle Tom and, what is more important (for "Uncle Tom" is just an NAACP epithet), neither is he one of the all-too-familiar "white man's Negroes" who make a cheap living agreeing with whites and undertaking for a profit to organize Negroes. He is a proud, resolute, absolutely free Negro American, a credit to his country and his race.

He may be, also, a man of destiny.

Regarding the NAACP the columnist said:

Those who remember when the NAACP was at least a responsible organization can't recognize it now. Its current folder is entitled in enormours letters "M is For Mississippi and Murder." You gather that a general massacre is going on, with hundreds of killings. But as you read on you find only three. To fill in the great empty spaces the "Blood on Marble Steps" is placed over a Jackson editor's sensible prediction that bloodshed would follow an attempt to send Negro children to school with white in Mississippi. "Gun and Torch," another headline, covers nothing more homicidal than a Mississippi Bar Association president's factual statement that violence is one of three ways of continuing segregation but is "abhorrent" to him. And so forth, ad nauseam.

"We would appreciate any comment,' 'says a printed note from NAACP's Roy Wilkins. Mine is that such wanton and dishonest hate-mongering justifies every action Southern States are taking against this organization. It is treason to truth, decency and the peace and order of the United States.

KING DECLINES ALCORN RETURN

Times-Picayune
Tues. 4-9-57

History Professor Charges Death Threats

New Orleans,

ALCORN, Miss., April 8 (AP)—Prof. Clennon King declined to return to teach Alcorn A&M classes Monday, saying his life had been threatened and "humiliating" conditions demanded by the school president.

P.52

The history professor, whose anti-National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People newspaper articles set off a student boycott which almost closed the state-supported Negro school earlier this year, had been told to return to duty Monday. He has been on temporary leave to recover from the strain of the student strike.

In a letter to executive secretary E. R. Jobe of the State College Board, King asserted that A&M president J. D. Boyd had told him he "should not depend upon work at Alcorn after May 31."

Letter Produced

Dr. Jobe denied that Boyd "or anyone else in authority" had told King his services would not be needed after May 31. But the college board secretary confirmed that the history professor had turned over to him a letter threatening "death or violence" if King returns to the campus.

Jobe said the anonymous letter was turned over to the highway patrol and that King, if and when he returns, "will have whatever protection the state can provide."

Asked if the professor's failure to return Monday affects his status as a faculty member, Jobe said the asserted threats are an "extenuating factor."

The history professor said in his letter to Jobe:

"My expectant wife and our five children need me at work very badly, but I cannot see a way to return April 8 under such humiliating conditions" as the May 31 termination and death threat he had described.

King Statement

"If I should go back to Alcorn under the present degrading circumstances, I will betray every Negro who would like to follow in my footsteps. The South correctly realizes the NAACP is its greatest single enemy. I have given that enemy one of the mightiest blows it has ever received, because it is the only strong blow which has come from within."

Boyd declined to comment on King's charges except to confirm that the Alabama-born professor had been instructed to return to his classes. Boyd did say "everything is normal" at the school. Enrollment now totals 536, and all but "9 or 12" of the students who left the school are back in classes. Most of the students had signed "final withdrawal" slips at the height of the student strike but almost all were allowed to retract them.

King claimed that "before I wrote the articles critical of NAACP" he had promises of summer session work at Alcorn and during the 1957-58 term. Jobe denied this, saying King had the usual teacher's contract, expiring July 1 this year.

On The Alcorn College Students Strik

Advocate Sat 3-16-57

"Every man who says frankly and fully what he thinks is so far doing a public service. We should be grateful to him for attacking most unsparingly our most cherished opinions." Jackson, Miss.

The Alcorn College strike involving the NAACP and its activities has provoked widespread discussion among Negro citizens in the state, with the most vocal spokesman for the NAACP minority, at least until Roy Wilkins rather belatedly spoke out urging the students to return to their classes, inclined towards upholding and praising the students action. P. 4

We are unwilling to concede that there exists among the students of Alcorn College the wisdom and profundity to justify us in pointing out that their action amounted to a denial of Freedom of Speech to Prof. King, which as one of the great bedrocks in the foundation upon which the nation rests, is the one thing that has permitted the growth of the NAACP and allowed its leaders to be the most vocal spokesmen among members of the race.

Nor do we propose to give place here to the arguments of some which has come to our attention that what Prof. King wrote would have been allright had some other member of the college faculty been privileged to voice the opposite view, as we give absolutely no credence to the argument that some are willing to advance on behalf of the Negro, Viz, that two wrongs added up makes right.

Commenting here on another less recent strike of Negro students we expressed the opinion that the main purpose of a college is not so much that of providing learning, as that of providing discipline and inspiration to its students, and further that our definition for education is that of providing discipline and inspiration.

Taking the opportunity to disgress somewhat at this point we noticed in press reports that Prime Minister Nkrumah of the newly created all-Negro State of Ghana in Africa, in praising his alma mater, Lincoln University emphasized that fact that it was there that he received the "Discipline" which he points to a responsible for his success as the leader of the Gold Coast to it's crowning achievement, and his, as the first all-Negro State in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Unwilling as we are to concede the students the knowledge and understanding to appreciate the magnitude of the problem which now confronts the race, the South, and the nation, we see the Alcorn college strike as nothing more than a complete break down of discipline at the college, the maintenance of which, is the primary responsibility of the President and the members of the faculty.

More Than 300 Students Back In Classes Monday As Strike Focus Spotlight On Alcorn Prof's Writings

Advocate Sat. 3-16-57 P. 1

New President Not Known As Ardent Supporter Of The NAACP

STATUS OF KING STILL UNCERTAIN

Jackson, Miss.

Jackson, Miss., Mar. 11—(DSN)—Prof. J. D. Boyd, Principal of Hinds County Agricultural High School and Utica Institute for the past several years, took over as the new President of strike-torn Alcorn College Monday, after the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning ordered the immediate dismissal of President J. R. Otis, from whom Prof. Boyd had already been designated to take over the presidency of the college at the end of the month.

Presumably, the Board ordered the immediate dismissal of President Otis because of his openly expressed sentiments favoring the students strike which lasted for 3 days last week, threatening the permanent closing of the oldest state supported Negro Institution for Higher Learning in the state.

Although the new President is not known as an ardent supporter of the NAACP, having withheld further contributions to the NAACP by the State Teachers' Association during his recent tenure as president of that organization, the three day strike at Alcorn was reported as stemming from the objection of the students to a series of anti-NAACP articles by a member of the Alcorn College faculty, published in a local daily, which came under the state, if not the national spotlight as a result of the students strike. The writer of the articles is Prof. Clennon King, a history instructor at the college.

Although the more than 500 students of the college were reported as involved in the strike, well informed sources here were reported as saying that students of the College who returned to Jackson over the weekend as a result of the strike and the subsequent expulsions by the state board, said that more than 200 of the students were opposed to the strike and refused to join in the movement until after President Otis addressed a meeting of students in the college chapel during which he bitterly attacked Prof. King because of his articles criticising the NAACP.

According to reports some 300 students were ready to return to classes Tuesday morning after a careful screening of each returning student by the new president, Prof. Boyd, who is reported to have been given discretionary power to determine the re-admission of each striking student to the college.

Meanwhile the status of Prof. King as an instructor at the College remained obscure after a meeting held by the State Board here Monday. At one time according to press reports, President Boyd was quoted as saying that Prof. King had been fired, but denied such a statement when the State Board denied that any action had been taken in respect to Prof. King staying on as a member of the college staff.

According to informed observers practically all of the students are expected to be back in their classes before the end of the current week.

The New Alcorn President: Prof. J. D. Boyd, above who took over Monday as the New President of Alcorn College.

Praise, Rebuke Alcorn Students

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-16-57

NEW YORK—The students of Alcorn college in Jackson, Miss., were praised for the spirit in which they backed the NAACP in its fight for equality and first class citizenship for Negroes, but were chided for the pressure they put on Prof. Clennon King.

The lauding and chiding were contained in a wire to the president of the college's Student Council, .Ernest McEwen, from Henry L. Moon, NAACP public relations director, Moon declared:

"We deplore any pressure which denies him free speech on integration. We believe King is mistaken, but under our system of government, any person has a constitutional right to express his opinion on any issue.

"We demand this right for ourselves and we must protect it for others. We wish free speech for all persons in the South of both races and on both sides of the integration issue without muzzle or reprisal of any kind.

"The issue cannot be settled fairly unless everyone is free to debate. We remain confident that in such free debate the ironclad segregationists cannot win.

"We trust that some satisfactory settlement may be reached which will assure the return of students to classes and at the same time preserve Prof. King's right to freedom of expression."

Negro Student Revolt Stuns Lily-whites in Mississippi!

Courier Sat. 3-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 3

President Is Fired After Student Body Criticizes Professor

ALCORN, Miss.—J. D. Boyd, formerly principal of Utica (Miss.) Institute and the newly appointed president of strife-torn Alcorn State College, attempted to reopen the all-Negro state institution Monday of this week. The college was closed down on the week-end after the entire student body protested an anti-NAACP newspaper article written by an Alcorn history professor.

14eU

Absent from the campus this week were two important figures, J. R. Otis, the former president, who was fired by the State Board because he is alleged to have agreed with the revolting students, and Prof. Clennon King, the history professor who wrote the article criticizing the NAACP.

Professor King, who earned $450 a month during a nine-month period each year at Alcorn, also earns $100 a month as pastor of the Wesley Chapel Methodist Church in Hazlehurst, Miss. He fears now that he will lose his pastorate. In a statement to The Courier Sunday morning, King admitted "I'm Mississippi's biggest fool."

King told the press that Boyd fired him, but Boyd denied this.

Boyd also pointed out that he is not interested in anything or anybody that is not of interest to the state of Mississippi and that "I am not interested in anything outside of the state." Some observers interpreted this statement as meaning that Boyd will stay clear of the NAACP and the desegregation question.

It was learned that after the State Board closed down the cafeteria on the Alcorn campus at noon Friday, 489 of the 571 students signed withdrawal statements. Some are understood to have requested that they be readmitted to the college.

By WILLIE SMALLS
(Staff Correspondent)

ALCORN, Miss—Alcorn A. & M. College, "Home of the Braves," is busy looking for an entire new body of students and a new president in the wake of some fast moving events which saw this institution's 585 enrollees go on strike against what they called "Uncle Tomism."

The "Uncle Tomism," which aroused the ire of the student body, was manifested in a series of newspaper articles appearing in the Jackson State Times and written by one Prof. Clennon King, criticizing the NAACP.

The students struck after the first of the series was printed, demanding as a condition for their return the dismissal of Prof. King.

■

AT A MASS MEETING, held in the college chapel, Prof. King stood before the packed auditorium of students and in a trembling voice begged the students not to be influenced in their decision by what he called mass psychology. Said King, "I'm a Negro just like you are. I sit in a jim-crow car just like you do. I don't enjoy people dishonoring me and disrespecting me any more than you do."

As he spoke he twisted a handkerchief in his hand and then charged, "They have said I may lose my life if I do not leave the campus by tonight. I have been told it might happen at this meeting."

Ernest McEwen, president of the Student Council, stood up and immediately denied the charge. "Not a single student intends physical harm or violence," he said. "As far as students are concerned, the institution is dead."

■

BUT GOV. J. P. COLEMAN of Missisippi had other ideas. He moved into action on three fronts.

First, President J. R. Otis was fired with no reason given for his dismissal.

Secondly, all students remaining out of school were expelled from their classes under the stipulation that none were to be allowed to ever enroll in another Mississippi State institution.

Thirdly, he warned that the school would be closed unless the students returned to class and announced later that the school would reopen with a brand new set of students.

■

AS OF SATURDAY, school officials claimed that nearly one-fifth of the boycotters had returned to the institution.

In the meantime, Prof. King had bundled wife and family into the family car, with some belongings, and left Alcorn for an unannounced destination.

On Sunday, the 300-acre campus was deserted as the Mississippi Board of Control met Sunday morning to decide what to do about the school whose student had decreed must "die."

Today, all the displaced students were reported to be studying hard to make up for the time lost from their studies. The students received tuition, travel expenses, and an incidental expense fund from the NAACP for the remainder of the school semester. This action on the part of the Association was taken by the NAACP Committee on Administration at its regular monthly meeting on March 25.

"In a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of a totalitarian regime, we are glad to be in the midst of those who paralleled this situation in American life with the acceptance of the refugees of freedom from the State of Mississippi."

Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union, declared that his university "is proud to cooperate with the NAACP in helping to keep the students of Alcorn College in school. We have welcomed to our campus Miss Robessie Young and Miss Susan Owens.

Two More Alcorn Students Placed At Other Colleges

Norfolk Va. Journ. Pilot P. 4 Sat. 4-13-57

NEW YORK — Two additional students who were expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the recent student protest against Professor Clennon King have been placed at Central State College in Xenia, Ohio, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced here today.

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The Association already had arranged the transfer to other colleges of five Alcorn students expelled for the same reason. Three of them were placed at Central State College and two at Virginia Union University at Richmond.

The seven students were expelled from the Mississippi college after they protested against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for the Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities. The two expelled students most recently placed at Central State College are A. J. Fielder and John Rieley.

The student bodies and faculties of both Central State and Virginia Union were reported to have received the Mississippi students warmly. Addressing a special assembly, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State, declared: already begun to make friends here and, I am sure, the disruption in their education will be less severe because of the interest the NAACP has shown in them."

Ex-Alcorn 'Prof.' Says:

'My Life In Danger'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-20-57 p3

ALCORN, Miss. — Prof. Clennon King, a controversial pawn in the Mississippi game of segregation, found himself branded as an "agitator" by Alcorn A. and M. College's new president, J. D. Boyd.

• In addition to being branded an "agitator," Mr. King's status as a member of the Alcorn A. and M. College faculty was on swampy ground, with his exact status remaining an officially taboo subject.

Professor King did little to clear up matters last week, according to the Associated Press, which quoted him as having said, "If I should go back to Alcorn under the present circumstances, I will betray every Negro who would like to follow in my footsteps.

• The South correctly realizes that the NAACP is its greatest single enemy. I have given that enemy one of the mightiest blows it has ever received, because it is the only strong blow which has come from within."

King had become the center of a raging controversy involving Alcorn A. and M.'s entire student body when he wrote a series of articles for a white daily in which he attacked the NAACP. The student body walked out of the school and King contacted The Courier, claiming that he had been betrayed by white friends.

■

KING LATER retracted his "betrayal" claim, and the boycott at Alcorn fell through, with the principal "victim" of the spat being one J. R. Otis, who was removed as Alcorn's president at the height of the dispute.

Although King was said to have been fired and then reportedly rehired, his current status was veiled by the following developments:

1. Alcorn's new president, Mr. Boyd, said, "There is simply no announcement to make regarding King . . . (I refuse) to be a party to anything that gives him (King) publicity that is wholly unjustified."

2. Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the State College Board, said that school trustees would decide what action to take if King did not return to class. He said that as far as the board is concerned, King has a binding contract at Alcorn until July 1, the same as other members of the faculty.

3. Professor King said that President Boyd had made "humiliating" demands upon him and announced that he was not returning to teach classes because his life had been threatened.

4. Despite the officially stated stand of the board, King said that Mr. Boyd had told him that he "should not depend upon work at Alcorn after May 31."

5. Dr. Jobe of the board denied that Boyd "or anyone else in authority" had told King that his services would not be needed after May 31.

6. King said that before he wrote the articles criticizing the NAACP that he had received promises of summer session work at Alcorn and during the 1957-58 term.

7. Dr. Jobe denied that King had been promised summer work and noted that his contract was like all the others, scheduled to expire on July 1.

Out of the mixup, one thing remained crystal clear: Professor King had not returned to class and the State Board confirmed that he (King) had been threatened with death if he did return to teach.

Alcorn's President Boyd stated, "Everything is now normal" at the school.

Controversial Prof. King Returns To Alcorn This Fall

Daily World Sun. 6-9-57 Atlanta Ga.

HAZLEHURST, Miss.—(ANP) — The man who touched off mass student protest demonstrations at Alcorn A&M College is slated to return to the school next year and resume his teaching duties, it was learned here this week.

Prof. Clennon King, whose anti-NAACP statements were published in a daily newspaper causing a severe student boycott of the school, has been granted a new one-year contract to teach at the school for the academic year 1957-58.

Dr. J. D. Boyd, president of the school, presented King's name with other faculty members.

King stated "I am happy and pleased at the opportunity to teach next year at Alcorn. I have a family to support and I have a house full of furniture at Alcorn.

At the school, pessimism as to King's teaching was expressed by Dr. Boyd. He gave no cause for his belief.

Prof. Clennon King Marches Alone At Alcorn Event

Advocate Baton Rouge La. 6-1-57

Alcorn, Miss., May 29 (Special) —Prof. Clennon King, a member of the faculty, of Alcorn College, who has been absent from his classes since the recent Alcorn College student strike, returned to the College Monday to take part in the Commencement Program.

Prof. King walked alone in the processional and appeared to be extremely dejected, with some observers saying tears flowed from his eyes.

The student strike at Alcorn was in protest against a series of articles on race relations, by Prof. King, published in a Jackson, Mississippi daily paper in which he criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Alcorn Prof. Rehired For Year

Sat. Herald Bethany Okla. Jan. 5-31-57

JACKSON, May 30 (U.P.)—Prof. Clennon King has received a one-year renewal of his contract to teach at Alcorn A&M College it was disclosed today.

King, the Negro history teacher whose series of newspaper stories criticizing the NAACP touched off a student revolt at the Negro school in February left the campus after the strike but returned to his teaching duties last month.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning, says the board renewed King's contract at its regular meeting last week.

Alcorn A&M President J. D. Boyd said earlier this week that all but 10 of the 549 students who walked out in February in protest against King's articles returned to classes of their own accord.

Alcorn Prof Who Caused Boycott To Get Back Job

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-22-57

HAZLEHURST, Miss. — (ANP) — The men who touched off mass student protest demonstrations at Alcorn A&M college is slated to return to the school next year and resume his teaching duties, it was learned here this week.

Prof. Clennon King, whose anti-NAACP statements were published in a daily newspaper causing a severe student boycott of the school, has been granted a new one-year contract to teach at the school for the academic year 1957-58.

Dr. J. D. Boyd, president of the school, presented King's name with other faculty members.

King stated: "I am happy and pleased at the opportunity to teach next year at Alcorn. I have a family to support and I have a house full of furniture at Alcorn."

MOBS GATHER

Clennon King scheduled to return to Alcorn in fall

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 6-22-57

HAZELHURST, Miss. (ANP) —The man who touched off mass student protest demonstrations at Alcorn A. and M. College is slated to return to the school next year and resume his teaching duties, it was learned here last week.

Clennon King, whose anti-NAACP statements were published in a daily newspaper causing a severe student boycott of the school, has been granted a new one-year contract to teach at the school for the academic year 1957-58.

* *

DR. J. D. BOYD, president of the school, presented King's name with those of other faculty members.

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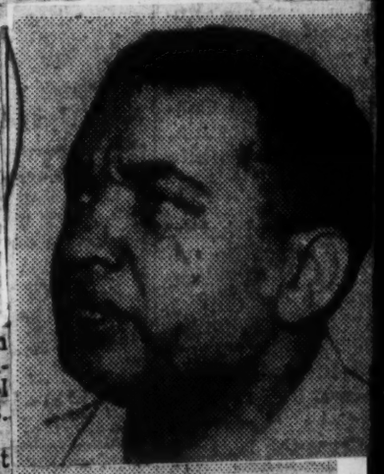
At the school, pessimism as to King's teaching was expressed by Dr. Boyd. He gave no cause for his belief.



CLENNON KING

Prof. King Charges President Of Alcorn Seeks To Oust Him

News & Courier Sun. 6-16-57

Charleston, S.C.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., June 15 (AP)—Prof. Clennon King, whose pro - segregation newspaper articles almost closed Alcorn A&M College, charged today the president of the all-Negro school has "tried to force me to move off the campus."

P. 13-a

The State College Board recently announced that the history professor has been offered a new contract for 1957-58.

"Although it has been announced I am retained on the faculty," King said, "Alcorn president J. D. Boyd has:

"Tried to force me to move off the campus.

"Denied me . . . use of my office.

"Told me not to tell anyone I have a new contract because it is not true.

"Inferred that I may receive a decrease in salary for the incoming year.

"Denied me work for the summer at tremendous loss to myself even though in September 1956 I came to Alcorn with this clearly and repeatedly understood, and even though I am the only history teacher on the regular faculty."

Boyd declined to comment on King's accusations.

Early this year, the bulk of students at the land grant college quit classes in protest against King's newspaper articles, demanding his discharge or resignation. Almost all of the students have returned and the school has been reported back to normal for several months.

The college board named Boyd President after discharging Dr. J. R. Otis as Alcorn A&M head on grounds he had acquiesced in the student rebellion. Both men, like all Alcorn faculty members, are Negroes.

14e(1) 1957 ALCORN COLLEGE

Former Alcorn Students

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-13-57 P. 1 X 14e(1) Alcorn College

At Wilberforce, Ohio, ousted Alcorn College (Mississippi) former student president, Ernest McEwen, left, Charles Hibbler and Ruby Hibbler, brother and sister from Meridan are greeted by Central State College president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley.

The three students have enrolled at Central State College and President Wesley said, "We are pleased to welcome these refugees of freedom from the State of Mississippi, who have been denied readmission to Alcorn College because they took their stand upon the issues of desegregation and integration on the basis of recognized American principles in a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of totalitarian regime."

At Union, Central State

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-13-57

Former Alcorn Students Greeted With Open Arms

P. 1

NEW YORK — Students who were expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the recent student protest against Professor Clennon King have been placed at other colleges.

The NAACP arranged the transfer to other colleges of seven Alcorn students expelled for the same reason. Five of these were placed at Central State college and two at Virginia Union university in Richmond.

• • •

THE SEVEN students were expelled from the Mississippi college after they protested against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for the Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities. The two expelled students most recently placed at Central State college are A. J. Fielder and John Rieley.

The student bodies and faculties of both Central State and Virginia Union were reported to have received the Mississippi students warmly. Addressing a special assembly, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State, declared: "In a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of a totalitarian regime, we are glad to be in the midst of those who paralleled this situation in American life with the acceptance of the refugees of freedom from the State of Mississippi."

• • •

DR. SAMUEL PROCTOR, president of Virginia Union, declared that his university "is proud to cooperate with the NAACP in helping to keep the students of Alcorn college in school. We have welcomed to our campus Miss Robessie Young and Miss Susan Owens. They have already begun to make friends here and, I am sure, the disruption in their education will be less severe because of the interest the NAACP has shown in them."

Today, all the displaced students were reported to be studying hard to make up for the time lost from their studies. The students receive tuition, travel expenses, and an incidental expense fund from the NAACP for the remainder of the school semester. This action on the part of the Association was taken by the NAACP Committee on Administration at its regular monthly meeting on March 25.

Ousted Alcorn students seek to enter U. of Miss.

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57 Baltimore, Md.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — A drive to raise $100,000 to finance efforts to open the University of Mississippi to students ousted from Alcorn A. and M. College was started here last week end.

The drive began Sunday with a mass meeting sponsored at Clarksdale by the Mississippi Regional Council of Leadership at which H. A. Fielder and John Riley, two of the expelled students, were the principal speakers.

P. 1

EARLIER THIS month the entire Alcorn student body of 570 went out on strike in protest against pro-segregation articles written by Clennon King, a faculty member for a Mississippi newspaper.

This was followed by the closing of the college, the firing of its president, Dr. J. R. Otis, and a ruling by the all-white board of trustees for the state-supported school that the students would be readmitted only on an individual basis.

Ten of the student leaders were expelled outright by the board and an additional 190 refused to return.

* * *

FOLLOWING THEIR speeches at Sunday's mass meeting, Fielder and Riley went to Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, where they addressed a meeting of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance.

Afterward, plans were disclosed by Dr. T. M. Howard, founder and president of the Mississippi Regional Council on Leadership, to send two teams of students to every metropolitan city in the country on a fund-raising tour.

Initial plans of the Council had called for the raising of funds to finance attendance by the expelled students at any college of their choice.

On Wednesday, however, Dr. Howard told the AFRO that the tour would seek to raise $100,000 to finance a legal fight to secure admission of the former Alcorn students to the all-white University of Mississippi.

OLDEST, YET POOREST

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57

Tallahassee, Fla. — Around 1940 I began collecting information to write a story entitled "I Saw a Land Grant College Die."

The name of that school was Alcorn A. and M. College.

This letter is written because of the effort of some to associate the closing of that college with the activities of the NAACP. Baltimore, Md.

At the time I began collecting data the NAACP was hardly known in Mississippi. P. 4

Yet, the logistics of the lack of development of that school pointed unerringly to the governor's act in closing it down.

It is probably true that students' action was triggered by the professor's attack on the NAACP, but the problem is much deeper and broader than what the professor said.

Alcorn is 11 miles from the nearest highway — not town. Only recently was the road hard surfaced.

It is the oldest of colored land grant colleges. Yet, relatively, it receives the smallest state appropriation, pays the lowest salaries, has the highest teacher turnover, fewest buildings, poorest facilities, equipment, etc.

Alcorn has existed in an atmosphere of hostility on the part of colored people as well as whites in Mississippi.

The students have simply reflected the feelings and attitudes of adults in their action. Officials, therefore, should interpret the action for what it is worth.

But it is doubtful if that can or will happen, because in fact and truth there are practically no channels of communicating their problems and needs to state officials.

Neither does experience provide any source of hope.

A. A. ABRAHAM

NAACP Paying Tuitions

Courier Sat. 4-13-57

Student Refugees From Dixie 'Flee' To New Campuses

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2

14 (11)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Proving to be friends indeed to seven ousted Alcorn A. & M. College students in their hour of need, the NAACP, in league with Central State College and Virginia Union University, has arranged to have the Mississippi victims re-enrolled in classes.

• The seven students, prominent leaders in the recent Alcorn A. and M. boycott, included Ruby and Charles Hibbler, sister and brother; Ernest McEwen, Arthur Fielder, John Riley, Susan Owens and Robessie Young.

• The latter two students have been enrolled at Virginia Union University and the remaining five have entered Central State College.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State College, told The Courier that the school is awaiting the students' transcripts from Alcorn College and pointed out that they will have to take entrance exams to qualify as Central State students.

■

THE CENTRAL STATE story dates back to last week when NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called Dr. Wesley and asked if he would accept three students. After receiving an affirmative answer, Mr. Wilkins forwarded a check for the three students to cover their second semester's tuition. A little later the NAACP called again and asked if Central would take two more.

"It is crowding us," replied Dr. Wesley; "but we're glad to admit them." Central's president said that he assumed that the NAACP is also sending a check for the last two.

Central had originally been asked to take in nine students. Tuition for each student and board at Central comes to about $900 for each student. It was announced that the NAACP is also shouldering the expenses of Misses Owens and Young at Virginia Union U.

■

THE STUDENTS involved had been outsted from Alcorn A. and M. College for having been leaders in the school-wide protest which had been raised by students against history professor Clennon King who had written a series of articles in a Mississippi daily paper criticizing the NAACP.

• The arrival of five new students at Central State College occasioned a special college assembly at which Dr. Wesley stated, "We are pleased to welcome these students who have been denied readmission to Alcorn College in Mississippi because they took their stand upon the issues of desegregation and integration on the basis of recognized American principles in a period when American institutions have been given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of a totalitarian regime.

• "We are glad to be in the midst of those who paralleled this situation in American life with the acceptance of the refugees of freedom from the State of Mississippi. We not only welcome them, but give them the opportunity of a college education of the first rink, of self education and self direction under guidance, rather than compulsion, for at Central State College we believe in the freedom of the individual."

Alcorn Leader Lauded For Act

Defender Sat. 4-6-57

Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. — State Elk leaders have agreed to extend the full forces of the National Department of Education of the Elks to give scholarship aid to former students of Alcorn A. and M. college who were ousted when they protested the Jim-Crow articles written by one of their professors.

Making the announcement was George W. Lee, grand commissioner of education.

Leader of the students who succeeded in getting the ouster of Prof. Clemmon King was Ernest McEwen, president of the Alcorn Student Council.

In a letter to McEwen, Lee stated:

"The great storm that now sweeps humanity has swept us all with it and our little fight against discrimination has become part of the tremendous struggle for human freedom upon this globe. You have proven by your action under trying circumstances that you are a fit leader in these heroic times.

"We feel that you symbolize much of which the Elks Department of Education stands for. We are, therefore, extending you a scholarship which will amount to $1,000 to attend the college or university of your choice."

ELK OBJECTIVES

In citing the objectives of the Department of Education Lee also stated that:

"The Elks Department of Education is fighting to make its contribution to the development of an integrated society by giving scholarship aid to prepare American youth for every challenge.

"Our oratorical contests on the local, state and national levels are teaching the Negro masses the American Constitution and freedom. Our contestants are giving plain spoken speeches on the present problems of our domestic scene.

"Through the speeces of these young contestants, the masses ar being educated about the danger of complacency. The masses are being warned against violence, but at the same time are urged to fight against everything that denies them democracy and freedom.

BACKED CASES

"In 1954 we presented scholarships to the five children who were plaintiffs in the Supreme Court case against segregation in the public schools, and in 1956 we presented a $1,000 scholarship to Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, who fought so valiantly against discrimination at the University of Alabama

"We have 49 students in the colleges and universities of America, Canada and Mexico who are now receiving our scholarship aid.

"In addition, we also are presenting two other scholarships, one to the young plaintiff in the University of Georgia case and another to the young man who is fighting to enter the University of Florida.

14e(1) 1957 ALCORN COLLEGE

PRESIDENT FIRED

Board In Mississippi Expels Negroes In Boycott Of School

Advertiser Jan. 3-10-57 Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP)—Mississippi's State College Board today expelled the striking students at all-Negro Alcorn A&M College and fired Dr. J. R. Otis as president.

The board announcement, issued after an emergency session, said students had taken over the college with "the acquiescence if not the consent" of Otis.

The announcement made no reference to Clennon King, a history professor whose newspaper articles were blamed by the students for the walkout. King dealt with segregation in his articles and criticized the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

Otis said 489 of the 561 students had signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number had asked to retract that action.

Otis told reporters an undetermined number of students, possibly as many as 96, had sought readmission and that some were back in class.

Asked what King's status is, H. G. Carpenter, president of the all-white board said, "he's still a member of the faculty. King's name was not brought up. There was no reason to bring it up."

The professor left the campus hurriedly yesterday, saying his life had been threatened. He left after making a tearful appeal to the students to read his articles and then take a secret ballot on whether they wanted him to go.

King did not offer the resignation and the students walked out.

ALCORN, Miss., March 10 (AP)—Alcorn A&M will open under a new administration tomorrow but apparently without the history professor who caused a campus-wide student walkout at the all-Negro school. Advertiser

The new college president, Prof. J. D. Boyd, plans to accept applications for admission tomorrow.

A careful screening apparently is planned for students seeking to return. Mon. 3-11-57

"Any applications for readmission will be considered on an individual basis," Dr. E. R. Cobe, executive secretary of the State College Board, said today. "The circumstances of the individual's withdrawal and representations in his application will be the grounds for the decision." P. 1

A person close to the situation said today not all students who left the campus were necessarily rebellios.

"Some students were taken home by their parents after the dining room and dormitories were locked up," he explained. "Obviously, the right thing to do is to give individual consideration to students wanting back."

The all-white State College Board held an emergency meeting at Jackson yesterday and decided the status of the striking students and Dr. J. R. Otis, president when the week-long student boycott began.

Otis was fired and students who defied the board's directive last week to return to class were ordered expelled. Boyd was given authority to decide which students fall into the category.

But the status of Prof. Clennon King remained uncertain.

The board's anncuncement did not mention the 36-year-old Negro professor whose recent newspaper articles about the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were blamed by students as causing the controversy that led to the boycott.

King's articles criticized the NAACP for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

King, at Hazlehurst, said he would not be at Alcorn tomorrow He said Boyd had fired him, effective tomorow morning. King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he didn't even plan to return to pick up his household belongings. He said he would send someone for them. Advertiser P. 2a

Since he left Alcorn hurriedly Friday, King has been at a Hazlehurst Methodist parsonage where he has also been serving as minister of the Wesley Chapel.

Both Boyd and H. G. Carpenter, president of the State College Board, denied King had been fired.

The 57-year-old Otis, fired some three weeks before he was scheduled to retire because of ill health, had recommended King be dismissed.

But the board didn't act on the recommendation.

Before Otis was discharged yesterday, he told reporters an undetermined number of students, possibly as many as 95, had sought readmission and that some were back in class.

Otis said 489 of the 561 students had signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number had asked to retract that action.

NAACP PRAISES ALCORN PROTEST

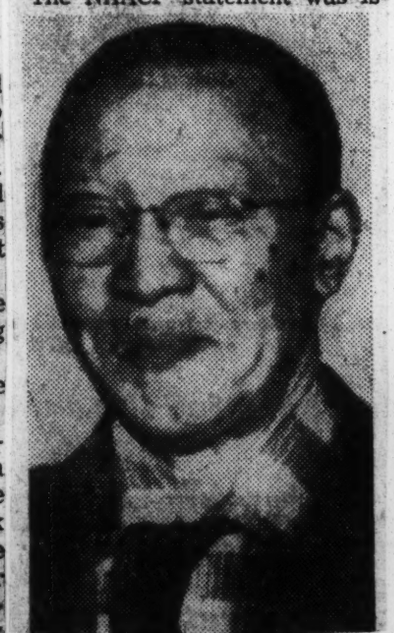
Times-Picayune New Orleans La.

Statement Says State Under 'Thought Control'

Sat. 3-9-57

JACKSON, Miss., March 8 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Friday charged "though control, used by tyrants and tyrannical powers," has resulted in Negro students boycotting the classes of a professor who wrote articles critical to the NAACP. P. 14

The NAACP statement was issued by the Mississippi Conference after all 585 students of Alc A&M (Negro) College decided to stand fast on their strike emphasizing their demands for dismissal of the history professor in the face of a college board ultimatum to return to classes or quit school.



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
DR. J. R. OTIS

Prof. Clennon King, who has decided to resign, was accused of bringing the school's name into a controversial issue by writing articles critical of the NAACP.

The NAACP statement said:

"Freedom-loving Americans everywhere should have nothing but admiration and praise for the entire student body of Alcorn A&M College, Miss., for the stand that they have taken in behalf of our democratic ideals.

"Negro and white Mississippians have been placed in a state of complete isolationism as it relates to freedom of activity and freedom of expression in our American way of life.

"Thought control is the order of the day in the state of Mississippi. Not only does it relate to Negroes but also to whites alike. Instructors in most of our schools are either instructed to teach white supremacy or don't speak out on the race issue at all. Prof. Clennon King of Alcorn A&M College is a typical example.

"In this democracy where freedom of activity and freedom of expression is a part of our American way of life, Mississippi is taking on such a striking resemblance to Nazism, Fascism and Communism. Thought control is the weapon used by tyrants and tyrannical powers.

"Certainly, freedom-loving Americans in Mississippi, Negro and white, who have witnessed the downfall of Nazism and Fascism and the evil that accompany white supremacy and Communism should not sit undisturbed and allow our country and state to be patterned after the Axis powers."

ALCORN COLLEGE 'DEATH' PENDING

Times-Picayune New Orleans La.

Professor Pleads, But Doesn't Resign

Sat. 3-9-57

By TIM PARKER

ALCORN, Miss., March 8 (AP)—Students of Alcorn A&M, an 86-year-old land grant college for Negroes, announced its "death" Friday and prepared to go home.

Some of the 585 students cried and others sang as they trooped from the rickety old chapel where Prof. Clennon King — whose dismissal or resignation they demanded as a condition for staying—made a half-hour plea for "understanding." King did not resign.

The students said they objected to a series of articles written by King, a Negro professor of history. The articles, which began appearing in a Jackson newspaper last Sunday, criticized the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

King Departs

Ernest McEwen, student council president, said the students did not object to King's views but the fact that he involved himself and Alcorn A&M in a controversial situation.

After Friday's mass meeting in the chapel, King put his family and some belongings in a car and left the campus.

In a sense, King's departure—although he did not resign or receive dismissal notice — meant the students had won a major point. But they still had the school board announcement that school would be closed if they stayed away.

At the chapel meeting, King, handkerchief in hand and almost weeping, pleaded with the students to take a ballot on their feelings about his status. He said they were being influenced by mass psychology.

Story on the reaction of the NAACP to the Alcorn college student strike on page 14.

'Life Threatened'

"I'm a Negro just like you are. I sit in a Jim Crow car just like you do," he said. "I don't enjoy people dishonoring me and disrespecting me any more than you do."

King also said his life had been threatened by students.

"They have said I may lose my life if I do not leave the campus by Friday night. I have been told it might happen at this meeting."

McEwen, student council president, got up to deny this.

"Not a single student intends physical harm or any violence," the 25-year-old student and father of three children told King.

"As far as students are concerned," McEwen of Oxford said, "the institution is dead."

Students gathered about the post office, filling out change of address cards. They exchanged autographed pictures. They discussed plans to enter different schools.

Alcorn Students Demand History Professor's Firing

Courier-Recorder, Montgomery, Ala., Thurs. 3-7-57

Classes Boycotted, Faculty Gives Ultimatum

ALCORN, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Alcorn A&M students demanding dismissal of a history professor were told Wednesday their demands won't receive consideration until they return to classes.

The entire student body of the state-supported Negro school quit classes this morning, asking dismissal of Prof. Clennon King, who wrote a series of newspaper articles critical of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman for students who asked that he not be named said Prof. King was hanged in effigy Monday night and that students have staged orderly demonstrations on the campus. The decision to boycott classes was made at an 8 a. m. meeting Wednesday.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the south Mississippi school, called the student body into special meeting this afternoon and told them there could be no further negotiations until they returned to classes. He said all students—about 585—attended the meeting, which he described as peaceful.

No Reaction

There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Dr. Otis acted under instructions from the State College Board. At Rolling Fork, board president H. G. Carpenter said he told Dr. Otis by telephone to tell the students "we wouldn't entertain any complaints at all until they went back to class."

"White students or colored students, neither are capable of running a school," Carpenter told reporters.

Prof. King's articles have been published in the Jackson State Times. They said in part that the NAACP has created racial tension and done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

A student source said the demonstrations continued on the campus and in the student chapel through Tuesday night. He said students carried signs reading:

King vs. King

"If he stays, we'll go." "If it takes failing to prove our point, flunk us all." "King vs King." The latter was believed to be a reference both to Prof. King and to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Alabama Negro leader.

It was the third instance of student unrest or disappointment in recent weeks at state-supported Negro colleges in Mississippi. Students of Jackson State College were reported to be preparing protests against college board instructions that the school's basketball team be withdrawn from the NCAA tournament to avoid playing white teams. About 140 students at Mississippi vocational college, at Itta Bena in the Delta, boycotted classes Feb. 22, demanding more student government. They returned before the day ended.

WALKOUT IS LINKED TO ANTI-NAACP ARTICLE

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Sat. 3-9-57

ALCORN, Miss. — (INS) — Striking students of Alcorn A&M College gave notice Friday they would not return to their school. The 570 College students, who have been alternately threatened and cajoled in an effort to make them return, after they struck because of anti-NAACP articles written by one of their own professors, began leaving for home early Friday morning.

"Alcorn College died officially at noon," said Ernest McKewin, student body president, shortly after Prof. Clennon King, whose articles stirred up the controversy, offered to resign to save the school.

College Dean Herbert Wilson said the faculty had questioned students Friday, but could not find any one who wanted to stay.

King in a dramatic appearance before the student body Friday morning tried to save the 86 year old Mississippi Institution by offering his conditional resignaton.

King asked the student council to let students decide by ballot if they wanted him to resign. When the ballots are counted, he said "if you want me to go, I'll hand in my resignation." He added:

"In that way you will be cool headed and not ruled by mob psychology."

Thursday night H. G. Carpenter, chairman of the board of trustees, told the students they would either have to return to classes Friday or the school would be closed.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said the strike is "wholly unjustified and will not be tolerated."

The student body has insisted their grievances against the history professor did not result directly from his articles, but because they resented his drawing the school into the segregation issue.

The student protest was intensified when it was learned that King had written letters which were published in what the students called the official paper of the Mississippi white citizens council.

King denied writing the letters for the citizens council to publish and blamed "other teachers" at the college for instigating the strike.

Alcorn Students Return To Class After Walkout

Journal & Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Sun. 3-10-57

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP)—Dr. J. R. Otis, president of strike-bound Alcorn A&M (Negro) College, said students were returning to classes Saturday, the first break in the week-long student demonstration against a professor's writings.

Dr. Otis made the statement as he arrived at the emergency meeting of the all-white college board, called after reports indicated all 585 students at the 86-year-old coeducational school walked out Friday.

P. 1-A

THE PRESIDENT said he was informed about 95 students were returning to class. He said teachers were at their desks and all buildings normally open on Saturday were open except the dining hall.

The college board specifically ordered the dining hall closed at noon Friday if the students refused to return to class.

The students, announcing the "death" of the old land grant school for Negroes, left the campus when they failed Friday to get the resignation of Prof. Clennon King. They accused King of getting the college into a controversial situation by writing a series of newspaper articles on segregation and said he used pictures of students to illustrate the articles without their permission.

* * *

AT FRIDAY'S meeting, prospects at first seemed good the students would all return to class. Dean H. A. Wilson told them Associate Editor Robert Webb of the Jackson Times, which is publishing the newspaper articles, had telephoned him "in great distress," saying that the paper did not want to be in a position of having any part in a situation which might close the school.

In Mississippi

News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., Mon. 3-11-57

Negro College Will Open With New Leaders Today

ALCORN, Miss., March 10 (AP)—Alcorn A&M will open under a new administration tomorrow but apparently without the history professor who caused a campus-wide student walkout at the all-Negro school.

P. 1

The new college president, Prof. J. D. Boyd, plans to accept applications for admission tomorrow.

A careful screening apparently is planned for students seeking to return.

"Any applications for readmission will be considered on an individual basis," Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the State College Board, said today. "The circumstances of the individual's withdrawal and representations in his application will be the grounds for the decision."

A person close to the situation said today not all students who left the campus were necessarily rebellious.

"Some students were taken home by their parents after the dining room and dormitories were locked up," he explained. "Obviously, the right thing to do is to give individual consideration to students wanting back."

The all-white State College Board held an emergency meeting at Jackson yesterday and decided the status of the striking students and Dr. J. R. Otis, president when the week-long student boycott began.

Otis was fired and students who defied the board's directive last week to return to class were ordered expelled. Boyd was given authority to decide which students fall into the category.

But the status of Prof. Clennon King remained uncertain.

The board's announcement did not mention the 36-year-old Negro professor whose recent newspaper articles about the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were blamed by students as causing the controversy that led to the boycott.

Criticized NAACP.

King's articles criticized the NAACP for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

King, at Hazlehurst, said he would not be at Alcorn tomorrow. He said Boyd had fired him, effective tomorrow morning. King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he didn't even plan to return to pick up his household belongings. He said he would send someone for them.

Mon. 3-11-57

Since he left Alcorn hurriedly Friday, King has been at a Hazlehurst Methodist parsonage where he has also been serving as minister of the Wesley Chapel.

Both Boyd and H. G. Carpenter, president of the State College Board, denied King had been fired.

P. 2

The 57-year-old Otis, fired some three weeks before he was scheduled to retire because of ill health, had recommended King be dismissed.

But the board didn't act on the recommendation.

Before Otis was discharged yesterday, he told reporters an undetermined number of students, possibly as many as 95, had sought readmission and that some were back in class.

Otis said 489 of the 561 students had signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number had asked to retract that action.

Alcorn School Being Reopened

Birm. Ala., Post-Herald, Mon. 3-11-57

Student Body In For Screening

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Post-Herald

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14e(1) 1957

ALCORN COLLEGE

All 570 at Negro College Go Home Protesting Appeal for 'Uncle Toms'

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-9-57

p. 2

From Press Dispatches

All 570 students of a Negro college in Mississippi left school Friday protesting a professor's call for "Uncle Tom" humility. In Florida, the State Supreme Court exercised the powers of a sovereign state to stay a Negro's admission to a white university.

And two former Negro Communist leaders testified in Baton Rouge, La., that Red agents have been trying since 1929 to infiltrate Negro churches, especially in the South.

Leonard Patterson told the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, probing influences behind racial unrest, "The Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist Party program."

And Manning Johnson said Communists worked on Negro pastors in Dixie, pressuring them to participate in various front movements.

Both New Yorkers were former Red leaders before they turned against the party.

Johnson said Communists favored the churches in the South as a target because they provided a cloak of respectability and a place to hide from police investigations.

"When a cry arose against the law investigators," he added, "the agents thus created sympathy for their cause. The Communists were very clever in this."

The withdrawal of the student body closed down little Alcorn A. & M. College in Southwest Mississippi, leaving it a ghost campus.

The students rejected a last-minute appeal by the professor who caused the revolt, history teacher Clennon King, 36. They held a hymn-singing to mark the end of the school's 86-year operation. There apparently was no disposition on the part of the state, which supported it, to get Alcorn back in business.

After the 30-minute service the students started a mass exodus from Alcorn aboard school buses. Most of them had been packed since early morning after a unanimous vote was taken Thursday night to extend a three-day strike indefinitely. But they stayed on to listen to King's hour-long appeal that they re-read his series of eight articles, published in a Jackson newspaper, and evaluate them as a whole. He offered to resign if the students still rejected his beliefs.

In an earlier article King had called for more Negroes of the "Uncle Tom" type, a reference to the character created by Harriet Beecher Stowe that became the personification of the humble, servile Negro.

Even as he appealed to the students, King had an article published endorsing the principle of permitting Negroes to go to homesteads in their ancestral Africa.

"Alcorn College died officially at 11:55 a.m. today," student president Ernest McEwin announced to the assembly as King's appeal was rejected.

Even before the students left, state officials had warned the college would be closed unless the boycott of classes ended at once.

The Florida Supreme Court rejected the U. S. Supreme Court's order that Negro Virgil Hawkins, 47, be admitted to the University of Florida at Gainesville.

"We are cognizant of our duty to compel (Hawkins') admission without delay if it is feasible to do so, but we have an equally compelling duty to perform in respect to the public peace," said the majority opinion in the 5 to 2 decision.

"This court has an opportunity to prevent the incidents of violence whilh are, even now, occurring in various parts of this country as a result of the state's efforts to enforce integration," it said.

One justice said in a concurring opinion that a state survey has shown students, parents and alumni of the university would "violently resist integration."

Prof. J. D. Boyd Alcorn Graduate Named President Of The College

Advocate Sat. 3-2-57 Jackson, Miss.

Otis Resignation Effective March 31st

p. 1

The Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning of Mississippi has elected J. D. Boyd President of The Utica Institute as President of Alcorn A. & M. College. He is to assume the office April 1.

He will succed President J. R. Otis whose resignation will become effective on March 31. Dr. Otis submitted his resignation suggesting two dates, July 31st and March 31st, giving as his reason failing health.

Advocate

President Boyd will bring to the office wide knowledge of the needs of the people of Mississippi. He was born at Doloroso, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of his State. He graduated from Alcorn A. & M. College in 1931. His graduate work and degree were earned at the University of Illinois.

p. 2

His life has been devoted to teaching. He began work in a one-teacher school. He served for sixteen years as a principal and teacher of vocational agriculture in the high schools of Mississippi. In 1947, he was called back to Alcorn as instructor in agronomy and manager of the college farm. In 1951, he was asked to become head of The Utica Institute. In his short stay at that institution, he has increased the enrollment from 300 to nearly 900, the employees from 16 to 47, and the physical plant by about $700,000. He has paved the streets, built a football field, and installed modern lights on the campus. In five years after he became head of The Utica Institute it was fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He has not been too busy to give time to worthwhile projects. He has been president of the County, District, and State Teachers Association. He has been active in attending national educational meetings, and was one of the eighteen delegates from his State to the White House Conference on Education. He helped to organize and become vice president of the State Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

President Boyd is a member of the Baptist Church, the Elks, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa Honorary Fraternity, American Society of Agronomy, and many other civic and professional organizations.

N.A.A.C.P. Critic Hanged In Effigy At Negro School

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 3-7-57

Alcorn, Miss., March 6 (AP)—All students of Alcorn A. & M. College boycotted classes today, demanding dismissal of a history professor who wrote newspaper articles criticizing the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman for the 585 Negro students said Prof. Clennon King was hanged in effigy Monday and that students staged orderly demonstrations on the campus.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the State-supported school, told the student body this afternoon there could be no further negotiations until they returned to classes. He said all students attended the meeting, which he described as peaceful.

There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Times 3-7-57

A spokesman for students who asked that he not be named said Prof. King was hanged in effigy Monday night and students have staged orderly demonstrations on the campus. The decision to boycott classes was made at an 8 a.m. meeting today.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the South Mississippi school, called the students into special meeting this afternoon and told them there could be no further negotiations until they returned to classes. He said all students—about 585—attended the meeting, which he described as peaceful.

There was no immediate word from student leaders as to their reaction.

Prof. King's articles have been published in the Jackson State Times. They say in part that the NAACP, has created racial tension and done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

A student source said the demonstrations continued on the campus and in the student chapel last night. He said students carried signs reading:

"If he stays, we'll go." "If it takes failing to prove our point, flunk us all." "King vs. King." The latter was believed to be a reference both to Prof. King and to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Alabama Negro leader.

Mississippi Roundup

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Students Ask Prof. Ouster

ALCORN, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Alcorn A&M students demanding dismissal of a history professor were told today their demands won't receive consideration until they return to classes.

The entire student body of the state-supported Negro school quit classes this morning asking dismissal of Prof. Clennon King who wrote a series of newspaper articles critical of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

OFFICIALS THREATEN TO CLOSE UP ALCORN

Commercial Appeal — P. 33

Striking Negro Students Are Warned By Coleman

Memphis, Tenn.

CONCLAVE SET TODAY

By The United Press

3-8-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 7. — The State College Board Thursday told 570 striking Negro students that Alcorn A&M College will be closed unless they return to classes by Monday.

Board President G. H. Carpenter of Rolling Fork issued a five-point ultimatum after a meeting of an activities committee of the board on the campus.

Will Study Demands Today

He said the five-man committee would not consider until Friday demands of the students and a recommendation by President J. R. Otis that a history professor who publicly criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be fired.

"The student walkout and the Prof. Clennon King issue are two separate issues and will be considered separately," he said after a meeting with Dr. Otis and student leaders.

The committee, which speaks with authority of the full board, told the students to return to classes Friday. The group said if they do not return, "no rule will be spared" and the cafeteria will be closed at noon Friday.

If the students do not return for classes by Monday, the committee said, they will be given a pro-rata share of their tuition and the school closed.

Mr. Carpenter said, however, the committee would consider all petitions and resolutions submitted by students and faculty.

He said the group would meet at 8 a.m. Friday to consider Dr. Otis' recommendation that Prof. King be fired.

Warning From Coleman

In Jackson, Gov. J. P. Coleman said the demonstration and similar ones at Mississippi Vocational College and Jackson State, also state supported Negro institutions, "will not be tolerated."

The Governor hinted he would take disciplinary action against the students if the board failed to do so.

Dr. Otis disclosed he recommended the board dismiss Prof. King, 36-year-old Georgia-born teacher, for involving the school in a controversial matter.

Prof. King said Dr. Otis told him he was being dismissed for "insubordination." The professor said he had received numerous anonymous threats and his family also had been threatened.

Dr. Otis issued a statement saying the students "insisted their grievances against Prof. King did not result directly from the point of view which Prof. King presented in the article in the Jackson State-Times, but from their resentment of his drawing the school into this highly controversial political issue.

Letters Used By Councils

"The student protest was intensified when it was learned Prof. King had written letters which were published in the official paper of the Citizens Councils," Dr. Otis said.

Prof. King said he did not write letters for the Citizens Councils, white pro-segregation groups, but he understood one or two of his letters published elsewhere were run in the Citizens Council paper published in Jackson.

Prof. King came here in September after teaching last year in Albany, Ga. He holds a bachelor's degree from Tuskegee Institute and a master's from Western Reserve in Ohio.

Prof. King said he would not protest if he is fired.

4 students ousted from Alcorn College go on national tour

Baltimore Afro-American — 4-6-57

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (ANP) — Four ousted Alcorn A. and M. College students left this city Monday on a speaking tour which will take them to Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and New York.

They will speak on behalf of about 12 students who were not allowed to reenter the college following a student strike over a college professors' anti-NAACP newspaper articles.

The group will pause in the tour to make a progress report to the sixth annual meeting of the Council of Negro Leadership in Greenville on April 26, at which time Rep. Corneal A. Davis of the Illinois Assembly will be the principal speaker.

Break in Student Boycott Revives College's Hopes

Evening Star — Sat. 3-9-57

Washington, D.C.

ALCORN, Miss., Mar. 9 (AP). — The first break in the student boycott at Alcorn A&M brightened hopes that the State College Board would find a way today to keep the Negro college alive.

Possibly as many as 95 of the students, among them education seniors just back from practice teaching, were reported seeking to return to classes. They also included some who signed "final withdrawal" statements yesterday.

The break in the students' solid front apparently freed the college board of its announced intention to lock up all campus buildings today if students were not back in classes. The board's statement did not say all students must return.

Board Meeting Called

The all-white board called an emergency session in the State Capital at Jackson today on the basis of reports that all of the estimated 585 students of the 86-year-old co-educational school walked out yesterday.

The students, announcing the "death" of the old land grant school for Negroes, left the campus when they failed to get the resignation of Prof. Clennon King. They accused Prof. King of gettting the college into a controversial situation by writing a series of newspaper artitcles on segregation and said he used pictures of students to illustrate the articles without their permission.

Prof. King took his wife and three children and left the campus for an undisclosed destination yesterday after receiving what he called threats on his life.

Seek Return to Classes

The first break in the boycott came when 15 to 20 students approached Prof. A. D. Fobbs, head of the agriculture education department. Prof. Fobbs said they "explained they didn't know exactly what they had done," and wanted to know what they should do to get back in classes and finish their education.

One of the agricultural students, Ezell McLaurin, told reporters, "We don't intend to leave the campus unless we have to." Mr. McLaurin, a 25-year-old senior, is from Mendenhall, Miss.

The question of academic freedom was raised in December by Prof. King.

This week, the 36-year-old Georgia-born teacher made no reference to academic freedom in his emotional appeal to students to read his articles before voting to have him discharged.

Was Asked to Desist

Dr. J. R. Otis, Negro president of the school, said the question first arose when Prof. King wrote letters to newspapers, saying the United States should name Negro ambassadors to Negro nations.

Dr. Otis said he called Prof. King in, "asked him to desist," and followed this with a letter which said in part:

"While I, as an administrator, must take a stand on academic freedom of expression, it can only be done when that freedom is properly exercised. . . . It is the policy of this administration to adhere strictly to the business of education and to avoid controversial issues.

"Your action is an independent and personal one. . . . It can only place the college in ill repute. Further contributions of this kind are likely to subject you to action as regards your employment status. I hope, therefore, you will do as you have promised, desist from further contributions."

Recommended Dismissal

Dr. Otis said Prof. King's current newspaper articles broke that promise and on that basis he recommended Prof. King's dismissal. The State College Board, which has final authority to hire and fire, has not yet acted.

Mississippi's 1956 Legislature enacted a law requiring all public school faculty members to make an affidavit listing all organizations of which they have been a member in the preceding five years, or to which they have contributed. When the measure was debated in the House, backers listed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as among objectionable organizations.

Teachers seeking Alcorn A&M posts last summer were sent affidavit forms together with application blanks. Dean H. A. Wilson said so many teachers did not complete their applications thereafter that some posts were unfilled after school opened. Incidentally, one of these posts fell to Prof. King, who arrived on the campus a week after classes had begun. He did not list the NAACP among his affiliations, although Dr. Otis has described him as a former NAACP member.

Objected to Criticism

The Alcorn students told Prof. King they objected not to the content of his newspaper articles which criticized the NAACP and urged Negroes to be "realistic," but to the fact he had embroiled their school in a controversial situation.

The "back to Africa" movement has been among the causes espoused by Prof. King, who was born and reared in Albany, Ga. The Negroes' own problems apparently were among his major studies at Tuskegee from which he got a B.S. degree in 1940 and at Western Reserve in Cleveland, Ohio, which awarded him a master's degree in 1945. He was principal of Smithville (Ga.) High School from 1951 through 1955, studying during summers toward a Ph.D. at Ohio State and the University of Chicago.

His academic record also includes teaching at Lemoyne College at Memphis, Tenn.; West Virginia State College; Bennett College at Greensboro, N. C.; Florida Normal College at St. Augustine; Virginia Union University at Richmond, and Albany (Ga.) State.

Alcorn School Being Reopened

Post-Herald — Birm., Ala.

Student Body In For Screening

Mon. 3-11-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 10 (AP) — Alcorn A&M will open under a new administration tomorrow but apparently without the history professor who caused a campuswide walkout at the all-Negro school.

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A careful screening apparently is planned for students seeking to return.

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Post-Herald

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Both Boyd and H. G. Carpenter, president of the State College Board, denied King had been fired.

Students and College Head Expelled in Bias Strike

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa.
Sun. 3-10-57

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP).—Mississippi's State College Board today expelled the striking students at all-Negro Alcorn A. and M. College and fired Dr. J. P. Otis as president.

The board announcement, issued after an emergency session, said students had taken over the college with "the acquiescence if not the consent" of Otis.

The announcement made no reference to Clennon King, a history professor whose newspaper articles were blamed by the students for the walkout. King dealt with segregation in his articles and criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

OTIS 'NOT SURPRISED'

Otis told reporters he was "not surprised" by his discharge as head of the 86-year-old land-grant college. He had recommended King's dismissal on grounds similar to the students' complaints—that King had involved the college in controversial issues.

Otis said 489 of the 561 students had signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number had asked to retract that action. He said an undetermined number of students, possibly as many as 96, had sought readmission and that some were back in class.

PROFESSOR DISMISSED

Asked what King's status is, H. G. Carpenter, president, said, "He's still a member of the faculty. King's name was not brought up. There was no reason to bring it up."

Tonight, however, King, labeled an "Uncle Tom" by the students for his articles, said he, too, had been dismissed.

King said at his Hazlehurst, Miss., home that president-elect J. D. Boyd had recommended the move on replacing Otis as school president and the board had agreed.

King said he would not protest his firing but questioned: "Is it possible for a Negro to question the NAACP and escape being destroyed?"

KING OFF IN HURRY

Prof. King left the campus hurriedly yesterday, saying his life had been threatened. He left after making a tearful appeal to the students to read his articles and then take a secret ballot on whether they wanted him to go.

Assuring that the school will be "continued in operation" for those students who have returned, the board put Boyd into immediate authority. Boyd, now president of Utica Institute, a State-supported Negro school near Jackson, was named to succeed Otis recently when the board announced Otis' resignation, efffective March 31. Otis has been under treatment recently for ulcers.

OUT OF CONTROL

The board said, "The faculty administration at Alcorn A. and M. College has wholly failed, and . . . the students, or some of them, have taken over, by and with the acquiescence, if not the consent and approval, of the president of the college.

"For good cause . . . President J. R. Otis . . . is hereby discharged . . .

"Students . . . who have defied the board's direction to return to classes are hereby expelled from said college."

Phila. Bulletin 3-10-57

which almost closed the school. Boyd said McEwen telephoned him and was insulting.

"It is my belief that his behavior is not representative of the student group that elected him," Boyd said.

McEwen, 25-year-old father of three, said at Oxford that he merely called Boyd in hopes of arranging a conference on the possibility of being readmitted but that Boyd told him he need not pursue the subject further.

At Mound Bayou, Miss., Thursday, President Theodore Trammell of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced "a nationwide drive" to raise $100,000 "to assist students who were ousted from Alcorn A&M."

"Nine of the nation's leading newspapers have agreed to spearhead the drive in their localities," Trammell said. He did not identify the newspapers.

"The plan calls for paying the difference in the cost of attending private colleges and the state-owned colleges where the student desires to further his education," Trammell said. Students expelled from any state school are not eligible to enter another state school until they have cleared the expulsion.

McEwen said he understood at least six members of the student council have been turned

Leader in Alcorn Student Boycott Is Rejected in Readmission Try

Times Picayune New Orleans, La.
3-15-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 14 (AP)—President J. D. Boyd of Alcorn A&M said Thursday enrollment at the all-Negro college has risen to about 300 but the leader of last week's student boycott has been turned away.

He referred to Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., student council president who presided over the mass meetings last week

down. Boyd denied this, saying only three or four students have been rejected and it was "on the basis of their individual attitudes and actions, the same basis being applied in all readmission applications."

"Several of the council members are back in classes, a fact which my records here will substantiate," Boyd said.

MISSISSIPPI TO KEEP NEGRO SCHOOL OPEN

Sunday Tribune Chicago, Ill.
Sun. 3-10-57

Defies Student Cuts, Fires President

Jackson, Miss., March 9 [Special] — Mississippi's all-white state college board voted here today to keep an all-Negro college open despite a student boycott, to expel all students who defy the board's authority, and to fire Dr. J. R. Otis 57, the college's Negro president.

The college is Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college in Claiborne county, 75 miles southwest of here, which has an all-Negro faculty and an all-Negro student body of 585 students. Dormitories and college buildings were closed for the week-end by a board order yesterday in retaliation for the boycott.

Names Otis Successor

The board's action today was taken at a closed meeting in the capitol with Gov. J. P. Coleman and Atty. Gen. Joseph Patterson, who are not board members, present by invitation. The action dispelled rumors that the college, which has been operated for 86 years and is the oldest Negro land grant school in the United States, would be permanently closed but left unclear how many students were to be expelled and who they are.

The board appointed J. D. Boyd, president of Utica institute, a junior college for Negroes near Jackson, to succeed Dr. Otis as Alcorn president and instructed him to begin his new duties today.

A board statement said that Dr. Otis had been fired "for good cause shown to the board." Dr. Otis, head of Alcorn for the last 12 years, submitted his resignation several months ago, to take effect July 1, because of ill health, and last week asked that the effective date be advanced to April 1.

Otis had reportedly sided with student leaders in the boycott, which got under way Monday to back up student demands for the ouster of Prof. Clennon King, 36, a history teacher, who had written articles critical of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Urged Professor's Resignation

Otis told students earlier this week that he had asked for King's resignation and had recommended his dismissal.

His whereabouts today was not disclosed. He reportedly left the campus yesterday with his wife and three children following threats on his life.

Newspaper articles by King, which stirred student resentment, are appearing as a series of eight in the Jackson State Times. In articles so far published King has warned Negroes against organizations and individuals who may be out to further their own interests rather than to improve racial conditions.

He's Doubtful of AAACP

King stressed the superiority of American Negro conditions over those of colored people thruout the world and urged Negroes to give more attention to their educational and moral needs without pinning their hopes on the American Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The boycott began with students shunning King's classes but spread to the whole school by Wednesday. The board shut down the dining hall yesterday and ordered other buildings closed today. Hundreds of students packed and left for their homes for the week-end.

College Opens After Boycott

Evening Star Washington, D.C.
Mon. 3-11-57

ALCORN, Miss., Mar. 11 (AP).—Alcorn A&M College opened under a new administration today to receive students seeking readmission after a week-long boycott at the all-Negro State institution.

The new president, J. D. Boyd, reopened the dining hall and dormitories over the week end. He was given power by the State College Board to decide which students defied a board directive to return to class. These were ordered expelled.

In doubt was the status of Clennon King, the history professor whose newspaper articles touched off the student rebellion resulting in the firing of Dr. J. R. Otis as president.

Dismissal Denied

Both Mr. Boyd and H. G. Carpenter of Rolling Fork, president of the all-white State College Board, denied Prof. King had been dismissed. Prof. King, however, said at his home in Hazlehurst he didn't plan to return because Mr. Boyd had fired him effective today.

Prof. King, 36-year-old minister of the Wesley (Methodist) Chapel in Hazlehurst, wrote a series of articles in the Jackson State Times. He criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as having done nothing locally for the Southern Negro.

Prof. King, who wrote that the Negro as well as the white person needed to learn tolerance, said he doubted the boycott was spontaneous and suggested that the NAACP "moved in and spread confusion."

Many Seek to Retract

Dr. Otis said Saturday he thought as many as 95 students had sought readmission. He said 489 of the 561 students had signed withdrawal slips, but a number had asked to retract the action.

In New York, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins sent a telegram to the president of

the Alcorn Student Council saying "we deplore" any pressure which denies Prof. King free speech on integration.

"We believe King is mistaken, but under out system of government any person has a constitutional right to express his opinion on any issue," Mr. Wilkins said. "We demand this right for ourselves, and we must protect it for others."

Race Tempest Shuts Down Negro School

Post-Herald
Birm., Ala.
Sat. 3-9-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 8 (U.P.)—A Negro college closed today to climax a racial tempest stirred up by an "Uncle Tom" professor's published views on segregation.

The 570-member student body of Alcorn A. and M. College turned down last-minute plea by Prof. Clennon King, the central figure in the controversy, and began leaving the campus after a 30-minute prayer and hymn-singing session.

Closing of the 86-year-old state-supported school leaves 40 faculty members jobless.

King tried for more than an hour to persuade the students to call of a campus-wide boycott protesting his published opinion that the NAACP was harming racial relations in the South.

The State College Board said the school would be closed if the boycott did not end today. The students met after listening to King and decided to stick by their decision to leave classes for good.

King had criticized the NAACP in a series of newspaper articles the students said reflected White Citizens Council viewpoints on segregation. Students began boycotting classes two days ago and voted last night to quit school entirely.

In a lengthy talk in the school auditorium, King told the students he was ready to resign and urged them to return to classes. The entire student body had packed up during the night and some were seen leaving the campus, bags in hand, shortly after the 36-year-old professor's dramatic appearance.

King was calm during his long appearance before the students but at times he seemed on the verge of tears.

His articles have appeared in the Jackson, Miss., State Times.

ALCORN CLASSES HELD INCREASING

Post-Tribune
New Orleans, La.
Thurs. 3-14-57

President Claims 50 Per Cent of Students Return

ALCORN, Miss., March 13 (AP)—Alcorn A&M's new president said Wednesday he believes the school is now "about 50 per cent back to normal." He was especially pleased, he said, by the "really fine attitude of returning students."

Prof. J. D. Boyd, named to take over the all-Negro school which was almost closed last week by a student boycott against pro-segregation writings of a professor, said he has talked personally to about 200 students seeking readmission.

"I have yet to talk to one whose attitude isn't cooperative and understanding," said Boyd. "They seem to feel, as I do, that the thing to do is to get back in operation."

Boyd declined to translate his "50 per cent of normal" statement into an exact number of students restored to the rolls. Latest information Tuesday was that about 100 of the 561 students were in classes.

Re-admission is on a probationary basis, with Boyd's recommendations going to the State College Board. Boyd said a meeting is scheduled in Jackson Friday at which he is to be formally released from his contract at Utica Institute, which he served as president before succeeding the ousted Dr. J. R. Otis as president here.

Prof. Clennon King, history professor whose newspaper articles set off the boycott, has not returned although the college board says he is free to do so when he wants.

NEGROES' COLLEGE TO REOPEN TODAY

Times
Pitt-C
Sun. 3-11-57

ALCORN, Miss., March 10 (AP)—Alcorn A. and M. College will open under a new administration tomorrow but apparently without the history professor who caused a student walkout at the all-Negro school.

The new president, Prof. J. D. Boyd, plans to accept applications for admission tomorrow.

The State College Board, which is all-white, held an emergency meeting at Jackson yesterday.

Dr. J. R. Otis, president when the student boycott began a week ago, was discharged. Students who defied the board's directive to return were ordered expelled. Professor Boyd was given authority to decide which students fell into the category.

Students blamed Prof. Clennon King, 36-year-old Negro, for the controversy. In recent newspaper articles, he criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

At Hazlehurst, the professor said he would not be at Alcorn tomorrow. He said Professor Boyd had discharged him, effective tomorrow morning. However, Professor Boyd denied that he had done so.

A total of 489 of the 561 students were said to have signed "final withdrawal" slips but a number asked to retract that action.

Students Return

Courier

All's Quiet At Alcorn

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-23-57

ALCORN, Miss. — More than 300 of the boycotting students have returned to dissension-ridden Alcorn A. and M. College, but missing is Prof. Clennon King, whose published series of articles criticizing the NAACP inspired the student walk-out.

Also missing is Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., student council president, who presided over the boycott meetings. Newly appointed President J. D. Boyd, commenting on why McEwen was turned away when other boycotters were being readmitted, said McEwen telephoned him and was insulting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Frank Allard, a white sociology junior at Fisk University, is leading a group of organizations planning to boycott racially segregated places in Nashville.

King fails to cash in on smear stories

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-6-57

BY SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

Prof. Clennon King, the controversial teacher whose race relations articles blew a school asunder and, to all practical purposes, ousted him from his job, was much underpaid for his efforts.

This week he told Cliff Mackay, AFRO'S editor in chief, he received only $32 from the Jackson paper which published the series of eight articles.

This pittance is proof positive what the editors of the State Times really think of the tripe some pro-segregation southerners today are hailing as masterpieces.

* * *

BROTHER KING, who has called the AFRO'S home office on at least three separate occasions, also posted a complaint about the articles I wrote regarding the Alcorn situation.

"I was double-crossed," he asserts. How? Why I told him a lot of things off-the-record, which I didn't intend to be published."

Now that's a bright young man for you.

Can anyone imagine a newspaperman traveling 800 miles and staying up all night just to listen to something "off-the-record?"

The Rev.-Prof. King was double-crossed, all right. But it was not by the press.

* * *

IT'S SPRING, but not in Virginia. With the "massive resistance" boys on the loose, it is dog day time in the Old Dominion.

In Richmond, the Times-Dispatch screams thusly:

"To permit the assignment of white and colored pupils to the same classroom, as a State policy, is to surrender altogether to the Supreme Court of the United States. We are not yet ready to surrender."

In Arlington, 22 colored and white parents who filed a school desegregation suit are being "investigated."

The NAACP is being "probed."

In Alexandria, political candidates seeking the Democratic nomination are trying to outdo each other in calling the Supreme Court names.

Their strategy is to get elected now on the promise that the court probably will reverse itself 90 years from now.

In Congress the hirelings of the Byrd machine are howling states rights and rebellion.

No, it is not spring in Virginia. Madness is on the loose.

* * *

THERE'S A new drink on the market. It has the sneaky characteristics of vodka.

Tasteless and odorless, it foams like beer, has four to six per cent alcohol and comes in collins, cola and punch flavors.

It's called Sassy. Advertising features sassy girls in low-cut gowns.

* * *

BUT THERE hardly appears to be need for alarm. Just another sign of the times—Vaguely related, perhaps, with what Dr. Goodrich C. Schauffler, gynecologist, says of that well known tree which got Adam and Eve ousted from the garden.

"Our young girls today, at the age of first perception, are confronted with the whole tree instead of the tips of the roots.

"Our children climb the tree . . . eagerly, but they cannot distinguish the rotten branches. They fall and are bruised."

* * *

TWO DAYS less than four months after it happened, the charges filed against Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, former Howard University faculty member, were dropped.

Dr. John D. Schultz, a psychiatrist, told Assistant U.S. Attorney Henry Fitzgerald, Dr. Butcher was under serious mental strain when she was arrested at the National Airport.

We repeat now what was said four months ago. The charges against Dr. Butcher never should have been made.

Sometime Tuesday night, offices at the National Democratic Committee, 1001 Connecticut Ave., were ransacked.

Desks were searched, papers taken from files and scattered about the rooms and $63 in petty cash missing.

Paul Butler, national chairman, jokingly had this to say about the thieves: "They were looking for the deficit, but they didn't find it. I had it locked in the safe."

* * *

THE SEMI-ANNUAL U.S. Foreign Service Officer examinations will be given on June 24 at more than 65 centers throughout the country.

To be eligible to take the examination, candidates must be at least 20 years of age and under 31, and an American citizen of at least nine years' standing.

For application forms, write the board of examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. Closing date for filing application is May 1.

The following letter, written by Father E. DeMuelder, a Catholic priest, appeared recently in the Central African Post:

"Kariba to Lusaka by Central African Airways is not an unpleasant trip—at least if you belong to the 'civilized' section of society.

"In the spacious Central African Airways aircraft of the January 16 trip to Lusaka there were only 10 passengers, of which three were 'colorful' and seven were 'colorless.'

"The whites, securely grouped together in the comfortable back seats of the plane, were graciously offered tea, biscuits, and the usual sweets at the time of starting and landing.

"The 'colorful,' well dressed, courteous, and speaking English quite well, were duly segregated in the front seats and were offered neither tea nor biscuits, nor sweets.

"I felt ashamed of my skin and of our 'civilized' standards."

Our comment is "No comment!"

Prof. King To Keep His Job At Alcorn, Chairman Says

Commercial Appeal Tues. 3-12-57 p. 1

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal, Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 11.—An Alcorn A. and M. College professor whose anti-NAACP newspaper articles touched off a student revolt at the Negro school has not been fired.

That statement was made late Monday by chairman Harry Carpenter of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning after a two-hour conference here with Prof. Clennon King.

Chairman Carpenter said the history professor, who is also pastor of Wesley Chapel Negro Methodist Church at Hazlehurst, "can return to the campus any time he wants to."

"Prof. King has not been fired and is subject to call for duties the same as other professors following the revolt," Chairman Carpenter said.

No Immediate Return

However, Prof. King told newsmen after the conference that he does not plan to return immediately. He said he understands that members of his world history class are not among students who returned to classes Monday. Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board, sat in on the conference.

It was members of Prof. King's classes who sparked the boycott which led to the student body revolt.

Chairman Carpenter said some other professors have no classes to meet following the student walkout last week end, and that Prof. J. D. Boyd, elected president to succeed Dr. J. R. Otis, is now in the process of reorganizing the school as well as classes.

He said since some of the students will not return to the college in Southwest Mississippi near Natchez, that "some faculty reassignments are contemplated."

Given Full Adthority

President Boyd was on the campus during the morning and conferred with chairman Carpenter and Dr. Jobe. He was given full authority to determine which of the bolting students could be readmitted on "terms of the college and not their own."

President Boyd said cases of the 469 students who left the campus last week end in "defiance" of a board order to return to classes and then present their grievances against Prof. King will be considered on an "individual" basis.

Students readmitted will be required to agree to abide by the orders of the college board, as well as not to strike. Those agreeing to the board's terms will be readmitted on "probation." It will be left with the board as to when the probation will be lifted.

Some of the students who walked off the campus were back Monday seeking return of their withdrawal slips. However, they were advised that each will have to see President Boyd and submit to the terms laid down by the college board.

Several of the students who boycotted the school and returned Monday for readmission said their protests were not against Prof. King's right to express his views but their publication which they said lent color to their approval by "all the students." They also complained of use of their pictures in illustrating the articles.

Still on the campus Monday was Dr. Otis, who was fired Saturday by the college board in rescinding an earlier order accepting his earlier tendered resignation as of March 31. The board said the administration of the college had "collapsed" in failing to handle the situation. It also accused Dr. Otis with "acquiescence" in the student revolt.

The board also pointed to asserted inability of other faculty members to gain student consent to return to classes as a condition to the board hearing their grievances.

75 Didn't Participate

About 75 of the 561 enrolled students did not participate in last week's strike. They were in classes Saturday as well as again Monday.

Several of those who boycotted the college likewise met classes Monday pending President Boyd's action on their readmission requests.

President Boyd said Monday he had not fired Professor King or any other faculty member. He said the reduction in enrollmenl as a result of the strike may result later in reduction in the faculty.

Last Saturday before the board advanced Prof. Boyd's appointment to an "immediate" status rather than as of March 31, he told newsmen sitting in the outer office he felt that Prof. King has "ruined his effectiveness" at the college by injecting it into the racial controversy.

Parents Visit Campus

Monday he said he has not had the opportunity to look into the status of any faculty member because "I am too busy trying to reorganize the college and get it back in full operation."

Parents of some of the students were on the campus Monday to intercede for their children. Students stood around the campus in small groups waiting action on their readmission requests.

Others were arriving during the day by car to seek readmission.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald Sat. 3-30-57 p. 8

Prof. King To Rejoin Alcorn A&M Faculty

ALCORN, Miss., March 29 (U.P.)—Clennon King, the history professor whose newspaper articles touched off a student walkout at Alcorn A&M College, is scheduled to rejoin the Negro school's faculty in the near future.

Dr. J. D. Boyd, the president of the small Negro college, said today King, who was placed "on call" following the revolt, would return to his post soon.

About 500 students walked out in protest of King's series of articles urging moderation on segregation issues and held by Montgomery's (Rev.) Martin Luther King. And the students, well, we fear they have become worked up over something that should receive second billing, if due any place at all in school, and apparently have forsaken the main purpose of attending college—to soak up some book learning. Students who pursue such roles and demonstrate their emotions in a rock-and-roll method are poor excuses for future leaders of any race.

St. Louis and New York and at the council's annual meeting in Greenville, April 26. The Rev. Theodore Trammell, the council president, said it was a "moral wrong" to single out the student council members for expulsion.

In the truck by employes at a wholesale grocery company here when they went to wake him to unload a load of potatoes. He apparently went to sleep in the cab of the truck late Thursday with the windows up and the heater on because of the chilly weather.

Pierce said the employes of the grocery company said a blast of "furnace hot" air hit them in the face when they opened the door of Gilmore's truck.

He was a driver for Princeville Canning Co., St. Francisville.

Negro Student Strike Is Reported Broken

Post-Times Herald Washington, D.C.

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP) Dr. J. R. Otis, president of strike-bound Alcorn A&M (Negro) College, said students were returning to classes today, the first break in the week-long student demonstration against a professor's writings.

Otis made the statement as he arrived at the emergency meeting of the all-white college board, called after reports indicated all 585 students at the 86-year-old co-educational school walked out yesterday.

The president said he was informed about 95 students were returning to class.

The students, announcing the "death" of the old land grant school, had left the campus when they failed to get the resignation of Prof. Clennon King. They accused King of getting the college into a controversial situation by writing a series of newspaper articles on segregation and said he used pictures of students to illustrate the articles without their permission.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser-Alabama Journal Tues. 3-19-57 p. 2-B

Missing The Point

The Florala News

Students at Alcorn A&M (an all-Negro state-supported college in Mississippi) recently staged a boycott because they failed to get the resignation of the Prof. Clennon King. The students accused the professor of getting the college into a controversial situation by writing a series of articles criticizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

We have not read all of the professor's articles but we are inclined to agree with at least most of his statements we have noted. For one thing we admire him for his courage to express his thoughts regardless of the possibility of losing his job. We have found, too, that he is by no means alone among his race who are becoming "sick at the stomach" with the practices of the NAACP.

At least it can be said that the Mississippi Professor King has a different view of the segregation issue than that questioning the value of the NAACP. Boyd said only four of the students had been denied re-admittance to the college.

Boyd said the students still do not like King but "will tolerate him."

The new president, who succeeded J. R. Otis who was fired after the week-long boycott by students, said the strike led to a "better understanding of Alcorn and its problems.

"There's been a widespread interest of both white and colored in the college," he said.

Boyd blamed "certain faculty members" for the revolt with their claims that Alcorn was sub-standard. It was climaxed with King's articles.

Four of the expelled students are on a tour of Northern cities to explain their stand in the boycott.

The Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced today in Clarksdale the students will speak in Chicago, Detroit

SAYS STUDENTS WRONG?

Hopkinsville, Ky. — Alcorn A. and M. College at Jackson, Miss. [illegible] to be an object lesson in how not to run a college in a free, enlightened society.

Baltimore, Md. Sun. 3-10-57 p. 4

First, a member of its faculty aired his views on a subject that turned out to be unpopular with the student body whereupon 80 per cent of them walked out in protest.

Then the Mississippi State College Board expelled all striking students and fired the president of the college.

We are of the opinion that even a college professor in Mississippi is entitled to his views even though such views are unpopular or erroneous.

The calculated risk of free speech should never be counterbalanced by direct action of dissenters, however unpopular or erroneous may be the views expressed.

It seems clear, therefore, that the college students sought the wrong forum in which to redress their grievance.

The proper course of action would have been to ask an equal opportunity and time to be heard in opposition to such views as were unacceptable.

If higher education means anything, it should rest upon the premise that there are two sides to any questions and that there should be sufficient tolerance and forbearance to hear all the facts involved in the issue raised.

Since available statistics point so clearly that Mississippi leads all the rest of the states in direct action or mob violence, it would seem, therefore, that the pattern of behavior of the Alcorn striking students is as understandable as it is unjustifiable.

EDWARD M. BACOYN

Say Strike Aim At Alcorn Gained

Defender Sat. 3-30-57

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (ANP) — A strong plea to the student body of Alcorn A& M college to return to classes and support the school wholeheartedly has been issued by members of the Student Council who have been denied readmission to the college following a strike on the campus.

John Riley, Clarksdale junior, and one of those ousted, stated that he held no ill will toward President J. B. Boyd, who informed him that members of the Board of Trustees of Higher Learning had told him (Boyd) not to readmit any of the students who conferred with the Board.

Among those who conferred with the board and were denied readmittance were:

Arthur Jafa Fielder, Mason Deham, Sarah B. Metcalf, Dorotha McIntosh, Ernest McEwen, jr., Anita E. Parrott, John Riley, Bettye June Williams, Mason Ford, Ruth Singleton, George Green and Geraldine E. Brown.

WORDS OF PLEA

The plea issued by Riley and others who were denied re-admittance said in part:

Our cause was just and our aim accomplished — to remove Prof. Clemmon King from the campus of our 'Beloved Alcorn College'. This was the only issue involved.

"We will have the opportunity to complete our education due to the generosity and benevolence of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

"Remember — we all love Alcorn and no action by the president of the college nor the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning can change our love for you and our school. Therefore, we ask you to please remain in school.

"You will be showing your respect and belief in us, if you will please adhere to this request."

FEW STUDENTS HELD INELIGIBLE AT ALCORN

Commercial Appeal Sat. 3-30-57 Memphis, Tenn.

'Four To Six' Are Denied College Re-admission

JACKSON, Miss., March 29.—(AP)—"Only four to six" of the 450 students who struck at Alcorn A&M (Negro) College in objection to a professor's newspaper writings have been denied readmission, the college board said Friday.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board, said Alcorn President J. D. Boyd notified the board he has rejected readmission applications of "only four to six" students on the grounds they were incorrigible.

In addition, Dr. Jobe said, Prof. Clennon King, whose writings criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and caused the student controversy, still is a member of the faculty but has been on leave since the strike early this month.

Dr. Jobe said the college board ordered all students expelled who declined to return to class but said they could be re-admitted with Boyd's approval.

Meanwhile, in Clarksdale, the Regional Council of Negro Leadership said four expelled students have begun a tour of Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and New York to speak "on behalf of about 12 students who were not allowed to re-enter" the college.

The council did not identify any of the students.

Negro Prof's Blast Starts Exodus

World-Telegram & Sun New York

By JOHN HERBERS,
United Press Staff Writer.

ALCORN, Miss., March 8.—The 570-member student body of an all-Negro college here turned down a professor's plea today and began an exodus from the campus that threatened to close the school.

Clennon King, a history professor at Alcorn A. and M. College, tried for more than an hour to persuade them to call off a campuswide boycott in protest against his critical views of his own race.

Mr. King had criticized the NAACP in newspaper articles which the students said reflected White Citizens Council viewpoints on segregation. Students began boycotting classes two days ago and voted last night to quit school.

In the school auditorium, Mr. King told the students he was ready to resign and urged them to return to classes. The entire student body had packed up during the night and some were seen leaving the campus, bags in hand, shortly after the 36-year-old professor's appearance.

The students had voted unanimously last night to withdraw from school in the face of an ultimatum from the state college board that Alcorn would be closed if they did not end their strike.

Mr. King's articles have appeared in the Jackson, Miss., State Times.

From the Work Bench

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By Clarence Mitchell

Sat. 3-30-57

That Professor At Alcorn

The published remarks and writings of the professor at Alcorn College were of little importance. The action of the students who demanded his resignation was of tremendous significance.

One of the shortest ways to fame and wide publicity in the South today is to attack the NAACP. White people who engage in this practice get comfortable returns for their efforts, but colored people who do so are deluged with compliments and exhortations to say more.

In such an atmosphere almost any pigmy feels like a giant. The only difference between the Alcorn professor and a host of other similar operators is that he managed to break into the national area of news.

MOST OF the other chaps are confined to regional newspapers, radio networks and local television shows. Sometimes they are lovingly inserted into the fine print of the Congressional record by elected officials who suffer from delusions.

It will be noted that I have not mentioned the name of the professor. I have not done so because as I write this I remember a story about a Greek who burned down the temple of Diana when Alexander the Great was born.

The gentleman who applied the torch was seized by a crowd. When asked to explain his actions, he said he did so because he wanted his name to go down in history. The wise men ordered him set free but told him that no recorded history would carry his name.

* * *

ONE STUDENT at Alcorn put his finger on what has been wrong in some of the colleges that educate colored youth. He was quoted as saying sorrowfully, "two years of football down the drain."

All too many of the institutions of higher learning have failed to give the young people a picture of life as it is. They have gotten the college spirit, they can sing the alma mater and they know how to stage good senior proms. This is not enough.

Of course the professor had a right to express himself, but what some people overlook is that the students also had a right to express themselves. There was no violence that I know of and their refusal to attend classes was a kind of free speech that some of their parents would do well to exercise themselves.

King Branded As 'Agitator' By Superior

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala.

ALCORN, April 9 (U.P.)—President J. D. Boyd of Alcorn A&M College today branded controversial History Prof. Clennon King as a "publicity seeker who has done nothing but agitate."

Boyd refused to reveal whether the Negro professor has returned to his classes as scheduled Monday but sources said King did not show up on the campus of the Negro school here.

Wed. 4-10-57

Boyd said "there is simply no announcement to make regarding" King, who was blamed for a student revolt last month by attacking the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a series of newspaper articles.

A report on yesterday's classes was made to Dr. Boyd who said he would probably have no announcement until 8 a.m. Wednesday.

Boyd said he had no statement to make today because he refused to "be a party to anything that gives him (King) publicity that is wholly unjustified."

He said the matter had been projected "far out of proportion" and commented that Professor King "has the right to say anything he pleases but he simply should not take advantage of his position to say it."

King Says Life Threatened, Will Not Return To Alcorn

Commercial Appeal Tues. 4-9-57 Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

ALCORN, Miss., April 8.—Prof. Clennon King declined to return to teach Alcorn A&M classes Monday because he said his life had been threatened and the school president had demanded "humiliating" conditions.

The history professor, whose newspaper articles criticizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People set off a student boycott which almost closed the state-supported Negro school earlier this year, had been told to return to duty Monday.

He has been on temporary leave to recover from the strain of the student strike.

In a letter to executive secretary E. R. Jobe of the State College Board, King asserted that A&M President J. D. Boyd had told him he "should not depend upon work at Alcorn after May 31."

Denial Is Made

Dr. Jobe denied that Boyd "or anyone else in authority" had told King his services would not be needed after May 31. The college board secretary confirmed that King had turned over to him a letter threatening "death or violence" if King returns to the campus.

Dr. Jobe said the anonymous letter was turned over to the Highway Patrol and that King, if and when he returns, "will have whatever protection the state can provide."

Asked if the professor's failure to return Monday affects his status as a faculty member, Dr. Jobe said the asserted threats are an "extenuating actor."

King said in his letter to Dr. Jobe:

"My expectant wife and our five children need me at work very badly, but I cannot see a way to return April 8 under such humiliating conditions" as the May 31 termination and death threat he had described.

"If I should go back to Alcorn under the present degrading circumstances, I will betray every Negro who would like to follow in my footsteps. The South correctly realizes the NAACP is its greatest single enemy. I have given that enemy one of the mightiest blows it has ever received, because it is the only strong blow which has come from within."

Comment Declined

Boyd declined to comment on King's charges except to confirm that the Alabama-born professor had been instructed to return to his classes Monday. Boyd did say "everything is normal" at the school. Enrollment now totals 536, and all but "nine or 12" of the students who left the school are back in classes. Most of the students had signed "final withdrawal" slips at the height of the student strike but almost all were allowed to retract them.

King claimed that "before I wrote the articles critical of NAACP" he had promises of summer session work at Alcorn and during the 1957-58 term. Dr. Jobe denied this, saying King had the usual teacher's contract, expiring July 1 this year.

14e(1) 1957

ALCORN COLLEGE

Southern School Closes

Bias Revolt 'Kills' College

Philadelphia Inquirer

ALCORN, Miss., March 8 (UP).—The death of an all-Negro college here was proclaimed today by the 570-member student body because a faculty member wrote critically of desegregation efforts.

A mass exodus from Alcorn A. and M. College was in full swing. Special buses arrived on the campus to take the students to their homes. Students had voted to withdraw after the State college board warned that the small, State-supported school would be closed today unless they halted a two-day boycott of classes.

Sat 3-9-57

ON VERGE OF TEARS

The object of the students' wrath, history Prof. Clennon King, 36, offered to resign. He made an hour long appeal today in the college auditorium. The Georgia-born educator was on the verge of tears at times as he tried to stem the revolt.

But after his plea, Ernest McEwin, student body president, summed up student reaction with the statement:

"Alcorn College died officially at 12:55 P. M. today."

Closing of the 86-year-old college left 40 faculty members jobless.

CALLED 'UNCLE TOM'

King aroused the ire of the students, who called him an "Uncle Tom," by writing a series of articles for the Jackson, Miss., State-Times. In them he was critical of the role played by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its drive to end segregation. The students also accused King of backing the White Citizens Council.

King, a Negro, received part of his education in Ohio and has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

King conferred in Jackson with Gov. J. P. Coleman before returning here to address the students.

He attached conditions to his offer to resign.

"If you really want me to go, this is how I'll know it—that you wait until all of these articles have been published," he said. "The last one will be out Monday."

The professor said he would see to it that each student received a copy of the articles.

RAPS MOB PSYCHOLOGY

"You take those eight articles, read and study them. Then, afterwards, you'll meet and say what you don't like about them," he said.

"Then you put me out and let your Student Council give you a ballot . . . so you can be cool headed, not ruled by mob psychology," he said. "When the ballots are counted, if you tell me to go, I'll hand my resignation to Mr. Carpenter (college board president) and say the students have done well. I will leave not with tears but with a happy heart."

King told the students that he objected to being called an "Uncle Tom," a term which he said denotes a "low, inconsistent, sneaking, double-talking, head-scratching character that neither white nor Negro can trust."

Sat 3-9-57

King also volunteered to ask the State-Times to get someone from the NAACP to present its side of the segregation issue. King's articles indicated that the organization was hurting the cause of the Negro in the South.

King's fifth article appeared in the State-Times today. In it King said a proposal to permit American Negroes to settle in Africa with government help would "cure a host of our racial ills" even if Negroes did not accept the opportunity.

75 Students End Revolt at Negro College

World-Telegram and Sun p. 3

By the Associated Press.

ALCORN, Miss., March 9.—The first break in the student boycott at Alcorn A&M brightened hopes the State College Board would find a way today to keep the Negro college alive.

Sat 3-9-57

Possibly as many as 75 of the students, among them education seniors just back from practice teaching, were reported seeking to return to classes. They also included some who signed "final withdrawal" statements yesterday.

The break in the students' solid front apparently freed the college board of its announced intention to lock up all campus buildings today if students were not back in classes. The board's statement did not say all students must return.

The all-white board called this morning's emergency session in the state capital at Jackson, on the basis of reports all of the estimated 585 students of the 86-year-old coeducational school walked out yesterday.

The students, announcing the "death" of the old land grant school for Negroes, left the campus when they failed yesterday to get the resignation of Prof. Clennon King. They accused Mr. King of getting the college into a controversial situation by writing a series of newspaper articles on segregation and said he used pictures of students to illustrate the articles without their permission.

The first break in the boycott came when 15 to 20 students approached Prof. A. D. Fobbs, head of the agrucultural education department. Mr. Fobbs said they "explained they didn't know exactly what they had done," and wanted to know what they should do to get back in classes.

Mr. Fobbs said he understood 50 to 75 students in the teacher education division, including the newly returned practice teachers, intended to continue classes.

Negro College Shut Down; Student Boycott Blamed

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-9-57

Jackson, Miss., March 8 [Special]—An all-Negro college was ordered closed today because of a student boycott over a professor's criticism of some of the tactics used in pro-Negro movements.

The school is the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college, the oldest Negro land grant college in America. It is co-educational, has 585 students, and is located at Alcorn, 75 miles southwest of here.

The closing order came from Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the state college control board, known as the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning.

Board Mandate Ignored

Referring to the boycott of classes. which mounted steadily thruout the week, Dr. Jobe said the students had disobeyed the board's mandate to return to classes as a condition preceding consideration of their grievances.

Consequently, he said, "the school is closed." He said he had notified operators of the school cafeteria to close that section of the school after today's lunch. The board of trustees will meet tomorrow to discuss the matter.

The students' ire was directed at Prof. Clennon King, a history instructor, whose resignation they demanded because of a series of articles he wrote for a Jackson newspaper which published them recently.

N. A. A. C. Criticized

The students contended the articles had placed the 74 year old school in a controversial position. The articles were critical of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rep. Powell [D., N. Y.], Negro congressman, and other Negroes. King accused Negroes of "acting like white people" and implied that some of their tactics had not benefited their race.

Students began their protest by boycotting King's classes Monday and Tuesday, and since have boycotted the entire school. Told their action would result in closing of the college, most of the students began packing their belongings and making arrangements to go home.

Otis [left] and King

Refuse to Take Ballot

The students were told by college officials they were recommending that King be discharged, that "you have won your only grievance—that King leave the school," and that King would appear at a mass meeting today and submit his resignation. Instead, King appeared at the meeting and pleaded with the students not to be influenced by mass psychology and asked them to take a ballot. They refused and maintained their boycott.

In the midst of the furor, it was disclosed that Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college had resigned a month ago. College board officials declined to comment on reports he had been dismissed or had resigned under fire. However, minutes of the board's meeting last month disclosed his resignation had been accepted and a new president appointed to head the college, beginning April 1.

Reopen Negro College Closed in Bias Row

Herald Tribune Mon 3-11-57
New York

ALCORN, Miss., Mar. 10 (AP). —Alcorn A. & M. College will open under a new administration tomorrow but apparently without the history professor who caused a campus-wide student walkout at the all-Negro

P. 3

The new college president, Prof. J. D. Boyd, plans to accept applications for admission tomorrow.

The all-white state college board held an emergency meeting at Jackson yesterday and decided the status of the striking students and Dr. J. R. Otis, president when the week-long student boycott began.

Dr. Otis was fired and students who defied the board's directive last week to return to class were ordered expelled. Prof. Boyd was given authority to decide which students fall into the category.

Blame Articles

The board's announcement did not mention Prof. Clennon King, the thirty - six - year - old Negro professor whose recent newspaper articles criticizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were blamed by students for the controversy that led to the boycott. Prof. King's articles charged the N. A. A. C . P. had done nothing locally for Southern Negroes

Prof. King, at Hazelhurst, said he would not be at Alcorn tomorrow. He said Prof. Boyd had fired him effective tomorrow morning. Prof King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he didn't even plan to return to pick up his household belongings. He said he would send someone for them.

Deny Firing King

Both Prof. Boyd and H. G. Carpenter, president of the state college board, denied Prof. King had been fired.

"I have not hired or fired any teacher, nor have I dismissed or accepted any students," Prof. Boyd said. "I'm not in a position to hire or fire until I've officially assumed the responsibility.

"I am the president of Utica Institute. I am not officially the president of Alcorn A. & M. I did accept the request from the college board to go to Alcorn A. & M. and restore order."

He said he had not been relieved of his duties at Utica.

Alcorn Retains Boycotted Aide

Advertiser P.4
Fri, 5-31-57

HAZLEHURST, Miss., May 30 (AP) —Prof. Clennon King said today he is "happy and pleased" at the opportunity to teach next year at Alcorn A&M, the all-Negro college where students boycotted classes in protest against his pro-segregation newspaper articles.

"But I am very hopeful that I will also have work at the college this summer," the history professor said at the parsonage of Wesley Chapel AME Church, where he is minister.

The state college board disclosed yesterday that it has granted a new one-year contract to King after Dr. J. D. Boyd, Alcorn president, submitted his name along with other faculty members for the 1957-58 academic year.

"I have a family to support, and I have a house full of furniture at Alcorn," Prof. King explained. "There was an understanding, before I came to Alcorn, that I would have summer work in order to support my family. I am very hopeful that understanding will be met."

At Alcorn, Dr. Boyd had expressed belief that King will not teach next year. He did not give a basis for his opinion.

THE UNTOLD STORY BEHIND:

That Alcorn Explosion

Afro-American p. 1

Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

Other stories, picture on Page

Sat. 3-23-57

JACKSON, Miss. — Suddenly and without warning, the automobile swerved off the road, Highway 51, and came to a grinding stop.

The driver folded both arms across the top of the steering wheel and wearily rested his head upon them. "I got to think this thing out," he said. "I got to think it out."

The time was 3 a.m. the Sunday after Alcorn A. and M. College students walked out en masse.

* * *

THE PLACE was about halfway between Hazelhurst and Jackson. The driver of the automobile was Professor Clennon King, history teacher at Alcorn who had triggered the explosion which climaxed in the walkout.

It was pitch dark. He said: "You're not looking at a rat who is not crying because the trap sprung shut. You're . . ." His words trailed off into the black nothingness of the night.

King gets 'rest'

ALCORN, Miss. — Prof. Clennon King, whose prosegregation newspaper articles closed a college, will be given an opportunity "to rest," newly inducted Alcorn College President J. D. Boyd announced Saturday.

Alcorn student body had demanded his resignation, but white supporters had backed King. The 'rest' solution saves face for everybody.

I thought he was not going to complete the sentence.

Then he continued: "You're looking at a rat who didn't expect the trap to shut so soon."

AT 11:55 A.M. Friday, March the trap slammed shut at Alcorn College, Mississippi's land-grant college for colored, located approximately 85 miles southwest of Jackson.

The college president was fired and a new one hired to replace him. All but about 50 of the institution's 570 students packed their trunks and went home.

The chief casualty of the sprung trap was the president and the education philosophy for which he stands.

Dr. J. R. Otis alluded to this Monday, as he was about to leave the campus.

Looking out upon the almost deserted campus, he said: "I have no regrets. If education is to mean anything, it must teach boys and girls to become men and women."

* * *

REFERRING TO A 19[illegible] meeting of Mississippi educators with the late Hugh White then Governor of the state, Dr. Otis added: "I told the Governor in 1954, shortly after the U.S. Supreme Court's school ruling, that I would never sell my people down the river."

Boiled down, this means the real issue behind the trouble at Alcorn was whether or not state-supported schools, particularly the institutions of higher learning and their faculties are to be forced to support racial segregation.

The fact that Professor King criticized the NAACP is only incidental to the basic issue.

This was admitted by King himself.

Afro-American

MY FIRST contact with the history teacher was at the Jackson Municipal Airport, thanks to a tip from Dick Morphew, news division, WLBT-TV.

King came to the airport about 1 a.m. Sunday. He told Morphew he was catching a plane to Nashville to talk with a reporter there.

p. 2

After Morphew left, King told me he was going to New York City to call a press conference.

Baltimore Md

"I got to get the whole sordid story before the nation," he said. "I must have a national audience for it to stand up. Once the true story is out, there's no telling what will happen to me. Mississippi is a dirty state," he declared.

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HE SAID if I would go to his home in Hazelhurst, and get certain papers for him, he would give me the entire story.

He gave me two notes. The first was to a "Dear Sister Henry."

It read: "Please give this gentleman the key to the parsonage and let him get that beer box of papers out of the living room." He signed the note: "Your brother, Rev. Clennon King."

The second message was addressed to a "Dear Brother Ball." It read:

"Will you please drive to Jackson right away and get my car? Ann (his wife) will pay you for all your trouble. The car is at the airport. If you would drive her and the kids to her home you could take a plane back and she could pay you. If you cannot do this keep her with you until (sic) you year from me."

* * *

AS I STARTED for his automobile, he said: "Wait. I think it's best that I go with you."

En route to Hazelhurst, about 35 miles south of Jackson on Highway 51, he told me the following:

Prior to coming to Alcorn, he had offers to go to Southern University in Texas and Louisiana Normal at Grambling, La.

He decided on Alcorn because he would net about $400 more per year and living expenses were less.

Shortly after he arrived at Alcorn, he learned that the president, Dr. Otis, was under considerable pressure from "the authorities" to write articles favoring racial segregation in schools.

After becoming aware of the pressures being exerted upon the school, he decided that it would be better if Dr. Otis gave in and "issued the statements."

Indirectly he sent word to Dr. Otis that he (Otis) should do this. The college president, King said, never so much as acknowledged his message.

It was then that he (King) decided to expouse such views himself. The decision became final after he read a book which some authorities wanted placed in the schools as a textbook.

* * *

CAREFULLY HE wrote a series of articles on the question of racial segregation. He discussed these articles with a few faculty members who thought as he did, as well as with certain other "influential figures off the campus."

I asked him to identify these influential figures. His response was: "I can't name them; but, if you want to get anywhere in Mississippi, you have to deal with them."

His first article, he said, were letters to the editor—sent to the Commercial Appeal (Memphis, Tenn.) and other out-of-state publications circulated in Mississippi.

He said he realized it would be dangerous to express himself through papers published in Mississippi. "The atmosphere was not right."

* * *

AT FIRST he did not identify himself as a teacher at Alcorn, he said. He would sign his name merely as "C. King" of either Hazelhurst or Lorman, Miss.

Later he sent his major articles to a number of national magazines. He was told, he said, they were not "national in flavor."

The first of his letters to the editor which identified him as a teacher at Alcorn was published in the States Times, the Jackson newspaper which eventually ran the controversial series.

King denies that when he submitted the articles to the State Times his purpose was for them to be published.

* * *

HE MERELY asked Robert Webb, associate editor, to look them over and tell him what he thought of the articles, he said.

"Right away he called me on the telephone and told me he would like to run the articles. After thinking it over, I told him 'All right, go ahead.'"

By this time we had reached Hazelhurst. The highway runs through the center of town. In order to reach his home, it is necessary to pass through the business section.

At the edge of town, he turned off on a back street. His explanation was he didn't want the police officer on duty to see him. He did not explain why he wanted to dodge the policeman.

* * *

PROFESSOR KING resides in a white frame house across the street from the church he pastors, Wesley Chapel Methodist.

The house was dark. His family away. He said there had been threats, because of the articles, and a friend had warned his wife to get the children off the streets.

The house was locked. I followed the Rev. Mr. King to the rear, feeling my way in the blackness. He went up the steps of the back porch, forced open a rear window and disappeared in the darkness.

Standing there in the darkness, gripping the handle of my flashgun, I asked myself why he had dodged the cop. When he called to me to come on into the darkened house, I declined.

He told me to go to "Sister Henry's" and get the key. I did. When I returned, he had turned on a light in the living room. I unlocked the front door and entered.

THE LIVING room is about 12 by 14 feet. On one side of the room is a well-worn sofa, a coffee table in the center and gas furnace on the other side. There were two chairs and one or two other items of furniture, and on the front wall a large picture of Christ and the Rock of Ages.

King lit the gas furnace and I sat on the sofa, facing him across the room. He went to the front of the room, directly beneath the picture and got the cardboard box of papers he had mentioned earlier. The papers were filed alphabetically.

First he took out carbon copies of the series of articles which then were appearing in the State Times.

"These are what the trouble is all about," he said.

* * *

THERE WERE eight articles in the series. At that time seven had been published.

In introducing the series, the newspaper stated:

We (the State Times) are publishing the King series to give what we think is a sane, sober view of the segregation issue from a southern colored intellectual.

". . . We feel they will add materially to thoughtful discussion of the great social issue of the day."

The first article appeared Sunday, March 3, under the caption "NAACP Claimed Closing Doors of Opportunity To Negroes."

The tag-line on this article and subsequent ones was "Mississippi Negro Speaks."

THE OPENING sentence of the initial article was: "Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People after all."

In it, King contends the NAACP always has been and is inadequate to reflect the thinking of colored people anywhere.

He is critical of the U.S. Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, school ruling. He refers to the Justices as the "nine white fathers."

He says the NAACP, until about three years ago, was predominantly dependent upon labor unions, Socialists, certain Quakers, B'nai B'rith Anti-defamation League, the Civil Liberties Union, disguised Com-

munists, etc."

The overall tenor of the article was that maybe colored people everywhere would be better off without the NAACP. Colored people of the South, if they wish to get along with whites, simply cannot afford to have anything to do with the NAACP.

* * *

THE REMAINING articles had to do with subjects ranging from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell to how misunderstood the South is.

Representative Powell, whom he labels a dupe' to northern trickery, is doing the race a disservice by insisting that the Federal aid to schools bill be amended to prevent federal funds going to school districts which refuse to integrate, the college professor says.

He accuses Powell of following a double standard—calling for integration in the South while he pastors an all-colored church in all-colored Harlem.

This "actually makes him a dupe to Northern trickery."

He asks: "Is going to school with a white boy as important as the feeling of belonging? Is sitting beside a white person as important as sitting?"

He suggests there is nothing disgraceful about being an "Uncle Tom," but that the real Tom characters today are those who try to ape white folks by moving into "white neighborhoods," and wanting to send their children to "white schools."

He attempts to justify "white supremacy."

"There is no need to try to escape the fact that the U.S. is primarily a white nation and puts the concern of white people first," he declares.

* * *

WHILE THERE is some extreme examples of racial segregation in the United States, particularly the South, colored people are much better off in the U.S. than anywhere in the world, King writes.

On the other hand, he lauds the late Marcus Garvey and his ill-fated back to Africa movement.

"If the door to African migration permanently and conveniently stood ajar, it would . . . cure a host of our racial ills," King declares.

He suggests that economic reprisals against colored people of the South is based more in the imagination of the "do-gooder" groups than in fact.

FURTHERMORE, EVEN if such reprisals occur, there may be justification for them.

"When a man gets so he doesn't want to be conciliatory he should stop being dependent."

Any organization which encourages the colored people to stay in the South, yet, encourages them to incur the displeasure of the people they are dependent upon for their economic existence isn't interested in the welfare of the colored people of the South, he argues.

Colored people have been leaderless since 1954. In fact, there has not been a real leader since the late Booker T. Washington sought to lift "The veil of ignorance from his people . . ."

Booker T. asked whites to be fair.

He asked colored people to be realistic.

"His was no white wife like Frederick Douglass' or Walter White's."

King declares that today the colored people are fundamentally balled up. "It may look like the colored people are behind the Rev. Martin Luther King and the NAACP, but actually we are a leaderless people."

* * *

THE FINAL article of the series is an apology for the South.

Why, in Mississippi, even known members of the NAACP remain as state employees. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Andrew Jackson, all great Americans, were Southerners.

True the South bought slaves, but good ole New England Yankees went to Africa and captured them. The Northerners even started the Civil War because they were jealous of the South.

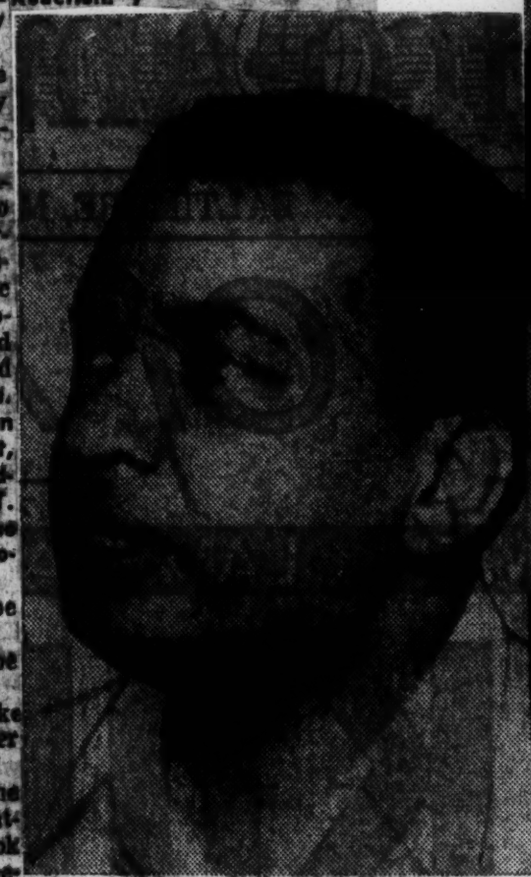
They were never "so against slavery—they stopped it for selfish reasons."

"Mississippi," the history professor says, "thinks as much of freedom as New York.

"In fact, what the Mississippian has to say about freedom rings, to me, with truer sincerity than the slick New Yorker warbling."

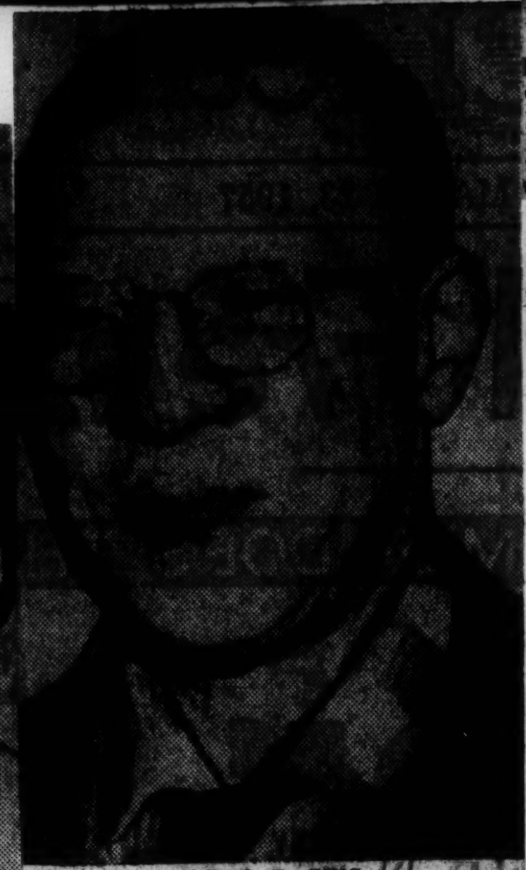
This, in essence, was what the history professor's articles were about. And King was right about one thing. They ignited a mess of trouble at Alcorn.

(NEXT WEEK—"Action and Reaction.")



PROF. CLENNON KING

King, history instructor and minister, whose newspaper articles resulted in a student boycott of his classes.



DR. J. R. OTIS

IN MISSISSIPPI's Alcorn College controversy, the two major principals are Dr. J. R. Otis, who has been dismissed as president, and Professor Clennon

pick up the shambles."

Since being named to replace Dr. Otis, he has shown considerable hostility toward the press.

Professor King left, last week, to take his family to Albany, Ga.

Ousted Miss. Students on Speech Tour

Courier, Pitts. Sat. Apr. 27 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — Four ousted Alcorn A. and M. College students have left this city on a speaking tour which will take them to Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and New York.

They will speak on behalf of 12 students who were not allowed to re-enter the college following a student strike over a college professor's anti-NAACP newspaper articles.

A mammoth mass meeting attended by about 1,000 was held in Clarksdale last week at which time students Arthur J. Fielder, Laurel and John M. Riley, Clarksdale, gave a revelation of why the students called the strike.

The meeting also launched the kick-off drive for $100,000 to assure the education of students expelled from Alcorn College and other programs of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Miss. college board learns the hard way

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-23-57

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

ALCORN, Miss. — You can take a horse to water but you can't order him to drink.

Mississippi's state college board learned this last week.

When students at Alcorn A. and M. College refused to attend classes taught by history professor, Clennon King, the all-white board said, Go back to your classes or you will be expelled.'

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn, read the board's statement to his students in the rickety chapel Friday morning at 11:55.

* * *

FIVE HUNDRED Alcorn boys and girls arose as one, sang the alma mater, marched out of chapel and went to their dormitories.

By Friday night the campus was deserted.

On Saturday 50 students in the practice teaching school who had been off campus returned.

The board announced President Otis was fired Saturday at noon and his successor would be Dr. John Dewey Boyd, for six years president of Utica Institute, a state agricultural secondary school, 40 miles from Jackson.

Finding itself with a campus and no students, the all-white board announced in Sunday's papers that Alcorn would be happy to readmit all students who had walked out under certain conditions.

* * *

ON MONDAY 122 students were enrolled. By Thursday this number had grown to 200.

One of these told the AFRO he wasn't certain he would remain.

By Thursday 376 students, 66 per cent of the enrollment, had apparently left the college for good.

* * *

DR. OTIS, who left the campus the Monday after he was fired, has returned to his home in Tuskegee, Ala.

Before leaving, he promised to tell the entire story of his ouster—"in my own words, in my own time."

The new college president, Dr. John D. Boyd of Utica Institute, says: "I'm trying to

COUNCIL OF PRESIDENTS — Dr. William Stewart, seated, president of Edward Waters College and head of the new organization of AME College heads, is surrounded by other members of the body. From left are Dr. [illegible] W. Wisner, Kittrell; Dr. Howard D. Gregg, Daniel Payne; Charles S. Spivey (representing Dr. Rembert Stokes), Wilberforce; Dr. H. P. Wilburn, Campbell; Dr. John H. Adams, Paul Quinn; Dr. Frank R. Veal, Allen; Dr. D. T. Alevander, Shorter.

Outstanding Students Receive Awards at AM&N

State Press Fri. 5-31-57

Little Rock, Ark.

By John Howard

Some one hundred students received awards, prizes and scholarships here Tuesday when the Arkansas AM&N college observed its 62nd commencement exercises. Chairman of the scholarship committee is R. F. Russell, head department of History and director Division of Arts and Sciences.

Top on the list were four students who were awarded scholarships and research assistantships to leading universities for next year.

Gladys Turner, sociology major from Pine Bluff, has been granted a one-year all-tuition scholarship to Atlanta university in the area of Social Work. Clarice Warren, sociology major, Pine Bluff, has a full scholarship at Ohio university in Athens to study in the area of Human Relations. Miss Warren will receive a stipend of $1700.00 for the first year and $1800.00 for the second year.

Charles Walker, senior with a major in Agriculture, received an appointment as a part-time graduate assistant in the department of Animal Science at State college of Washigton, Pullman, Washington. Walker is Editor of the Arkansawyer and was listed in Who's Who in College and Universities this year. He is a native of Forrest City.

John T. Gilmore, a pre-med major, has received a Graduate Study Fellowship from the Atomic Energy commission which is administered by the Oak Ridge institute of Nuclear Studies of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Gilmore, a top ranking student from Prescott, will study at the University of Washington, Seattle in the area of applied and theoretical nuclear and radiological physics. Gilmore will receive a stipend of $25500.00 plus tuition, fees, travel and allowance for dependents. Each of his two sisters will receive a $350.00 allowance as dependents with an annual renewal.

Twenty-eight students will receive scholarships aid from the Winthrop Rockefeller Endownment Scholarship Fund. Rockefeller has established at AM&N college a $50,000 Endownment Scholarship Fund by a gift of 1000 shares in Standard Oil of California. The annual dividends from the Endownment were used for awards made to John A. Eason, Gerladine Holmes, Thelma L. Lawson, Gloria Long Jim Releford Charles Walker and Timothy Young.

State Press 1-2

The Rust Foundation Fund Scholarship which was created in 1952 by the late John D. Rust, Cotton Picker inventor of Pine Bluff, gave the institution $5000.00. At present the Fund grants $2,500 annually to deserving students. Those receiving grants were T. J. Bryant, Andrew Carter, Edna Childs, Queenie Davis Charles Daniels, Mitzi Farmer, Oliver Ford, Nona Guinn, Rosie Gardner, Lester Henderson, Willie Harvey, Yvonne Hyman, Babraba Hobbs, Johnny Jackson, Jewel Jenkins Clyde Matlock, Clinton Minnis, Reuben Moss, Cleteel Miller, Dennis McClain, Dorothy Pride, Percell Stigger, L. J. Scott Ozell Smiley, Perletha Stegall, Josephine Turner, Arthur Walker, and Joyce Walker.

The Kroger Scholarship, Sears Roebuck and The Arkansas Feed Manufactures Association Awards amount to $200.00 each. Winners of the Kroger Awards were Aretha McCraw and Fred Paige; Sears-Roebuch Awards went to Densereal Bell, Milam Cannon, William Davis, Claud King and James Miller, and the Arkansas Feed Manufactures Award to Robert Worlds and George Richardson.

The Zeta Phi Beta sorority Award of $152 to a high school graduate went to Lorene Morgan of Merrill high school. The sorority also gives tri-ennially a scholarship of $75.00 and one for $50.00 to non-freshmen at A M&N college.

The B. and J. Jewelers Athletic Award of a gold wrist watch which cost $125.00 went to Glen Gibson, Track, and football star at AM&N college.

Other outstanding awards and students who received them are: The Gordon Young Award of two scholarships of $150.00 each to Merril high school graduates went to Loretta White and Jerry Jones.

The Lawrence A. Davis Award for the best creative essays were won by Helen Davis Jones, Dolores Johnson and Mary E. Lofton.

The College Scholarship for all expense given by the Board of Trustees went to George Whitrieldfield. The President John B. Watson Award, Samuel Seward; The Dr. John W. Parker Award, Eugene Kinlow; Division of Agriculture Staff Award, Spencer Lee Duffy; The P. K. Miller Award, Henry Wilkins III; The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Award, Queen Esther McClain; William O'Bryant Award, Lawrence A. Davis, jr.; Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Award, Elsie Leverne Ward; Future Teachers of America Award, Mary C. Barber and Larthell F. Young; The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Award to a non-Greek, Harold Dorsey; The Wells Office Equipment Award, Lonnie Jones and Harold Fuller; Brown Funeral Home Award, Claudette Wallace; The Mathematics Departmenet Award. John T. Gilmore and Roosevelt Bradley; The Alpha Psi Omega Scholarship Award (Trophy) Letha Wimnerly; John McLinn Ross Scholarship, Ernestine Risen; Debonnairs Ladies Club of Pine Bluff Award, Anna Matthews; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Award, Mary Williams; Floyd Brown Award, Grady Towns; S. A. Haley Award, George Will Richardson; National Association of College Women Award, Mildred Smith; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Award, Chas. Walker; Social and Art Club Scholarship, Bobbie Jean Tooks; J. H. Blount Oratorical Prize. Robert A. Hoard, jr.; Agnes Marie William Award, Dorothy Jackson; Department of Economics and Business Award Clarence Carr; Class of 1941 Award, Cora Duffy; The Smead Manufacturing Company of Minnesota Award, Jenell Smith; Wall Street Journal Award, Lavell Johnson Award Lavell Johnson; Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society Trophy, Eugene Kinlow; Music Faculty Awards, Warren Hess; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Award, Cora Duffy; Department of Eng-

A. D. Gray to speak at Veal inauguration

Afro-American P.5

Sat. 1-19-57

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, will deliver the principal address at inauguration ceremonies for Dr. Frank R. Veal as the 15th president of Allen University on March 30.

The inaugural ceremony is scheduled to be held in the auditorium of Chappelle Memorial Hall on the Allen campus.

Dr. Frank M. Snowden, dean of the college of liberal arts, Howard University, will be the speaker at an inaugural luncheon which will precede the inauguration.

* * *

IN ADDITION to his prominence as an educator, Dr. Gray is active in the affairs of the Congregational Christian Church, where he served as chairman of the executive committee of the General Council.

Dr. Snowden recently returned to his duties at Howard University after serving as cultural attache at the American Embassy, Rome, Italy, from October, 1954 to October, 1956.

DR. FRANK R. VEAL

Dr. Veal Inauguration At Allen U. Set For March 17

Journal + Guide Sat. 1-19-57 P.5

Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The inauguration of Dr. Frank R. Veal as the 15th president of Allen University will be held on Saturday, March 30th, in the auditorium of Chappelle Memorial Hall. Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., is to deliver the address.

DR. FRANK R. VEAL
Inauguration Set

* * *

BESIDES HIS administrative duties, Dr. Gray has distinguished himself as a dignitary of the Congregational Christian Church by having served as chairman of the executive committee of the General Council. Also, he is quite active in civic affairs. He is listed in the current edition of Who's Who In America. Like Dr. Veal, he has returned to his alma mater to serve as its president.

Preceding the inauguration itself will be an inaugural luncheon. Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, will make the address. Dr. Snowden received the A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., degrees from Harvard University in the classics.

He was a Fullbright Research Scholar in Italy during the 1949-1950 academic year. He served as Cultural Attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy, October 1954 to October 1956. Dr. Snowden has travelvia, French West Africa, England, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Libya. He is listed in Leaders in American Education, Who's Who in American Education, Biographical Directory of American Scholars, and is the author of numerous articles (29) which have been published in the journals of learned societies.

The first building to be built will be a dormitory for men which will also house the alumni quarters and a dining room.

Leaders in the building program are A. T. Butler, executive secretary of the alumni association; J. T. W. Mims, Mrs. Minnie S. Love, recording secretary; Bishop Bonner, chancellor of the college, and Dr. Veal, president.

Day.

J. T. W. Mims, national president of the Allen University Alumni Association, has issued a call to all alumni to subscribe to the building fund.

Raise Funds For Allen U.

Courier P.16 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-26-57

COLUMBIA, S. C. — President Frank R. Veal and Bishop I. H. Bonner announced the launching of a $200,000 building and expansion program for Allen University which will be formally presented next month at Founders

Dr. Veal Bishop Bonner

Dr. F. R. Veal Took Post Last July

Defender P.20 Chicago, Ill.

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Bishop I. H. Bonner, trustees and other dignitaries of the African Methodist Episcopal church will inaugurate Dr. Frank R. Veal as the 15th president of Allen university on March 30.

Sat. 2-20-57

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega and Dr. Frank M. Snowden, dean of the college of liberal arts of Howard university, are to be the main speakers.

Greetings will be brought from numerous colleges and universities, learned societies and organizations throughout the nation.

THERE SINCE JULY

Dr. Veal before taking over the administrative post at Allen last July had been president of Paul Quinn college in Waco, Teras.

Veal who received his AB from Allen university, MA from the University of Chicago, BD from Howard university and his STM from Boston university, also had served as professor of history at Allen university and football coach at Howard university.

Dr. Frank R. Veal's Inauguration Set For March 30th, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

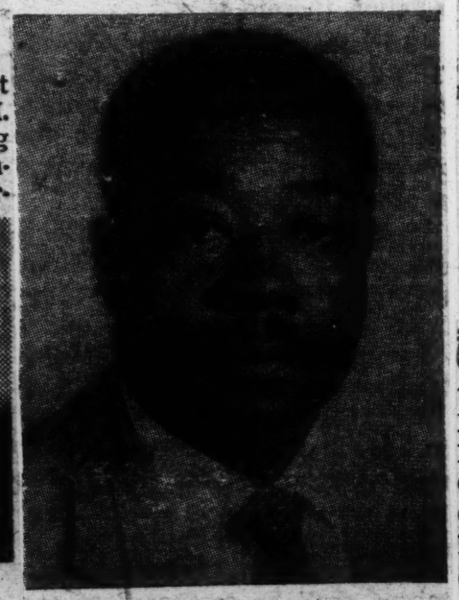
Christian Recorder

Thurs. 2-14-57

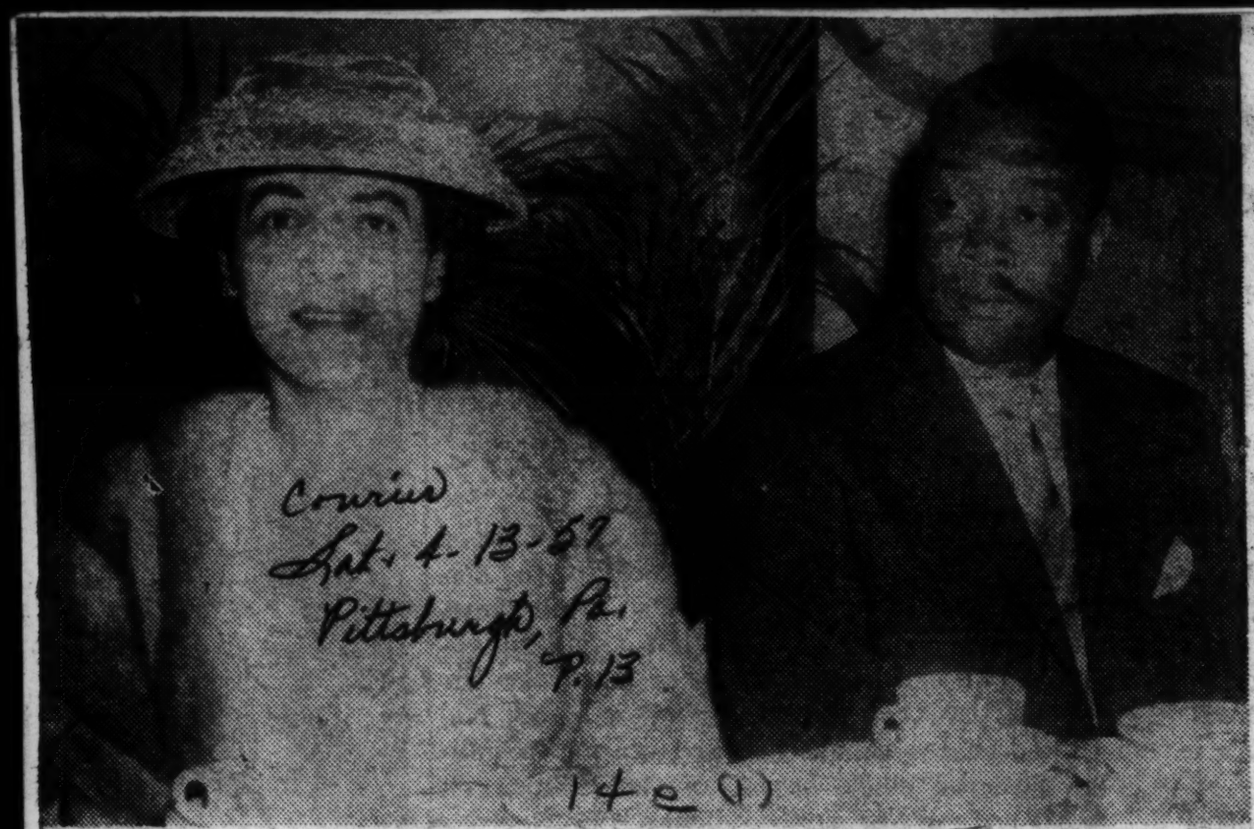
The Inauguration of Dr. Frank R. Veal as the Fifteenth President of Allen University will be held on Saturday, March 30th, 1957, in the auditorium of Chappelle Memorial Hall. Dr. Arthur D. Gray, President of Talledega College, Talledega, Alabama, is to deliver the address.

Besides his administrative duties, Dr. Gray has distinguished himself as a dignitary of the Congregational Christian Church by having served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Council. Also, he is quite active in civic affairs. He is listed in the current edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA like Dr. Veal, he has returned to his alma mater to serve as its President.

Preceding the inauguration itself will be an Inaugural Luncheon. Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, will make the address. Dr. Snowden received the A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., degrees from Harvard University in the classics. He was a Fullbright Research Scholar in Italy during the 1949-1950 academic year. He served as Cultural Attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy, October 1954 to October 1956. Dr. Snowden has traveled to Austria, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Yugosalvia, French West Africa, England, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Libya. He is listed in *Leaders in American Education, Who's Who in American Education, Biographical Directory of American Scholars, and is the author of numerous articles (29) which have been published in the journals of learned societies.*



DR. FRANK R. VEAL



Courier Sat. 4-13-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 13

14e (1)

President and Wife—Dr. and Mrs. Frank Veal are shown shortly after Dr. Veal's inauguration as president of Allen University in Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Veal is the former Maude Carroll Thomas of Boston, Mass.

Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., dean of the college of liberal arts Howard university. Dr. Snowden emphasized the importance of a college education and of foreign languages in bettering human relations.

Among the out-of-towners extending greetings from their respective oranizations were Dr. C. V. Manning, president of Chaflin, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. R. W. Wisner, president of Kittrell college, S. C., and Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, Morgan State college, Baltimore

Pomp and ceremony marked the inauguration itself. Taking part in the procession were delegates of universities and colleges and representatives of honor societies and professional organizations.

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega college, Alabama, delivered the inaugural address. His theme was "The Impact Of A Changing World On Negro Life And Thought." In his address, Dr. Gray described an educational system committed to the methods and objectives of democracy as "indispensible to the attainment of human freedom."

Bishop I. H. Bonner of the AME church presided at the investiture, installing Dr. Veal as president of Allen. During the ceremony, an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree was conferred uoon Bishop Frank Madison Reid of the AME church, who formerly presided over the Episcopal district in which Allen university is located. The university is administered by the AME church.

Takes Oath of Office

Courier Sat. 4-13-57 P.13

It's Official! Veal Is Allen U. President

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By MACEO HILL 14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Inauguration ceremonies which installed Dr. Frank Veal as the new president of Allen University here, were witnessed by hundreds of students, faculty, alumni and friends of the institution.

Allen's new president succeeds in office S. R. Higgins, who was recently elevated to the bishopric within the jurisdiction of the AME Church.

President Veal has been serving Allen University in an ex officio capacity since last July after a long sojourn as president of Paul Quinn College in Waco, Tex.

A NATIVE of Milledgeville, Ga., Dr. Veal returns to Allen as one of its former history profs. In his undergraduate days he played football for Allen and later taught school at the Payne Theological Seminary at Howard University, and served AME Wilberforce U., coached football pastorates in Newark, Homestead, Pa., Cincinnati and Charleston, S. C.

The principal inauguration day address was delivered by Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College.

At a faculty luncheon held for the new president, Dr. Frank Snowden Jr., Howard U. dean, spoke.

Racial Harmony Reigns At Allen Inauguration

Daily World P. 5 Atlanta, Ga.

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

Jet 4-12-57

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Peace and harmony prevailed in the mixed audience of delegates which gathered at Allen university last week for the inauguration of Dr. Frank Veal, 15th president of Allen. 14e(1)

The inaugural luncheon was held in the Joseph Henry gymnasium and in Conpin auditorium with persons of distinction participating. Dr. Lelia A. Bradby presided at the luncheon.

The main address was given by

Allen U. Board Returns Three Asked To Resign

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — A unanimous vote of the Board of Control and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Allen University in a special meeting here, August 6, crushed a demand by President Frank R. Veal of the institution made upon three professors two months ago that they resign by July 15 or be fired.

The vote coming at the end of a day long meeting devoted largely to a discussion of the financial report of the institution brought on a virtual love feast in which the trustees engaged in hardy back slapping and warm handshaking of the highly esteemed professors.

Allen U. to mix students

Afro-American p. 5

Sat. 9-7-57

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — With the admission of five white students to classes and dormitories this month, Allen University — operated by the AME — becomes the first South Carolina college to undertake complete campus integration.

The college employed a Chinese and two white professors last term, and has added a Japanese with a doctorate in economics for the 1957-58 term.

Dr. Frank R. Veal, university president who announced the student admissions Monday, said all were Hungarian refugees, who were being accepted in cooperation with the Hungarian Student Program of the Institute of International Education of New York City.

Allen U. receives $10,000 grant

Afro-American p. 6

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A $10,000 grant to Allen University has been made by the Danforth Foundation, Dr. Frank R. Veal, Allen president, announced last Monday.

Notification of the allotment, which is to be used towards increasing faculty salaries by the college, was made in a telegram by Kenneth I. Brown, executive director of the Foundation, of Chicago.

Allen Enrollment Largest In College History

American Recorder Memphis, Tenn. P. 1 Thurs. 10-17-57

Allen's enrollment continued to surge above the 800 mark as many other students were turned away from the university due to crowded conditions and lack of facilities. Statistics from the Registrar's office reveal that this year's enrollment is the laregst in college history. 14e(1)

It represents 20 states, District of Columbia, all 46 of the South Carolina Counties and four foreign countries. The twenty states are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The foreign students represented Ghana, Nigeria, Bahama Islands, and Hungary.

S. C. Seeks Talk On Allen U. Suspension

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. P. 9.

Sa 10-12-57

By JOHN H. McCAY

COLUMBIA, S.C.—As reactions to the state board of education's discrediting of Allen University continue to build up, persistent but unconfirmed reports are that state officials are seeking a conference, "off the record," presumably to right the suspension.

The AFRO learned from a reliable souce that "feelers" had been sent to Dr. Frank R. Veal of Allen "twice this week," reportedly by the state board of education, seeking a conference.

14e(1)

Dr. Veal, however, neither affirmed nor denied the report.

"The only thing I can tell you now," he said, "is that Allen University has not requested a conference and thus far none has been scheduled between the university and state officials."

* * *

PRESSED, Dr. Veal said: "I won't affirm or deny your information. I have refrained from public comment on what I consider an unusual action of the State Board. I do not wish to comment now."

Just the same, although there were tight lips around both the governor's office and the state board of education about the subject, prospects were that a secret meeting between representatives of the AME Church college and state education leaders, at the latter's invitation, is in the making.

For no officially given reason, the state board held a special meeting last Sept. 9 in Governor Timmerman's office and unanimously suspended Allen from the list of accredited colleges "until such time as the board deems it in the public interest" to approve teacher training graduates of Allen, about 80 percent of its enrollment.

* * *

THE SUSPENSION was to have been a secret but reporters discovered and reported it.

At a special press conference five days later, Governor Timmerman denied the action had been taken secretly.

However, he declined to state reason, referring reporters to minutes of the special meeting in board records after its Sept. 20 meeting. The official records list no reasons for the action against Allen.

However, two board members told reporters that the suspension came because Allen retained three professors, two of them white, whom Governor Timmerman had been known to wish dismissed for for several months.

The men, Drs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman and Forrest O. Wiggins, had been asked by President Veal to resign in June, "for reasons on the campus," the president told newsmen. The trio refused to resign.

Subsequently, Dr. Veal recommended their employment for the current school year to the university's board of control, reporting that each had been given a required one year advance notice of the termination of their contracts, a procedure required by university rules.

* * *

THE UNIDENTIFEID state board members said the suspension did not involve the 24-year-old Hungarian refugee student, Andre Toth, white, who arrived on the campus the night of Sept. 8 as the first to matriculate at the university.

The board, they said, considers the Toth incident something beyond the duty of the board, inasmuch as Allen is a private college.

Some AME church leaders, however, express differing opinions to those of the board members. They contend that the "secret" suspension was aimed at deintegrating both the faculty and student body at Allen.

One trustee said:

"If the board knows it has nothing to do with who studies at Allen, then it knows, too, it has nothing to do with who teaches at Allen."

Meanwhile, if Allen is greatly disturbed over the state action this fact isn't evident.

* * *

DR. VEAL, for example, told The AFRO that, if the suspension weren't lifted, in time to enable seniors to do practice teaching as customarily in public schools this school year, arrangements are being made to place them in private schools about the state and in public schools in nearby states.

"I have several letters from out of state schools inviting us to place Allen teacher trainees with them for an internship," Dr. Veal said.

Replying to a question as to whether or not the university's academic program may have failed in state requirements, leading to the suspension, Dr. Veal said:

* * *

"I DON'T think that is the reason. At the close of our last college year, the state board considered our work satisfactory. I have several letters and documents of recent date which verify this aspect of our operations.

"Allen, right now, is considerably improved in its program and staff over what it was in June. We've made certain changes in our study program and instructional staff, all under our own power and planning," he said.

He pointed to Dr. Sylvia P. Swinton as an example of improvement in the college's program.

Dr. Swinton, who was employed by the state department of education several years ago while holding an M.A. degree, was added to the Allen staff, as of September, as director of teacher training, with a Ph.D. degree in her field.

* * *

WHILE THERE was some inclination to talk things over, there also was rebellion among AME and Allen officials against contacts with state officials.

Fiery Dr. Robert W. Mance, financial secretary of the denomination and a member of the Allen trustee board, told the AFRO:

"We are not studying about that man (Timmerman). We are going right along with our program as though he doesn't exist."

Dr. Mance and other AME leaders said none of them would ask Timmerman's office or that of State Superintendent of Education Jesse T. Anderson for a conference.

Allen U. President Denies NAACP Ban

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. P.9

Sat. 8-17-57

BY JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen University, with some support from Dr. James M. Hinton, president of the S.C. Conference of NAACP chapters, categorically denied a report this week that he "or anyone else" had banned the NAACP Youth Council (campus chapter) at the university.

"Any report or rumor that the NAACP chapter has been banned at Allen is categorically false and unfair," Dr. Veal told the AFRO.

He said that "NAACP Week," an advisor and schedules for affairs of the Allen chapter are already "listed in our 1957-58 calendars. Just two weeks ago, since I've been president, I opened our doors for a meeting of the Columbia (NAACP) chapter.

* * *

"OUR CAMPUS chapter, this last term, functioned widely. We had the largest membership of any college campus in the state. We expect to do equally as well next year," Dr. Veal said.

He said the only rankle between the administration and the campus branch had occured the past term over an occasional conflict between college regulations for student organizations and extra requests made by graduated Fred H. Moore, whom Mr. Veal said:

"I permitted to be elected and serve as president of the chapter when no other college in the state would admit him as a student."

Reached at his insurance office in Augusta, Ga. Dr. Hinton corroborated Dr. Veal's reference to the conflict with Mr. Moore.

* * *

"WHEN I heard about it (from an unnamed faculty member)," Dr. Hinton said, "I had Fred (Moore) to come to my home in Columbia and straightened him out on our regulations and policies governing campus chapters."

He explained that the "regulations" required that a campus chapter conform, at all times, to regulations governing other student organizations.

He and Dr. Veal said, separately, that apparently throug misinterpretation of these regulations, Mr. Moore had at times made requests for the chapter which were unreasonable and a "nuisance" classification.

* * *

MR. HINTON said that Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins, secretary of the state organization, had told him the campus branch would not be listed in the college's 1957 catalogue, which is now with printers.

However, he said, his concern was over the existence of the chapter and not over whether or not it was named in the college catalogue.

"We had an excellent chapter at Allen last year and I understand we will have the chapter next year," he said. "That is all we can ask and hope for. As to Dr. Frank Veal, he has given us excellent cooperation. I have no complaints to make against him. I like his spirit."

* * *

DR. VEAL said the chapter would not be listed in the new catalog to make uniform a general practice among the two other South Carolina colleges having campus organizations.

"Neither Benedict College no Claflin College lists their NAACP chapters," he said. "Our reason is the same as theirs."

A story published in some newspapers, and attributed to Mrs. Simkins, charged that Dr. Veal "has taken steps to disband the college chapter of the NAACP. He is said to have ordered all mention of the chapter deleted from the 1957 catalogue."

The release, knowledge of which Mr. Hinton disclaims, also charges:

"With the advent of the Rt. Rev. I. H. Bonner, observers see a definite change in the attitude of school officials. It lauded Bishop Frank M. Reid's attitude.

Dr. Veal said: "I think it unfair to bring Bishop Bonner into the matter. I wonder what else do they (NAACP officials) expect or want me to do?"

* * *

DR. HINTON, saying he had not authorized nor authored the release to newspapers, said that perhaps the item was issued by the state secretary.

Dr. Veal, who said Mrs. Simkins had sought information several nights before Tuesday's meeting of the board of control as to his position and charges against three professors at the college, told the AFRO:

"I told her I had absolutely no comments or remarks until after the trustees had acted."

He said he couldn't remember whether or not "I was certain that she asked about the campus chapter. If she did, I do recall that I governed myself on all matters under the position I stated to her — no comment.'"

Allen University

In apparent retaliation for defying its bias racial practices, the state of South Carolina has withdrawn its approval of Allen university in Columbia as a teacher training center. All the requests from university officials as to the basis for so drastic an action, have been met with silence. Accompanying the notice was a directive to the state's department of education stating that Allen's graduates may not be certified to teach in South Carolina's public schools.

Defender P.4

There is a widespread and apparently well founded assumption that a recent announcement by the university that some Hungarian students had been admitted at Allen, has precipitated the dis-accreditation order. Though they have not yet arrived on the campus, the Hungarians will come through a special arrangement with the Institute of International Education in New York.

Chicago Def.

Shortly after the announcement was made, the Attorney General for the state cried out, "it is against public policy" to integrate whites and Negroes in this state, then he added, "there is no law in South Carolina to reach Allen's acceptance of white students." The presence of four white professors on the school faculty has provided additional fuel to the fire of racial bigotry.

Sat. 9-21-57

The board's notice was ominously succinct. It said: "Approval of Allen university for teacher training is withheld until such time as the board may determine that it is in the public interest to grant approval."

Had this university been a state institution, it would have been closed down through the simple procedure of withdrawing its appropriations. Fortunately, this is a church-supported institution and one of the oldest in America. Founded in 1870 by the African Methodist church board, Allen university has survived many a storm and reached a position of wide usefulness. It came into being during the reconstruction era when Negro rights and immunities were given broad interpretations by the Supreme Court.

By a singular historical coincidence, on the day this university was founded, the 15th Amendment to the Constitution became effective by action of Congress. It is the Amendment which provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It is this constitutional guarantee that the recent civil rights bill seeks to protect, and against which Sen. Strom Thurmond (D) S.C., attempted a one-man's filibuster for which he was censured and ridiculed by his own Dixiecrat colleagues.

Allen university has an able president in the person of Dr. Frank R. Veal who has guided the destiny of the institution with consuming zeal and educational foresight. Instead of hampering the institution in the legitimate exercise of its academic functions, South Carolina should help it to attain its objective as a center of learning radiating its light through the fog of ignorance which envelops the state.

AME's irked by rule against Allen

Pittsburgh Courier P.15

WASHINGTON

AME Church officials, in Washington this week for the special session of the Bishops Council on the Bishop Nichols case, were stunned to learn of the crisis at one of the church colleges, Allen University.

Allen, located in Columbia, South Carolina, registered five Hungarian students at the opening of school Monday.

The Hungarian refugees of course, are white students, thus Allen, already under pressure because it has a mixed faculty, would have a mixed student body.

Sat. 9-21-57

THIS IRKED the South Carolina governor. In consequence a special session of the State Education Board was called and resolution unanimously approved declaring Allen graduates ineligible to receive state teaching certificates.

Inasmuch as graduates cannot be employed to teach in

South Carolina without a teaching certificate from the State Board of Education, nor can they get clearance to teach elsewhere without such a certificate, the situation seriously paralyzed Allen's student body.

President Frank Veal and Bishop Isiah Bonner, chairman of the college's trustee board, left immediately after Tuesday's session for Columbia in an effort to try to adjust the matter.

Dr. Veal, who had been away from the college since Thursday, attending the Judicial Council meeting in Cleveland and the special Bishops' meeting here, said he had been "in touch with school officials by telephone," but declined to give out a statement until he was able to get on the scene.

The refugees, Dr. Veal said, were accepted in coöperation with the Hungarian Student Program of the Institute of International Education of New York City.

Bishop Bonner refused to discuss the case at all.

* * *

DR. ROBERT W. MANCE, financial treasurer of the AME Church, who is one of the leading trustee members of Allen, described the situation as "deplorable" and not understood able inasmuch as the United States State Department had requested schools and colleges to aid the Hungarians.

Dr. Mance is slated to go to Columbia this weekend to assist in any way he may with the restoral of accreditation to this college.

schools whenever a Federal Court orders integration. When the impending integration at Allen was first made known, a state official remarked that although there was no law to stop it, such a move was against public policy.

The action of the Education Board is expected to start Negroes (who had previously refrained from doing so) applying for admittance to state-supported white colleges.

Allen U. Loses Accreditation After Award

COLUMBIA, S. C.—After it was made public that Andre Toth, a Hungarian freedom fighter, had accepted an art scholarship to Allen University, the State Board of Education met secretly and notified Allen that its education courses would no longer be recognized toward public school teaching certificates.

Allen is a Methodist Church school and not subject to the state law which would close the state

Hungarian student won't leave Allen University

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Andre Toth, 24 - year-old Hungarian student whose admission to Allen University has been the center of a two - week - old controversy, spurned the opportunity to withdraw from the university this week.

The student program of the Institute of International Education in N.Y.C. said that Toth (pronounced "Toat") had sent back a check the IIE had sent, advising him that, if he wished, he could return to New York for assignment at another institution.

At the same time, IIE said that several of four other Hungarian refugee students, who had been given the chance to enroll at Allen, had been placed in colored colleges in border states, having made their own selections.

Toth, IIE said, had accepted the Allen University invitation after briefing on customs and the race question.

* * *

THE DAY HE arrived on the campus, the State Board of Education, in a secret meeting, quickly suspended Allen from its list of accredited colleges. The action affects more than 80 per cent of the college's enrollment.

Two members of the board on Friday, following a regular meeting of the unit, told newsmen that the suspension action by the body was aimed at three professors at the institution.

Both of the members, who asked that their names be withheld, said that the professors in question all hold doctorates and that two of them are white. The two others have been cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

At a hurriedly called press conference last Saturday afternoon, Gov. Timmerman denied the board's meeting was secret, but hinted the reason for suspension might be released at the next meeting.

WHETHER OR not Toth, a former film factory worker who fled his native Budapest, knew of the controversy about his presence, or understood it, this much was true:

He is "supremely" happy at Allen, Dean A. D. Greene told the AFRO, and has already made many friends.

His constant companion and friend is Alexander DeVeaux, a journalism major who last summer was employed by Baltimore office of the AFRO.

DeVeaux is associate editor of the Allen Journal, student campus publication.

DEAN GREENE said faculty members had noted that the young refugee has already been taught numerous American slang expressions, typical of college life, and has adopted some of the campus style of dressing.

For example, Mr. Greene said "Toth now greets you with 'Hey, man. How're you doing, man?'", among other slangs.

One day during the week, the Dean said, Toth came to classes wearing strictly American apparel which, he said, friends had told him to wear, "So you won't be a square."

Several of Allen students have been taking turns lending the Hungarian trousers, shirts, etc. to give him the "not square" appearance on the campus.

Toth has already attended several campus affairs, parties, etc., and "all of the students and faculty members are crazy about him," Mr. Greene told the AFRO.

* * *

DESPITE HIS language handicap, Toth scored 117 points on the freshman entrance exam, the Dean's Office said. The norm for the examination is 85. Toth scored higher than most of the others.

Timmerman had told reporters that the State had not intended announcement of the action against Allen, which led to speculation that:

1. The suspension was intended primarily as a bit of state blackmailing the university into remaining non - integrated, which is beyond the reach of state regulations.

2. The action had not the sanction of the Attorney General's office, nor of other state agencies.

* * *

AT ST. MATTHEWS, State Senator L. Marion Gressette said that Allen had been discussed by the State Commission to Keep Public Schools segregated which he heads.

He added that the Commission's opinion was that state laws upholding segregation were not applicable to private colleges and schools.

Dr. R. W. Mance, financial secretary to the AME church, who had rushed to the campus from his Washington office after the suspension was announced, told The AFRO:

"We aren't studying about that man (referring to Timmerman). We are going along with our program just as we've always done."

Dean Greene said that the board of education had not notified the university of any short coming. In fact, he said, the college has been continuously lauded by the department for its program.

Abolishes Giving Bachelor Divinity Degree For Present

Globe Fri. 6-7-57
Nashville, Tenn. P.1

Late Drs. J. H. Garnett And J. M. Nabritt Honored; Elect Dr. I. H. Henderson Board Chairman And Dr. Victor T. Glass Acting President At Annual Trustee Meeting; Officials Also Tighten Requirements For B. Th. And B. Ed. Degrees

At the annual meeting last week of the board of trustees of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, well known religious educational institution located here, Dr. Victor T. Glass, white, was re-elected acting president.

At the same time, Dr. I. H. Henderson, now a pastor in Kansas City, Kan., was chosen chairman of the interracial board of trustees. The seminary is supported by the Southern Baptist Convention, white, and the National Baptist Convention, USA, Incorporated.

It also gets some financial support from churches affiliated with the Natioinal Baptist Convention of America, which is committed to maintaining a different group of religious schools, among which of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College, headed by Dr. M. C. Allen.

In addition to the two key elections the ABT trustees made a number of important changes in its program. Possibly the principal one was to discontinue offering the Bachelor of Divinity degree to any graduates. Pursuit of study leading to the B. D. Degree has heretofore attracted a number of students.

It was stated that the trustees were discontinuing the awarding of the B. D. Degree "until such time as faculty and equipment justify the degree being offered."

Other actions taken by the trustees included the following:

1. Made plans to improve and expand the curriclum of the undergraduate level of instruction leading to the bachelor of theology and bachelor of religious education degrees.

2. Began a study of the personnel with regard to rank, salary leave of absence and retirement.

3. Changed the name of the annual ministers and Missionaries conference to the Garnett-Nabritt Lectures, in honor of Dr. J. H. Garnett and Dr. J. H. Nabritt, former presidents of ABT. Dr. Garnett had served a period as president of Simmons University in Louisville, before becoming president of ABT Seminary.

Dr. Nabritt, one of the truly great Baptist ministers of the country served as president of the Seminary for eight years and while here established the Training School that is affiliated with the seminary. In referring to Dr. Nabritt, the daily papers correctly referred to him as the father of Mrs. Cecelia Nabrit Adkins. In her own right Mrs. Adkins is one of the city's brilliant scholars and eloquent lecturers. She is a graduate of Fisk University and is employed by the Sunday School Publishing Board in an important position.

Globe

But any reference to the late Dr. J. H. Nabritt could with propriety take into consideration not only Mrs. Adkins but the other Nabritt "boys and girls." For instance the following:

P. 4

Dr. S. Milton Nabritt, President of Texas Southern Unversity

Dr. J. M. Nabritt, Jr., brilliant lawyer and secretary of Howard University.

Globe 6-7-57

Dr. Henry C. Nabritt, who succeeded to the pastorate of First Baptist Church in Memphis, following the death of his father.

Mrs. Margaret Nabritt Curry, the first colored teacher chosen on the faculty of Spelman College in Atlanta, and still on its faculty.

Mrs. Gertrude Thomas, director of public relations, Riverside Children's Association, New York City.

Mrs. Ann Nabritt Young, on staff of the U. S. Post Office in Detroit.

Mrs. Lois Nabritt Clark on Library staff at Knoxville College.

And so when critics tell you that the children of preachers turn out to be "bad actors," the Nabrit "boys and girls" can furnish proof that "it ain't necessarily so." Their worth and work helped notably in making it plausible to honor their father at the annual meeting of the ABT Semiary trustees.

Dr. Henderson, new chairman of the trustee board is also the son of a minister. He was a very popular leader in Nashville several years ago when he was pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

Dr. Turner Seminary President

Courier 8/13
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 8-3-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Maynard P. Turner Jr., pastor and educator, was recently elected president of the American Baptist Seminary, which is supported jointly by the National and Southern Baptist Conventions.

Dr. Turner's service includes pastorates at Unity Baptist Church, Kirkwood, Mo.; dean, Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.; dean, School of Religion, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; president, Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.

He comes to American Baptist Seminary direct from the pastorate of Mozart Baptist Churchfi Chicago; instructor at the Chicago Baptist Institute, and case worker for the Cook County Department of Welfare.

DR. I. H. HENDERSON, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., was elected chairman of the trustees board of the American Baptist seminary.

He is an alumnus of the seminary and has been a member of the board for several years.

The board of trustees changed the name of the Ministers' Missionaries Conference to the Garnett-Nabrit Lectures, in honor of a former dean, Dr. J. H. Garnett, and the late Dr. J. M. Nabrit, a former president.

Maynard Turner named Baptist Seminary prexy

Afro-American Sat. 8-10-57
Baltimore Md.

NASHVILLE, (ANP) — Dr. Maynard P. Turner Jr., after endorsement by the National and Southern Baptist Conventions, has been named president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary.

He was formerly the pastor of Unity Baptist Church, Kirkwood, Mo.; dean of Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.; dean, School of Religion, Bishop College, Marshall Texas, and president, Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City Mo.

* * *

AT THE time of his election, he was pastor of Mozart Baptist Church, Chicago, Instructor at the Chicago Baptist Institute and case worker for Cook County Department of Welfare.

The trustees of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, supported jointly by the National and Southern Baptist Conventions, in its annual meeting elected Dr. I. H. Henderson Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., as chairman.

* * *

THE BOARD also changed the name of the annual Ministers' and Missionaries' Conference to the Garnett-Nabrit Lectures in honor of a former dean, Dr. J. H. Garnett, and Dr. J. M. Nabrit, a former president.

Plans were made to improve and expand the curriculum of the undergraduate level of instruction, leading to the bachelor of theology and bachelor of religious education degrees.

DR. MAYNARD TURNER
. . . new seminary prexy

Atlanta University to emphasize religion

ATLANTA — The students, faculties and friends of the Atlanta University Center Colleges will have the opportunity coming March 3-7 to listen to some of the nation's top preachers for Religious Emphasis Week.

Included in this group of leaders for the week will be: The Revs. Archibald Carey Jr., who will lead the services on Morris Brown Campus; Mordecai Johnson, Gammon Seminary; Dr. W. J. Faulkner, the speaker for the center; Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson, the Spelman speaker; and C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., Clark College.

Atlanta U. gets $140,000 bequest

ATLANTA—Atlanta University has received a bequest of $140,000 from the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce, daughter of Edmond Asa Ware, first president of Atlanta University, (1869-1885) according to President Rufus E. Clement.

The money will become part of the Ware Fund which was established in memory of the Ware family in 1886. Prior to this recent addition the fund contained over $71,000.

Mrs. Bunce was not only the daughter of the university's founder and first president and sister of Edward T. Ware, the third president, (1907-1922), but was also a teacher in the university.

Dr. Tillman named

ATLANTA—The appointment of Dr. [illegible] Tillman as dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

Dr. Tillman has been serving as acting dean since the resignation of Dr. S. M. Nabrit to accept the presidency of Texas Southern University two years ago.

Evaluation Clinic Held At Atlanta University

ATLANTA, Ga. — Seventy participants attended Georgia Evaluation Clinic of the Phelps-Stokes Fund Project for the improvement of teaching in the secondary schools. The two-day conference, held last week at Atlanta University, had the largest attendance of any of the four clinics in the states where the project is entering its third year, according to Dr. Aaron Brown, project director for the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

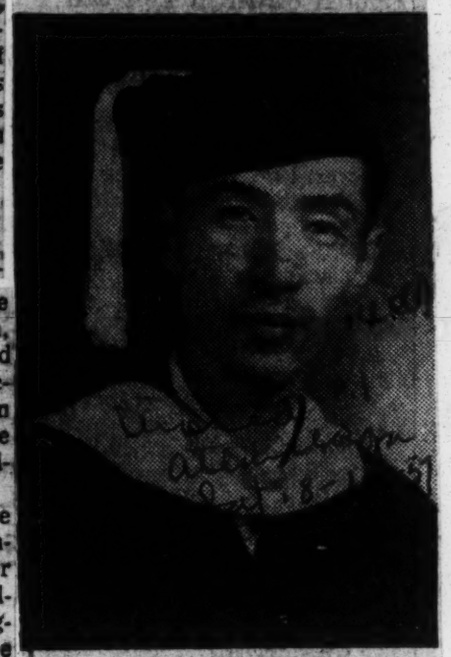
The meeting closed with a luncheon presided over by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. J. T. Lacy, principal of the Central High School, Sylvania, spoke about what the project had meant to the four participating secondary schools, and president John H. Lewis of Morris Brown College gave the point-of-view of the colleges.

After the opening meeting where Dr. W. H. Brown, a national consultant for the project and director of research at North Carolina College, Durham, outlined the progress of the project and set the scene for evaluation of its accomplishments, the participants broke up into group meetings on communications, science, social science and mathematics. Dr. Brown emphasized that the Phelps-Stokes Fund had given no specif directives, but asked the schools to work out their own aims and techniques.

In addition to Dr. Brown three other national consultants attended the conference, Dr. W. N. Jackson of Tennessee A. and I., Dr. Arthur Wirth of Brooklyn College, and Dr. N. P. Tillman, Atlanta University.

The high school-college teams attending were Albany State College, Camilla Consolidated High School with 10 representatives, Morris Brown College, Henry County Training School, McDonough, with 22 representatives, Fort Valley State College, Henry A. Hunt High School with 11 representatives, and Savannah State College, Sylvania High School with nine representatives. Five members of the State Department of Education were at the meeting.

Taiwan Student Graduates From Atlanta University



YI-KUEI KUO

Among the August graduates of Atlanta University was a Chinese student who will return to his government position in Taiwan to put to use what he has learned as he worked for his master of arts degree in economics. Yi-Kuei Kuo has been on leave from the Taiwan Power Company during the past eighteen months while he pursued his graduate studies.

A 1948 graduate of National Chengchi University, formerly in Nanking, now in Taiwan, Mr. Kuo worked for a year with the Canton Commodity Tax Bureau before going to Taiwan with Chinese nationalist government where he taught for three years in the Taiwan Provincial Kaohsing High School. He then served as a government interpreter before taking the position with the power company.

While studying at Atlanta Universtiy, Mr. Kuo participated in campus life and worked as a student assistant in the library.

Opportunities for Negroes Stressed By Butler At AU

ATLANTA, Ga — Negro teachers were urged to train their students for the America of the future rather than fo rthe South of ten or twenty years ago by George Butler, Director of Education of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, as he pointed out jobs that are available now and would be in the future to the youth of minority races.

Mr Butler, former labor economist for the United States government and member of the boards of the National and Washington Urban Leagues, was addressing the Summer School Assmbly at Atlanta University.

Saying that a government economist had in 1955 predicted an increase of 10,000 in now plants in the South in the next decade, Mr Butler said that if the rate of progress in the South is to obtain, there are going to be a whole lot of brown hands doing hands things they have not been allowed to do before, else the industrial expansion will be severely limited.

He called upon teachers to forget the traditional oportunities which had been open to Negro youth, teaching, proaching, medicine, and the law, and to encourage students to consider the skilled crafts, "Opening the doors of employment to Negroes without having trained people to go through them is ideological exercise," he said.

Questioned as to the kind of education the liberal arts college should provide for the future, Mr Butler favored no change in curriculum, since job content changes so rapidly that specialized training today might soon be obsolete. He advised sound discipline in the fundamentals of communication and computation so that applicants for jobs would be able to do well on aptitude tests.

N T Puryear, Urban League, Southeastern Area, will be assembly spoaker next week.

New Dean

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, former president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, has been appointed dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY — (Left to Right) — William W. Bennett, Librarian; Mrs. Harriet Chisholm, teacher, Oglethorpe School; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, acting dean, School of Education; Mrs. Carolyn Ford, School of Library Service; Dr. John Reid, Department of Sociology; Miss Barbara Baskerville, School of Social Work; Dr. Lonnie Cross, Department of Mathematics; Miss Mary Davie, Serials Librarian, and Myron Johnson, School of Education.

Dr. Bond Gets At Atlanta University

ATLANTA, Ga. —The appointment of Dr. Horace Mann Bond as guest professor of education and acting dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement. Dr. Bond, former president of Lincoln University, Pa., assumed his duties with the opening of the fall semester on Sept. 13.

Although since 1939 Dr. Bond has served as president of two institutions, of Fort Valley State College until 1945 and since then till this past summer at Lincoln, he has had extensive experience in the teaching field and was professor of education and chairman of the department when he left Fisk University to become president at Fort Valley.

Atlanta University Gets Science Foundation Grant

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19—Atlanta University has for the second summer received a grant from the National Science Foundation for an institute for high school teachers of mathematics and science. This is one of 108 such institutes financed by the Foundation.

The enrollment will be limited to 43 students who will receive tuition and fees, a weekly stipend of $75 and extra grants for dependents and travel. Dr. K. A. Huggins, chairman of the chemistry department at Atlanta University and director of the Institute said, "that all applicants must be received by the University Registrar by April 1. The dates of the Institute are June 9 through Aug. 8.

The program will include work in chemistry, biology and mathematics conducted by the local faculty with the assistance of outside consultants.

The purpose of the institutes, according to Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the Foundation, is to strengthen the training of scientists in the United States by improving the competence of science teachers. "Good science teachers are apt to be the first to stimulate an interest in science among our young people in secondary schools," he said, "but if instruction is not stimulating and contains outdated concepts, it tends to weaken youths' motivation toward science careers."

The program, which is now in its fifth year after an experimental beginning in 1953 with two institutes, has for two successive years received from Congress a grant of $9.5 million earmarked for the training of secondary school science teachers.

ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE

14e(1) 1957

Contribute $40,000 To Ar. College

Defender P. 4
Thurs. 7-25-57

Little Rock, Ark. (ANP) — Arkansas Baptist College here last week received $40,000 in contributions from the white Arkansas Baptist Convention which announced it might contribute an additional $20,000. The convention estimated about $15,000 to $20,000 had been collected but not yet sent in to Baptist headquarters.

The $40,000 is part of a $100,000 drive for funds for the college. Several churches in the area are cooperating in the drive. They are expected to take up special collections to raise an additional $70,000.

Rev. Clyde Hart, director of Negro affairs of the convention, said the drives will get under way late this summer.

Last year the convention budgeted $20,000 for the college.

14e(1) 1957 A & T COLLEGE 3 WHITE STUDENTS APPLY FOR ADMISSION

Students Ask Admission To North Carolina College

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-30-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — One of three male white students who applied for admission to the all-Negro North Carolina A&T College Tuesday reportedly changed his mind yesterday according to his wife who explained "he just couldn't meet the high qualification standards at A&T." He is Rodney Jaye Miller, 22, of Greensboro.

Mrs. Miller said her husband's decision did not result from "smart-alecky" telephone calls he had received or "this integration thing."

A faculty admissions committee is considering applications submitted by Edward Holodny, 21, of New York, and Richard Jerome Weiser, 24, of Hamburg, N. Y. Holodny intends to study mechanical engineering, and Weiser wants horticulture.

The three applications were submitted to the board of trustees which turned them over to the faculty admissions committee, indicating it would concur with the committee's decision.

Miller, who is attending North Carolina State College now, indicated he would attend nearby all-white Guilford College.

Although there are no white students at A&T now, some Negro colleges, including neighboring West Virginia State College, have accepted whites.

TWELVE STUDENTS from Africa, the largest number in the history of the college, are enrolled at A&T college, Greensboro, N. C. Included in the group are from left to right: (front row) John Twah, Liberia, West Africa; Towler Dennis, Liberia, West Africa; Aletha Brown, Liberia, West Africa; Lutecia Tanoe, Liberia, West Africa; Charles Wanendeya, Uganda, British East Africa. (Second row) James Dennis, Liberia, West Africa; Charles Buyoyouweil, Liberia, West Africa; Samuel Lynch, Liberia, West Africa; Bernard Benson, Liberia, West Africa; (third row) Edward Grimes, Liberia, West Africa and John Cooper, Liberia, West Africa.

FRESHMEN FROM AFRICA — James Dennis, left, dred Gray, Henderson, N. C., and Lucille Jones, Liberia, West Africa and William Wanendeya, Winston-Salem, N. C. The two freshmen are among 12 students at the college who come from several nations in the African continent.

Three Buildings Dedicated

66th Founders Day Celebrated at A&T

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Faculty and students at A. and T. College were challenged to dynamic direction in a Crusade for Freedom.

The speaker was T. E. McKinney, dean of faculties at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, who delivered the principal address at the annual Founders Day program held

GET CITATIONS — James L. Person, Garysburg, left, and Thurman Ballard, Scotland Neck, Army and Air Force cadets, respectively at A. and T. College, were cited last week for outstanding achievement. Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, makes the presentations as Lieut. Col. Aubrey L. Williams, professor of military science, looks on.

The event celebrated the 66th anniversary of the college founded in 1891.

Dean McKinney, who had held a similar post at A&T College from 1924 through 1929, urged his audience to catch the spirit of those who founded the institution.

• **"We are still in the midst of a Crusade for Freedom," he said, "for people, the world over, are demanding it more earnestly than ever before."**

In paying homage to those who charted the growth and development of A&T, including: Dr. J. O. Crosby, its first president; Dr. Charles Moore, its first vice president and founder; Dr. James B. Dudley, president from 1896-1925, and Dr. F. D. Buford, president from 1925-1955, the speaker concluuded, "We know that the faculty, here, like those who have gone before, will not fail to move freedom forward and meet the price of progress."

THE SPEAKER was introduced by Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, who presided.

Three new buildings were dedicated at the celebration. They included the Robert L. Campbell Hall, the ROTC headquarters building, named in honor of a former instructor of military science and mechanic arts, now residing in Venice, Calif.; the Charles L. Cooper Hall, a male students' residence building, named in honor of a deceased former instructor in industrial arts education, and the James Edward Reid Nurseries, named in honor of a former instructor in horticulture, killed in action during World War II.

• **In a formal military review conducted by the Army and Air Force ROTC units, earlier in the morning, two cadets were cited for outstanding achievement.**

James L. Person, Garysburg, who made the top record in his own company and placed third among all Army ROTC cadets at the recent summer camp at Fort Bragg, was cited as a distinguished military student.

Thurman Ballard, Scotland Neck, an Air Force cadet, was presented a letter of commendation, for outstanding service as flight commander and group commander while at summer camp in Florida.

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs Cited For Achievements

14e(1)

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, was last week cited by a student organization for his "service and achievement."

Paul Sharp, left front, president of the Lampodas Club, the pledge group of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, presents Dr. Gibbs with a trophy on behalf of his organization.

Looking on from left to right are: William Moore, Robert Hurst, Robert McAllister, James Sherrod, James Sand and Coolidge McCoy, dean of pledgees.

Students Study On Carrib Tour

Defender Sat. 4-27-57 P.5

Chicago Ill.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — The proposed 20-day study tour to several countries in the Caribbean being sponsored this summer by A&T College is now assured.

Dr. F. A. Williams, dean of the college's Graduate School, under which auspices the tour is being conducted, stated this week that a few more than 15-persons, the minimum requirement, had already procured reservations. He added the study group could be increased to 30-persons and was optimistic that the maximum figure would be reached prior to departure time.

The group departs from Miami, Fla., on Thursday, June 20 and returns to the States on Monday, July 8. All inter-country travel is by air. Principal study stops for school visits, lectures and conferences will be made in Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica. Opportunities for recreation, sight-seeing, shopping and other forms of entertainment will be made available with stops in San Juan, Guidad Trujillo, Port, Au Prince, Kingston, Port Antonio and Montogo Bay.

The study course in "Comparative Education" carries full graduate credit and advance credit at the undergraduate level.

A&T may integrate this fall

Pro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-8-57

P. 3

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A and T College may be the first, previously all-colored college in North Carolina, to integrate. The A and T Trustee Board, in session here at the college last Tuesday, heard requests for admission of three white students.

One is from Greensboro now studying mechanical engineering at State College, Raleigh, who is interested in transferring to A and T; and two are from New York State desiring to enter the freshman class this fall to study mechanical engineering and horticulture.

The Greensboro applicant, married and the father of two children, stated that he is interested in saving money and being more convenient at home.

* * *

..THE TRUSTEES referred the applications to the college adminisions committee and indicated that they would approve any decision the committee might make.

Dr. Warmonth T. Gibbs, president of the college, in his annual report, told the board that he believed that the state legislature now in session, will make an appropriation for a general salary increase of about 11 per cent for vaculty and staff.

The board favored a resolution whereby the present salary schedule would be increased to provide a wider range of income for faculty-staff personnel.

The report stated that 3,250 students had enrolled during the past year.

14e(1)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR? —Miss Vera Rhue, sophomore at A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., is not operating a telephone switchboard. It is a distribution board in the electrical engineering laboratory at the college. She is one of a half-dozen girls pursuing engineering training at the college.

THE NEED for additional scholarships was also cited in his report. The president told board members that four scholarships worth $1,000 each were given this year by the Alumni Association.

Almost 1,000 students took the test in 20 widely scattered centers throughout the state and more than 50 per cent made scores acceptable for admission to any college in the state.

"There were still some 500 qualified youngsters eager to go to college but unable to do so because their parents were unable to send them," the report said.

Bell Retires

Piggott Elevated

Globe P. 7

Famed Coach To Head Athletic Dept.

Fri. 6-7-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. A coaching era ended at A&T College here last Tuesday.

Nashville Tenn.

Bill Bell, head football coach at A&T College since 1945 ,is retiring from active coaching and will be succeeded by his top assistant, Bert Piggott.

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the institution, made the official announcement Tuesday following a meeting of the college's board of trustees.

Bell, who retires with a coaching record of 129 wins, 49 losses and 15 ties. will continue as athletic director and chairman of the college's department of physical education.

Piggott, who has served as back field coach since 1949 will have complete charge of football, according to the announcement. A 19447 graduate of the University of Ilnois, where he performed as an outsanng halfback, Piggot played with the professional Los Angles Dons for two seasons. He also holds an M. S. degree in Physical Education from the same institution.

No other changes in the athletic set up were made.

Bell was an outstanding tackle at Ohio State University, from which he grauated in 1932. He received his M. S. Degree there and has done substantial work toward a Ph. D. degree. Prior to coming to A&T he had successful coaching stints at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., Florida A&M College, Tallahassee, and at the Tuskegge Army Air Base in Alabama, during World War II.

Trustees Expected to Give Their Approval

Courier P. 3

3 Whites Ask Admission to A&

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 6-8-57

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The A. and T. College board of trustees, in session here last week, heard requests for admission of three white students, one from Greensboro now studying mechanical engineering at State College, Raleigh, interested in transferring to A. and T., and two from New York State desiring to enter the freshman class this fall to study mechanical engineering and horticulture.

The Greensboro applicant, married and the father of two children, stated that he is interested in saving money and being more convenient to home.

The trustees referred the applications to the college admissions committee and indicated that they would approve any decision the committee might make.

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs is president of A. and T. College.

A&T College White Student to Attend

Defender

Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBORO, June 11 (AP)—A 23-year-old white college student will begin classes at A&T College when the State supported school for Negroes opens Thursday.

Rodney Jaye Miller of Greensboro will be the first white student to be admitted for study although several white persons are members of the faculty.

"Mr. Miller has been admitted as a special student for the summer session," said Warmouth T. Gibbs, president of A&T yesterday.

Wed. 6-12-57

Miller said he intends to continue his work toward a degree in heating and air conditioning at State College in Raleigh when the September term opens.

He had applied for admission at A&T last January citing convenience to his home, special technical courses offered in his field which he could not get elsewhere in Greensboro, and job opportunities here, as reasons for wanting to go to A&T.

But after trustees met to consider his application, Miller said he had changed his mind and intended to study this summer at Guilford College where he had been accepted.

He and Mrs. Miller, parents of two small children, said that they made the decision to choose A&T for summer study "after careful consideration."

President Gibbs said Miller will be "just another student" and will be on campus only a few hours each day.

Miller's application to A&T indicated that he has completed one year of study at State College.

Two other applications for work at A&T were received from white men but there has been no further word from the students, President Gibbs said.

500 Graduate At A. & T. College

Courier P. 3

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 6-15-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Forty-odd students, who made outstanding scholarship records, were among the 500 graduating from A. and T. College on June 3.

Included in the list are: Magna Cum Laude — Ellis E. Ragland, Oxford; Rufus S. Felton, Hertford; James E. Ashe, Meriben; James R. Greene, Goldsboro; Alvin Taylor Jr., Fayetteville; Albert Kearney, Louisburg, and Charles F. Turner, Statesville.

Summa Cum Laude—Marjie G. Scott, Eastover, S. C.; Jeanne J. Peace, Fairmount; William C. Forney, Kannapolis; Jonah Smith, Smithfield; John Zeigler, Charlotte; Ethel M. Hamilton, Greensboro; Vera Jean O'Hara, New Bern; John Crawley, South Boston, Va., and Milton T. Speight, Winston-Salem.

Cum Laude—Vonnie Charleston, Wilmington; James D. Hammonds, Florence, S. C.; James R. Barrett, George, S. C.; Earline Y. Jones, Winston-Salem; Roland R. Stallings, Chinquapin; Mavine Dargan, Greensboro; Ernestine Kinsey, Greensboro; Horace V. Horne, Rocky Mount; Marian E. Thornhill, Greensboro; Gene R. McCollum, Kernersville; Mary V. Southerland, Magnolia; Clarence E. Peoples, Winston-Salem; Walter M. Jackson, Chapel Hill; Edith M. Jones, Beaufort; Maggie C. Searcy, Kernersville; Chester W. Heughan, Greensboro; James Bannister, Wilmington; Irvi J. Perry, Greensboro; Charlie E. Culbertson, Salisbury; John D. W. Dillard, Spray; Edward V. Ford, Lowell, Fla.; Albert Wiley, Opalocka, Fla.; Charlie Jones, Wilson, and Deloris H. Alston, Gulf.

A&T Enrolls First White Student

Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 6-22-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A white student enrolled last Thursday at A&T college to become the first in the 90-year history of the college.

Rodney Jaye Miller, Greensboro, was admitted as a special student, entering the summer session which opened at the college on Thursday.

Miller, married and the father of two-children, had filed application last January, citing convenience to his home, special technical courses in his field (engineering) which he could not get elsewhere in Greensboro and job opportunities here as reasons for wishing to enter the previously all Negro college.

North Carolina NFA Cites 7 At A. & T. College Meet

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3

Sat. 6-22-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Seven prominent North Carolina citizens, two of them college presidents, were honored when the state association of New Farmers of America met here at A&T college last week.

Given Honorary Modern Farmer degrees and presented gold pins for their contributions to the organization and to agricultural progress in the State were: William F. Draughan, sr., a successful Whitakers farmer; John C. McLaughlin, professor of rural sociology at A&T college; Dr. Rudolph Jones, president of Fayetteville State Teachers college; Dr. W. E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture at A&T college; L. R. Johnson, Johnston County farm agent, Smithfield S. D. Williams, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers college and W. A. Goldsborough, vocational agriculture teacher at the Dudley High school, Greensboro.

TOP HONORS

Presentations were made by Willie Riddick, of Winton, president of the State association. Henry C. McLean, jr., of Dunn, took top honors of the convention when Farmer degree, highest honor he received the Star Modern given by the organization. Some 66 other members were awarded the Modern Farmer degree for outstanding achievements in farm projects.

Two national NFA officers — William P. Johnson, jr., Conway, S. C., national reporter, and Marvin Rountree, Elm City, national president and a student at A&T college — brought greetings.

The 600 delegates also heard major addresses by Dean L. C. Dowdy of the School of Education and General Studies at A&T college; Sampson Bouie, jr., Field Scout Executive, of Greensboro and Dr. Rudolph Jones, president of Fayetteville State Teachers college.

NAME WINNERS

Two representatives of the DuBois High School chapter of NFA in Wake Forest, were winners in contests held. James Wray took first place in public speaking and Ronald Williams, first place in the talent contest with a piano solo. Representatives from the Sampson County Training school at Clinton, won the quartet contest.

Following a spirited campaign Theodore Coggins of Delco, who for the past four years has served as treasurer of the organization, was elected president. Also elected were: Curtis Mitchell, Supply, first vice president; Raymond Hawkins, Wake Forest, second vice president; Isaac Rogers, jr., Enfield, third vice president; Robert Satterwhite, Boomer, secretary; Douglas Miller, King Mountain, treasurer, and Robert Lancaster, Elm City, reporter

Awards for outstanding achievement and for the winners of several contests conducted during the year and at the convention were presented at the closing session.

OTHER WINNERS

Winners in the 100-bushel Corn Production Contests, involving both NFA boys and 4-H Club members, included: Northeastern District—James Slade, Ahoskie; Billy Suggs, Snow Hill and Joseph E. Rodwell, Louisburg. Southeastern District — Hosea Ganus, jr., and Western District — J. W. Bittle, Morven; Bobby Bullock, Bahama and Frank Peebles, Mocksville. They received Defense Bond prizes of $50 and $25 denominations, given by the Plant Food Institute.

The Plant Food Institute also gave Defense Bond prizes to the following winners in the Sweet Potato Production Contest. These included: District 1 — Hosea Ganus, jr., Bayboro, also first place winner in the State Contest; John Moore, Edenton and Adolph Squire. District 2 — Fred Rosser, Littleton; Herman Whitehead, Pinetops and Lorenzo Whitaker, Pinetops. District 3 — Armond Shaw, Acme, second prize in the State Contest; Shepherd Moore, third prize in the State Contest and Ulysses Sparrow, Southport. District 4 — Oscar Broadway Ansonville; Charles H. Redfern, Monroe and Thomas F. Southerland, Maxton.

Winners in the Livestock judging were a team from the Lincoln High school at Bessemer City including: Lewis Brooks, Dallas; William Wright, Bessemer City and Rayford Barnes, jr., Kings Mountain.

Richard Hill, Catawba, took top honors in the Supervised Farming Program and Richard Lowery of Kernersville, took second place in the prizes given by the Chilean Nitrate Company, plant food manufacturers.

A&T Enrolls White Student

Courier p. 4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-22-57

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A white student enrolled last Thursday at A&T College to become the first in the 76 year history of the college.

Rodney Jaye Miller, Greensboro, was admitted as a special student, entering the summer session which opened at the college on Thursday.

Miller, married and the father of two children, had filed application last January, citing convenience to his home, special technical courses in his field (engineering) which he could not get elsewhere in Greensboro and job opportunities here as reasons for wishing to enter the previously all-Negro college.

White student to enter A&T College for summer school

Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Scheduled to start summer school Thursday at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., is Rodney J. Miller, 23, of Greensboro, who will be the state supported college's first white student.

Majoring in heating and air - conditioning at North Carolina State in Raleigh during regular school session, Miller plans to take special technical courses at A. and T. otherwise unavailable in this area.

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES ADMITS FIRST WHITE

Times 6-16-57

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 15—The state-operated Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes admitted its first white student York

He is Rodney Jaye Miller of Greensboro, who will attend the summer session.

Mr. Miller has completed his first year at North Carolina State College in Raleigh.

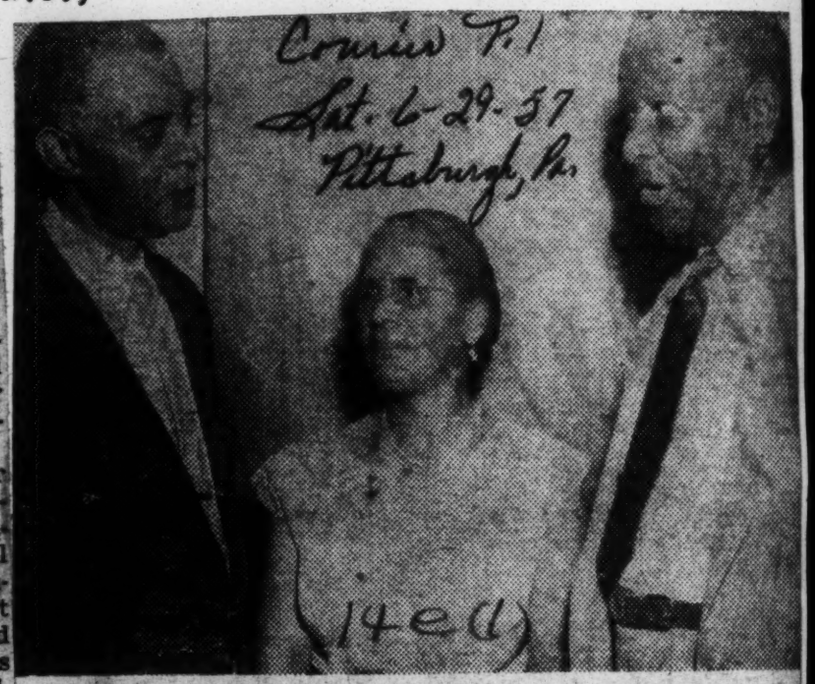
He said that the technical courses available at the Negro school are related to his field of stud yat Raleigh.

He is working toward a degree in heating and air conditioning and plans to return to Raleigh in September.

The college president, Warmuth T. Gibbs, said that Mr. Miller had passed the college's entrance requirements. He will be treated, Mr. Gibbs said, as "just another student."

Mr. Miller is married and the father o ftwo children.

The college has a normal enrollment of about 2,800, but its summer-school students number nearly 4,000.



Courier p. 1 Sat. 6-29-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

14e(1)

RETIRED WORKERS HONORED—Two retired workers with the A. and T. College Extension Service were cited at a banquet held in their honor. The honorees included H. Blanche Stephens, secretary to the state agent's office in Greensboro for the past 29 years, and S. T. Brooks, right, Robeson County agent for the past 34 years. They chat with R. E. Jones, left, state agent in charge of the A. and T. Extension Service.

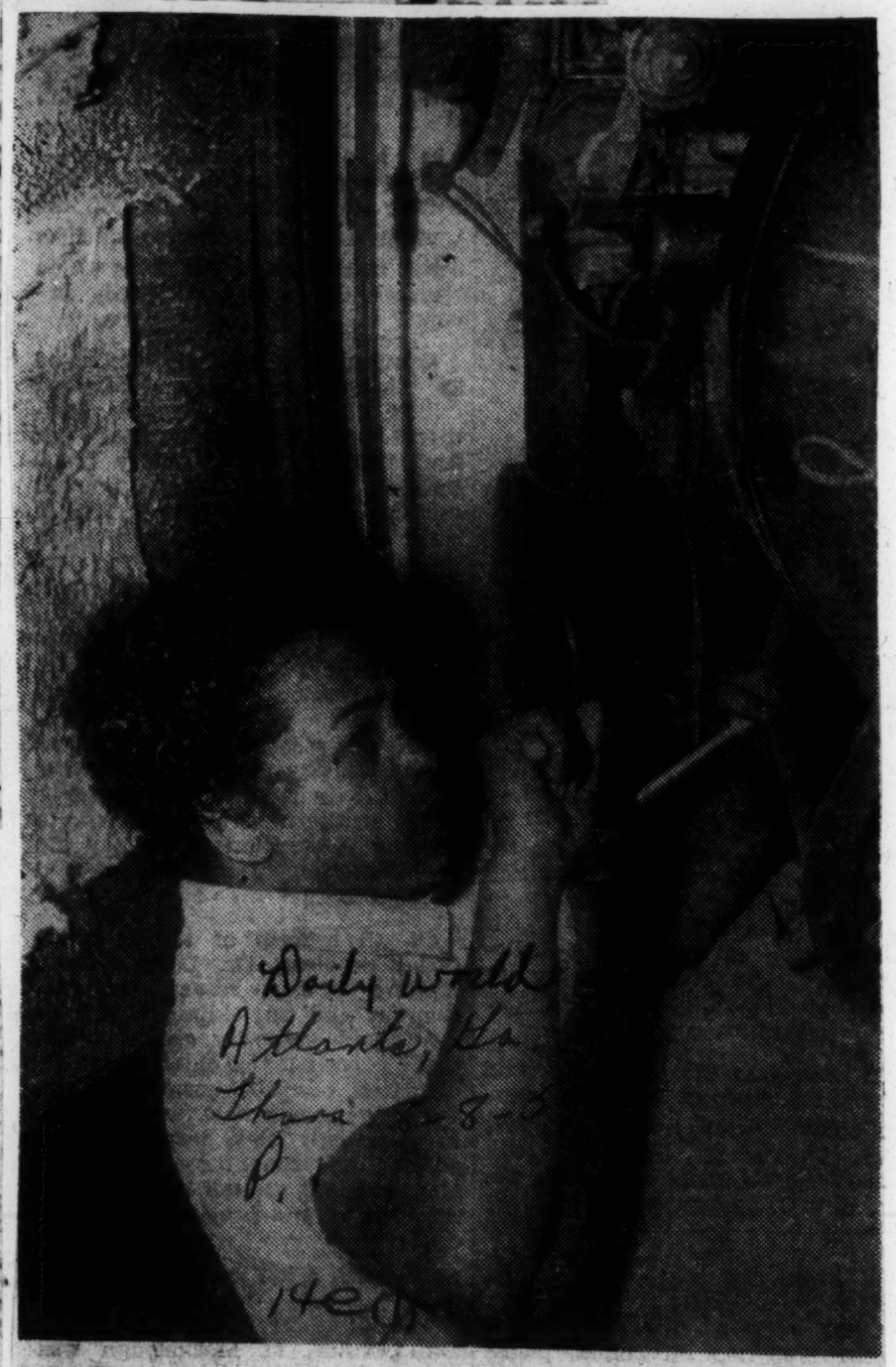
We Congratulate A & T College

The decision to admit Rodney J. Miller, a white applicant, as a student at the Agricultural and Technical college of Greensboro, N. C., was a courageous one. The faculty deserves the warmest congratulations for taking a long step toward the onset of the new era of enlightenment.

No doubt the decision was reached with some difficulty compounded of misgivings and dissents that probably gave way to the preponderance of wiser counsel. While North Carolina is in many ways different from Mississippi and Georgia, yet its segregative pattern follows along the line of Dixie's social traditions. There are reactionaries and rabid racists who are so irrevocably committed to the separation of the two races that they may waft a whispering campaign that could find sympathetic ears in the state legislature.

A. and T. is not a private institution. It is a land-grant college whose fiscal appropriations are susceptible to all sorts of capricious legislative actions. Reasoning from this premise, it follows that the administration of Miller is a risk, yes, but a calculated risk whose compulsion, under the pull of the historical forces, made no other alternative expedient or desirable. To reject on whatever grounds the application of a qualified white student would have amounted to an inexcusably blind repudiation of the broad principle of cultural integration for which we have fought hard and long.

Nevertheless, it took fortitude, uncommon clarity of vision to break with the past. And, this break is a happy augury for the administration of A. and T.'s new and scholarly president — Dr. Warmouth Gibbs who is the first trained educator to occupy the presidency in the long history of the Greensboro institution. The faculty of this college ranks academically and technically among the very best in America. So, Miller could not have made a better selection. We congratulate him upon his sound and rugged judgement. It is men of the stature of Miller and of the intellectual prevision of the faculty at A. and T. that give contagious warrant of a new day and a new deal for the emergent South.



A "FIRST" — Mrs. Claudine Wilson Jackson, Greensboro, a senior at A&T College is the first woman to enroll in auto mechanics. A major in Clothing and Textiles in which she expects to earn her degree this summer, Mrs. Jackson, a better than average driver, took the course so that she might be able to maintain the family car. A native of Durham County, she earned most of her educational expenses as a switchboard operator at the college during the past four years. She married just a year ago.

Atlanta Given Library Award

Dispatch p.6
Sat. 2-9-57

The School of Library Service at Atlanta university was among the recipients of gifts totaling more than $17,500 awarded to 35 library schools by the H. W. Wilson company.

The Atlanta school will receive a scholarship fund of $500, with the American Library Association in Chicago handling distribution.

Selection of the schools was determined by lot at the membership meeting of the conference.

Clement Cites Race Efforts

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
1-15-57

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10— "Any nation which suffers a part of its population to determine which laws it will, and which laws it will not, observe is courting disorder and chaos," President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University said last week at the 127th anniversity dinner of Rhode Island Alpha chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Brown University. Dr. Clement was initiated as a member of the honorary scholarship fraternity and gave the banquet address.

Speaking on the "Second American Reconstruction," Dr. Clement discussed the disappointment in Negro gains after the Civil War, the persistent struggle through which barrier after barrier to full citizenship had been challenged in federal courts, and the stunning effect of the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954.

While some areas began to make plans to comply with the court decision, the segregationists and worshipers of tradition began to think of ways by which the decision could be negated, some using legislative means, other criminal, Dr. Clement said.

"The people of the entire nation should understand that the Negro's present efforts to achieve first-class citizenship are not motivated by any social or erotic desires," he said. "The American Negro is seeking the opportunity for personal development along lines consistent with his character, his ability, and his achievement. He is not motivated by any desire to invade the private social life of any other person or group."

The solution of the problems of the Second Reconstruction will not only affect the status of the Negro in American life, but will more decisively affect the history of the American nation than it will the life of any group within it, Dr. Clement stated. He urged that decisions which will be made with respect to domestic life will be those which will contribute to world tranquility and progress.

Author Lillian Smith Atlanta Commencement speaker

Tribune p.6
Wed. 5-29-57

ATLANTA — Lillian Smith will deliver the commencement address at Atlanta university. Seventy-nine graduate degrees will be awarded at the convocation.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Author of "Strange Fruit," both novel and play, and "Killers of the Dream", Miss Smith is now at work on a novel called "One Hour". "Strange Fruit" has been translated into 15 languages and sold 3,000,000 copies in this country.

After completing 'One Hour", Miss Smith says she will resume work on her non-fiction book on India.

The writer was visiting professor of English at Vassar college in 1955.

LILLIAN SMITH
. . . working on third novel . . .

Dr. Rufus Clement To Speak At SU Founders' Day Mar. 9

Weekly p.1
Sat. 3-9-57

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University and School Board Member, Atlanta, Georgia, will be the Founders' Day Speaker at Southern University, Saturday, March 9, it has been announced by Dr. F. G. Clark, President, Southern.

Dr. Clement is a native of Salisburg, North Carolina and graduate of Livingston college of that city, where he received the B. A. degree. Later, he entered Northwestern, where he received both the M. A. (1922) and the Ph. D. (1930) degrees.

The week's activities began Sunday, March 3, at Vespers with Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dean of the Chapel, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, as speaker.

Wednesday, March 6 at 7:00 p. m., one of the university clubs presented a program honoring the Founders and at 8:00 p. m., the Grand Opening of an Art Exhibit by four of the instructors of Art at Southern.

Friday at 10:00 a. m., the Laboratory School, Miss A. A. Boley, Principal, will make its annual pilgrimage to the grave of the Founder, Dr. J. S. Clark. This will be followed by a non-day convocation in the New Gymnasium. The Southern Student Association will present a special salute commenorating the founding of the institution.

Saturday at 9:00 a. m., the ROTC Regiment will present a special parade and pass in review before the Founders and guests. Immediately following the main observance program will be held at 11:00 a. m. in the New Gymnasium, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, as guest speaker.

Four of the founders, now

living in retirement, will be on hand to witness most of the week's activities. They are: J. B. Moore, head, Department of Mechanical; J. S. Jones, first Dean of the College; Mrs. O. H. Clark, Registrar and Director of Music; and Mrs. E. N. Mayberry, Head, Home Economics Department.

Dr. N. P. Tillman Named Dean Of Atlanta University

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 6-11-57

The appointment of Dr. N. P. Tillman dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Science has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. Dr. Tillman has been serving as acting dean since the resignation of Dr. S. M. Nabrit to accept the presidency of Texas Southern University two years ago.

Dr. Tillman has been chairman of the department of English at Atlanta University since 1941, having served the two previous years as acting chairman. A graduate of Morehouse College, with the M. A and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, he has been chairman of the English department at Morehouse College since 1922, a post which he will relinquish.

He is a member of the administrative committee of the Southern Fellowships Fund, of the executive committee of the Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools and director-at-large for Georgia of the National Council of Teachers of English.

$140,000 Gift To Atlanta U.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-22-57

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University has received a bequest of over $140,000 from the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce, daughter of Edmund Asa Ware, first president of Atlanta University, 1869-1885, according to President Rufus E. Clement.

The money will become part of the Ware Fund which was established in memory of the Ware family in 1886. Prior to this recent addition, the fund contained over $71,000.

The Ware Fund is part of the general endowment of the university, the income being credited to the salary of the professor of sociology.

Bequest Of $140,000 To Atlanta Univ.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-22-57

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University has received a bequest of over $140,000 from the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce, daughter of Edmund Asa Ware, first president of the University, 1869-1885.

The money will become part of the Ware Fund which was established in memory of the Ware family in 1886. Prior to this recent addition the fund contained over $71,000.

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MRS. BUNCE WAS not only daughter of Atlanta university's founder and first president and sister of Edward Twitchell Ware, the third president, 1907-1922, but was herself a teacher in the university. Trained as a kindergarten teacher, she joined the faculty of the normal department in 1904 and in 1912 instituted a department for the training of kindergarten teachers, the first of its kind south of Washington for Negroes.

Atlanta U. alumni cites 3 members

Afro-American p. 10

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Three persons with a total of 170 years membership in the Atlanta University National Alumni Association were honored by the organization at the annual banquet last week.

Sat. 6-21-57

Mrs. Nellie McNair Towns of Atlanta and Robert W. Gadsen of Savannah received citations in recognition of 60 years each and A. T. Waldon, local attorney, was cited for his 50th anniversary membership.

Mrs. Towns and Mr. Gadsden received their presentations from their daughters, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton and Mrs. Margaret Gadsden Caution, both celebrating their 30th anniversaries.

* * *

E. M. MARTIN brought greetings on behalf of his aunt, Mrs. Florence Martin Frazier, class of 1887, who was unable to attend. He accepted a gift from the alumni for her.

Miss Amy Frances Webster of Detroit, a member of the university faculty for nearly 50 years, gave the toast to the anniversary classes. It was the first commencement she had attended since 1910.

* * *

RESPONDING TO her toasts were Mrs. Towns, '87; Mrs. Veronia Beasley Arnold of Savannah, '07; B. F. Sherard of Chicago, '17; Frederick D. Browne of Atlanta, '27; R. A. Thompson of Atlanta, '37; and Mrs. Myrtle Mickens, '47.

It was also announced that Truman K. Gibson, '05, had presented china to the dormitories. Mrs. Josephine Murphy, president, and President Rufus E. Clement also participated.

William Bennett Appointed Librarian At Atlanta U.

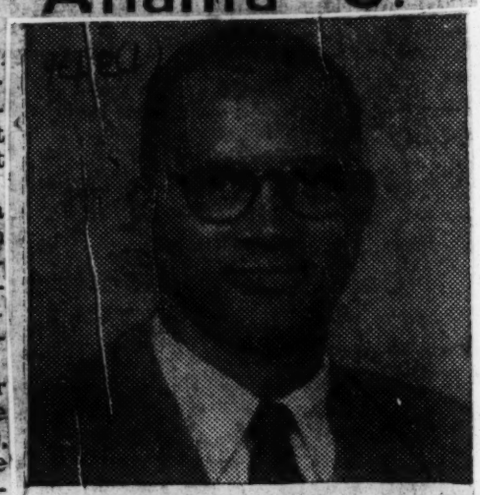
Daily World Sun. 7-21-57

Atlanta Ga.

The appointment of William W. Bennett as librarian of the Trevor Arnett Library has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University. Mr. Bennett assumed his duties on July 1.

Mr. Bennett comes to Atlanta University from Jarvis Christian College, where he has been librarian since 1950 and director of public relations and community related projects during the past academic year.

The new librarian is no stranger to Atlanta, for he holds the degree of Master of Library Service, 1950, from Atlanta University and the A. B. degree from Morehouse College. The United States Department of State sent him to Patzcuaro, Mexico, for nineteen months in 1955-56 to the Regional Center for Fundamental Education for Latin America from which he received the certificate as Especialista de Educacion Fundamental.



WILLIAM W. BENNETT

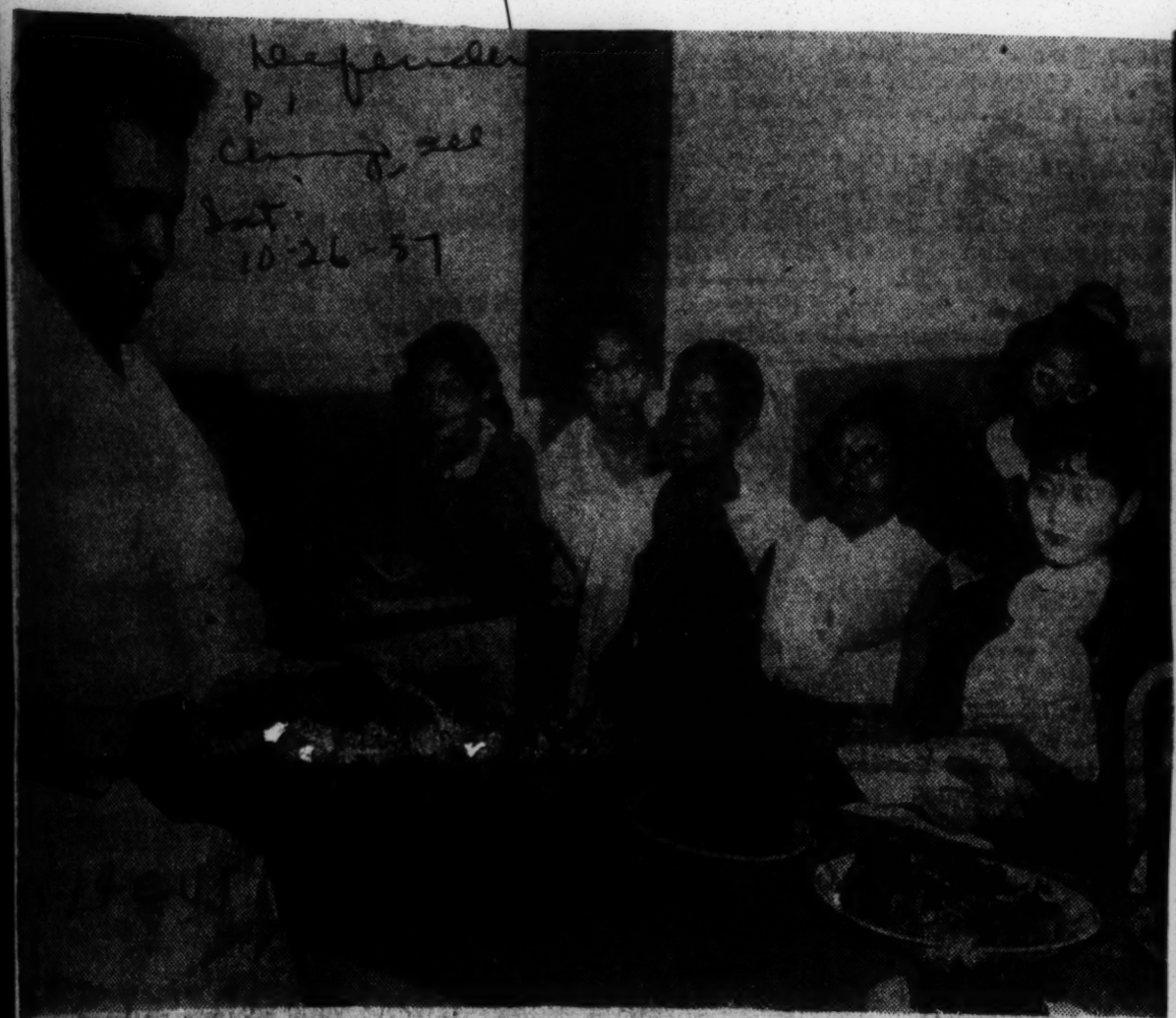
Daily World p. 4

SENT TO GUATAMALA

He was also a member of a group of 36 sent by UNESCO to Guatamala to inspect the rural education program. Under a Danforth Foundation grant, he attended a summer faculty seminar at Southern Methodist University on religious perspective in college teaching.

Active in the YMCA as a student and one of the first two student members of the Southern Area Board of YMCA's, Mr. Bennett has continued his interest, participating in national and regional conferences. He has also been chairman of the Shurwood Division, East Texas Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and a member of the Hawkins Volunteer Polio Workers Committee.

For three years he was chairman of the library section of the Teachers State Association of Texas, and for two chairman of the Commission on Reading, East Texas Association of Schoolmen. Mr. Bennett is author of "The Fundamental Education Worker" published by UNESCO in 1956 and has given more than eighty lectures on his experiences with UNESCO in Mexico and Guatamala.



A MEATY SUBJECT — Students in foods and nutrition class at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., learn from Mrs. Hattie McSwain, of Chicago, Ill., proper methods of preparing cuts of various meats for appetizing meals. Mrs. McSwain, who had mouths watering during the demonstration, is a home economist with the National Livestock and Meat Board. The students left to right are: Misses Millie Adams, Princeton, West Va.; Nannie Hughes, Cheraw, S. C.; Winifred Lee Akron, Ohio; LaVerne Hubbs [illegible] Arnetta Fa[illegible] C.; and M[illegible] Park, Seoul, [illegible]

Negro Leader P. 1 Clipping see Sat. 10-26-57

$175,000 In Grants, Gifts To Bennett

14e(1)

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Total gifts and grants in excess of $175,000 were reported during the annual meeting of the Bennett College board of trustees at the college Saturday.

Daily World

This sum, representing an increase slightly over $89,000 in these categories over the past year, includes a grant of $67,000 for faculty salaries from the Ford Foundation, the second installment of a grant of $127,000 made for this purpose. An increase of over $11,000 in [illegible] offerings for Bennett from supporting conferences of the Methodist Church was also noted.

Courier P. 4. Sat. 11-14-57

President Willa B. Player, in her annual report, informed the trustees of the highly successful student exchange programs instituted last year between Bennett and Sarah Lawrence College Bronxville, N. Y., and Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. The trustees were unanimous in their approval of this program as a means of strengthening interracial understanding on the part of American youth ad recommeded that it be strengthened for this school year.

Negro Leader P. 1 Clipping see Sat. 10-12-57

14e(1)

EAST MEETS WEST — Mrs. John M. Pearson (center) chairman of the department of Work in Foreign Fields, women's division, Methodist church, meets two Korean students of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C. Mrs. Pearson spoke at Annie Merner Pfeiffer memorial services at Bennett. Students are Misses Hie Sook Hong and Mancy Seunghi Choi, of Seoul, Korea.

Memorial For Dr. Jones At Bennett

Courier and Guide
Sat 1-12-56

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Memorial services for Dr. David D. Jones, former president of Bennett College, will be held at 4 p. m. in Pfeiffer chapel here Sunday, January 13, with Dr. Henry Hitt Crane of Detroit as the speaker.

Norfolk Va

Dr. Jones, who become president of Bennett in 1926 when the institution was reorganized as a woman's college, died on January 24, 1956. At his request, he had been retired because of illness the previous October.

P. 3

Dr. Crane, long-time trustee of the college, has been the pastor of the Central Methodist Church in Detroit since 1938. A former YWSA secretary, he is a graduate of Wesleyan (Conn.) University. He is also a member of a number of learned societies and civic organizations.

Baltimore Afro 14e(1)

OWU STUDENTS AT BENNETT— Misses Marilou Jones, extreme left, and Elosia Lee, right, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, are shown with their roommates, Misses Edna Jackson (foreground) and Barbara Hickman, rear, on way to classes at ~~Bennett College~~. The OWU girls spent ~~two~~ weeks on campus as exchange students. Previously, six Bennett girls spent two weeks at OWU.

Bennett's Guests

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 3-16-57

Marilou Jones, extreme left, and Elosia Lee, right, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, are shown with their roommates, Edna Jackson, foreground, and Barbara Hickman, rear, on way to classes at Bennett College. The OWU girls spent two weeks on campus as exchange students. Previously, six Bennett girls spent two weeks at OWU. Both institutions are related to the Methodist Church.

14e(1)

Bennett Parent Council Names New Officers

Defender P. 20
Chicago Ill.
Sat 6-22-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Joseph T. Harrington, of New York City, who was graduated from Bennett college before it became a college for women in 1926, was nominated president of the National Council of Bennett Parents at the annual meeting here last week.

P. 20

Harrington, who served several terms as president of the New York chapter, and the entire slate of officers will be voted upon by a mail ballot which was sent to the membership last week.

Other nominees are:

Mrs Bessie M. Nance, Greensboro, first vice president; Mrs. Alma T. Taylor, Greensboro, second vice president; Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, Greensboro, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Laura F. Sawyer, Salisbury, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. David Hammond, Baltimore, recording secretary.

Miss Barbara Campbell, Greensboro, assistant recording secretary; J. R. Smith, Greensboro, financial secretary; Mrs. David D. Jones, Greensboro, treasurer; William I. Gibson, Greensboro, reporter; Rev. J. E. Brower, Greensboro, parliamentarian and Rev. R. C. Moore, Topeka, Kans., chaplain.

Bennett Plans Collaborative Law Program

Journal + Guide
Sat. 7-6-57
Norfolk Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Agreement has been reached between Bennett College and the Washington College of Law, of American University, Washington, D. C., for a collaborative liberal — arts program.

P. 3

Under this program the Bennett College student, at the end of her junior year, will be able to enroll in the law school. If successful in her first year there, she would then bet certified to receive her bachelor of arts degree from Bennett. At the end of two more years in the law school, she would receive her bachelor of laws degree.

• • •

THE COLLABORATIVE program thus permits a student to complete what has been a seven-year program in six years, and receive two baccalaureate degrees.

American University, headed by Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, like Bennett, is a Methodist-related institution.

Agreements are also being completed with Teachers College of Columbia University whereby graduates of Bennett who have excellent general records and who have taken courses in special education will receive special consideration for admission to graduate work in Teachers College department of special education for study toward the degree of master of arts.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-57
P. 19

PARENTS COUNCIL MEETS —Some of the members of the National Council of Bennett College Parents are shown following their annual meeting on the college campus, Greensboro, N. C. At left in front row is Joseph T. Harrington of New York, who was nominated to head the organization for next year. Next to Harrington is Mrs. Minnie Smith, Greensboro, corresponding secretary, and director of co-curricular activities at the college.

Chicago

Cops The Cup

MISS MARY BOONE (left) of Sanford, N. C., president of the Freshman class at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., receives Endowment Cup from Paula Edmonds, president of the Student Senate, during Honors Day program. Freshman raised the largest amount of money in school's Endowment drive.

14e(1) 1957

BEREA KENTUCKY COLLEGE

W. DORY COX, Tennessee State university's assistant professor of speech and drama, has begun work in the Berea, Ky., college outdoor theater as a technical assistant. Cox, who is a theater consultant for many civic organizations in Nashville, including the public schools, will spend four weeks at Berea as technical assistant in the production of "The Wilderness Road."

Beauticians Give $5,000 To College, Bethune Foundation

Pittsburgh Courier 12-6-57

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Dr. Richard V. Moore, President of Bethune-Cookman College returned from California where he spent the past 12 days in the interest of the college as guest of the 12th Annual Convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association, Alpha Chi Pi Omega Sorority and Fraternity. 12-57

Dr. Moore was guest speaker in San Francisco, where he greeted many Floridians and was introduced by Captain Capers Bradham of Jacksonville, who is now in the service at the Oakland Army Terminal in Oakland, California.

Another University?

Courier Sat. 7-13-57

State May Control Bethune-Cookman

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. B

14e(1)

(By Staff Correspondent)

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—About the same time President Richard V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman College was announcing receipt of a check from the Ford Foundation for $70,000, making a total of $140,000 given the school by the foundation, observers were predicting a drastic administrative change for the institution.

Surveying the program of higher education for Negroes in Florida, a prediction has been made by observers that Bethune-Cookman will become a state university within the next five years, perhaps sooner.

The prediction is based upon the growing needs of the increasing university-bound students and the geographical extensions of the state. It was pointed out that Tallahassee, home of the only state university for Negroes, Florida A. and M. University, is 225 miles from the center of the state.

■

ONLY TWO other Negro institutions are considered capable of being expanded satisfactorily into a state university. They are Bethune-Cookman, here, and Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine. Each has a plant which would lend itself to the readjustment.

Bethune-Cookman now has an enrollment of some 1,100 students. Florida Normal runs between 500 and 600. Florida A&MU enrollment is 2,200.

Dr. R. W. Puryear heads Florida Normal, while Dr. Moore has done a magnificent job at Bethune-Cookman during his 11 years as president.

Thus, the observers are speculating that the State Department of Instruction will soon turn its eyes toward Bethune-Cookman or Florida Normal in order to meet the growing needs of an expanding higher education program.

WITH PRE-PLAN EVENT

Times-Union

Bethune Begins 53rd School Year

Sun. 9-8-57 P. 2

Jacksonville Fla.

14e(1)

DAYTONA BEACH, Sept. 7—Bethune-Cookman College began its 53rd year Tuesday at 9 a.m., with a pre-planning conference, which included all faculty members and staff, in Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library.

President Richard V. Moore, beginning his 11th year as chief administrative officer, presided at the opening meeting, giving the keynote address based on the theme, "Bethune-Cookman College plans for the Future." Following the address, he introduced the faculty and staff.

Dr. John Sylvester Smith dean-registrar, outlined the practices and procedures of the college. The following administrative officers presented statements concerning their offices and functions:

Paul L. Hyde, business manager; James E. Huger, administrative assistant to the president and coordinator of fund raising, alumni and public relations; Benjamin L. Mathis, director of student personnel; Arthur R. Crowell, dean of men; Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, dean of women; Miss Martha M. Berhel, head librarian; Dr. Thomas A. Adams, college physician; Charles W. Francis, director, boarding department; T. C. Ferrell, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Dr. Herbert J. Burgstahler, chairman, executive committee, board of trustees, gave the report of the commission on the future program of the college to the faculty and staff.

Dr. Donald C. Agnew, executive secretary of the Southern Assn., of Colleges and Secondary Schools, discuss the relationship of the association to member schools.

The pre - planning conference will also have a discussion on "Evaluation in Teaching," with a panel composed of the representatives of the Danforth Seminar held at Sarah Lawrence College recently.

The members of the panel are: Dean J. S. Smith, Dr. Clifford Byran, the Rev. R. P. Fair and Dr. Thurman W. Stanback.

Dean B. L. Mathis was moderator for the panel discussion on, "Faculty Sponsorship of Student Activities." The conference ends today with the group attending services in Stewart Memorial Methodist Church, and a luncheon in the college dining room.

Teacher dies, $587 left to Texas college

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57

MARSHALL, Texas, May 28 — Bishop College has been named in a will by a woman who taught there more than 50 years ago.

President M. K. Curry Jr. has been notified of the bequest of $587.20 to the college by Mrs. B. A. Smith of Moscow, Idaho, sister of the deceased woman.

The late Mrs. Clara Bessee Dean taught romance languages at Bishop College for two years. Through the years, Mrs. Dean maintaned a keen interest in the welfare of Bishop College.

President Curry plans to place the gift in the endowment fund and establish a Clara Bessee Scholarship Fund. The income from this fund will be awarded annually to the most outstanding student in modern languages.

Bishop proxy given vote of confidence

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57

MARSHALL, Texas — The Bishop College board of trustees at its May 21 meeting unanimously passed a resolution affirming its confidence and faith in the administrative leadership of President Curry.

The resolution, introduced by J. K. Haynes of Baton Rouge, read, in part:

"The board of trustees of Bishop College in regular annaul meeting May 21, 1957, Dallas, Texas, take cognizance of the fine leadership given by Dr. M. K. Curry Jr. as president of the college."

Bishop College Head Explains Dallas Move To Nat'l Baptists

Daily World Thurs. 6-27-57 p. 5

Atlanta Ga.

MARSHALL, Texas — President M. K. Curry, Jr. of Bishop College addressed an audience of about seven thousand at the new Dallas Memorial Auditorium recently. Speaking before delegates to the National Baptist Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress Dr. Curry explained the reasons behind the school's proposed move from Marshall to Dallas. Earlier this year, the Bishop College Board of Trustees voted to move the school within two years. Bishop has been located in Marshall for more than 76 years. Present plans call for a new Bishop College to rise on 100 acres in the Bon Aire development located in Oak Cliff between Loop 12 and U. S. Highway 75 just outside Dallas city limits.

Some of the reasons cited by Dr. Curry for the Board's decision to move Bishop to Dallas were: inadequate support in present location growing partially out of the inability of the Marshall area to support three colleges; the trend of the populace shifting from an agrarian type of existence to city dwellers; and a greater opportunity for students to help themselves by means of jobs in Dallas. Dr. Curry spoke during the college hour.

KING SPEAKS

The Rev. Mr. M. L. King, leader of the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, was principal speaker of the evening. Rev. King was introduced by his second-in-command during the bus boycott, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy. Dr. King who holds the Ph. D. degree as well as the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from three institutions, spoke on "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." A forceful speaker, Dr. King, among other things, told his listeners: "We must learn to achieve excellency among all peoples — not just among Negroes." At another point, speaking of recent victories achieved by Negroes, he challenged Negroes to enter the new age with "understanding good will in our hearts." Otherwise, he warned, "the new order will be nothing but a duplication of the old order."

Also present at the meeting was Mrs. Autherine Lucy-Foster, whose fight to attend the University of Alabama gained nationwide attention.

Another sidelight to the Friday night meeting of the National Baptist Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress was a resolution adopted by the resolution committee. The resolution condemned the Statler Hotel in Dallas for allegedly refusing accommodations to some delegates.

Bishop Gets $46,000 Ford Foundation Grant

Call p. 5 Kansas City, Mo. Tri. 7-12-57

MARSHALL, Texas — (ANP) — President M. K. Curry Jr., of Bishop college has announced the receipt of $46.000 from the Ford Foundation. The check was the second and final installment in a program initiated by the Foundation in 1955 to help raise faculty salaries.

President Curry says the two grants from the foundation for this purpose now total $91,000. The total amount has been deposited with the Baptist Foundation of Texas as part of the Endowment Fund in accordance wih the stipulations made by the Ford Foundation.

According to President Curry, the interest from the $91,000 will amount to approximately $4,500 a year, and will underwrite almost one-fourth of the increases granted in teachers' salaries within the past two years.

The Ford Foundation this week sent checks totaling more than 130 million dollars to 630 privately-supported colleges and universities. The amount represents one-half of a 260 million dollar appropriation approved by the Foundation in 1955. Each of the 630 institutions received sums approximately equal to its undergraduate instructional costs for the 1954-55 academic year.

President Curry said that the psychological effort of the gift on the institution and on other potential donors would be tremendous in the years ahead.

Baptists Told Why: Bishop College Moving to Dallas

Courier p. 12

MARSHALL, Tex.—President M. K. Curry Jr., of Bishop College, speaking before delegates to the National Baptist Sunday School and BTU Congress, explained the reasons behind the school's proposed move from Marshall to Dallas.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Earlier this year, the Bishop College Board of Trustees voted to move the school within two years. Bishop has been located in Marshall for more than 76 years. Present plans call for a new Bishop College to rise on 100 acres in the Bon Aire development located in Oak Cliff between Loop 12 and U. S. Highway 75 just outside Dallas city limits.

Sat. 7-6-57

SOME OF THE reasons cited by Dr. Curry for the board's decision to move Bishop to Dallas were: inadequate support in present location, growing partially out of the inability of the Marshall area to support three colleges; the trend of the populace shifting from an agrarian type of existence to city dwellers, and a greater opportunity for students to help themselves by means of jobs in Da[illegible]

The Rev. M. L. Ki[illegible] of the successful bus [illegible]ott in Montgomery, Ala. [illegible] the principal speaker.

Also present at t[illegible] meeting was Mrs. Autherine [illegible] Foster, whose fight to attend [illegible] University of Alabama gained nationwide attention.

The congress condemned the Statler Hotel in Dallas for allegedly refusing accommodations to some delegates.

$91,000 in Ford money sent to Bishop college

Tribune p. 15 Wed. 7-10-57 Los Angeles, Calif.

MARSHALL, Tex. — President M. K. Curry, Jr., of Bishop college, has announced the receipt of $46,000 from the Ford Foundation as the second and final installment in a program initiated by the Foundation in 1955 to help raise faculty salaries.

Two grants from the Foundation for this purpose now total $91,000. Interest from the money, deposited with the Baptist Foundation of Texas as part of the Endowment Fund, will amount to approximately $4,500 a year, and will underwrite almost a fourth of the increases in teachers' salaries granted within the past two years.

The Foundation the same week sent checks totaling more than $130 million to 630 private colleges and universities, the amount representing half of a $260 million appropriation by the Foundation in 1955. Each received sums approximating undergraduate instructional costs for the 1954-55 academic year.

Students World Over Seek To Enroll At Bishop College

Informer Houston, Tex
Sat, 8-3-57

MARSHALL — The Registrar and Director of Student Personel at Bishop College says he is constantly amazed at the geographical disparity of students who enroll at Bishop.

J D Hurd recalls that one of the May graduates, Larkland Allen, came from British West Indies. Another student, Carlos Jarvis of Panama City, Canal Zone who enrolled at Bishop last year, is expected back this fall. Mr Hurd says he has an application from one prospective student in Nazareth, Israel, and another application from Acra, Ghana in West Africa. "And here in the United States," the Bishop Registrar observed, "we have applications from students in New York, California, Alabama, Nebraska, and Indiana. In fact, Bishop attracts students from practically every state in the union."

"Yes sir, everytime I get a letter or application from one of those far away places, I wonder how they heard about us. But they keep coming every year, and we're glad to welcome them."

Outstanding Music Student At Bishop To Join Staff

Nashville Tenn.
8/17/57

MARSHALL, Texas, June 18—A promising young music student at Bishop College who says he likes music and students, will join Bishop's staff in September as Director of the Band. Henry L. Shegog, II will take over the music post at Bishop following his graduation in August. Full of zest for music, Mr. Shegog, now 22 years old, started his music career on the piano when he was six years old. He played his first solo at school at the age of ten. Although he now specializes in the clarinet and saxophone, Mr. Shegog can play all instruments.

Mr. Shegog says he became serious about the music profession while a sophomore in Douglas Hi School in Lawton, Oklahoma. While there, he earned a four-year music scholarship to Langston University. He attended Langston for two years, where he taught the training school band for one year, and then transferred to Bishop College. He did his practice teaching the past semester at Pemberton High School in Marshall, where he was well-liked by the students. Come next summer, Mr. Shegog plans to start working toward his doctorate in music at Syracuse University in New York.

Some of the other members of the Shegog family also are musicians. A 17-year old brother, James Howard, plays the trumpet; another brother, 15-year old Don, plays trombone; and his father, who, incidentally, heads the Department of Elementary Education at Bishop plays the piano. Henry L. Shegog, Senior also developed the band and chorus at Douglas High School in Lawton. He had charge of the band and chorus for twelve years, then spent another eight years as principal of the school. He filled a similar post at another high school in Charlottesville, Virginia from 1953 to 1955. The senior Shegog went to Bishop College in 1955.

Most of the persons who know Henry L. Shegog, II predict that he will reach great heights in the field of music.

Bishop college is allotted $10,181

Informer
Sat 11-30-57

MARSHALL, TEXAS—Bishop College President M. K. [illegible], Jr. announced Thursday that the school has received an allocation of $10,181 from the United Negro College Fund. Three other events were also disclosed.

Almost simultaneously, it was announced that the faculty scholarship and aid committee had nominated Robert E. Masingale, assistant professor of chemistry, for the 1958-59 Danforth Scholarship.

In another school activity, the Rev. U. S. Cornelius, pastor of the Jerusalem Baptist Church, delivered the sermon at the regular religious convocation worship service held here recently.

It was also announced that the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of the college will sing in Waco on Nov. 29 for delegates to the Teachers State Association of Texas.

Texas Baptists Sponsor Joseph Rhoads Sunday

Call Fri. 3-1-57
Kansas City, Mo.

MARSHALL, Texas.— All churches associated with the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas will observe Sunday, March 3, as Joseph J. Rhoads Day, according to an announcement made last week by President M. K. Curry Jr., of Bishop college.

14e(1)

In recognizing the contribution made by this late Baptist educator to the denomination and to the state each church of the convention will seek to have each member give a minimum of one dollar on that day in Dr. Rhoads' memory. The funds raised will be sent as a donation to Bishop college and applied to the Endowment Fund of the institution.

Dr. Caesar A. W. Clark, pastor of the Good Street Baptist church, Dallas, Texas, is chairman of the Special Day program and of the Endowment Campaign for the college. Dr. Z. H. Hickerson, pastor of the Missouri Avenue Baptist church, Fort Worth, Texas, is president of the sponsoring convention.

Pastors and other representatives of the churches will convene for a one-day session on the Bishop College campus Tuesday, March 12, to report the monies raised. It is expected that this will become an annual day with the Baptists in Texas.

Bishop to move to Dallas site

American
Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

MARSHALL, Tex. — Bishop College, located here in Marshall for 76 years, will be moved to Dallas within the next two years, according to an announcement by the board of trustees.

Dr. W. R. White, chairman of the 33-member Bishop board and president of Baylor University in Waco, and Dr. Ernest E. Estell, Sr., chairman of the college's executive committee and pastor of the St. John's Baptist Church, also reported that the move was approved with only one dissenting vote.

The move will bring to Dallas its only 4-year accredited college with bi-racial administrators and a fully integrated faculty, although Bishop has operated a 2-year junior college branch here for the past 10 years.

Bishop College To Move To Dallas

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-16-57
p. 12

MARSHALL, Texas — (ANP)— Bishop college, located here for the past 76 years, will be moved to Dallas within the next two years, according to the board of trustees.

Dr. W. R. White, chairman of the 33-member Bishop board and president of Baylor university in Waco, and Dr. Ernest C. Estell, sr., chairman of the college's executive committee and pastor of the St. John's Baptist church, said the move was approved with only one dissenting vote.

The move will bring to Dallas its only four-year accredited college with bi-racial administrators and a fully-integrated faculty, although Bishop has operated a two year junior college branch here for the past 10 years.

The executive committee took an option on 100 acres in the new Bon Aire development which is located in South Oak Cliff between Loop 12 and Highway 75, when it met in Dallas recently.

Dr. Estell said the campus at this location would provide a nucleus for a beautiful residential building development.

TOTAL STRATEGY

Dr. M. K. Curry, president of Bishop college, pointed out that the decision to move the college to Dallas is part of a total strategy being developed by the United Negro College Fund, Inc., of which Dr. F. D. Patterson of New York is president.

The strategy seeks to provide the maximum opportunity for the continued development of a well-trained leadership for Negro youth in Texas and reduce unnecessary duplications of efforts and educational opportunities in the same locality.

The executive committee also appointed committees to consider proposals for the disposition of the 50-acre campus with 12 major college buildings in Marshall.

Committees also were organized to work with the college administration in a program for the total development of the college at the new site and to organize plans for securing the finance to underwrite the project and place the college on a sound financial basis.

Bishop College Trustees Plan Move to Dallas

Black Dispatch
Fri. 3-15-57
Oklahoma City, Okla.

MARSHALL, Tex. — (ANP)— Bishop College, located here in Marshall for the past 76 years, will be moved to Dallas within the next two years, according to an announcement by the board of trustees. Dr. W. R. White, chairman of the 33-member Bishop board and president of Baylor university in Waco, and Dr. Ernest C. Estell Sa., chairman of the college's executive committee and pastor of the St. John Baptist church, also reported that the move was approved with only one dissenting vote.

14e(1)

p. 7

The move will bring to Dallas its only 4-year accredited college with bi-racial administrators and a fully integrated faculty, although Bishop has operated a 2-year junior college branch here for the past 10 years.

The executive committee took an option on 100 acres in the new Bon Aire development which is located in South Oak Cliff between Look 12 and Highway 75, when it met in Dallas recently. Dr. Estell said the campus at this location would provide a nucleus for a beautiful residential building development.

Suggested by UNCF

Dr. M. K. Curry, president of Bishop college, pointed out that the decision to move the college to Dallas is part of a total strategy being developed by the United Negro College Fund, Inc., of which Dr. F. D. Patterson of New York is president.

The strategy seeks to provide the maximum opportunity for the continued development of a well-trained leadership for Negro youth in Texas and reduce unnecessary duplications of efforts and educational opportunities in the same locality.

The executive committee also appointed committees to consider proposals for the disposition of the 50-acre campus with 12 major college buildings in Marshall, according to Dr. Estell.

Committees were also organized to work with the college administration in a program for the total development of the college at the new site and to organize plans for securing the finance to underwrite the project and place the college on a sound financial basis. The college is supported by the Baptist General Convention of Texas, the United Negro College Fund, Inc.; the American (Northern) Baptist Convention, and the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas.

The college, Dr. Estell said, has developed a strong teacher-training program within the framework of the liberal arts college. It has also become noted for its pre-professional training of religious workers including ministers, physicians, dentists, and lawyers.

The Bishop Junior college is now located at the Good Street Baptist Church Center at 3126 Hatcher Street. Dr. C. Francis Toles, a Bishop alumnus and principal of the Joseph J. Rhoads elementary school, is director of the branch.

Texas College To New Site In Two Years

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57
Norfolk, Va.

14e(1)

MARSHALL, Texas — Bishop College of Marshall, Tex. will move to Dallas within two years. That was the decision announced jointly last week by Dr. W. R. White, chairman of the 33-member board of trustees of Bishop College and Dr. Ernest C. Estell, chairman of the executive committe. Dr. Whie also is president of Baylor university in Waco, Texas, and Dr. Estell is pastor of St. John's Baptist church in Dallas.

p. 11

According to Dr. Estell, in a recent meeting of the executive committee at Dallas, the committee took an option on 100 acres in the new Bon Aire development in South Oak Cliff. The site for Bishop is located between Loop 12 and Highway 75, an area scheduled so that the growing Negro population in Dallas will have additional residential space. Dr. Estell also says the 100-acre campus will provide a nucleus for a beautiful residential building development for Negroes.

Dr. M. K. Curry, Jr., president of Bishop college, had this to say about the move: "The decision to move the college to Dallas is part of a total strategy being developed by the United Negro College Fund, under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson New York, 'fund president' The strategy seeks to provide the maximum opportunity for the well-trained leadership for Negro Youth in Texas."

Professor Downs Elected President Alumni Association

Daily Star
Thurs. 4-18-57
Atlanta, Ga.

14e(1)

MARSHALL, Texas — Professor Thomas J. Downs of Marshall, Texas, Class of '14, '33, and '51, was elected President of the Bishop College General Alumni Association at the Association's annual meeting at Bishop College Saturday, April 13, 1957. Professor Downs succeeds Mr. A. S. Hawkins, '22, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Hawkins presided at the meeting and brought greetings.

p. 5

Others elected during the annual meeting were: Mrs. Ruth Lawson, '26, Shreveport, Louisiana, First Vice President; Mr. Samuel Hudson, '34, Dallas, Second Vice President; Mr. Uriel R. Weisner, '41 Leigh, Texas, Parliamentarian; Reverend L. R. Taylor, '45, Longview, Texas, Chaplain; and Mrs. R. J. Buard, '33, Marshall, Reporter. Elected to the Executive Committee were: Dr. John H. Wells, '39, Houston, Chairman; Mrs. Leola King Davis, Longview, Texas; and Mrs. Corinne Stewart, '17, Port Arthur, Texas.

Other members of the Committee whose terms have not expired are: Professor P. Y. Gray, Senior, '12 and '51, Naples, Texas; Mrs. Francis P. Wallace, '21, and Mrs. Francis Perkins, '49, both of Marshall, Texas.

Bishop College

Courier Sat. 3-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moving to Dallas

P.7 14 col

MARSHALL, Tex.—Bishop College is going to move to Dallas within two years. That was the decision announced jointly by Dr. W. R. White, chairman of the 33-member board of trustees of Bishop College, and Dr. Ernest C. Estell, chairman of the executive committee.

According to Dr. Estell, in a recent meeting of the executive committee at Dallas, the committee took an option on 100 acres in the new Bon Aire development in South Oak Cliff.

The site for Bishop is located between Loop 12 and Highway 75, an area scheduled for immediate improvement.

■

DR. M. K. CURRY JR., president of Bishop College, had this to say about the move: "The decision to move the college to Dallas is part of a total strategy being developed by the United Negro College Fund, Inc., under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson of New York.

• Although Bishop has operated a two-year junior college branch in Dallas for the past 10 years, the move of the parent college to Dallas will give Dallas its first four-year college for Negroes.

Dr. Estell says the executive committee of Bishop's board of trustees also has appointed committees to consider proposals for disposal of the school's 50-acre campus with 12 major buildings.

■

BISHOP COLLEGE gets its support from three organizations, according to Dr. Estell. They are the Baptist General Convention of Texas, the United Negro College Fund. Inc., and the American (Northern) Baptist Convention.

• The board of trustees' decision to move Bishop College to Dallas was one of three proposals recommended by Dr. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund.

Other proposals recommended by Dr. Patterson were that Bishop merge with Wiley College, a Methodist College also located in Marshall, and remain in Marshall, or that Wiley and Bishop merge and both move to Dallas.

Wiley College also receives support from the 31-member United Negro College Fund.

Moving College To Dallas

Informer Sat 4-6-57 P.13

After three quarters of a century in Marshall, Texas, which is only a short distance from the Louisiana line Bishop College, historic Baptist Institution of higher learning, is now making plans to move to Dallas. It is thus moving from an essentially rural setting to a large urban center.

Houston, Texas

Dr M K Curry, Jr president of Bishop College, cited broad strategy of the United Negro College Fund to eliminate duplication of colleges, along with the large concentration of Negro population in Dallas, as a primary reason for the move. Already Bishop has operated a junior college center in Dallas for about a decade, and it thus has acquired experience concerning the need and possibilities of the full college program there.

14 col

The 1950 Census gives Dallas County a Negro population of more than 83,000, practically all of which is in the metropolitan area. The Negro population of Harrison County, in which Marshall is located, is only about 25,000, with less than half of it in the metropolitan urban area of Marshall. Not only is there this great difference in Negro population within easy access of a college within the metropolitan urban area, but Dr Curry rightly points out the continuous trend of Negroes from rural to urban areas.

The training program which has been developed at Bishop College also fits into its anticipated big city environment Liberal arts and sciences, teacher training, and pre-professional training for ministers and other religious workers, and for prysicians, dentists, and lawyers, offer special appeal to city dwellers. The site where the new campus is expected to be located is situated within the city limits of Dallas.

These comparative references to opportunities for Bishop College to continue to serve the Negroes of the great Southwest do not at all mean to suggest that the enrollment will be or should be restricted to Negroes. Indeed, in metropolitan Dallas the college will doubtless have even greater opportunities for emphasizing its ideals of freedom and true democracy.

But in the years immediately ahead we as Negroes have a special need for stronger sources for trained leadership to cope with the problems of desegregation, integration, full freedom, and first-class citizenship. In no area is this more pressing than that of leadership for the Negro church. In all probability Bishop College in Dallas will strengthen and enlarge the splendid work which it has done through the years in offering training for ministers and other religious workers. Truly, the contemplated move to Dallas offers very bright prospects.

Bishop College Holds 76th Annual Founders' Week; Many Activities

Call Kansas City, Missouri P.5

Sat 4-19-57 14 col

MARSHALL, Texas. — Bishop college last week (April 8-14) held its Annual Founders' Week observance. The chairman of the Founders Week committee, J. D. Hurd says activities of the week-long observance got underway Tuesday April 9, with the presentation of an adaption from "Fiat Lux," a modern mystery play by Faith Von Valkenburgh Viles. "Fiat Lux," which is Latin meaning "Let There Be Light," is Bishop's school creed and motto. The observance ended Sunday, April 12.

Mrs. Fannie Lee Perkins of Marshall, Bishop alumna and special education consultant for the Marshall Public school system, was in charge of Alumni mid-week prayer service. The service was held Wednesday, April 10, in Bishop's Oscar A. Fuller Memorial Chapel. All graduates and former students and friends were invited to worship with the College during this special dedicatory hour.

Immediately following the prayer service, the Lyceum Committee presented two movies. One was called "Fall of the House of Usher," and the other's title was "Storm Over Mexico." The public was admitted to the movies free.

The alumni speaker at the regular chapel service Thursday morning, April 11 was Rev. C. A. Holliday, former pastor of Jerusalem Baptist church in Marshall. Rev. Holiday received the BA. and B. D. Degrees at Bishop college. He is presently serving as Pastor of the Greater St. James Baptist church of Fort Worth, Texas.

One of the highlights of Bishop's Founders Week was the presentation by the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of the "Manzoni Requiem" Thursday night in the Oscar A. Fuller Memorial Chapel. The Choir is under the direction of J. Harrison Wilson. The "Requiem" was dedicated to the "Founding Fathers, and to those who have given of themselves untiringly to Bishop College and its ideals."

There was no charge for the presentation of the "Requiem" which was open to the public. The Language Arts Club, under the direction of Mrs. Dorcas S. Menefee honored the Choral Society and guests with a reception immediately following the program in the lobby of Bishop Hall.

REV. I. W. WHITLEY

The Annual Founders' banquet was held in the Dining Hall, Friday night, April 12. Dr. Anthony Wayne Beal, '39, Houston, Texas was the guest speaker. B. H. Rosborough, Texarkana, Texas was was toastmaster. Mrs. Ruth Douglas and Mrs. Ruth Rockamore-Lawson, both of Shreveport, La., paid tributes and gave citations to outstanding graduates of the institution. Those honored were: Rev. W. F. Bledsoe, 1898 and 1905; Dr. Christine Benton-Cash, 1926; Mrs Corrine Coleman-Stewart, 1917 Port Arthur, Texas; Mrs. Samuel W. Hudson, 1939, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Bert Charles Williams, Jr., Senior, Texarkana, Texas; Miss Gwendolyn LaFaye Jackson Senior, Marshall, Texas and Miss Bernice Halley, Freshman, Ogden, Utah.

Saturday night, April 13, the Veterans club, under the supervision of Dean Hurd presented its third annual Formal Black and White Cotillion as part of the Founders Week celebration. All alumni and former students were invited.

The observance closed with a formal convocation exercise on Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 4 p.m., in the Oscar A. Fuller Memorial Chapel. The Rev. M C Williams, former pastor of the New Bethel Baptist church of Marshall and now minister of the New Hope Baptist church of Denver, Colo., was the Founders' Day speaker. Rev. Williams also is chaplain in the Colorado House of Representatives. The Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society sang during Sunday's program.

A formal reception was given in Bishop Hall immediately following the exercises, in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Williams.

14e(1) 1957

BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

Bluefield State College opens reading workshop

Afro-American Sat 7-13-57
Baltimore, Md.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Mrs. Jacquelyn W. Baskin, teacher in the Chicago, Illinois schools program for mentally handicapped children, is directing a six-week workshop in reading at Bluefield State College which opened Monday.

A graduate of the University of Illinois with a B.A. degree and Loyola University (Master of Arts), she has done extensive study in the field of special education for handicapped children at the Chicago Teachers College, University of Chicago, and the National College of Education.

Mrs. Baskin is also the author of a textbook for older retarded pupils in the social studies, "Our Free Country: America." She has written numerous articles in national educational periodicals.

* * *

AMONG THEM are: "Vitalizing the Curricular for Ungraded Pupils," "Making Arithmetic Live," "Creative Expression and the Slow Learner," "Special Methods and Materials for Retarded Children" and "Retarded Children Need Art."

Articles to be published in the Phi Delta Kappan and the Chicago School Journal are "Socio - Economic Factors Which Inhibit School Success of Lower Class Children" and "Mature Approaches to Reading for Older Slow-Learning Pupils."

14e(1) 1957

BOOKER WASHINGTON A AND I INSTITUTE
KAKATA, LIBERIA

Sept. 7, 20-57

Off to Africa—

Dr. Clyde W. Hall, head of the department of industrial education at Tennessee A. and I. State University, left for Booker Washington A. and I. Institute at Kakata, Liberia, where he has accepted the position of teacher trainer technician under the Industrial Cooperation Administration for two years.

14e(1) 1957

BUTLER COLLEGE

BUTLER COLLEGE GETS $37,500.00 GRANT

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 11-19-57 (14-1)

TYLER, Texas — Butler College a local Baptist College announced today through its President Claude Meals, the receipt of $37,500.00 grant from the Baptist General Convention of Texas. A check in the amount of $27,500.00 was received, along with a letter from Dr. R. A. Springer, Treasurer of the convention. The letter stated in part: "I am attaching herewith our check for $27,500.00 the appropiation of $10,000.00, for 1957 can be paid quarterly, semi-annually or as the work on the building progress"..... P. 6

The reference to the building was the proposed new library which is to be constructed on the Butler College campus in the near future. Dr. W. M. Shamburger, Pastor of the First Baptist Church and Mr. John Stephens Chairman of the Board of the Peoples National Bank, both of whom were instrumental in having the grant transferred to the local fund were hopful and confident that this generous gift would stimulate other individuals and organizations to give financial support to the efforts of the Butler College expansion program.

Campbell College Celebrates Founders Day

Advocate Sat. 2-16-57 Jackson, Miss.

The Annual Founders Day Celebration of Campbell College, AME Church Institution here, under the direction of the 8th Episcopal District, comprising the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, was held Friday.

P. 1

The Guest Speaker for the program was Dr. William Heard Barnes, who graduated from Campbell College, and furthered his education by obtaining degrees from Wilberforce University, and Payne Theological Seminary.

Sat. 2-16-57 P. 7

He is pastor of St. Luke AME Church, Charleston, S. C.

Campbell College's Sixty-seventh Commencement

Christian Recorder Nashville Tenn.

By M. A. SNOWDEN JONES
Dean of Women
Campbell College

P. 8 Feb Thursday 2-28-57

Thursday morning, May 23, 1957 at ten o'clock Campbell College's Sixty-seventh Commencement was held under the leadership and direction of President H. P. Wilburn and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Presiding Bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District.

A total of thirty-three candidates for graduation. Thirteen from the high school, seventeen from the college and three from the Lampton Theological Seminary, Dr. J. J. Morant, dean.

May 19, at 3:30 p.m. Dr. Andrew White, Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Religious Education of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn., brought the baccalaureate sermon. May 23 at 10 o'clock a.m. Dr. Benjamin H. Hill, chairman of the Executive Commission of the Division of Educational Institutions of the A. M. E. Church, pastor of Vernon Chapel Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma, brought the commencement address.

Mrs. Charlotte Crogman Wright, Editor of The Southern Cross, gave $75.00 award for a scholarship. Mrs. Annie Casteal Moore, an alumna of Campbell College, gave $20.00 to the scholarship fund. Mrs. Moore is one of the secretaries at Southern University.

A Huge Crowd Witnessed These Services

President H. P. Wilburn who has given seven years of untiring service as president of Campbell College, was re-elected president. President Wilburn has helped many young people over rough places while trying to make it through school. Many times students had obstacles before them, they became thwarted and frustrated, they couldn't find their way around, President Wilburn sought to find their needs, and moved the block and brought them through. He is a great man.

Mrs. Ellen M. Wilson, who has given seven years as bookkeeper at Campbell College, a very efficient bookkeeper, who after the death of the late Dr. J. W. Hair, was recommended by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., to the board as treasurer of Campbell College. Mrs. Wilson was re-elected treasurer. Her books were found up-to-date.

Afro American
Sat. 4-13-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 15

OUSTED ALCORN COLLEGE STUDENTS — Former student president, Ernest McEwen, left, Charles Hibbler and Ruby Hibbler, brother and sister from Meridian, are greeted by Central State College president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley. The three students enrolled at Central last week and were greeted by Dr. Wesley as "refugees of freedom from Mississippi."

Ex-Alcorn students now at Central State

Afro American P. 3

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Ernest McEwen, ousted president of the Alcorn College student body, and two other students, Ruby and Charles Hibbler, who were also denied readmission to this Mississippi land grant college, enrolled at Central State College here April 1.

In a special college assembly President Charles H. Wesley of Central State stated:

"We are pleased to welcome these students who have been denied readmission to Alcorn College in Mississippi because they took their stand upon the issues of desegregation and integration on the basis of recognized American principles in a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of a totalitarian regime."

Baltimore, Md.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, president of the Central State College Student Council, Warren Taylor, Alice Windom and Earl Saunders, other spokesmen of student government and life, also brought greetings ti the three new students.

Afro American 4-13-57

President Wesley concluded his remarks, "We are glad to be in the midst of those who paralleled this situation in American life with the acceptanie of the refugees of freedom from the state of Mississippi.

Baltimore, Md.

"We not only welcome them, but give them the opportunity of a college education of the first rank, of self education and self direction under guidance, rather than, compulsion, for at Central State College we believe in the freedom of the individual."

Central State Trustees Okay Building Program

Call 4-20-57
Kansas City, Mo.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio (ANP) — The board of trustees of Central State college in session recently on the campus, approved a building program for 1957-'58, totaling $2,150,000. Final action was given by the board to an agreement with the United States Housing and Home Finance agency for the construction of two men's dormitories to house 206 men and two proctors at a cost of $470,000, for which dormitory revenue bonds will be issued.

Another action was the acceptance of the bid of Six Industries, Construction Firm, Springfield, Ohio, for the construction of the college cafeteria and home economics laboratory at a cost of $250,000. Actual construction on this building will begin within the next few weeks.

The third project approved by the board was the erection of a woman's dormitory to house 160 women at a cost of $360,000. Final bids on this building was opened in Columbus on April 16.

A fourth building project is a new college library, preliminary plans for which are already drawn to be erected during the next academic year at an expenditure of $650,000.

The fifth project is an addition to the gymnasium, so that there will be a gymnasium for men and a gymnasium for women with the natatorium between the two, at a cost of $500,000. These five projects constitute a total building program for 1957-'58 of $2,150,000.

Trustees who were present and approved this program were Attorney Ray E. Hughes, Columbus; Dr. Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland; Dr. Braxton F. Cann, Cincinnati; Dr. J. Welby Broaddus, Dayton; Dr. George W. Lucas, Dayton and Dr. W. P. Young, Youngstown.

Two More Alcorn Pupils Placed At Central State

Call Kansas City, Mo.
N.Y. 4-17-57

NEW YORK.— Two additional students who were expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the recent student protest against Professor Clennon King have been placed at Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio, Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, announced here this week.

The association already had arranged the transfer to other colleges of five Alcorn students expelled for the same reason. Three of these were placed at Central State college and two at Virginia Union university in Richmond.

The seven students were expelled from the Mississippi college after they protested against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for the Jackson (Miss) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities. The two expelled students most recently placed at Central State College are A. J. Felder and John Rieley.

The student bodies and faculties of both Central State and Virginia Union were reported to have received the Mississippi students warmly. Addressing a special assembly, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State, declared: "In a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refuges from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of a totalitarian regime, we are glad to be in the midst of those who paralleled this situation in American life with the acceptance of the refugees of freedom from the State of Mississippi."

Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union, declared that his university "is proud to cooperate with the NAACP in helping to keep the students of Alcorn College in school. We have welcomed to our campus Miss Robessie Young and Miss Susan Owens. They have already begun to make friends here and, I am sure, the disruption in their education will be less severe because of the interest the NAACP has shown in them."

All the displaced students were reported to be studying hard to make up for the time lost from their studies. The students received tuition, travel expenses and an incidental expense fund from the NAACP for the remainder of the school semester. This action on the part of the association was taken by the NAACP Committee on Administration at its regular monthly meeting on March 25.

Call Kansas City, Mo. Tri. 4-12-57 p. 1

OUSTED ALCORN STUDENTS ENROLL AT CENTRAL STATE. — Two of the students recently ousted from Alcorn college in Mississippi have enrolled at the Central State college at Wilberforce, Ohio. They are shown here being welcomed to Central State by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, right, the college president. At the left is Ernest McEwen, who was president of the student body at Alcorn. The other students are Charles Hibbler and Ruby Hibbler, brother and sister from Meridian. In welcoming the students to Central State, Dr. Wesley said: "We are pleased to welcome these refugees of freedom from the state of Mississippi who have been denied readmission to Alcorn college because they took their stand upon the issues of desegregation and integration on the basis of recognized American principles in a period when American institutions have given wide acceptance to refugees from Hungary who have struggled against the tyranny of totalitarian regime."

$2 Million Building Program for Central

Courier Sat. 4-27-57 Pittsburgh Pa. p. 13

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — A $2,150,000 building program has been approved for Central State College by the board of trustees. The program, slated for 1957-'58, calls for the following construction projects: two men's dormitories and two proctors, $470,000; college cafeteria and home economics laboratory, $250,000; women's dormitory, $360,000; college library, $650,000; combination men's gym, natatorium, and women's gym, $500,000.

14e(1) 1957 CHICAGO BAPTIST INSTITUTE

CBI Names 4 Ministers As Trustees

Defender p.2

Art. 8-17-57

Chicago Ill.

Chicago Baptist Institute has been advised of the selection of four trustees for the year 1957-58. There were elected recently by th Chicago Baptist asso., one of the several sponsoring agencies of the institute and will represent the association on the board of trustees.

14e(1)

The group includes Dr. W. A. Diman, Rev. Hampton Price, Rev. Victor A. Sweet and Dr. A. A. Watts. Each has servved in this capacity previously.

The office staff has been increased during the summer with the addition of Paul L. Webb II of Arizona who is participating in graduate student activities at the Baptist Student center at 49th and Ellis ave. Webb is serving as adminisrative assistant to Dean Robert C. Wallace during the summer.

The Baptist Educational Centers Directors conference, scheduled for the Baptist Assembly at Green Lake, Wis., August 10-17 will draw top leaders in Christian education from across the nation. Dr. Horace N. Mays, director of Los Angeles Baptist City Mission society, is scheduled to be the guest of Dean and Mrs. Wallace enroute to the conference.

Dr. Paul O. Madsen, a trustee of the institute and secretary, department of cities of the American Baptist Home Mission societites, is chairman of the Steering committee of the conference. Dr. E. B. Hicks, field representative will serve as coordinator.

The conference of directors will run concurrently with the National Missions conference and such distinguished leaders as Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. J. Oscar Lee and Dr. Jitsuo Morikawa, former pastor of First Baptist church of Chicago, will serve both groups. neral services of her brother.

Judge Henry C. Ferguson, 6219 S. Eberhart, was called to St. Louis, Mo., Monday to attend the funeral services of his mother, Mrs. Emma Ferguson. He is a member of the Trustee Board of Greater Bethesda. The entre membership extends sympathy.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Jack L. Cooper for the glowing tribute paid for our First Correspondent for the Chicago Defender, The World's Greatest Weekly. Ths announcement was made over the Air.—(Mrs.) Elnora E. Claytor.

Better Racial Understanding Theme At Clark

Daily World Fri. 2-15-57 14e Atlanta Ga.

"Negro History in the Development of Racial Understanding" is the theme of Clark College's celebration of Negro History Week.

Sponsored by the Social Science Club at the College, the celebration started Wednesday in Davage Auditorium with an address by Rev. L. M. Terry, professor of Church History and practical Theology at Morehouse College and pastor of Zilon Hill Baptist Church.

Addressing himself to the theme of the week-long observance, Rev. Terrell called for an evaluation of race relations in the light of world, national cry for justice and equality is not peculiar to the American Negro, and briefly reviewing the status of the Negro in America during the past century, he cited the return of active government support to the cause of equality for Negroes for the first time since Deconstruction.

Rev. Terrell called for intelligence and courage combined with legal methods and a "spirit of love and non-violence" in efforts to seek first-class citizenship in this country.

Today, during the morning chapel program, Mr. James Green, a member of the Clark Social Department will conduct a quize program designed to air information regarding Negro History. Jesse McDade, freshman; Robert Felder, sophomore; Judge Cleveland, Junior; and Alfred Fanning, senior, will represent their classes and answer the questions presented by quizemaster, Roy Beasley.

Clark College To Share In RCA Scholarships

World Tifton, Ga. Wed. 2-13-57

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Radio Corporation of America has announced that an annual scholarship of $800 will be available to Clark College and nine other American colleges and universities in the fall.

14e p.3

The scholarship, which will be awarded to prospective teachers of science and mathematics, will be available to the student selected as recipient during his sophomore, junior and senior years at Clark.

Commenting on the scholarships Brigadier General David Sarnoff, chairman of the board at RCA, said "The Radio Corporation of America plan, unique among corporate educational aid programs, is actually an extension of the long-established RCA Scholarship and Fellowship Program. It provides for thirty RCA Teacher Scholarships which will be awarded to 20 different teacher-training colleges throughout the country."

The General continued, "Greater cooperation with our schools in both a corporate and community responsibility. Many of RCA's 75,000 employees participate in various types of school and educational activities such as serving on school boards and school committees. I am urging all of them as citizens to increase their efforts, to be more aware of the contribution they can make to the school programs in their communities, and to generally increase their participation and support.

RCA Scholarships providing an annual grant of $800, will be granted to ten colleges and awarded to prospective teachers being trained in the fields of science and mathematics. These scholarships will be available to the student during the sophomore, junior and senior year at the following colleges and universities: Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Coucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.; West Va. Wesleyan, Buckhannon, West Va.; Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.; and Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.

88th Anniversary At Clark Concludes At 10 AM. Today

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 2-27-57

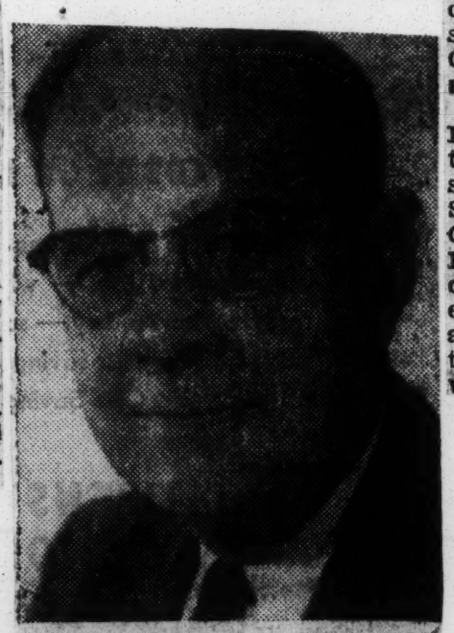
The formal events of Clark College's 88th anniversary celebration will be concluded this morning at the Founders' Day Program in Davage Auditorium at 10 a. m.

14e p.3

Dr. Edwin R. Garrison will be principal speaker at this morning's program. He is Administrative Assistant to the Indiana Area of the Methodist Church which includes over 344,000 Indiana Methodists who are members of 1,316 Indiana Methodist Churches.

Rev. H. L. Burney will deliver the invocation, and greetings from students will be brought by Avon Kirkland, president of the Student Government Association. Dean A. A. M. Pheeters will bring greetings from the Clark faculty, and Mrs. Anna Jordan Scott will represent the Clark Alumni Association. Rev. Charles S. Stinson will bring greetings from the Georgia Conference, and Clark President, James P. Brawley will cite some significant events which have occurred at Clark in the past year.

Yesterday Clark Alumni Secretary Harold Hamilton discussed the activities of the Alumni Association in a chapel program. He outlined briefly the work of the association in the past and related in detail the present alumni program. Also on yesterday, Clark alumni joined seniors and faculty members of the college in a reception at Kresge Hall.



DR. EDWIN R. GARRISON

Two Clark College Students Get Grants

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Two Clark College home economics majors have won grants from northern hospitals which will provide funds for their advance study in foods and nutrition.

Mrs. Flora Davis, chairman of the Department announced recently that Barbara Brewington, senior, from Jacksonville, Florida, and Dorothy Peterson a native of Jefferson, Georgia, and also a senior have been awarded grants providing one year's study and practical work while qualifying for the American Dietetic Association's Certificate -- a reuisite for most positions in institutional foods and nutrition.

14e p. 3-10-57

Both awards were made on a competitive basis. Miss Brewington will study at the Grace-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Connecticut, and Miss Peterson will be associated with the staff of the Cook County School of Nursing in Chicago.

Another recent graduate of the Department, Ann Wilson Burke of the class of 1955 recently completed study in foods and nutrition at the State University of Iowa and is Chief Dietitian at the Veterans Hospital at Des Moines, Iowa. Tecola Smith, a 1953 graduate in home economics holds a similar position at New York's Bellvue Hospital tion for patients in the therapeutic ward.

CLARK ALUMNA CITED FOR LONG SERVICE TO ALMA MATER — Mrs. Birdie Crolley Wallace is shown with Clark College National Alumni President Clarence R. J. Weekes (left) and Alumni Secretary Harold Hamilton shortly after she received Clark's "Distinguished Alumnus Award" from President James P. Brawley during the Commencement exercises this week. Mrs. Wallace, attending her 50th-year class reunion, was cited by Dr. Brawley as "a glowing example of the finest kind of alumni loyalty."

Coahoma Junior College Has 125 Graduates

Clarksdale, Miss., June 2, 1957—(Special) — One hundred twenty-five candidates for graduation at Coahoma Junior College and A. H. S. heard the Reverend J. A. McDaniel, pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church of Memphis, deliver the commencement sermon Sunday May 26, at 5 p. m. in the college auditorium.

Graduation exercises are to be held Thursday morning, May 30, at ten o'clock with A. A. Alexander, superintendent of the Alexander High School, Brookhaven, as the guest speaker.

Dean Mary G. Whiteside will present 77 junior college candidates and W. L. Tobias, Sr., principal of the high school will present 48 high school candidates to President B. F. McLaurin for diplomas and certificates of graduation.

College of The Scriptures To Start Work on $150,000 Building This Fall

Courier-Journal Sat. 5-25-57 p.5

Louisville Ky.

Construction will begin in the fall on a $150,000 school for the College of The Scriptures, it was announced last night at the college's commencement ceremonies.

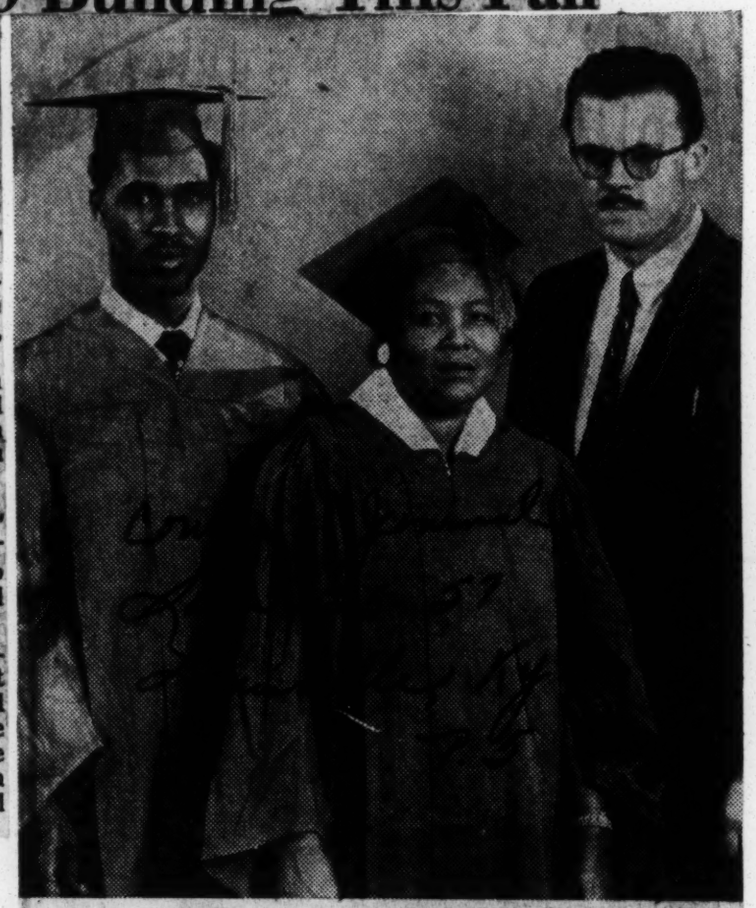
The new building, which will accommodate 150 students, will be on a 5-acre campus at Old Shepherdsville Road and Indian Trail, said college President Tibbs Maxey. The college, 709 W. Magazine, now has 22 students.

About $22,000 has been collected for the project in a campaign that began a month ago. The building should be ready for occupancy by fall, next year, Tibbs said.

Eight students were graduated last night in ceremonies at Central Christian Church, 17th and Jefferson. College degrees were awarded to Edwin L. Hyatt, Mrs. Margaret E. Hyatt, and Thurman Jenkins.

Mrs. Minnie Freeman and Cornelious Perry, Jr., received academy, or high-school level, degrees. Missionary certificates were awarded to Mrs. Maudelia Buchanan, Mrs. Gracie Moore, and Miss Lillian Freeman.

Max Ward Randall, a former dean of the college and a missionary to South Africa for the past six years, spoke to the graduates on "Love and Forgiveness." Randall, superintendent of the South African Church of Christ mission, said the mission has been averaging 1,000 conversions a year in an area about half the size of the United States.



Courier-Journal Photo

COLLEGE OF THE SCRIPTURES graduates last night included Mrs. Rudolph Freeman, 2729 W. Chestnut, and Cornelious Perry, Jr., rear of 1629 Madison, who received academy degrees. Max Ward Randall, right, was commencement speaker.

14e(1) 1957

COPPIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

THE NEWLY INDUCTED president of Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore, is shown with his family. Left to right are Daniel Moore, Mrs. Parlett L. Moore, Dr. Moore, Parlett Jr. and Miss Thelma Moore.

President Of Edward Waters

COLUMBIA, S. C. — William B. Stewart, president of Edward Waters college, was elected president of the recently organized Council of AME College Presidents at a meeting held last week at Allen university.

The meeting was held in conjunction with a workshop of AME college business managers called by H. Talcott Stith CPA, representing the General Board of the church. The workshop was held to develop a uniform system in auditing accounts of the church-connected schools.

During the meeting standardized procedures were outlined by Stith to the business managers, who under the reorganization of the church's administration of school affairs, will be given a greater responsibility for handling fiscal matters.

The college presidents in electing Stewart stated that they had organized for the purpose of unifying their efforts in behalf of the improvement and perpetuation of AME supported schools under the accepted standards of accreditation agencies.

PAY TRIBUTE

A spokesman for the college presidents stated that the election of President Stewart was a tribute to the splendid work he has accomplished at Edward Waters junior college in Jacksonville, Fla.

Stith, a member of the accounting firm of Derrick, Stubbs and Stith of Columbia S. C., has been working on a plan to bring the entire accounting systems of the colleges under a central control.

In the meantime a General Education Commission is setting up a set of rules and regulations which will serve to bring the administrationso f these schools into line with the standards of recognized accrediting agencies.

LAW PASSED IN '56

All this grows out of legislation passed at the May 1956, Quadrennial Conference of the A. M. E. church, held in Miami, Fla. The spelling out oft hese laws were emphasized duringt he trial of Bishop Nicholas in Jacksonville, Fla., during the past summer.

The standards as set down by th new laws of the church bring the administration of the fiscal affairs of the church schools directly un- Board.

Among the schools affected are Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio; Payne Seminary, Wilberforce Ohio; Morris Brown college Atlanta, Ga.; Allen university Columbia, S. C.; Paul Quinn college, Waco Texas; Kittrell college Henderson, N. C.; Campbell college, Jackson, Miss.; Edward Waters college Jacksonville, Fla.; Daniel Payne college Birmingham, Ala.

DISTRICT CONTROL

Prior to 1956, each AME church supported school, was controlled entirely by the district which supported it. As a result the school prospered according to the ability of the bishop in charge to handle the administrative affairs of the institution.

This often created a more or less challenging condition in the rise and fall of the schools and few presidents could set up long range administrative programs.

Under the new law, the moneys collected for the support of the school is included in the $4 per annum dues to be paid by the membership of the church. This money is turned into the General Church Fund which is administered by the General Board. The General Board in turn dispenses the money proportionately to the schools.

An Educational Vommission, working under the direction of the General Board, and in conjunction with the General Secretary of Education has general supervision of the administration of these funds.

In spite oft he loose definition of control under previous church laws, many bishops have done much to furthert he advancement of schools undert heir control.

GETS SCHOOL RATED

Edward Waters college accreditation was held directly responsible to the cooperation given President William B. Stewart by the late Bishop Gregg and later by Bishop Carey A. Gibbs, who upon his transfer to Alabama gave similar cooperation to Dr. Howard Gregg, president of Daniel Payne college.

Wilberforce university showed definite advancement under the administrations of Bishops Reid and Bonner. Paul Quinn has moved ahead under the administration had great prosperity under the a- Bonner. Paul Quinn has moved ahead under the administrations of Bishops Gomez and Primm.

It is the contention of those who foster the direction of the college administration by the General Board, however, that an over-all program removing complete control by the assigned bishop is for the general betterment of the insituations concerned. They also say it'll give a degree of stability to the administrative programs that will allow better planning for the development of future program and curricula.

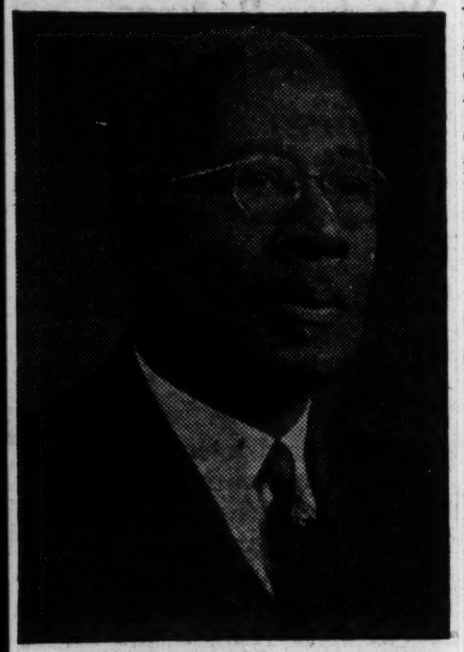
A similar attitude has been taken by the official accrediting agencies of the nation in defining policy at all church supported schools. Many other churches have followed this advice and the AME church is now attempting to bring its program in line with the accepted program now being followed by other major church supported institutions.

The majority of the AME colleges are now in the hands of capable men as presidents. The General Board feels that these men should be allowed to function unhampered in the operation of their offices.

This policy should do much to enable the schools to move forward and take their proper places among the privately endowed colleges at a time when adequate institutions of higher learning are sorely needed, officials attending the workshop agreed.

Daniel Payne College Celebrates 64th Commencement

Christian Recorder
Thurs. 7-4-57



BISHOP CAREY A. GIBBS

Nashville Sun
P. 1
14 B 14

In the long rugged history of Daniel Payne College, the climax was reached as the college set a new precedence in achievement under the leadership of his grace, Bishop Carey A. Gibbs as chancellor and the learned Dr. Howard D. Gregg as president.

Sunday, May 26th, at three (3) o'clock, Dr. C. E. Thomas, popular pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church, delivered a befitting commencement sermon to a capacity audience. Monday night, May 27, was Class Night; a beautiful play was presented by the school. Tuesday night, May 28, Dr. G. W. McMurray, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Birmingham, delivered the sermon to the divinity class. Wednesday night, May 29, the Alumni of Payne, headed by Mrs. Bessie Walker, Mr. W. E. Shortridge was principal speaker.

Christian Recorder
P. 8

On Thursday, May 30, at 10:00 o'clock the school auditorium was filled to see thirty-nine (39) young people be rewarded for their diligence, and five (5) ministers receive their honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity. The commencement speaker was Mr. Reeves Sims, Personnel Manager of Stockham Valves Fitting Co.

The Trustee Board

Bishop C. A. Gibbs exposed himself as a master executive who knows his church as well as men; he rules with the force of love and is a firm believer in the merit system. He has a way of getting things done with his firm and candid manner, and from all indications Alabama will come into her own under his matchless leadership. 14e(1)

The Trustee Board was one of the most epochal Boards in connection with the school in many seasons. Bishop Gibbs took the reins and suggested that the expenditures of the colleges conform with the budget and as a measure of economy he suggested the safeguard of all unnecessary expenses. The Trustee Board set the sky-lines for the most progressive era in Payne's history.

Tuesday, May 28, the eighteen (18) Presiding Elders met in the College Auditorium to report the first half of the Connectional Budget.

Something New Under the Sun In Alabama

In order to equip ministers and laymen with the necessities to meet the challenge of the new order of things in the A. M. E. Church in this age of transition, out of Bishop Gibbs' resourceful mind was born the idea of setting up a seminar for two (2) weeks at the college to train leaders for what lies ahead. Some of the best minds in the Church will give their time as instructors.

Bishop Gibbs and his queenly wife have proven a blessing to Alabama the short time they have served us, and we are happy that they have bought a home on the great soil of Alabama, located in Birmingham. More power to this Godly Pair.

J. Thomas Jamar, D.D.
Public Relations Committee.

WILLARD COLLINS

College Educator To Speak Here

Advertiser
Oct. 2-9-57

Willard Collins, vice president of David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tenn., will speak at a meeting of the Montgomery Chapter of Lipscomb Alumni Association Saturday at 7:30 p.m. at Morrison's Cafeteria.

Montgomery Ala.

A nationally known evangelist, Collins will be visiting speaker at Capitol Heights Church of Christ Sunday morning. He will teach a young people's Bible class at 10 a.m. and preach on "Watch Your Decisions" at the 11 a.m. worship service. Interested persons are urged to attend these services.

Montgomery high school students will be guests at the alumni meeting, and all former Lipscomb students and other friends of the college are invited. Guy Renfro, president of the Montgomery chapter, may be called at Tel. 4-0360 for further information.

OTHERS ON PROGRAM

In adition to the talk by Collins, who is a past president of the Lipscomb Alumni Association, a woman's ensemble from the college will present a program of music, and George Goldtrap, Lipscomb junior, will entertain with a comedy routine.

Collins was minister of one of Nashville's largest congregations, the Charlotte Avenue Church of Christ, for nine years. Since giving up the local ministry in 1955, he has continued to hold a limited number of meetings each year and to speak as visiting evangelist throughout the country.

He has been heard on national radio networks, and his writings appear in many religious publications, including "20th Century Christian," "Gospel Advocate," and "Minister's Monthly," of which he serves as a staff member.

David Lipscomb College is a fully accredited liberal arts college, operated, staffed, and supported by members of the Church of Christ.

14e(1) 1957

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

14e(1)

DR. JEROME HOLLAND, president of Delaware State college, Dover, Del., receives a gift from Walter Davis (r) alternate captain, Texas Southern university football team. Gift was from the football team and the occasion was the annual athletic banquet following Men's Day observance at the university. Dr. Holland was guest speaker.

14e(1) 1957

D.C. COLLEGES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGES

Board Told D.C. Needs Full 4-Year City College

Post & Times Herald p. 1 Wed. 1-23-57 Washington D.C.

Proposed Teacher Institution Could Make Way to Fill 'Need' of District

By John Lindsay
Staff Reporter

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning said yesterday that a proposed new District Teachers College should be made the nucleus of a full-fledged general college for the city of Washington.

Corning told District Commissioners that the need for a truly "city" college "has existed for some time." The city's school system already provides "excellent" education, and "it should not stop short of an equally rich offering in the field of higher education," he said.

Corning threw out the idea at a discussion between the Commissioners and the Board of Education on the proposed long term borrowing plan to finance $70 million of new school construction here in the next five years.

Commissioners agreed to set up a task force of District and School Board staff employes to tackle details of the ambitious program.

Included in requests for needed borrowing is $7.5 million for a new D. C. Teachers College building and site.

Corning said the site acquired for the proposed teachers' college should be large enough to permit expansion, not only for a future general college, but also for the teachers' college.

Adequate housing and other facilities for a five-year teacher training institution should be provided. Following an "orderly and well planned" transition, he said, a start could be made on developing a high level college for general education.

Corning pointed out that 18 states with populations smaller than the District's now have publicly supported colleges.

Another phase of the multimillion borrowing program discussed yesterday was the acquisition of sites for nine new elementary schools, or additions to present buildings.

Corning, backed by school board members, told Commissioners that planning on a building-to-building basis is not practical.

He suggested that acquisition be made by areas of the city on the basis of population studies, needs and individual communities within the city. About $4 million is needed for immediate acquisition of the required building sites, Corning said.

The borrowing program will be fine-combed by the combined "task force," and possibly submitted for recommendations to a citizens group before Commissioners submit it to Congress.

School Principals Hold Workshop at Dillard U.

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Fifty-six principals and school educators from ten states participated in a Principals' Workshop at Dillard university this week.

The group met Thursday, following a general session lead by group consultants. Acting in this capacity were Dr. Theodore Rice, professor of education, New York university; Dr. Ellsworth Tompkins, assistant secretary National Association of Secondary School Principals and Dr. Raymond G. Wilson, executive secretary Southern Association's Commission of Secondary Schools.

According to Dr. Violet K. Richards, director of the workshop, great strides were made by the group in approaching the problem of improving instruction in the secondary schools.

Group discussion chairman for the meeting were J. K. Haynes, president, Louisiana Education association, Baton Rouge; L. D. Crocker, principal, Booker Washington highschool, New Orleans, and Dr. I. B. Bryant, principal, Booker Washington high school, Houston, Tex.

National Science Foundation Gives $29,000 To Dillard University

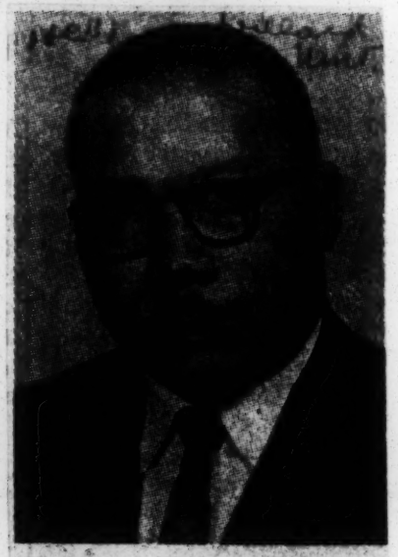
New Orleans — A National Science Foundation grant of $29,000 has been made to Dillard University in support of a summer institute for high school teachers of science, it was announced by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the university.

"The program is designed to help maintain the nation's scientific and technical leadership by improving the competence of the teachers whose task it is to recruit the scientists and engineers of the future and to introduce them to the field of science," Dr. Dent stated.

The six-week institute has been tentatively scheduled to begin on June 16. Advanced courses in chemistry and biology will be offered by members of the university's faculty and by prominent guest lecturers and consultants.

Terms of the grant provide for stipends of $75 per week, plus allowances for dependents, for participating high school teachers. Tuition and fees are also covered by the foundation grant.

President Dent announced the appointment of Dr. Edward E. Riley Jr., chairman of the division of the natural sciences, as director of the institute.



AWARDED GRANT - Dr. Edward E. Riley, Jr., associate professor of biology and chairman of the division of the natural sciences at Dillard University, has been awarded a three-year grant of $22,600 by the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service to continue his research in the biological phenomena of cancer. It was revealed by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the university.

Dr. Riley's studies, which are concerned primarily with catalase enzyme activity in the liver tissue of cancerous organisms, are part of a worldwide search for basic scientific data about cancer. He began his studies five year ago.

Dillard U. Gets Grant For Science Institute

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Sat., 11-30-57

A National Science Foundation grant of $29,000 has been made to Dillard University in support of a summer institute for high school teachers of science, it was announced by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the university.

"The program is designed to help maintain the nation's scientific and technical leadership by improving the competence of the teachers whose task it is to recruit the scientists and engineers of the future and to introduce them to the field of science," Dr. Dent stated.

The six-week institute has been tentatively scheduled to begin on June 16. Advanced courses in chemistry and biology will be offered by members of the university's faculty and by prominent guest lecturers and consultants.

Terms of the grant provide for stipends of $75 per week, plus allowances for dependents, for participating high school teachers. Tuition and fees are also covered by the foundation grant.

President Dent announced the appointment of Dr. Edward E. Riley, Jr., chairman of the division of the natural sciences, as director of the institute.

Students' Plea For Integration Ignored

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-9-57

DURHAM, N. C. — Duke University, one of the South's richest privately endowed schools, has again turned down a petition by a segment of its students to admit Negro students.

Norfolk, Va.

The students in the university's School of Divinity sent a petition to the trustee board last week asking integration of the Divinity School, but the reply coming back from the group and voiced by President Hollis Eden was "Yes, the divinity school petition was discussed, as have other petitions in the past. The policy of the University is unchanged."

Duke University Admits Three Negro Students For Summer Schools

Advocate Jackson, Miss.

Durham, N. C., Apr. 22.—Three Negroes are slated to attend Duke University this summer. They are school teachers who will be enrolled in a special session financed by a government educational foundation.

Sat. 4-27-57

The three are Mrs. Lucy S. Herring, supervisor of elementary schools a Asheville; Mrs. Lucille Burton, teacher at Stephens-Lee high in Asheville; and Robert B. McDowell, teacher at Langston high of Danville, Va.

They were awarded scholarships to attend a nine week institute for teachers of Science and Mathematics at Duke.

Duke President D. Hollis Edens told reporters early this week that admission of the three would not represent a change in administration policy.

Dr. Eden did not elaborate on Duke's admission policy. It is generally known that the Methodist school does not admit Negroes.

Dr. Edens did not explain to reporters that the University had entered into a contract with the National Science Foundation to sponsor Institutes for Teachers of Science and Mathematics. He pointed out that since the foundation is a federal agency the administrative policies are controlled by the government.

Duke Urged to Drop Racial Bar In School

News + Observer Fri. 6-28-57 p. 1

Raleigh, N.C.

(List of Appointments on Page Eight.)

Dis + Opin

By DAVID MURRAY.

NEW BERN, June 27—A resolution urging Trustees of Duke University to take down racial bars at Duke Divinity School was passed here today at the closing session of the North Carolina Methodist Conference.

The resolution, introduced by the Rev. J. F. Herberts of Morehead City, asked the Trustees "to permit the admission to the Divinity School of qualified students without distinction as to race."

The resolution cited that the administration, faculty, and students of the Divinity School had already requested such action to permit any qualified student.

Discussion.

In a short discussion prior to approval of the resolution, the Rev. A. L. G. Stephenson of Stoney Point said, "I do not question the motive of those who drew up this resolution, but I think it would be a draw back to our colored friends."

The Rev. T. H. House of Harnett County told the group "I speak for this motion. Duke University is not a local institution—it is a world wide institution. We can hardly send missionaries to colored people if we are discriminating against colored people.

"We are speaking about the Divinity School," the Rev. Mr. House continued.

"On a local level, I drag my feet, but this is a world wide thing."

During the discussion, it was pointed out that Southeastern Seminary at Wake Forest had recently paved the way for Negro Ministerial students.

In part, the resolution said, "We recognize that such a change of policy involves real problems; and confess that because of these we have not for the rightly faced this issue in our conference and congregations. But we believe that, because the Divinity School is in a special sense a community committed to the Christian quest, because such a policy would bring together only graduate students pursuing a specifically Christian purpose, and because of the expressed willingness on the part of the administration, faculty, and students to undertake such a venture, the Divinity School is peculiarly fitted to lead the Church in this regard. We therfore respectfully hope the Trustees of the University will give it freedom to do so."

In other action during today's closing sessions, Bishop Roy H. Short of the Nashville, Tenn., area, spoke to the conference on strengthening the local church. The Bishop suggested that local churches study themselves and then set up goals for improvement.

"The test of the Church," he said, "is whether it brings people to him."

Recommendations concerning the conference activity with educational institutions was also approved today.

Bishop Paul N. Garber, presiding Bishop of the Richmond area, said "this has been one of the best conferences we have ever had.

"I think we have had some of the finest leaders at this conference we have ever had."

A Hymn festival commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Wesley featured the afternoon session while the highlight of the evening meeting was the reading of appointments by Bishop Garber.

Nelson Gibson Jr. of Gibson was appointed to serve another year as Conference Lay Leader.

District lay leaders for the coming year are: Burlington District, James F. Rogers of Burlington; Durham, Frznk Hanst of Chapel Hill; Elizabeth City, Fred Ritter of Ahoskie; Fayetteville, Terry Sanford of Fayetteville; Goldsboro, A. C. Edwards of Hookerton; New Bern, Roy Turner Jr. of Ayden; Raleigh, Herbert Ridgeway of Raleigh; Rocky Mount, E. E. Adkins of Rocky Mount; and Wilmington, A. E. Goldfinch of Tabor City.

14e(1) 1957

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS- AME GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

11 AME Schools Get $479,478 By Church

Defender Chicago Ill, Sat. 2-2-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "Through prayer, counsel and cooperation we have solved many difficult problems during the first year under our new budget system," Dr. Sherman L. Greene, jr., secretary-treasurer, Division of Educational Institutions, African Methodist Episcopal Church, told a weekend session of the AME General Board of Education here.

His annual report took note of the deaths during the year of the board's general chairman, Bishop R. J. Allen, and Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce university and member of the executive commission on education.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding head of the Eleventh Episcopal District of the AME church, was elected general chairman.

The "new budget" referred to in Dr. Greene's report was adopted at the church's general conference at Miami last May. It amounts to a revolutionary move in AME history, requiring readjustments on the part of every division of the church.

Dr. Greene's report listed $479,478.29 his office has disbursed to 11 AME schools between June and December, 1956.

The three top amounts went to Wilberforce university ($72,174); Morris Brown college ($64,956.92); Allen university ($64,956.92).

The remainder of the money was distributed to: Payne Theological seminary, $28,388.58; Turner Theological seminary, $4,330.48; Paul Quinn college, $56,777.20; Edward Waters college, $48,116.26; Daniel Payne college, $48,116.26; Shorter college, $32,718.96; Campbell college, $32,718.96; and Kittrell college, $26,223.35.

According to Dr. Greene's report, the schools received approximately 86 per cent of the $568,750 the Division of Educational Institutions received from AME general budget funds during the six-month period.

'56-57 PROPOSAL

The report proposed allocation for 1956-57 to the schools of $1,300,000. Wilberforce will get $165,000; Allen and Morris Brown, $150,000.

Dr. Greene placed emphasis on Paul Quinn college's need for emergency funds, "a situation made even more critical," added Dr. Greene, "as a result of the recent fire which destroyed Howard Memorial Chapel" (on Paul Quinn campus).

All of the church's bishops and general officers were in Nashville for the board session.

Other bishops who attended were: George W. Baber, first Episcopal district; F. M. Reid, second district; Joseph Gomez, fourth district; F. D. Jordan, fifth district; W. R. Wilkes, sixth district; I. H. Bonner, seventh district; R. R. Wright, jr., eighth district; C. A. Gibbs, ninth district; H. T. Primm, tenth district; E. L. Hickman, thirteenth district; and W. F. Ball.

Officials Can't Beg For Money For Founder's Day At E.W.C.

Letter p.1 Jacksonville, Fla. Sat. 2-9-57

Was Edward Waters College Sold for $32.50? 14e(1)

Yes, the College was SOLD to the Putnam Lumber Company a few years ago at a Sheriff's Sale for $32.50.

When the Administration changed, the College was bought back plus cost and interest, and then, the wrong Mortgage was Burned.

Throughout the years, there has been enough CASH money collected and put into the wrong pockets to have established at least a Ten Million Dollar Endowment Fund.

Within the past several years, it appears that some of the old 'Con' brothers have returned and revived the 'wrong-pocket' game again. This, and this alone has caused an order to be handed down from the Bishops' Council to the effect that No College Official or Teacher can solicit funds for Founder' Day.

Founder's Day of '56 was a success in one sense of the word and a failure otherwise, a big disappointment because, some of the COLD Cash did not get to to the President's office but, the reports did.

According to the Books, last year, the Printing Department did about $25,000 worth of work for the connection throughout the State but, there was a $4,000 shortage in cash.

Now, the 'Big Boys' want to BUILD an expensive Motel for visiting Bishops, Ministers, and their wives instead of improving the physical plant and paying the $1,600 grocery bill.

The late John A. Simms, who was printing instructor and athletic director, really put the college on the ball, and he was a real honest-to-goodness gentleman.

Now, Jack Daniels, who for a number of years served as dean of men, worked hard so long with the students, that he came down with a nervous break down, and now, he is BLIND but, yet he is still interested in the welfare of the college and the students, and, in his way, continues to boost the college.

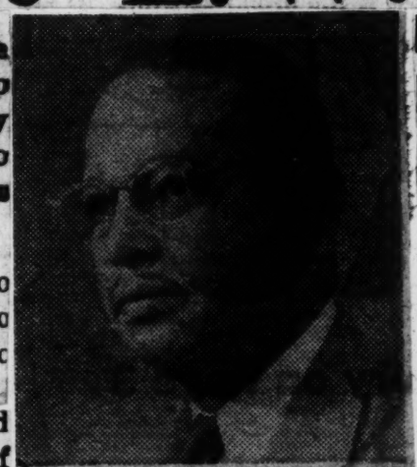
Now, let's go back to Overstreet stadium. There have been enough stone blocks taken from out of the fence to build a three-story building. It is evident that some of the free-lodgers and boarders took the stone blocks and built garages.

The Founder's Day program of 1956 at the Duval County Armory was an idea of the Editor, sanctioned by President Stewart and the committee. The musical program was a huge success. Platform guests were City, County and State officials, and candidates running for office.

The Editor is not fighting the college nor is he 'hatching' up fables for headlines. He is only trying to awaken those who would like to do but, their hands are tied.

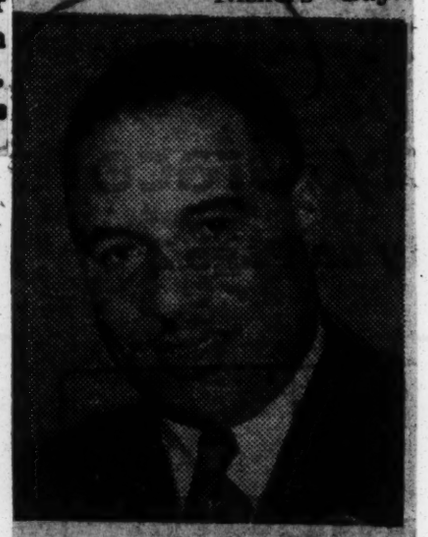
There are a lot of people who want to, and would donate to the college but, there is too much 'stink' going on.

There is a LIE being rumored that a committee composed of three preachers, called on the Editor and offered him money to stop the articles The Editor is not FOR SALE and, when he gets Good and 'Damn' ready, ready to stop the articles, he will and not before.



DR. W. B. STEWART

May 30 was Bishop Nichol's "Day"



BISHOP G. W. NICHOLS

. . . did he "axe" Dr. Stewart?

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—May 30 was not only a national holiday, it was also Bishop D. Ward Nichols' "day" at Edward Waters College because the 24-hour period was climaxed with the "firing" of Dr. William Stewart as president of the AME-sponsored school.

Pittsburgh Pa. 5-31-57

• Dr. Stewart's "dismissal" by the college's committee of management was reportedly for "insubordination."

Informed sources say that strained relations were existent between Bishop Nichols and Dr. Stewart up to and including the time of the latter's dismissal as school president.

PERHAPS DR. STEWART "paved the way" for his dismissal in his openly frank report to the board of management of the school, which was presented to the annual meeting of the group on May 28.

In his report, Dr. Stewart had pointed to the school's progress under his administration since 1951. However, since Bishop Nichols replaced Bishop Gregg, Dr. Stewart noted in his report, "This is the first year I have been unable to confer periodically with the board of management on important issues pertaining to the current operations . . . This report is not intended to be interpreted as a resignation but rather as a factual statement of existing conditions . . ."

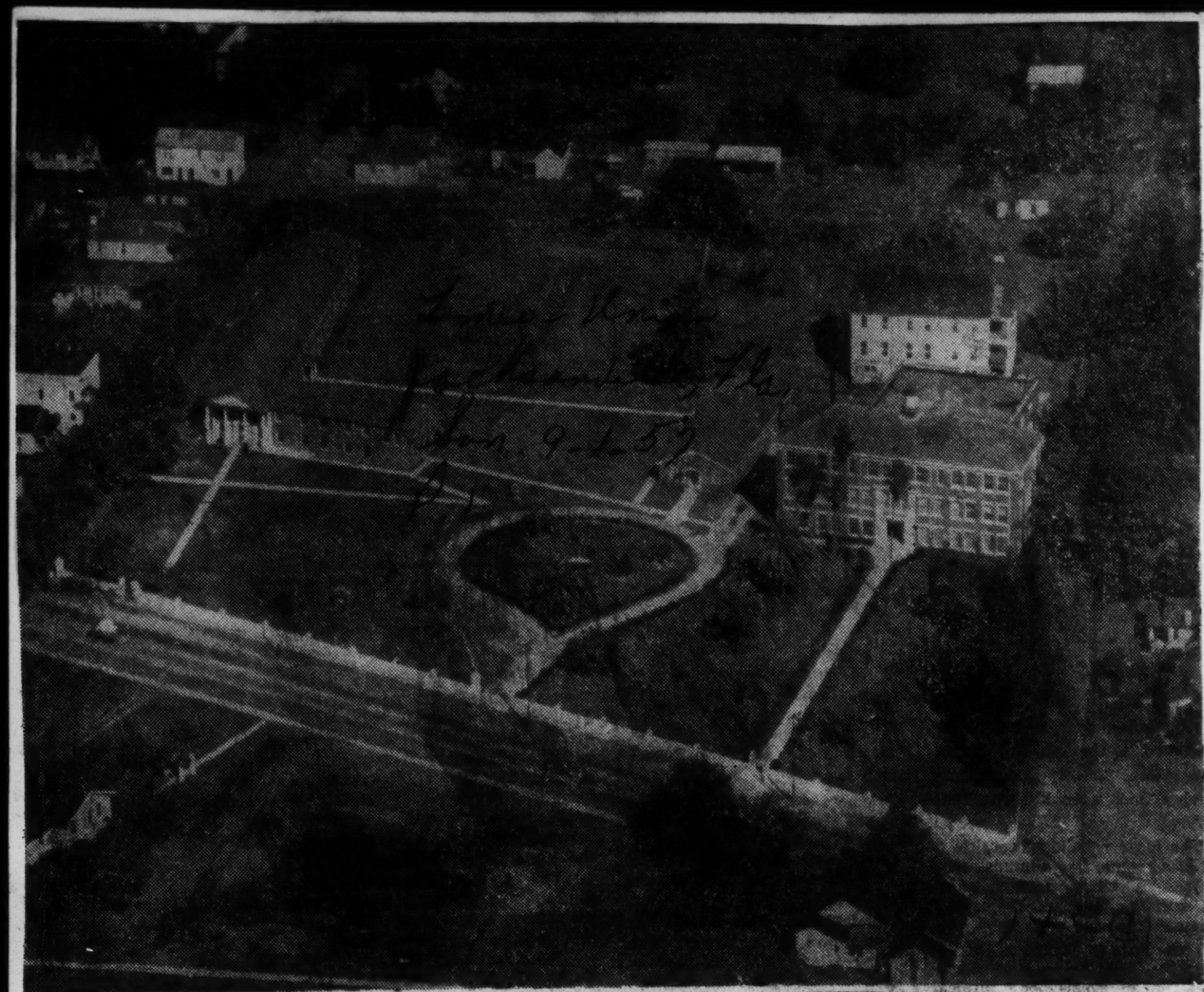
Ed Waters Gets New President

Courier 4-13 Pittsburgh Pa.

JACKSNVILLE, Fla.—Dr. Josephus R. Coan, South Carolina-born Howard and Yale University-educated faculty member of Morris Brown College and Turner Theological Seminary, is the new president of Edward Waters College.

Sat. 6-27-57

Dr. Coan was named by the Board of Management, headed by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, to succeed Dr. William B. Stewart who has been dismissed.



Aerial View of Centennial Campus at Edward Waters.

Edward Waters Sets Opening for Tuesday

Edward Waters College will begin its 92nd school term Tuesday. Advance registration predicts a record enrollment, which may exceed last year's total of more than 650.

Including the day and evening divisions, the daily schedule will begin at 8:30 a.m., and continue until 10 p.m., to provide for all groups in the community.

Faculty Planning Conference

The faculty will study and plan for the year work beginning Tuesday. The theme will be concerned with answering three questions: What is General Education; What are the Characteristics of the Instructional Program and What is the Relationship Between Personnel Services and Learning Efficiency?

Dr. Charles S. Davis, dean of the School of Arts and Sciences of Florida State University; Dr. Lee Henderson, assistant director, Division of Community Junior Colleges, State Department of Education, Tallahassee and Dr. B. L. Perry, dean of students, Florida A. and M. University, will serve as consultants Sept. 4.

Appearing on the opening program will be the Rev. B. J. Williams, pastor of Mt. Olive AME Church; Mrs. Mary Betsch, vice president of the Afro American Insurance Co., and a member of the Board of Management; Walter Roberson, president of the Student Council; the Rev. E. M. Hurley, pastor of Ebenezer Methodist Church, and Bishop Sherman L. Greene, chairman of the Board of Management, who will greet the faculty and staff. Music for the occasion will be presented by Miss Meltonia Cobbs and Miss Rose Lynn Harris, students at the college.

During the afternoon, President W. B. Stewart and heads of the various administrative and instructional areas, will discuss the programs with the college personnel. In attendance also will be J. Theodore Johnson of the Chamber of Commerce, who will present pertinent facts relative to Jacksonville.

Freshmen Orientation Week

Freshmen Orientation Week, under supervision of the Rev. James I. King, will begin Sept. 9. All freshmen have been requested to register at this time. Entrance examinations, health examinations and programs designed to acquaint the new students with the college have been arranged.

General registration for sophomores, evening school students and other groups will be held Sept. 16. Classes will begin Sept. 17.

President Stewart announced the teachers returning are: James A. Espy, dean, B.S., M.A., University of Minnesota; Amy H. King, communication, A. B., M. Litt. University of Pittsburgh; Leonard F. Morse, humanities, A. B., M.A. Northwestern University; James I. King, humanities-chaplain, A. B., B.D., Howard University; Leonard F. Collier, business, B.S., M.S., Columbia University; Erby A. Crawford, business, B.S., Wiley College; Willey F. Dennis, librarian, A.B., M.L.S., Atlanta University; Saramae S. Richardson, mathematics, B.S., M.A., New York University; Sara S. Stewart, communication, A.B., M.A., New York University and Emily S. Wesley, cosmetology.

New teachers include: George Bell, coach-physical education, B.S., M.S., University of Indiana; Clarence Wilkerson, assistant coach, physical education, B.S., M.S., University of Indiana; John H. Eaves, Psychology, B.A., M.A., Atlanta University; Ernestine Edwards, director of health services, B.S., Florida A. and M. University; Mary Alice Smith, education, A.B., M.Ed., University of Pittsburgh; Cortez Silvia Hezekiah, social science, B.S., M.S., Tennessee State University; Claresse J. Dingle, home economics, B.S., M.A., Tuskegee Institute; John T. Moore Jr., social science, B.A., M.A., Howard University.

David Thornton, mathematics, A.B., M.A., University of Wisconsin; Cleopatra Love, social science, A.B., M.A., Atlanta University; Andrew W. Randolph, science, B.S., M.S., University of New York; Mildred White, assistant librarian, A.B., M.L.S., Atlanta University; Howard D. Gregg, science, B.S., Columbia University; Vera Mae Bazile, physical education (women) B.S., Grambling College.

An additional instructor in science and a music instructor are to be employed.

Expanded Program Planned

Journal & Guide Sat. 7-6-57

Norfolk Va

Courses In Liberal Arts And Dramatics Will Be Available

P. 10

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — After more than 60 years as a strictly teacher-training institution, the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, beginning with its fall session, will expand its program of education to include several trades. This new program culminates the efforts on the part of the faculty and board of trustees over a period of years to provide, in addition to the teaching program, training for those persons who do not wish to be teachers.

The recent General Assembly, upon the advice of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education has authorized the Elizabeth City State Teachers College to begin trade courses with the opening of the institution in September. Terminal courses in cosmetology, commercial education, brick masonry, cabinet making, electronics and pre-nursing will be offered. Students completing the courses will be issued certificates. Certified students will be aided in securing employment by the campus placement bureau.

• • •

LONG NOTED for its thoroughness in training elementary school teachers who are unusually successful, the local college will continue to maintain this high quality of work in its teacher-training program. Likewise, it is expected that those entering the trades will meet the same high standards of quality. The institution will train craftsmen who will be proficient in their work.

In addition to the new program of trades, the college will begin a liberal arts program for those who desire a college education, but do not wish to teach. Courses in English, mathematics, science, foreign languages and social studies will be stressed.

• • •

STUDENTS enrolling in the facilities usually associated with college life. Modern dormitories provide a home-like atmosphere. The campus, well kept, is beautiful and provides a wholesome environment for healthful living. Athletics and recreation will b estressed for all students.

For students who are interested in dramatics and aesthetic dancing, ample opportunities are provided for participation in these worthwhile activities.

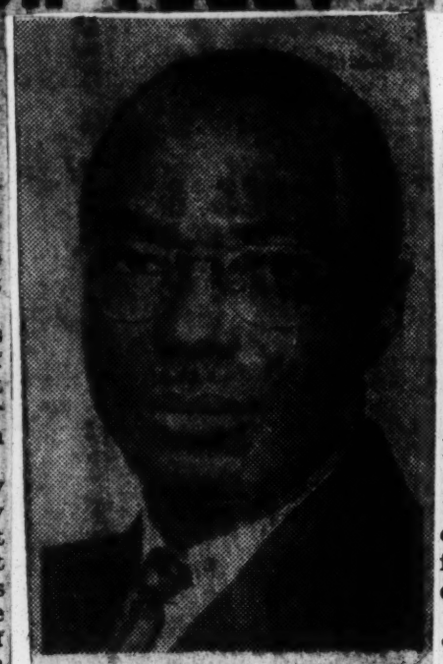
A. U. Charter Day Convocation Today

14e(1)

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president [illegible] University, will speak at Atlanta University Charter Day Convocation today at 11:00 a. m. in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus. Dr. Wright assumed his duties at Fisk this year after serving as president of Winfield State College and before that as dean of the faculty at Hampton Institute.

Atlanta University marks this year the ninetieth anniversary of the granting of its charter which it received from the Fulton Superior Court two years after instruction began in 1865.

The new members of the faculty will be honored at the Charter Day Dinner in the evening. President Rufus E. Clement will preside at the dinner. Mrs. Hallie B. Brooks of the School of Library Service will introduce the new members of the faculty, who are, Miss Barbara Baskerville, School of Social Work; William W. Bennett, Librarian; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, guest professor of education and acting dean of the School of Education; Mrs. Harriet Chisholm, Oglethorpe Demonstration School; Dr. Lonnie Cross, department of mathematics; Mrs. Carolyn W. Ford, School of Library Service; Myron Johnson, School of Education, and Dr. John Reid, department of sociology.



DR. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT

Set Up Workshop 3 Years Ago

Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat 11-30-57

NASHVILE, Tenn. — Since the launching of the first Russian earth satellite, Americans have been "up in the air" over an apparent lag in this country's development of scientists.

Back in 1954, however, Fisk university launched a "down to earth" workshop for high school science teachers. This workshop paved the way for Fisk's being chosen by the National Science Foundation as one of 15 leading colleges and universities in the nation to operate foundation-financed in-service training programs for high school teachers of science.

14e(1)

The Fisk program is called "Basic Concepts in Chemistry" and meets for three hours every Saturday. Teachers come from cities and towns as far away as 130 miles for the course which can be credited toward a graduate degree.

"Basic Concepts in Chemistry" is a sort of mental sandpaper, as Dr. Samuel P. Massie, Director of the program, puts it.

"Most of the people who attend the course," he said, "have been out of school 10 to 15 years and, in many cases, the new developments in chemistry during those years have passed them by. All have expressed a definite need for the program."

Explaining that the program involves studies in mathematics as well as chemistry, Dr. Massie said, "We place great emphasis on mathematics. Working with these people has shown that many are, frankly, just plain rusty in math. And you cannot teach science without being a mathematician."

A great deal of consideration has been given to expanding the in-service program to include elementary teachers, the chemistry professor said. He pointed out that about the only factor standing in the way is the matter of financing.

"We believe the fundamental trouble, the fundamental cause for the shortage of scientists and science teachers is in the elementary school," he said. "So many students never get started in either science or mathematics because too many of our teachers are not familiar enough with math and science and consequently make them out to be hard, difficult and unusual subjects."

Dr. Massie said much of the blame for this situation must rest on the shoulders of scientists themselves.

"By making the subjects of science, which are really commonplace, appear mystical and mysterious, we may have created a monster in the eyes of young people and frightened them away from these subjects," he said.

"But regardless of this fact, the average elementary school teacher has just a smattering of science when he leaves college," he said. "This is a situation we can improve greatly by starting an in-service program for them."

The present program for high school teachers is financed by a $4,750 grant from the National Science Foundation, making it possible for teachers to enroll at no cost and to receive funds with which to travel back and forth to Fisk.

14e(1) 1957

FISK UNIVERSITY

Funny Business at Fisk

Courier Sat. 5-18-57

There is something definitely wrong at Fisk University when its students are deprived of the instruction of two highly capable professors, Drs. R. W. and Gertrude F. Rempfer, because they took the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision seriously and sent their four children to nearby "Negro" schools.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It seems that they also made the "mistake" of becoming prominent in the Nashville fight for integration, and the two "errors" led to their dismissal, whereupon their department head, Dr. Nelson Fuson, resigned.

Sat. 5-18-57

Singularly enough the dismissal of the teachers, both white, was recommended by now-deceased Negro President Charles S. Johnson, and with his passing the interim committee, headed by trustee Ferris Bailey, a white Nashville lawyer, refused to reconsider the action.

When Mr. Bailey rose to speak to the student body recently, he was drowned out by group singing.

While we cannot condone the rudeness of the students, we certainly cannot condone either this action of the trustees which penalizes professors for trying to uphold the law of the land.

These dismissals would be reprehensible in any college or university, but are inexcusably outrageous in an institution dedicated to the education of Negro youth.

The very least the trustees can now do to make amends is to reinstate the Rempfers and urge Dr. Fuson to return before the Association of University Professors compels them to do so.

Fisk students give plaque to ex-prof

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-8-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— In a brief ceremony following commencement exercises at Fisk, a plaque honoring Dr. Robert Rempfer, recently ousted Fisk professor, was given him by student members of NAACP.

The presentation was made by E. Wellington Butts, student NAACP president, in appreciation of Dr. Rempfer's years with the student group as a faculty sponsor.

Dr. Rempfer, who has subscribed to a Life Membership in NAACP, and Mrs. Rempfer who are white and who were principals in the recent successful NAACP effort to desegregate the Nashville public schools, have just been dismissed from Fisk for next year.

Fisk Students Cite Fired Prof.

Defender p. 11 Sat. 6-8-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — In a ceremony following the May 27 commencement exercises at Fisk university here, a plaque was presented Dr. Robert Rempfer, ousted Fisk professor, by student members of the NAACP.

Chicago Ill.

The plaque, presented by E. Wellington Butts, chapter president, honored Rempfer who served as faculty sponsor of the group before he was recently dismissed during anti-NAACP campaigns.

Dr. Stephen Wright Will Be 2nd Negro Chosen For Part

Globe & Independent Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 5-17-57

Native Of Dillon, S. C., Gets Unanimous Approval Of Famed Institution's Trustee Board; Is Graduate Of Hampton And Holds Degrees From Howard And NYU.; Expects To Emphasize Natural Science Studies

14e(1)

Although it was being widely speculated with regard to who would be elected president of Fisk University as the successor of Dr. Charles S. Johnson it turns out that the trustee board, in the final analysis came up with a unanimous verdict on a man. He is Dr. Stephen Wright who has been president of Bluefield State College, located in Bluefield, West Virginia, and one of the two state colleges the state has created for the education of colored students.

The other college is the well known West Virginia State College which has had a long and enviable history. West Virginia state was one of the first of such colleges to get aboard the integration band wagon. It opened its doors for the reception of white students more than two years ago and is reported to be getting along admirably.

Ky. State Next in Line

Possibly the next Negro State College due to go in for integration in a big way will be Kentucky State located at Frankfort and having quite a long list of prominent alumni, who have been working hard to keep Ky. State in operation. There had been talk of closing the school and leaving the students free to attend the University of Kentucky which is not more than 30 miles from Frankfort at Lexington.

Among the well known graduates of Kentucky State is the late Dr. John E. Wood, who was a brilliant political leader of his state, newspaper editor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, Danville, Ky., at the time of his death more than 25 years ago, he was President of the National Baptist Convention of America.

Rev. Wood's brother, also a Kentucky State Alumnus, was the head of the colored schools of Baltimore for many years, after leaving the presidency of Kentucky State. He was Dr. Francis M. Wood. He was head of the Baltimore colored schools about the time Thurgood Marshall was a student. The college traces its history back more than 70 years. The present president, Dr. R. B. Atwood has been there close to 30 years. The college, in its earlier years, quite famous for its baseball prowess, in its rivalries with Wilberforce and West Virginia State in later years became national champions in football under Coach Henry Arthur Kean, who later became coach of the "Tigers" of Tennessee State, another array of national champions. Kean was a native Kentuckian but an alumnus of Fisk University as is Dr. R. B. Atwood, who also received considerable mention as a possible president of Fisk.

2nd Colored Prexy

Young Dr. Stephen Wright, the second colored President of Fisk is an alumnus of Hampton Institute, and is only 46. He will gladden the hearts of all NAACP enthusiasts, as a result of his early advocacy of equal pay for qualified colored colored teachers. Famed Charles Houston, former dean of Howard University is said to have used the equal pay lawsuit of Prof. Stephen Wright as the entering wedge for similar lawsuits all over the South. They were successfully conducted by Thurgood Marshall and his associates following the untimely death of Mr. Houston.

Dr. Wright can claim close "kinship" with most of the best educated Negroes of these times. Born in Dillon S. C., one must concede he came up the hard way in getting his early education. He went on from there to acquire his bachelor's degree at Hampton Institute, next his master's degree at Howard University, and finally his doctorate at New York University.

He has had considerable experience in teaching and has been honored with the presidency of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He thinks that increased enrollments will enable Fisk to be more selective in future enrollments. He sees a great need for strengthening courses of study in the natural sciences because of the ease that schools for higher education experience in getting financial assistance. He is "sold" on the idea of preserving such noted schools as Fisk and Morehouse, not withstanding all being said about closing them because of integration.

He has announced that he expects to take over his duties as the new Fisk President, the first of July.

Dr. Wright was even more fortunate than was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, in that he was elected with the concurrence of all members of Board of Trustee, that is Northerners and Southerners of both races.

FISK UNIVERSITY SAFE CRACKED FOR $83,000

Commercial Appeal

Cash Missing, Checks Found In Ditch Near Carthage

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.—(UP) —Safecrackers raided a Fisk University safe Tuesday night, making off with $83,000 in cash and checks that came in during registration day at the school.

A few hours later a farmer in Smith County, Tenn., found $75,135 in checks and money orders in a money box and a paper sack in a ditch near Carthage.

Memphis Press

Officials at the Negro University said the loot included at least $16,796 in cash and $66,362 in checks. Another $38,000 in checks was dropped by the bandits as they fled the college business office.

Police and school officials called the robbery the work of "professionals."

I. T. Creswell, comptroller at the University, said the large amount of money in the safe was "exceptional."

"We usually don't keep that much on hand," he said, "but the students were just coming in to register Tuesday and paid their entrance fees."

"I'm almost certain the burglars knew of the large registration day we had and the money and checks in the safe," he said.

He said the loss was insured.

Entrance to the business office was made through a window and the thieves knocked off the dial lock.

Creswell said it was the first safe robery in his 34 years at the school.

The robbery was not discovered until after the checks were found in Smith County. Sheriff Sidney Harper of Smith County notified Nashville police who checked with Fisk officials. They went to the business office and discovered the robbery.

$90,000 Stolen From Fisk Univ.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University Accountant D. D. Hawkins discovered that a large safe in his office had been broken into and more than $90,000 in cash and checks stolen.

Courier P. 3 Sat. 9-28-57

Local police officers recovered some $70,000 in checks on Highway 70 near Carthage, later that afternoon, atop a rock in plain view of the highway. One of the checks was reportedly for $10,000, according to Detectives C. E. Stewart and C. O. Robinson. They said the job seemed to be the work of professionals.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Hawkins said the unusually large amount of money on hand was due to the registration of more than 700 Fisk students last week. Police are still investigating the robbery. Lone clue is a 1956 car reportedly seen before the robbery.

$90,000 Robbery At Fisk University

NASHVILLE, Tenn — (SNS) — Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. was robbed of more than $90,000 in checks and cash on Wednesday morning, the night city editor of the Nashville Tennessean newspaper reported to the World by telegram Thursday.

Birm. World P. 1

Editor Phil Sullivan said the robbery was discovered by D. D. Hawkins, accountant for the University when he went into his office at about 8:05 a. m. The money was stored in a six-and-a-half foot high safe located in a small room adjacent to the Registration office in the Administration Building.

Wed. 9-25-57

$75,000 FOUND

Nashville police found $75.000 in checks atop a rock on Highway 70 near Carthage, Tenn., late Wednesday. Carthage is about 50 miles east of Nashville. The money was in plain view of the highway, it was reported. The checks were turned over to the Nashville late.

One of the checks found in a black metal box along the highway was reportedly for $10,000, Sullivan said.

Police reported spotting a 1956 model car near the campus early Wednesday before the surprising robbery. Late Thursday police and Nashville Detectives had not turned up any evidence on the identification of the robbers.

Detectives C. E. Stewart and C. O. Robinson said the robbery appeared to be the work of professionals.

"It was as clean a job as I've ever seen, "Stewart was quoted as saying.

Accountant Hawkins found a window open in the small room in which the safe was located when he arrived Wednesday morning, according to I. T. Creswell, school Comptroller.

Hawkins said the stolen money was an unusual amount for the school to have on hand. He added that it was due to the registration of about 700 students Tuesday.

Nashville authorities were still investigating the robbery late Thursday.

Fisk U Gets Second Grant From UNCF

Johnson City Tenn. Sat. 12-7-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn —An allocation of $20,981.75 has been received by Fisk University from the United Negro College Fund, Dr Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, has announced.

14 col. P. 9

This amount is the second allocation to Fisk University from contributions to the College Fund's nation-wide 1957 campaign, making a total of $34,969.60 received to date. A final grant will be made after the official closng of the 1957 appeal, December 31.

Lee H. Bristol president of Bristol - Myers Company, is national chairman of the current campaign. Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Company; William T. Gossett, vice president, Ford Motor Company, and James E. Stamps, regional director, Social Security Administration are vice chairmen.

The 1957 campaign is being conducted in 28 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities where 31 colleges are located.

$75,000 In Checks Recovered Atop Rock On Highway

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Worcd P. 1

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Jn 9-26-57

Police reported spotting a 1956 model car near the campus early Wednesday before the surprising robbery. Late Thursday police and Nashville Detectives had not turned up any evidence on the identification of the robbers.

Detectives C. E. Stewart and C. O. Robinson said the robbery appeared to be the work of professionals.

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Hawkins said the stolen money was an unusual amount for the school to have on hand. He added that it was due to the registration of about 700 students Tuesday.

9-26

Nashville authorities were still investigating the robbery late Thursday.

Announces $20,981 Has Been Donated To Fisk By UNCF

An allocation of $20,981.75 has been received by Fisk University from the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, has announced.

Nashville, Tenn. P. 1

This amount is the second allocation to Fisk University from contributions to the College Fund's nation-wide 1957 campaign, making a total of $34,969.60 received to date. A final grant will be made after the official closing of the 1957 appeal Dec. 31.

Sat. 12-7-57

"Fisk is one of the 31 private accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund," President Wright said. "The first of America's educational chests, the College Fund has conducted annual campaigns to help meet the yearly operating costs of its member schools since 1944.

"The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Fisk represents approximately 10 per cent of its budget, or the amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring grants," President Wright said.

During the current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment, to supplement the funds available for the student health program and to raise teachers' salaries.

Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, is national chairman of the current campaign. Stanley C. Hope, president Esso Standard Oil Company; William T. Gossett, vice president, Ford Motor Company; and James E. Stamps, regional director Social Security Administration, are vice chairmen.

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Fisk Trustee J. H. Whitney Ambassador To England

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. p. 1
Sat. 1-5-57

Special To Journal and Guide

NASHVILLE—Fisk University Trustee John Hay Whitney has been chosen by President Eisenhower for the key diplomatic post of ambassador to Great Britain.

14e(1)

The 52-year-old millionaire financier, philanthropist and sportsman will take over the big London embassy in February when the resignation of Winthrop W. Aldrich, the present ambassador takes effect.

* * *

MR. WHITNEY is the grandson of John Hay, president Lincoln's ambassador to the court of St. James, who later served as Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Another grandfather was President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy.

The Ambassador - designate joined the board of trustees of Fisk University last May, at the invitation of the late President Charles S. Johnson, for many years a close friend of his.

Mr. Whitney is also on the board of Yale University, and is president of the Whitney Foundation.

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Ambassador

John Hay Whitney, millionaire financier, philanthropist, sportsman and trustee of Fisk University, has been appointed to the key diplomatic post of ambassador to Great Britain by President Eisenhower.

14e(1)

Fisk Entertains—Mrs. Charles S. Johnson (center), widow of Fisk University's late president, entertains a group of exchange students from Midwestern and Western colleges attending Fisk during the spring semester on a reciprocal exchange basis. The program, now in its seventh year, gives Negro students an opportunity to live and study in a predominantly white environment, and white students a chance to observe a predominantly Negro community.—Thomas Rozzell Photo.

King Makes 'No Comment On Fisk University Offer

Call 3-14-57
Kansas City, Missouri
p. 1

At a press conference preceding his address in Kansas City last Thursday night, Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., was asked whether reports were true that he had been offered the presidency of Fisk university.

The bus boycott leader replied, "No comment." He would neither confirm nor deny the rumors that he had been selected to succeed the late Charles S. Johnson as the Nashville university's head.

When the question was put before him later in his one-day visit to Kansas City, he said that the reports were "newspaper talk."

Sat. 3-2-57 Defender P. 19 Chicago, Ill.

FIRST LADY OF FISK ENTERTAINS — Mrs. Charles S. Johnson (center), widow of Fisk University's late president, entertains a group of exchange students from midwestern colleges attending Fisk during the spring semester on a reciprocal exchange basis. The program, now in its seventh year, gives Negro students an opportunity to live and study in a predominantly white environment, and white students a chance to observe a predominantly Negro community.

Over 40 Candidates Considered

Picking Fisk U. President Becomes Nat'l Problem

Courier Sat. 3-16-57 P. 6

14 e (1)

By ROGER DIDIER

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University's campus buzzes quietly these days about prospective candidates, or nominees, for the presidency of the institution. Some "40-odd" candidates are rumored to have thrown their applications into the hopper from which a leader may (or may not) be selected for Fisk's "new look" program.

A small committee of the board of trustees has been appointed to consider all applications and, eventually, to make nominations to the full board. So far, this committee is said to have reported "no progress."

Members of the committee are Dr. Philip Widenhouse, chairman; Dr. John Hope Franklin and L. Howard Bennett.

The committee has not only been directly approached by a number of applicants, but has received a number of suggestions from friends of men who have not applied.

When the executive committee of the board of trustees met in February, it is not believed that the nominating committee passed along any names.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE HAVE been four names mentioned prominently. They are:

DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, head of the history department at Brooklyn College;

DR. IRA deA. REID, professor of sociology at Haverford College;

WILLIAM TRENT, director of the United Negro College Fund, and

ROBERT S. WEAVER, rent administrator for the state of New York and executive for the John Hay Whitney Fund.

■

BOTH DR. Franklin and Dr. Reid are said to have removed themselves from consideration.

Mr. Trent, when questioned by this writer in New York, was smilingly non-committal about "all this newspaper talk."

Dr. Weaver is reported to have told a friend that he had spent most of his life trying to get to New York and was not prepared to leave now.

■

INTERESTINGLY enough, one hears on Fisk campus the story that there are several members of the board of trustees who are angling for the appointment. This is probably untrue. If it is true, there is little sentiment on the campus for any board member.

Alumni, faculty and students all believe that Fisk is on the threshold of a great new day. There is much talk of a new program for the new times. They feel that the new president must be a man who can lead into the future.

That is one of the reasons that a majority of the alumni talked to and a majority of the faculty think the man selected should be the best qualified man for the post without regard to color.

Some thoughtful persons on Fisk campus believe that several of the men whose names have been bandied about have the necessary qualifications. When you ask them what the qualifications should be, they say:

"Of course, whoever is selected should have a certain measure of diplomacy and academic prestige, but most important are integrity and courage."

The Rempfers

Afro American

Fisk University is about to lose two of its ablest teachers. They are Robert Weir Rempfer and his wife, Gertrude Fleming Rempfer.

Sat. 4-27-57

Mr. Rempfer, associate professor of mathematics, holds a doctorate in this field from the University of Illinois, has worked with the Atomic Energy Commission and has done considerable research in applied mathematics.

Mrs. Rempfer, associate professor of physics, holds a doctorate in this field from the University of Washington, has served as consulting physicist for the Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc., and presently is doing research on the development of a mass spectrometer.

Both are well qualified, extremely competent teachers in subjects where admittedly there is a shortage in even the larger universities.

Baltimore, Md.

Why has Fisk seen fit not to renew their contracts?

Hold on to your seats; the answer will stun you.

14 e (1)

The Rempfers who are white, made the "mistake" of attempting to enroll their four children in the school nearest their residence, which happened to be colored.

They are also among the plaintiffs in the successful NAACP suit to integrate Nashville schools.

For this bold effort to abide by the law of the land, they are to be sacrificed on the altar of the great god, jim crow.

Their dismissal was recommended by President Charles Johnson and now that he is dead, the Interim Committee, headed by Ferris Bailey, a Nashville lawyer, appears determined to follow through.

We hope the Fisk board of trustees which meets April 26 to chose a new president, will pause long enough to correct this rank injustice for the good of the students, for the good of the school and for the good of the community.

Spring Festival

Courier

Fisk Offering Big Names, Music, Art

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-20-57

14e(1) p. 13

By VICTOR GRANT BACKUS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — For four days next week, Fisk University will be host to an assemblage of eminent figures from the world of music, literature, art, religion and industry, and to hundreds of alumni and guests. The occasion is Fisk's 28th annual spring festival of music and art.

The festival will be opened officially on April 25 by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott leader, who has become a symbol of the struggle in the South for racial equality.

King was elected yast year by Fisk alumni to receive the first Fisk Distinguished Service Award.

• Following the Rev. Mr. King's address, an exhibition of paintings and wood sculpture by the Nigerian artist, Ben Enwonwu, will be opened by Mary Beattie Brady, director of the Harmon Foundation, New York City.

On the evening of April 25, the Fisk Jubilee Singers will give their first concert since their return from an eight-week goodwill tour of nine European countries. They will be directed by John W. Work, the noted composer-arranger-author, who heads Fisk's department of music.

THREE FAMOUS names will share the spotlight on April 26. In the morning, Carl Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune will chair one of the several festive seminars that have been scheduled for the four-day celebration.

In the afternoon, Robert Hayden will conduct a seminar on creative writing. Hayden is associate professor of English at Fisk.

• Robert McFerrin, Metropolitan opera baritone, will give the principal festival concert on the evening of April 26.

On April 27, the Fisk Stagecrafters will present "The Girl From Samos" by Ida Ehrlich, which was reconstructed from a fragment by Menander, the Greek comic dramatist of the fourth century B. C. The production will be under the direction of Dr. Lillian Voorhees, chairman of Fisk's drama department.

• That evening, Pulitzer Prize Winner Mark Van Doren delivers the annual Hillman-Fisk lecture.

The Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, retired dean of chapel and professor emeritus in the Federated Theological faculty, University of Chicago, will deliver the sermon at the worship service on April 28. That afternoon, students in the music department will give a recital, and in the evening the Fisk choir will be heard in a memorial concert for the late president of the university, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

The entire choir concert will be devoted to Brahms' requiem, and will be directed by Harry von Bergen, with Arthur R. Croley at the organ.

Stephen Wright New Fisk Prexy

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 p.1

Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Bluefield State college, was elected seventh president of Fisk university Saturday. He succeeds the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

14e(1)

The announcement of Dr. Wright's appointment was made at a convocation of students and faculty.

Wright, 46, a native of Dillon, S. C., received a bachelor degree from Hampton Institute, master's degree from Howard university, and doctor of philosophy from New York university.

FORMER DEAN

Before his appointment as president of Bluefield State in 1953, he had been for eight years professor of education and dean of faculty at Hampton.

Dr. Wright has held administrative posts at North Carolina college at Durham, and in the public school systems of Centreville and Upper Marlboro, Md.

He served on a special investigating committee of the Virginia State board of education, and was a witness on educational problems in Durham and Wilmington.

WRITES ARTICLES

Dr. Wright, who is associate editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology, has authored numerous articles for professional education journals.

He is president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, former executive member of the American Conference of Academic Deans and the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

The Fisk trustees also elected Rev. Philip W. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the American Missionary association, as board chairman.

Fiskites Lash Column!

Courier p. 7

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-20-57

14e(1)

THE TWO letters printed below disagree with a recent column on Fisk University.

Dear Mr. Ratcliffe:

In your column "Behind the Headlines," in the March 30 issue of your paper, entitled "A President for Fisk," you made several rash statements that I do not feel are true in any respect. First of all, you stated that Fisk a few months ago was begging for publicity and that the great days of our Jubilee Singers were over. Have you forgotten the recent tour of the singers? And the way in which they were accepted and sought after in Europe? Your paragraph concerning the dire need of dynamic leadership and that morale among students is not good, was quite true. But as far as Mr. King (Martin Luther King Jr.) capturing the imagination of students here at Fisk, I can freely say that this is untrue. The majority of students here know little more about Mr. King than what they have picked up through conversing on the Montgomery bus boycott, which is hardly enough to convince anyone that Mr. King is capable of handling the job of president. We do, however, respect the fact that Mr. King is a well-educated man. It is really amazing how you can print sides and opinions of Fisk students taken in matters, when they don't really know themselves.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE CODRINGTON PRYCE JR.
Sophomore, Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

■

Dear Mr. Ratcliffe:

I would like to give you a direct quote from my 10-year-old son.

He said, "Mama, that article about Grandpa (Dr. Charles Johnson, late president of Fisk) isn't very complimentary. In fact, it is insulting."

I hope this is not the way Fiskites and members of my immediate family are feeling all around this great country of ours.

For many reasons, I have followed your career with much interest and, at some points, admiration. This article is not up to your usual standard. I do not wish to be blunt, but I do wish to be frank.

There is more to good journalism than just being sensational. In your article "A President for Fisk U.," you have not done my father nor yourself justice.

Very sincerely,

PATRICIA J. CLIFFORD
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rap Firings, Bias

Courier P. 11

Fisk Student Protests Are Explained!!

Sat. 5-11-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Recent student demonstrations at Fisk University were described as protests against (1) those members of the university board of trustees who practice segregation and oppose integration, and (2) the "firing" by the administration of two professors.

There were two demonstrations and both were staged in "orderly" manner.

The first occurred in the university chapel, April 26, after the retiring chairman of the board of trustees, Leonard M. Reiser of Chicago, had announced that Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Bluefield State College in West Virginia, will be the new president of Fisk. (Dr. Wright succeeds Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of the university, who died last October).

•Students began singing The Alma Mater when Ferriss Bailey of Nashville, member of the board of trustees and chairman of the Interim Committee which has been operating the school since Dr. Johnson's death, attempted to speak after the announcement that selection of the new president had been made.

Apparently, Bailey thought he remained standing until the stu- was being serenaded because he dents had finished singing the song. When he attempted to speak the second time, the students opened up with The Alma Mater again.

Bailey finally understood what was going on and returned to his seat.

■

THE SECOND demonstration came after students left the chapel. They rallied in behalf of a man and wife teaching team both of whom had been notified that they would not be members of the Fisk faculty next fall.

The two professors are Dr. Robert Rempfer, associate professor in the mathematics department, and Dr. Gertrude Rempfer, acting chairman of the physics department at Fisk.

•Since the Rempfers received notification of their dismissals, Dr. Nelson Fuson, chairman of the physics department at Fisk and now on leave at the University of Bordeaux in France, notified the university that he is resigning his administrative position in protest of action taken against the Rempfers.

New President for Fisk Named by Board Chairman

State Press Little Rock, Arkansas

Sat. 5-3-57

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—The new president of Fisk university will be Dr. [redacted] president of Bluefield State college. The announcement of the succession to the presidency of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, which has been awaited by the entire educational world, was made before a packed convocation of suspense-filled students and faculty members on Friday.

P. 8

Retiring board chairman Leonard M. Reiser of Chicago read the Board's decision, which had been made after a country-wide search for an educator capable of stepping into the great void left by the sudden passing of former President Johnson.

Dr. Wright, who is 46 and a native of Dillon, South Carolina, has had wide training and experience. He holds a B. A. from Hampton institute, M. A. from Howard university, and Ph. D. from New York university. He has been president of Bluefield since 1953.

Previously, for eight years, Dr. Wright had been professor of education and dean of faculty at Hampton institute. He has held administrative posts also at North Carolina college, Durham and the public schools at Centerville and Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Dr. Wright has served on special investigation committees for the Virginia State Board of Education, and as an expert witness on educational problems for both Durham and Wilmington, Delaware.

He is the author of numerous articles in professional education journals, and has been editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology since 1949.

He is a former president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. He is a former member of the executive committees of the American Conference of Academic Deans and National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

No announcement has been made as yet when the new president of Fisk will take over his duties at the historic Nashville institution.

New Fisk President

Afro American

In Stephen J. Wright, Fisk University has selected for its president a young man of vision and vigor.

As first dean at Hampton Institute, then president of Bluefield State College, he demonstrated that he not only is an excellent administrator, but more importantly, a sound academician.

While not decrying the emphasis currently being placed on technical and scientific study, Dr. Wright feels that this trend should not overshadow the humanities.

Sat. 5-11-57

He contends, and we think properly, that both are important.

P. 4

A knowledge of history, literature and the arts is basic even to young people who would pursue careers in fields considered purely technical.

The July 1 date he has set for assuming his new post is none too early.

From all reports we have received, Fisk is in turmoil. It is badly in need of a strong guiding hand which we are confident Dr. Wright will give.

Faculty morale is at low point.

The student body has become so disturbed by recent events it was driven to the rude practice of singing the alma mater while a thoroughly disliked trustee was attempting to speak.

This is an unhappy state of affairs on any campus and for a school of Fisk's stature it borders on the tragic.

We hope that the new president will quickly put the situation back on an even keel.

Baltimore, Md.

Only 46, Dr. Wright, no compromiser on any of the issues fundamental to equality, freedom and human dignity, has many, many years of useful and dedicated work ahead.

Defender Chicago, Ill. p.3 Sat. 3-30-57

Courier p.7 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-30-57

FRIENDLY RIVALS—Getting acquainted before matching wits and oratory in debate are left to right Isaac Hunt, Fisk university senior from Danville, Va.; Gareth M. K. Morgan, University of Bristol, England; Prince Rivers of Savannah, Ga., Fisk university; and Meirion Lloyd Davies, University College of North Wales. The British debating team, currently touring the U. S., was brought to Nashville, Tenn., by Fisk's International Student Center.

Friendly Rivals—Getting acquainted before matching wits and oratory in debate are (left to right) Isaac Hunt, Fisk University senior from Danville, Va.; Gareth M. K. Morgan, University of Bristol, England, and Meirion Lloyd Davies, University of North Wales. The British debating team, currently touring the U. S., was brought to Nashville, Tenn., by Fisk's International Student Center.

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(National News Editor)

Courier p.7 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-30-57

A President for Fisk U.

DR. JOHNSON
. . . desk open

JUST A few months ago, Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., was begging for publicity. The great days of Fisk's famous Jubilee Singers and powerful football teams were no more. The novelty of having its first Negro president had faded in the minds of the public. It's one remaining good feature, other than its high educational standards, was that Fisk still offered desirable young ladies the chance to latch onto well-qualified males.

But, now, the once publicity-hungry Fisk U. is back in the news again. She's making the headlines because of the excitement that goes along with the election of a new president for the university. Trustees, who will select the new president, are in a dither because most of the students, faculty and graduates are demanding that the next boss of Fisk be a leader and administrator as well as an educator.

M. L. KING JR.
. . . he's wanted

■

ALL OF this excitement began last fall when **Dr. Charles Johnson,** president of the university and a scholar, dropped dead. His death was quite shocking because most of the plans for the "new" Fisk were in Dr. Johnson's mind. One of the late Dr. Johnson's faults, if it can be called a fault, was that he operated the university pretty much like a one-man organization, with virtually no delegation of power.

Campus gossip says Fisk is in dire need of dynamic leadership. It also says that campus morale is not too good among students or faculty; that the faculty turnover is too great, and that old and powerful faculty cliques should be done away with (if that is possible).

R. WEAVER
. . . supported

DR. BUNCHE
. . not interested

DR. FRANKLIN
. . . doesn't want

DR. REID
. . . he's liked

■

THE BOYS who make presidents threw out their net for **Dr. Ralph Bunche** in their first try at landing a top figure for the Fisk presidency, but Bunche did a quick sidestep. Then they tried for the noted New York educator, **Dr. John Hope Franklin**, but he acted like he wasn't interested.

Then there was some talk of trying to snare another noted educator, **Dr. Ira De A. Reid**, and **Bob Weaver**, the New York housing man who once was a member of FDR's "Black Cabinet." Weaver appears interested, and he has a powerful group pulling for him.

■

AS MENTIONED here last week, the darkhorse in the presidential picture is **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**, a Ph.D. from Boston University, a Morehouse College man, and the successful leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott. Sentiment for King is mounting steadily among students and faculty.

The youthful Dr. King seems to have captured the imagination of the whole institution, including a number of people in high places. It is not known, of course, whether King would consider giving up his work in Montgomery, but there are many at Fisk who believe he could be induced to take the job and are convinced he is the man capable of handling it.

■

BIGGEST PROBLEM of King's supporters will be to convince the board of trustees. It is felt in some quarters that he may be considered too radical for the predominantly white, big-money board members. There is little doubt that he would be opposed by the three powerful white trustees in Nashville. However, they are hopeful that a majority of the board can be convinced that King is their man of the hour.

Fisk ready to erect $855,000 buildings

Pittsburgh Courier 4-14

Baltimore Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Plans for the construction of two additional buildings on the Fisk University campus have been announced by the university's interim administrative committee.

Sat. 4-13-57

These buildings are part of the $1,750,000 reorganization plan envisioned by the late President Charles S. Johnson and carried forward since his sudden death last October by the interim administration.

The new buildings will be erected at a combined cost of $855,000 and are being financed by a loan from the Communities Facilities Administration.

* * *

ONE OF THE PROPOSED buildings is a dormitory to house 150 students. Tentative plans adapt it for coeducational usage. This would become the first coeducational dormitory on Fisk's campus and one of the few of its kind in the nation.

The building would have separate wings for men and women, but common lounges and foyers. It would be used as a coeducational housing unit primarily during summer workshops and conferences, but would provide flexible housing accommodations during the regular school term also.

Significant economies in operating costs are expected to be realized with this new type of dormitory, it was revealed by Isaiah T. Creswell, university comptroller.

* * *

THE SECOND BUILDING will be a combined dining hall and student union. Its main dining room will accommodate 600 persons. It will house all food services for the campus, a bookstore, a post office, a snack bar, student lounges and office space for student organizations.

Both buildings will probably have air conditioning and will incorporate many recent advances in educational architecture. Work will begin about July 1 and the buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy by September 1958.

$855,000 loan granted Fisk U.

Pittsburgh Courier 4-14

Sat. 4-13-57

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Fisk University Wednesday received approval from Commissioner John C. Hazeltine of the Community Facilities Administration of a loan of $855,000 for construction of a dormitory for 150 men students and a student center and dining hall to seat 600.

The dormitory will include two apartments for faculty members.

Baltimore Md.

The university reported that 50 prospective students were unable to enroll last fall because of lack of dormitory accommodations.

The present dining facilities were designed for a student body of 350 and are located in a girl's dormitory. The new dining hall will be more centrally located for the entire campus and will feed almost twice as many.

In addition to the dining hall, the student center will include lounges, recreation rooms, a snack bar, a book store and meeting rooms.

"Few Of Its Kind" Dormitory To Be Erected By Fisk

Chicago Defender 4-13-57

Nashville Tenn.

Plans for the construction of two additional buildings on the Fisk University campus have been announced by the university's interim administration committee.

These buildings are part of the $1,750,000 reorganization plan envisioned by the late President Charles S. Johnson, and carried forward since his sudden death last October by the interim administration. The new buildings will be erected at a combined cost of $855,000, and are being financed by a loan from the Communities Facilities Administration.

Sat. 4-13-57

One of the proposed buildings is a dormitory to house 150 students. Tentative plans adapt it for coeducational usage. This would become the first coeducational dormitory on Fisk's campus, and one of the few of its kind in the nation.

The building would have separate wings for men and women, but common lounges and foyers. It would be used as a coeducational housing unit primarily during summer workshops and conferences, but would provide flexible housing accommodations during the regular school term also. Significant economies in operating costs are expected to be realized with this new type of dormitory, it was revealed by Isaiah T. Creswell, university comptroller.

Black Independent

The second building will be a combined dining hall and student union. Its main dining room will accommodate 600 persons. It will house all food services for the campus, a book store, a post office, a snack bar, student lounge and office space for student organizations.

Both buildings will probably have air conditioning, and will incorporate many recent advances in educational architecture.

Work will begin about July 1, and the buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy by September, 1958.

Fisk Plans To Erect 2 Buildings

Defender 4-

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 4-13-57

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Dr. Stephen Wright New Fisk President

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Bluefield president since 1953

Sat. 5-4-57 p. 1

(Special to the AFRO)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Stephen J. Wright, president of Bluefield State College, was elected president of Fisk University, here, Friday.

The announcement of his election as successor to the late President Charles S. Johnson was made before a packed convocation of suspense - filled students and faculty members by retiring board chairman, Leonard M, Rieser of Chicago.

Dr. Wright, who is 46, is a native of Dillon, South Carolina, and has been president of Bluefield State College since 1953.

* * *

SPEAKING FROM his campus residence in Bluefield, W. Va., Dr. Wright told the AFRO Sunday he expects to take over his new position at Fisk shortly after July 1.

"I was highly pleased at receiving the appointment," he said, "and I hope that I will live up to my responsibilities.

Admitting that he had been approached earlier this year, Dr. Wright declared, "I had no idea as to whom would be selected."

HE DECRIED the widely expressed belief of some educators that integration would spell the doom of private colleges such as Fisk University.

DR. S. J. WRIGHT
. Named Fisk's 7th president

"I firmly believe in the kind of education system that Fisk is carrying on," he asserted.

"I believe in the future of colleges like Fisk, Morehouse, Lincoln, and despite the present furor over integration, they will stand the test of time."

The sharp increase in college enrollments was seen by Dr. Wright as giving schools like Fisk an opportunity of being even more selective in their admission requirements.

"I AM extremely interested," he said, "in seeing that the resources of the university are put to the best possible use."

Afro-American

The new closed-circuit television program just introduced at Fisk will be continued and enlarged upon, he said.

The program allows Fisk students to be "exposed" to top flight lecturers and specialists in many fields, they otherwise would not be able to hear, Dr. Wright explained.

Sat. 5-4-57

"I SEE a great need in all of our schools for strengthening courses of study in the natural sciences," he said, adding that because of industrial interest it is always easier to receive financial aid in this field than it is for the humanities."

But both science and the humanities are of equal importance in a well-rounded institution, Fisk's new president believes.

Dr. Wright is well remembered in Maryland as one of the first plaintiffs during the initial attack through the courts on unequal teachers' salaries.

HE WAS teaching at Upper Marlboro, Md., at the time and his suit, filed by the late Charles Houston, then special counsel for the NAACP, set the pattern for a flood of suits throughout the South.

As a result, he was blacklisted as a teacher in Maryland, but salaries were equalized.

Dr. Wright holds a bachelor's degree from Hampton Institute; earned his master's at Howard University and was awarded his doctorate by New York University.

Before going to Bluefield he was, for eight years, professor of education and dean of faculty at Hampton Institute.

He has also held administrative posts at North Carolina College, Durham, and taught in the public school system of Centreville and Upper Marlboro.

* * *

HE SERVED on a special investigation committee of the Virginia State Board of Education, also as an expert witness on educational problems in Durham and Wilmington, N.C., and Wilmington Delaware.

Dr. Wright is the author of numerous articles in professonal education journals. He has been associate editor since 1945 of the Journal of Educational Sociology.

He is a former president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, a former member of the executive committees of the American Conference of Academic Deans and National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

No announcement has been made as yet when the new president of Fisk will take over his duties at the historic Nashville institution.

The trustees also elected the Rev. Philip M. Widenhouse executive secretary American Missionary Association, chairman of the board.

Angry students 'sing' down Fisk U. trustee

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Five hundred Fisk students stood up and sang their school hymn here Friday, drowning out Ferris Bailey, white Nashville trustee, when he stood up to speak.

Sat. 5-4-57

Mr. Bailey, who is serving as interim committee chairman, until the new president, Dr. Stephen Wright, takes office did not understand the action of the students.

He tried to speak again after the students had sung one verse and sat down. The students stood up again and drowned out his remarks with song.

He made no further effort to speak.

* * *

CAMPUS OBSERVERS said the student body was angered by three things, for which they blamed Bailey:

1. He had refused to reconsider the discharge of Dr. Robert Rempfer, associate professor of mathematics and his wife, Dr. Gertrude Rempfer, associate professor of physics.

2. He had ignored the suggestion of Dr. Nelson Fuson, chairman of the department of physics, that the Rempfers be retained, causing Dr. Fuson to resign his administrative duties at the University.

3. He is a member of the Davidson (Tenn.) County school board which unanimously adopted the policy of continued segregation of public schools, despite the Supreme Court decision.

Afro-American

FOLLOWING the demonstration, Dr. John Hope Franklin, alumni trustee and chairman of the history department, Brooklyn College, chided the students for their "rudeness" to his fellow trustee, Mr. Bailey.

His remarks were greeted with a sprinkling of applause.

The Rempfers, who are white, had been notified that their contract would not be renewed after June, after they had attempted to enroll their children in school nearest Fisk University.

The school happened to be Pearl St., which is attended by colored children.

The later became plaintiffs in the successful NAACP suit to integrate Nashville public schools.

Sat. 5-4-57

WHITE SOUTHERN members of the Fisk trustee board became outraged and demanded their dismissal.

Curiously enough, the day before the demonstration, the students had listened to a stirring address by Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott.

Dr. King did not deal with campus issues.

student body:

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk's seventh president, formerly president of Bluefield State College, West Virginia; Dr. James Raymond Lawson, University of Michigan, professor of physics and department head; Dr. Emma White Boaz, University of Chicago, associate professor of education; Dr. Anna F. Harvin, University of Washington, dean of students and personnel services; Mrs. Simona Atkins Allen, Oberlin, instructor in music; Mrs. Rose Johnson White, Fisk, instructor in psychology; Helen Valda Kelley, Fisk, instructor in English; William A. Lynk, University of Michigan, assistant professor of chemistry; Robert H. Kirk, Indiana University, instructor in physical education; Patricia L. Moody, University of Michigan, assistant resident counselor and psychometrist; Carolyn Helen McDew, Syracuse University, director of Juliba Hall; Winifred U. Perpener, Jarvis Christian College, director of Bennett Hall, and Mrs. Eunice L. Edwards, Hampton Institute, administrative secretary, office of the president.

Dr. John E. Cottin and Jacqueline Johnson, on leave during the 1956-1957 term.

200 Frosh Enrolled At Fisk U.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 19

NASHILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University opened the 1957-1958 fall semester with enrollment in the freshman class in excess of 200 students representing 28 states and four foreign countries.

Sat. 10-5-57

At the opening convocation held in the university chapel, new faculty members and administrative officers were introduced to the

Courier Sat. 2-4-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright of Bluefield State Name New President for Fisk University!

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University is all set to welcome its second Negro president, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, who was elected to the office on Friday.

Dr. Wright, currently holding office as president of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., became the seventh president (five were white) of the historic Tennessee institution.

• He succeeds in office the late and distinguished Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who died suddenly last October of a heart attack in the Union Railroad Station in Louisville, Ky.

The announcement of Dr. Wright's election to the office was officially revealed before a packed convocation of students and faculty members at Fisk by the retiring chairman of the school's board of trustees, Leonard M. Reiser of Chicago.

■

NO ANNOUNCEMENT was made as to when Dr. Wright would take over his new office. However, it was revealed that Rev. Philip M. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, would become the new chairman of Fisk's board.

Dr. Wright is 46 and a native of Dillon, S. C.

• His career in education began with degrees from Hampton Institute (B.A.), Howard University (M.A.) and New York University (Ph.D.). He has been the chief executive at Bluefield since 1953 but, previously, for eight years, served as both a professor of education and dean of the faculty at Hampton Institute.

Dr. Wright has also held administrative posts at North Carolina College and in the public school systems of Centreville and Upper Marlboro, Md.

He is a former president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Fisk Music Festival To Last Four Days Beginning April 25

Globe + Independent Nashville, Tenn. 4-19-57

Dr. Martin Luther King Of Montgomery, Ala. "Boycott Fame" To Open Celebration; It Will Be 25th Observance Of Big Event; John W. Work, Head Of Music Department Will Direct Jubilee Singers; Just Returned From Abroad

By Victor Grant Backus

LOCAL—

For four days next week, Fisk University will be host to an assemblage of eminent figures from the world of music, literature, art, religion and industry, and to hundreds of alumni and guests. The occasion is Fisk's twenty eighth annual spring festival of music and art.

The festival will be opened officially on April 25 by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery (Ala) bus boycott leader who has become a symbol of the struggle in the South for racial equality. King was elected last year by Fisk alumni to receive the first Fisk Distinguish Servce Award, which carries with it an honorarium $500, and was cited as "the emoddiment of the spirit of the New Negro." He has spoken at Fisk four times previously before enthusastic audiences.

Following the Rev. King's address, an exhibition of paintings and wood sculpture by the Nigerian artist, Ben Enwonwu, will be opened by Miss Beatrice B. Brady, director of the Harmon Foundation, New York City. Enwonwu has previously exhibited in London, Paris, New York, Boston and Washington, and has been honored for his work by Queen Elizabeth II.

On the evening of April 25, the Fisk Jubilee Singers will give their first concert since their return from nine European countries. They will be directed by John W. Work, the noted composer-arranger-author who heads Fisk's department of music.

Thre famous names will share the spotlight on April 26. In the morning, Carl Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune will chair one of the several festival seminars that have been scheduled for the four-day celebration. Last year, at the age of 30, he became the only newspaperman ever to win three consecutive awards from Sigma Delta Chi, the nation's foremost professional journalistic organization. He is the author of South of Freedom, The Pitiful and the Proud, and Go South to Sorrow.

In the afternoon, Robert Hayden will conduct a seminar on creative writing. Hayden, who is associate professor of English at Fisk, is a prolific poet. His works appear in numerous anthologies and have been translated into eight languages.

Robert McFerrin, Metropolitan Opera baritone, will give the principal festival concert on the evening of April 26. A former Fisk student, McFerrin's rise in the musical world has been meteoric since his college days. Appearing first in Broadway musicals, he soon made a neme for himself in opera circles. Two years ago, he made his Metropolitan debut and was given a concert as a regular member of the company. He is the second Negro to have sung with the Metropolitan, and the first of his race to become a regular member of the opera.

On April 27, the Fisk Stagecrafters will present "The Girl from Samos" by Ida Ehrlich. Which was reconstructed from a fragment by Menander, the Greek comic dramatist of the fourth century B. C. The production will be under the direction of Dr. Lillian Voorchees, chairman of Fisk's drama department.

That evening, Pulizer Prize Winner Mark Van Doren will deliver the annual Hillman-Fisk lecture. A professor of English at Columbia University, Van Doren is one of America's most eminent literary personages. He is the author or editor of over 25 books, the latest being the recently published collection of short stories, Home With Hazel.

The Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, retired dean of chapel and professor emeritus in the Federated Theological factuly, University of Chicago, will deliver the sermon at the worship service on April 28. That afternoon, students in the music department will give a recital, and in the evening the Fisk choir will be heard in a memorial concert for the late president of the university, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. The entire choir concert will be devoted to Brahms' Requiem, and will be directed by Harry von Bergen, with Arthur R. Croley at the organ.

Tenn. Tri. 4-19-57

Reaction at Fisk U.

Pittsburgh Sun 2-4-57

A SO-CALLED "dark horse" is the new president of Fisk University. Trustees went into a huddle Friday morning and came up with the name of Dr. Stephen J. Wright, now president of Bluefield State College in West Virginia. Only two other persons were considered as a successor to the late Dr. Charles Johnson, and their names were not made known to the public.

As soon as Dr. Wright was selected for the post, most of the trustees packed up and left town. Retiring board chairman Leonard M. Reiser of Chicago remained behind to break the news to students and faculty at the chapel hour.

The university, at present, is being operated by an interim committee, and when the chairman of this committee got up to comment on the trustees' decision, students (or, rather some of them) opened up with the school song, and kept on singing it until the committee chairman decided it just wasn't his day to make a speech.

Later, outside the chapel, some of the students staged a mild demonstration in behalf of a couple of professors who have been notified that they won't be working at Fisk next fall.

Selection of Dr. Wright was a surprise to everyone. His name had only been mentioned once or twice and then as a very, very dark horse.

Best of luck to Dr. Wright . . . and he'll need lots of it . . . because Ivy-League Fisk could be hard to handle . . . even for a Bunche or a King.

14e(1) 1957

Native Nashvillian Has Notable Record As Univ. President

State Indepedent
Nashville, Tenn.
7 m. 3-29-57

Floridians Show High Regard For Wisdom And Enterprise Of Popular Educator by Great Support Given Institution At Tallahassee—Graduate School, Divisions Of Law, Pharmacy And Engineering Added; 252 On Faculty; 2693 Students

Tallahassee—Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., nationally known educator and administrator, will begin his eighth year as president of the 70-year old Florida A&M University on April 1. 14e(1)

At the time that he accepted the duties and responsibilities of the then 62-year old institution on April 1, 1950, the school was officially designated as "college"; today it is one of the state-supported universities.

The eight sub-divisions are as follows: College of Arts and Sciences, College of Law, School of Agriculture and Home Economics, School of Education, School of Nursing Education, School of Pharmacy, School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, and the Graduate School. With the establishment of these schools and colleges, the institution more than met the technical requirements for classification as a university.

The following undergraduate degrees are now offered: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Professional degrees include the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, and Bachelor of Laws. In the Graduate School, the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Education, and Master of Science are granted.

In order to carry forward the University program of instruction, the staff has been upgraded and increased in size. The staff of 183 instructors in 1950 has been expanded to 252 in 1956-57. Practically all teachers hold the master's degree plus additional graduate and professional education. A large proportion hold the doctorate or its equivalent. Included on the staff are many persons who are authors of books, monographs, articles, and creative writings.

Others have achieved as artists, playwrights, sculptors, musicians. A representative number hold offices in major professional and educational association, appear frequently on professional programs, and are listed in educational and professional biographical dictionaries. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Lamda Theta, Beta Gamma Sigma and other nationally recognized scholarly societies are represented by faculty members. The institution has chapters of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary society in education, and Alpha Pi Omega, a service fraternity compiled for former Boy Scouts.

Annually staff members are awarded diplomas, plaques, and citations by universities and special groups for outstanding achievements. During the last six years, staff members have held presidencies in such organizations as the National Association of Business Officers, the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts, the National Educational Association the Florida State Nursing Association, the American Teachers Association, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Florida Negro Business League, the National Negro Business League, and the National Alumni Association.

The student enrollment in 1950 was 1,790, practically all of whom were undergraduate students. During the first semester of the current school year there were 2,693 students of whom 258 were in the

FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY

Graduate School, 19 in the College of Law, 32 in School of Pharmacy, 145 in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics, 1027 in the College of Arts and Sciences, 919 in the School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts and 50 in the School of Nursing Education.

State Indepedent

In addition, there are students from 21 other states and the District of Columbia and two foreign countries. The summer session enrollment in 1950 was 1,968, it was 2099 in 1956 of whom at least one half were post-graduate students.

The student body has greatly expanded its activities and services. The athletic teams have continued to win sectional and national championships in football, basketball, tennis, track and baseball. The band has won national fame as an outstanding marching aggregation. Triumphs have been scored by students in music, dramatics and journalism. Student elections are conducted on regulation poting machines and the Student Government Association is the latest expression of student activity. Practically all university committees have student members serving jointly with faculty members. The student body is to be commended upon the selection of constructive and wise leadership.

Since 1950 the institution has discontinued the practice of requiring students to wear uniforms and march to chapel. It has also changed from family style to cafeteria style in student feeding. The ROTC Unit has been changer from Anti-Air Craft Artillery to Branch General to provide opportunity for our students to secure commissions in a variety of branches of Army Service. During the past six years the Orange Blossom Classic has become the largest Negro Bowl Game in America and the fifth largest bowl game in the nation.

The physical facilities of the institution have been greatly expanded during the past seven years. The following major additions have been made:

Dairy Barn, $87,500; two Faculty Duplex, $25,000; Building Construction Laboratory, $10,000 Law Wing of Coleman Library, $400,000. ROTC Building $250,000; addition to Nurses Home in Jacksonville. $12,000; Addition to Dininr Hall. $250,000; Maintenance Office Building, $25,000; Home Economics Building, $250,000; Guest House, $45,000; Men's Dormitory, $937,000; Science-Pharmacy Building, $1,000,000; Agriculture Building, $1,000,000; Student Union Building, $500,000; Classroom Building, $1,000,000; and Demonstration School Building, $500,000.

Currently excavations are being made so that construction can begin on the $366,000 football stadium and the $500,000 dormitory for women. Three hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for landscaping the campus. Polkinghorne Village, the Band Hall, the Temporary Student Union Building and three minor housing facilities have been renovated since 1950.

Other major additions to campus facilities included the four-Manual Estey Pipe Organ valued at $70,000 and campus switchboards in the new hospital and Lee Hall. Also during the six-year period the $2,000,000 Hospital and Health Center was completed and fully equipped. New rolling stock included a new 40-passenger deluxe bus, station wagon, official cars and trucks. A Dempster Dumpster campus cleaning system has also been installed. The institution has acquired 98 additional acres of farm land that is being used for cattle, poultry and forestry.

In order to guarantee to the student the greatest possible return for his investment in education, the institution is striving to see to it that each of the sub-divisions of the University is recognized and fully accredited by the appropriate agency. At the present time the institution holds membership in the Association of Land Grant Universities which is concerned with programs of instruction in agriculture, home economics, mechanic arts and engineering.

The College of Arts and Sciences is fully accredited by the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools. The School of Education has been accredited by the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education. Graduates of the School of Pharmacy have passed the State Board examinations for licenses in pharmacy and are presently practicing in Florida and Georgia.

The College of Law has been accredited by the Section of Legal Education for admission to the Bar of the American Bar Association, and at this time three students have been admitted to the Florida Bar. The School of Nursing Education is fully accredited by the National Nursing Accrediting Service.

Florida A & M Testing Center For Teachers Exams

Tallahassee State Journal
Pg. 4
1-30-57

TALLAHASSEE. — Florida A and M. University has been designated as a testing center for the 1958 Nation-wide administration of the National Teacher Examinations next February, Dr. A. A. Abraham, director, test service bureau, Florida A. and M. University, announced today.

College seniors preparing to teach and teachers applying for positions in school systems which encourage or require applicants to submit their scores on the National Teacher Examinations along with their other credentials are eligible to take the tests. The examinations are prepared and administered annually by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.

The designation of Florida A. and M. as a testing center for these examinations will give prospective teachers in this area an opportunity to compare their performance on the examinations with approximately 10,000 candidates throughout the country who will be participating in the nationwide administration on February 15, 1958, Dr. Abraham said. At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Expression, and Non-Verbal Reasoning. In addition each candidate may take one or two of the eleven Optional Examinations which are designated to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the fields in which he may be assigned to teach.

BEGINS EIGHTH YEAR AT FAM-U - Dr George W Gore, Jr (insert) began his eighth year as president of the 70-year old Florida A and M University on Monday, April 1. His tenure at the institution has been characterized by growth in faculty and staff, an increase in student body, and expansion of the physical plant. Among the structures which have been completed are the four above. Top left, Tucker Classroom Building, $1,000,000, and top right, Gibbs Hall (dormitory for men), $937,000; bottom left, agriculture and home economics building, $1,250,000; and bottom right, demonstration high school, $500,000. (A and M staff photos by Horace Jones. Jr.)

$7 Million Budget For Florida A & M

Tallahassee, Fla., July 30—An operating budget of $7,015,217, for Florida A. & M. Negro University for the '57-58 biennium was approved by the State Board of Control at its recent meeting in Jacksonville. The approval conformed to the '57 legislative appropriation.

The Legislature appropriated $5,733,158 for salaries, expenses, and operating capital outlay, and $3,174,750 for buildings. In December of 1956, the State Board of Control filed a budget with the State Budget Commission for $4,642,311 in construction, and $6,875,328 for operating expenses.

A breakdown of the 1957 appropriation follows: salaries, $4,674,618 (requested, $4,864,656), 1955-57 appropriation, $3,896,344); expenses, $671,774 (requested, $748,181; 1955-57 appropriation, $677,579); operating capital outlay, $386,766 (requested $455,019, 1955-57 appropriation, $300,599).

Comparatively speaking, President George W. Gore Jr., requested $6,067,856; $5,733,158 was appropriated for '57-59, against $4,874,522, or an increase of $858,636.

Building capital outlay: health and physical education building, $1,947,450 (for 1955-57, demonstration school cafetorium, $100,000); extension of campus utilities, $345,000 (for 1955-57, student union building, second unit, $350,000), stadium completion, $150,000 for 1955-57, women's dormitory, 500,000; campus paving renovation of Lee Hall and nine dormitories, $573,000 (for 1955-57 campus paving, lighting, drainage, grading and planting, $366,000), and demonstration school cafetorium $159,000 (for 1955-57 athletic stadium $366,000). Comparatively speaking, $3,174,750 was appropriated in building capital outlay for 1957-59 as compared to $1,516,300 for 1955-57.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6-15-57 P.1

HONOREES — Florida A. and M. University bestowed its most coveted non-academic award on four outstanding individuals, three of whom are graduates of the institution, during the commencement exercises held Monday morning. In the above photo, (L to R) A. Quinn Jones, Gainesville educator; The Rev. W. W. Witherspoon, Atlanta minister; Dr. H. Manning Efferson, dean of administration; Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, commencement speaker; James H. Lewis, Jacksonville insurance executive, and Lancaster Stark, Deland physician. Lewis was the non-alumnus to receive the honor.

Atlantan H. R. Partridge Named Florida A&M Business Manager

Daily World Wed. 7-24-57 P.5

Atlanta, Ga. 14e(1)

BY MARION E. JACKSON

H. R. Partridge, well known Atlanta businessman and former operator of a Westside bakery and catering service, has been named business manager of Florida A. and M. University, succeeding J. R. E. Lee, Jr.

Mr. Partridge successfully operated a food service firm on West Hunter Street before accepting a position as director of food services at FAMU. His family is active in Atlanta civic, church and business circles.

The Atlantan was elevated to business manager following an announcement by Dr. George William Gore, that Mr. Lee had been promoted to the post of vice-president in charge of University Affairs.

Partridge joined the A. and M. staff in [illegible]mber of 1955 as director of fo[illegible] services. He was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1936 with the master of science degree in economics and business management and he was a special student in hotel administration at Cornell University during the academic years 1936-37 and '38-39.

Mr. Partridge successfully operated Partridge's Bakery and Catering Service here. He is a former assistant director of commerical dietetics at Tuskegee Institute and also at one time served as assistant manager of the Tuskegee Institute Cafeteria.

Mr. Partridge succe[illegible] a nationally-recognized aut[illegible] when Mr. Lee was elevated.

A graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), class of '24, Vice-President Lee joined the A and M staff as business manager in 1924. He has long been active in national business circles and is presently serving as registrar for the National Business League. Vice-President Lee is the son of the late J. R. E. Lee, Sr., president of A and M from 1924 until his death in 1944.

Vice-President Lee has become a national figure as a result of his founding of subsequent development of the famed Orange Blossom Classic, which has come to be recognized as the nation's top Negro athletic attraction and which for the past four years has drawn more than 40,000 fans through the turnstiles of the famed Orange Bowl. In 1955, the 100 Per Cent Wrong Club of Atlanta selected Vice-President Lee for its coveted "Citizen of the Year" award. He has been the recipient of numerous other civic, fraternal, and business awards.

$7 Million Budget for Fla. A&M

Courier P.13 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-10-57

By CHARLES J. SMITH III

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An operating budget of $7,015,217 for Florida A. and M. University for the '57-'59 biennium was approved by the State Board of Control at its recent meeting in Jacksonville. The approval conformed to the '57 legislative appropriation. 14e(1)

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A breakdown of the 1957 appropriation follows: salaries, $4,674,618 (requested, $4,864,656), 1955-57 appropriation, $3,896,344); expenses, $671,774 (requested, $748,181; 1955-57 appropriation, $677,579); operating capital outlay, $386,766 (requested, $455,019, 1955-57 appropriation, $300,599).

Comparatively speaking, President George W. Gore Jr. requested $6,067,856; $5,733,158 was appropriated for '57-59, against $4,874,522, or an increase of $858,636.

Building capital outlay: health and physical education building, $1,947,450 (for 1955-57, demonstration school cafetorium, $100,000); extension of campus utilities, $345,000 (for 1955-57, student union building, second unit, $250,000), stadium completion, $150,000 for 1955-57, women's dormitory, $500,000; campus paving renovation of Lee Hall and nine dormitories, $573,000 (for 1955-57 campus paving, lighting, drainage, grading and planting, $366,000), and demonstration school cafetoriumfi $159,000 (for 1955-57 athletic stadium, $366,000). Comparatively speaking, $3,174,750 was appropriated in building capital outlay for 1957-59 as compared to $1,516,300 for 1955-57.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p.13 Sat 7-20-57

New Stadium for FAMU— Coach Jake Gaither (second from left) and part of his staff watch the steel go up for the new home of the Florida A. and M. University Rattlers. Gaither is hoping that the stadium will be ready before the 1957 football season is over—but it may be only hoping. Watching the progress of the stadium with Gaither are end coach Acosta Kittles, head trainer George Thompson, and head line coach Pete Griffin.

J. R. E. Lee Jr., Appointed Vice President at A&M

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. p.26 7-30-57

TALLAHASSEE, July 29—The appointment of J. R. E. Lee Jr., long-time business manager of Florida A. and M. University, to the post of vice president in charge of university affairs, and of H. R. Partridge, director of food services, to fill the post vacated by Lee, has been announced by university president George W. Gore Jr.

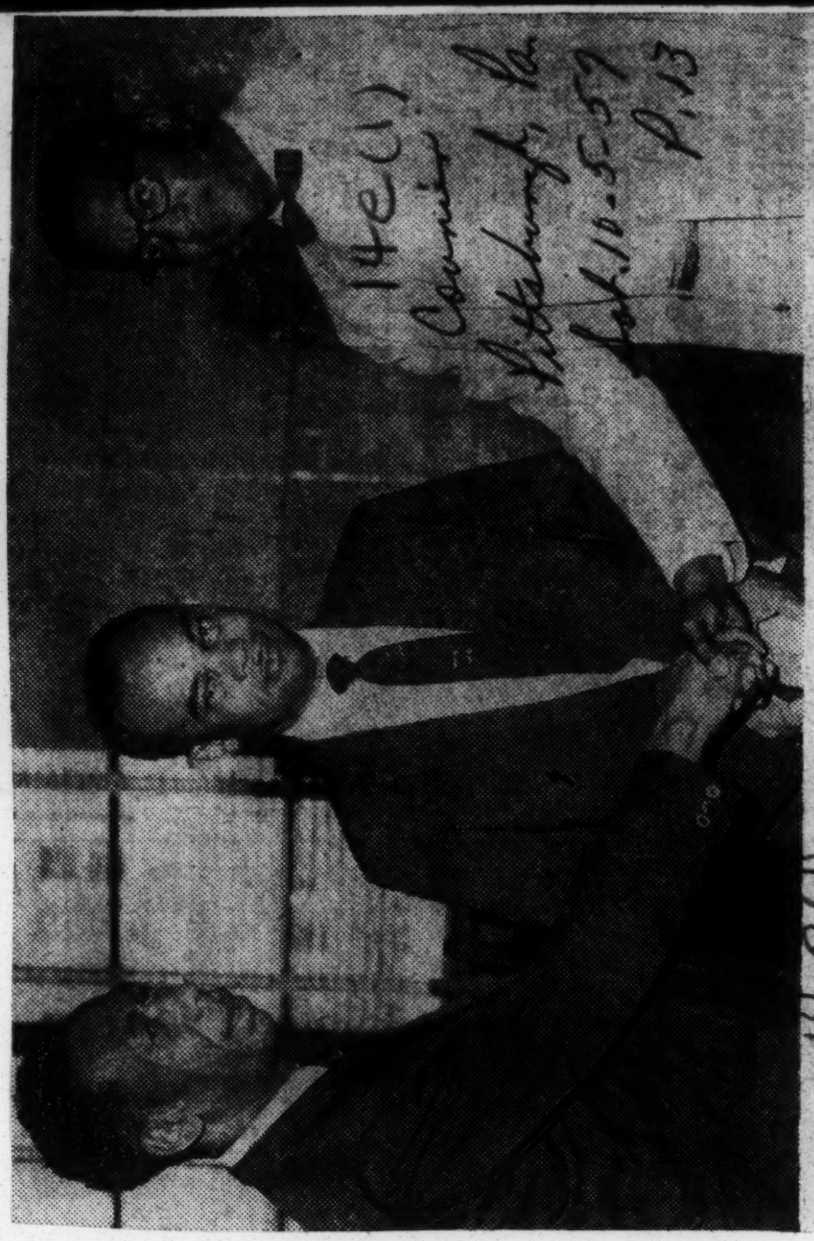
A graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), class of '24, vice president Lee joined the A. and M. staff as business manager in 1924. He has been active in national business circles and is presently serving as registrar for the National Business League. Vice president Lee is the son of the late J. R. E. Lee Sr., president of A. and M. from 1924 until his death in 1944.

Lee has become a national figure as a result of his founding and subsequent development of the Orange Blossom Classic, which has come to be recognized as the nation's top Negro athletic attraction and which for the past four years has drawn more than 40,000 fans through the turnstiles of the Orange Bowl. In 1955, the 100 per cent Wrong Club of Atlanta selected Lee for its coveted "Citizen of the Year" award. He has been the recipient of numerous other civic, fraternal, and business awards.

Patridge joined the A. and M. staff in September of 1955 as director of food services. He was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1933 with a bachelor's degree, from Cornell University in 1936 with the master of science degree in economic and business management, and he pursued study (special) in hotel administration at Cornell during the academic years 1936-37 and '38-39.

He came to A. and M. from Atlanta, where he had operated Partridge's Bakery and Catering Service. He is a former assistant director of commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute and also at one time served as assistant manager of the Tuskegee Institute Cafeteria.

14e(1) Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-5-57 p.13



Congratulations— L. Sanchez (right), newly appointed manager of the Florida A. and M. University dining hall, receives congratulations from President George W. Gore Jr. (left) for the highly successful workshop held prior to the opening of school for dining hall employes. Mr. Sanchez served as workshop director. In the center is H. R. Partridge, university business manager and food services director.

Dr. G. W. Gore Jr. Lauded For Success Achieved In 7 Years

Nashvillian Took Post In Florida In 1950; Pilots Institution To Enviable Position Among Highest Grade Educational Institutions; Globe Gives Public Latest Information About Real "Accreditation" Of Schools

Here in Nashville, the "talk of the town," especially "the town" represented by folk who take a vital interest in higher education and the emergence of Negro colleges and universities into consideration for accreditation by the powerful Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, whose report was released on Friday of last week to the newspapers.

Globe p1

Quite naturally there was widespread joy over the A-rating which was given Fisk University. And there was some regret being expressed by the public over the fact the accrediting association did not included Tennessee A&I University in its list of "A" institutions.

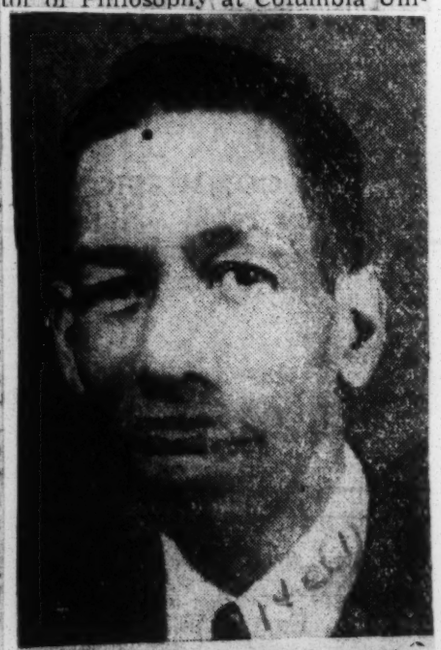
But there was almost as much rejoicing in Nashville, as there was in Tallahassee, Fla., over the fact that the accrediting association did include among the A-rated institutions, directed by Negro educators, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical State University.

Nashville Tenn.

The newspapers of Tallahassee and other Florida cities are not failing to emphasize what the A-rating given Florida A&M means. They are saying that it means that the Tallahassee institution is the one and only Negro state-supported school, with university status, which made the grade, unquestionably.

What enthuses Nashvillians, naturally, is that the President of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University is Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., and Nashvillians are politely asking the Floridians to quiet down a bit and let some Nashville Tennesseans do some of the cheering.

Dr. Gore is a native of Nashville and was educated, to a large extent here, having graduated at Pearl High School; later he went to DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., where he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree; this was followed by graduation with the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University in New York.



DR. G. W. GORE, Jr.

His teaching and school administration experience were acquired at A&I State College here in Nashville.

In 1950, Dr. Gore was elected president of Florida A&M State College following a brilliant career as teacher and dean at Tennessee A&I State College. As an educator, he has held a number of important positions, including the executive secretaryship of the Tennessee Negro Educational Association and vice president of the National Education Association; he having been the first educator of his race elected to that position. His success as the president of Florida A&M is attested by the fact he has guided that Land-Grant college to its university status and to its present position of accreditation, no, not a "Negro A-Rated" institution, but to the full statups of A-rated University, period.

Dr. Gore for a number of years has been on the board of directors of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., here, of which splendid bank Dr. Henry Allen Boyd is the president.

Globe p1

Dr. Gore's family consists of his wife and daughter. Mrs. Gore is the former Miss Pearl Winrow who was born in Kansas City, Mo., later "grew up" in Bowling Green, Ky., and after finishing the public schools of Bowlin Green, Matriculated in Tennessee A&I State College, from which she graduated and later served notably for several years on the secretarial staff of A&I.

Aug 12-13-57

The daughter is Miss Pearly Mayo Gore, who was a precocious youngster in Nashville. She graduated from its public schools and later graduated Summa Cum Laud at A&I. This was followed by graduation with the master's degree at Ohio State University. Miss Gore is at present a member of the faculty of Meharry Medical College.

Nashville Tenn.

All three of the Gores are faithful church workers. They were affiliated with Mt. Olive Baptist Church while their home was in Nashville. Miss Pearly Mayo Gore is still a good "paying member" of Mt. Olive and is regular in her attendance.

Mrs. Gore is finding plenty to do as the presiding genius of "Sunshine Manor" the president's hospitable home on the campus of Florida A&M at Tallahassee.

The Associated Press had quite a lengthy story dealing with the examination and accreditation of Negro institutions of higher education. The story listed a total of eighteen colleges accepted for A-Grade accreditation. They are as follows:

Albany State College, Albany, Ga.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Clark College, Atlanta; Bennett College, N. C.; Fisk University, Nashville, Florida A&M University Tallahassee; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Morehouse College, Atlanta; North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

The foregoing are all senior colleges. The Junior colleges that were accredited were Daniel Payne College, Birmingham; St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas, and Vorhees Junior College, Denmark, S. C.

The Associated Press story about the meeting at which the accrediting procedure was gone into, and settled was datelined Richmond, Va. It emphasized that this year was the first meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, (known as high schools) where Negro colleges were considered after due examination.

The Globe has applied for a full elucidation of "accreditation" and has found out that it is no easy task for schools taking the name of "university" to make the grade. There follows what the **Globe** is able to give its readers as a faithful appraisal of what came from the 62nd annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and high schools. It is to be remembered that the Southern Association operated what has been something "exclusive" for Negro universities, colleges and high schools. They were merely Class A's B's and so forth among Negro colleges. But as of December 1957 we now have 18 colleges that have made the grade representing "equality in education." Our report follows:

Information Concerning Accdeditation by the Southern Association Of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Beginning in 1930 the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools entered upon a program of rating Negro colleges and secondary schools in the Southern region. Schools thus rated were placed on a separate list apart from the roll of active (white) members of the Association.

At the December meeting of the Association in 1956, it was decided that colleges and universities for Negro youth might apply for membership in the Association and would be admitted as of December, 1957, provided they could meet fully the rigid standards of membership.

Of the sixty-seven Negro institutions formally rated as Class "A" on the Negro list, the Association's secretary informed thirty-three that they might be able to qualify for admission in December, 1957. After reports were received from these institutions, a screening committee had examined and visited the institutions concerned, a final report was made to the Association with the result that a total of eighteen institutions were formally admitted into full membership at the Richmand, Va., meeting on December 5, 1957. Of this number, three were junior colleges and fifteen were four-year colleges or universities.

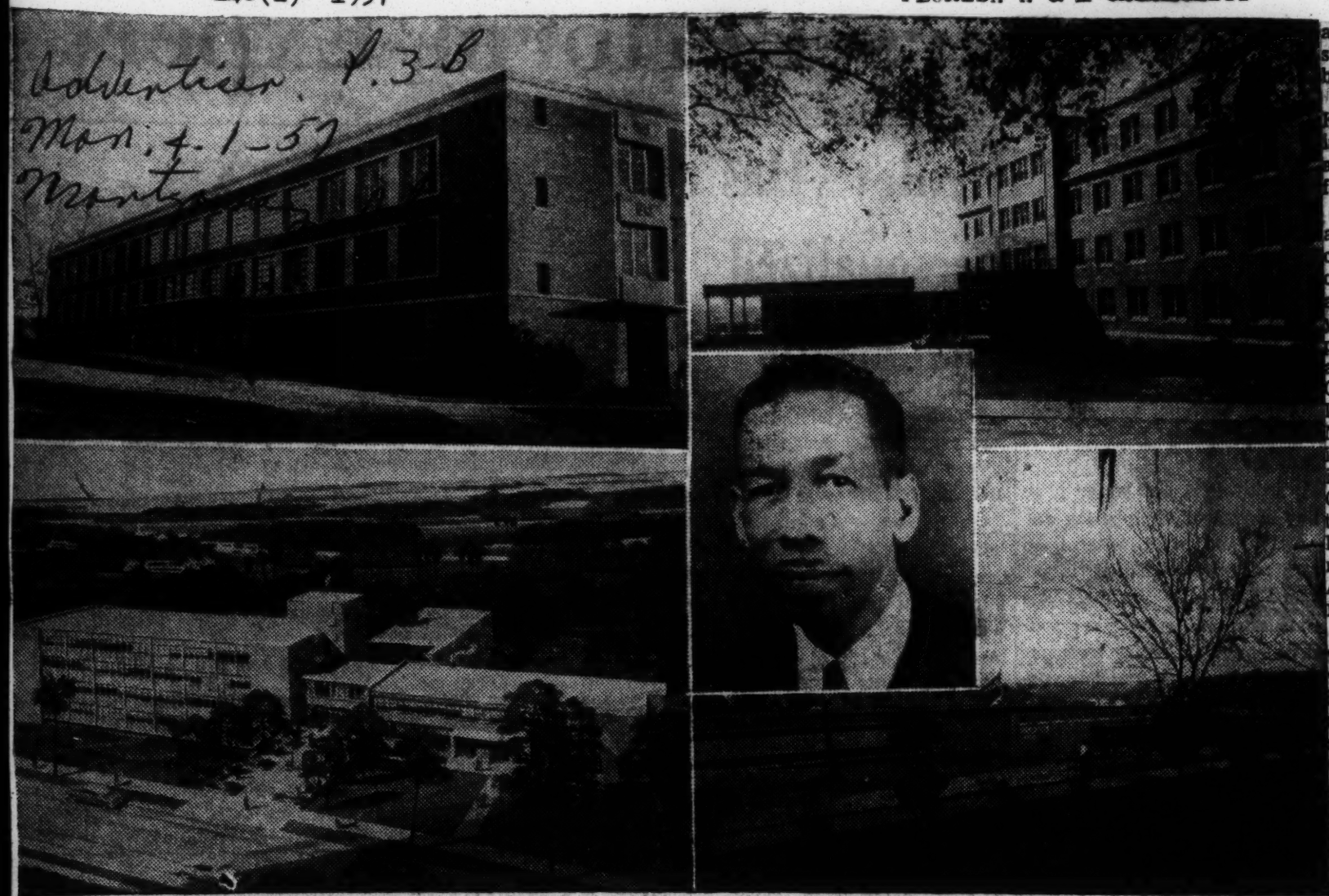
It is of interest to note that each institution accredited was evaluated in terms of the type of program which it proposed to offer. In short, those institutions offering work primarily in arts and sciences and education were rated only by standards in these fields, whereas more complex institutions offering work in such fields as engineering, law, pharmacy, nursing, etc., were required to meet minimum standards not only in arts and sciences and education but also in the professional fields.

14e(1)

Several institutions that were unusually strong in certain fields were not admitted into membership because of a deficiency in one or more of its various subdivisions. As a result of this procedure, the larger institutions encountered more difficulty in qualifying for membership than the smallar institutions.

Opportunity will be given for re-evaluation and re-submission of additional applications at the next meeting of the Association in Louisville, Ky., in December, 1958.

Advertiser, p. 3-B
Mon. 4-1-57
Montgomery



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BEGINS EIGHTH YEAR AT FLORIDA A & M U

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., (insert) begins his eighth year as president of the 70-year-old Florida A&M University on Monday April 1. His tenure at the institution has been characterized by growth in faculty and staff, an increase in student body, and expansion of the physical plant. Among the structures which have been completed are the four above. Top left, Tucker classroom building, $1,000,000, and top right, Gibbs Hall (dormitory for men), $937,000; bottom left, agriculture and home economics building, $1,250,000; and bottom right, demonstration high school, $500,000.—A&M staff photos by Horace Jones Jr.

Gore Begins Eighth Year At Florida A & M University

Advertiser

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 31—Dr. George W. Gore Jr., nationally known educator and administrator, will begin his eighth year as president of the 70-year-old Florida A&M University on April 1.

Montgomery Ala.

At the time he accepted the duties and responsibilities of the 32-year-old institution on April 1, 1950 the school was officially designated as "college"; today it is one of the state-supported universities.

Advertiser 4-1-57

The eighth sub-divisions are as follows: College of Arts and Sciences, College of Law, School of Agriculture and Home Economics, School of Education, School of Nursing Education, School of Pharmacy, School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, and the Graduate School. With the establishment of these schools and colleges, the institution more than met the technical requirements for classification as a university.

The following undergraduate degrees are now offered: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Professional degrees include the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, and Bachelor of Laws. In the Graduate School, the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Educaton and Master of Science are granted.

In order to carry forward the university program of instruction, the staff has been upgraded and increased in size. The staff of 183 instructors in 1950 has been expanded to 252 in 1956 - 57. Practically all teachers hold the master's degree plus additional graduate and professional education.

A large proportion hold the doctorate or its equivlent. Included on the staff are many persons who are authors of books, monographs, articles, and creative writings. Others have achieved as artists, playwrights, sculptors, and musicians. A representative number hold offices in major professional and educational associations, appear frequently on professional programs, and are listed in educational and professional biographical dictionaries. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Lambda, Theta, Beta Gamma Sigma and other nationally recognized scholarly societies are represented by faculty members.

The institution has chapters of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary society in education, and Alpha Pi Omega, a service fraternity compiled of former Boy Scouts.

Annually staff members are awarded diplomas, plaques, and citations by universities and special groups for outstanding achievements. During the last six years, staff members have held presidencies in such organizations as the National Assn. of Business Officers, the Southern Assn. of Dramatic and Speech Arts, the National Education Assn., the Florida State Nursing Assn., the American Teachers Assn., the Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Florida Negro Business League, the National Negro Business League, and the National Alumni Assn.

1,790 STUDENTS

The student enrollment in 1950 was 1,790, practically all of whom were undergraduate students. During the first semester of the current school year there were 2,693 students of whom 258 were in the Graduate School, 19 in the College of Law, 32 in School of Pharmacy, 145 in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics, 1,027 in the College of Arts and Sciences, 919 in the School of Education, 237 in the School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, and 56 in the School of Nursing Education. In addition, there are students from 21 other states and the District of Columbia and two foreign countries. The summer session enrolment in 1950 was 1,968 it was 2,099 in 1956 of whom at least one-half were post-graduat students.

The student body has greatly expanded its activities and services. The athletic teams have conmuted to win sectionaly and national championships in football, basketball, tennis, track and baseball. The band has won national fame as an outstanding marching aggregation. Triumphs have been scored by students in music, dramatics and journalism. Student elections are conducted on regulation voting machines and the Student. Governemtn Assn. is the latest expression of student activity. Practically all university committees have student members serving jointly with faculty members. The student body is to be commended upon the selection of constructive and wise leadership.

Since 1950 the institution has discontinued the practice of requiring students to wear uniforms and march to chapel. It has also changed from family style to cafeteria style in student feeding. The ROTC unit has been changed from Anti-Aircraft Artillery to Branch General to provide opportunity for our students to secure commissions in a variety of branches of Army service. During the past six years the Orange Blossom Classic has become the largest Negro Bowl game in America and the fifth largest bowl game in the nation.

The physical facilities of the institution have been greatly expanded during the past seven years. The following major additions have been amde: Dairy barn $87,500; two faculty duplexes, $25,000; building construction laboratory, $10,000; law wing of Coleman Library, $400,000; ROTC building, $250,000; addition to Nurses Home in Jacksonville, $12,000; addition to dining hall, $250,000; Maintenance office building, $25,000; Home Economics building $250,000; guest house, $45,000; men's dormitory, $937,000; science-pharmacy building $1,000,000; agriculture building, $1,000,000; student union building, $500,000; classroom building, $1,000,000 and demonstration school building, $500,000. Currently excavations are being made so that construction can begin on the $366,000 football stedium and the $500,000 dormitory for women. Three hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for landscaping the campus. Polkinghorne Village, the band hall, the temporary student union building, and three minor housing facilities have been renovated since 1950.

Other major additions to campus facilities included the four-manual Estey Pipe Organ valued at $70,000 and campus switchboards in the new hospital and Lee Hall. Also during the six-year period the $2,000,000 hospital and health center was completed and fully equipped. New rolling stock included a new 40 passenger delux bus, station wagon, official cars and trucks. A Dempster Dumpster campus claening system has also been installed. The institution has acquired 98 additional acres of farm land that is being

used for cattle, poultry and forestry.

In order to guarantee to the student the greatest possible return for his investment in education, the institution is striving to see to it that each of the sub-divisions of the university is recognized and fully accredited by the appropriate agency. At the present time the institution holds membership in the Assn. of Land Grant Universities which is concerned with programs .of instruction in agriculture, home economics, mechanic arts and engineering. The College of Arts and Sciences is fully accredited by the Southern Assn. of College and Secondary Schools. The school of Education has been accredited by the American Assn. of Colleges of Teacher Education.

Graduates of the School of Pharmacy have passed the State Board examinations for licenses in pharmacy and are presently practicing in Florida and Georgia. The College of Law has been accredited by the section of Legal Education for admission to the Bar of the American Bar Assn., and at this time three students has been admitted to the Florida Bar. The School of Nursing Education is fully accredited by the National Nursing Accrediting Service.

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill. p.25

TOKEN OF HONOR — Mrs. Charles S. Johnson (second from left) widow of the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, receives the football that won the Fisk Bulldogs their homecoming game. Presenting the ball is John W. Fair, Chicago, retiring captain of the team. At the right are Coach H. B. Thompson (second from right) and Ida Fernandez of Nyack, N. Y., varsity queen. The awards were made at Fisk's annual banquet.

To Probe Financial Practices At FAMU

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — "It's the worst I've ever seen. It either reflects criminal negligence, hopeless incompetency or deliberate dishonesty."

That is what Fred Kent of Jacksonville, a member of the board of control of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University had to say of a state audit report examined this week.

The audit said records at the Florida A. and M. Hospital hadn't been posted for some time and that accounts receivable in the school scholarship fund were out of line. The audit recommended a complete overhauling of auditing procedure.

The report, which was made public last Thursday, criticized certain accounting procedures and financial practices of the university.

* * *

SIGNIFICANTLY, Mr. Kent was the only member of the seven-man board to comment strongly about the audit despite the fact that each member had received a copy of the report prior to the regular monthly meeting which was held in Tallahassee.

(Kent took time out during his surprise tirade to say that the institution was "splendidly" run from an educational point of view.)

The board set up a three-man committee to investigate financial conditions at the school and make some recommendations at the next board meeting in Tallahassee May 16.

* * *

IT IS unfortunate that an audit reflects "history" rather than "news."

This was the reaction of a Florida A. and M. University spokesman when asked to comment on tne State Auditor's report covering the fiscal operations of the instution during the period July 1, 1954-June 40, 1956.

University President George W. Gore Jr. stated that "there have been a lot of resignations in the school's business department and we are left holding the bag."

Board member James Love of Quincy said as he understood it the audit "didn't infer dishonesty but that the records were so bad a complete audit couldn't be made."

* * *

THE FOCAL point of Kent's blast regarded the audit's comments pertaining to some of the operational practices of the university's hospital and health center business office, even though there was some criticism of operations of the university's business office per se.

President Gore said that corrective measures have been taken in each of the warranted instances.

Rap at FAMU Based on Old Audit Report

Courier St. Petersburg, Fla. Sat. 4-27-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An official spokesman for Florida A. and M. University charged Board of Control member Fred Kent with giving an "inaccurate" picture of the status of the school's business department.

Kent, a Jacksonville attorney, only member of the seven-man board to publicly criticize the institution, had stated that the department was grossly "incompetent or dishonest."

■

THE SPOKESMAN for the university said, "It is too bad that an audit reflects history rather than news." The audit was for the period from "July 1, 1954 through July 1, 1956."

Focal point of criticism in the report was the Florida A. and M. University Hospital and Health Center and not the university itself, although newspaper reports did not convey this fact.

Kent, himself, took time out from his tirade against the university to commend that the institution was "splendidly run from an educational point of view."

LAW INSTITUTE SET

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The college of law at Florida A. and M. University will conduct the final [illegible] series of institutes of torts and procedure, in co-operation with the Florida Bar, March 7-8.

Construction begins on A&M student union unit

Afro-American Sat. 1-5-57

Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE — Construction has begun on the second unit of the student union building at Florida A and M University. The unit which will cost approximately $250,000 is being built by the Ruscon Construction Company of Jacksonville, and when completed, will bring the total cost of the union building to approximately a half million dollars.

P. 17

This building is but one of several which have been added to the ever growing skyline of the palm-dotted campus during the past seven years during which time construction totaling more than $7,000,000 has been undertaken.

PRESENTLY, THE Ruscon firm is completing work on the $1,000,000 structure which will house units of the school of agriculture and home economics. On the drawing board are plans for the $366,000 foott all stadium, a $100,000 cafetorium for the demonstration high school, and a $500,000 women's dormitory.

Recently, students attending the demonstration high school moved into the new $450,000 demonstration school building. And at the beginning of the current school term, university students began using for the first time the $1,000,000 classroom building.

Fla. Negro College Band In Pre-Inaugural Concert Honoring Gov. LeRoy Collins

Advocate Sat. 1-19-57

Jackson, Miss.

P. 1

Event Marks Historic First For State

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 14 (Special)—Tallahassee — "A historic first" occured here last Tuesday when the 132-piece Florida A and M University band participated in the pre-inaugural concert prior to the inauguration of the Honorable LeRoy Collins as Governor.

More than 10,000 persons in attendance at the inauguration gave a thunderous ovation when the band, under the direction of Dr. William P. Foster, played its last selection.

Advocate P. 6

The occasion also marked the first time that the bands from Florida's three state-supported institutions of higher learning—A and M. Florida State University and the University of Florida—had performed on the same program.

The three bands were seated in front of the Supreme Court Building facing east towards the Capitol Building, "site" of the inaugural ceremonies. The A and M band was in the center, flanked on the left by the University of Florida band, and on the right by the FSU band.

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The three bands, under the direction of the FSU band director, played together "in mass formation," three selections.

The A and M band played the following numbers — "E Pluribus Unum," Jewel; "Italian In Algiers Overture," Rosini; "Fam-U on Parade March," Phillip Cooper, associate director and arranger of the Fam-U band; and "Carribean Fantasy," Morrisey.

The band and the crack ROTC unit of the university also appeared in the two-hour parade which was witnessed by some 40,000 persons. Both units occupied prominent places in the parade and drew the plaudits of the persons who lined the parade route.

Chicago, Ill. 1-23-57 P. 20

AT DEDICATION CEREMONY — President Horace James (third from right) holds the scissors which were used in the ribbon cutting ceremony after the dedication of the new Florida A and M University High school was formally dedicated on Friday. This structure, along with the new classroom building and the theatre in the building, were dedicated as the university marked its annual Founders' Weekend observance. Others in the photo are left to right, Dr. H. Manning Efferson, dean of administration; Dr. H. D. Goode, Pensacola, president of the General Alumni Association; Matthew Estaras, principal, University High; James, Dr. George W. Gore, jr., university president; and Paul Skelton, assistant business manager, State Board of Control. (A & M staff photo by Horace Jones, jr.)

14e(1)

FAMU SPEAKERS — Some of the outstanding speakers during Florida A. and M. University institute on torts and procedures are shown in the above photo. The institute was sponsored by the college of law in cooperation with the Florida Bar. Left to right, Fleming James, Yale university; Jules Angoff, Boston university; T. M. Jenkins, dean, A. and M. college of l a w; Charles R. Scott, Jacksonville; Edward M. Dangel, Boston, and David Zumin, Florida assistant attorney general. (A. and M. staff photo by Horace Jones, jr.)

Florida A & M dedicates new university theatre

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-27

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — One of the finest educational facilities of its kind — if not the best — is the recently dedicated Charles Winter Wood Theatre at Florida A. and M. University.

It serves as an auditorium for the college of arts and sciences of the university and as a classroom and laboratory for the department of speech and drama.

The auditorium, which seats 701 persons, is beautifully decorated in pastel shades of green gray, and tan.

THE THEATRE which is joined to the new million dollar Tucker Hall classroom which was dedicated on the same day (March 8), was named in honor of Charles Winter Wood, a veteran actor and dramatic reader who was understudy to Richard B. Harrison in "The Green Pastures."

Wood, after the run of the play, directed drama at the Florida institution for a number of years before he died a few years ago.

FAMU Director Edmonds Tops in Theatre

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-30-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Randolph Edmonds, director of drama at Florida A&M University, presided at the Southeastern Theatre Conference during its seventh annual meeting at the University of Louisville. A member of the organization since its beginning, Edmonds succeeded Fred Koch of the University of Miami.

Under Edmonds' leadership and frequently at his suggestion, the program of the interracial theatre organization expanded to include national projects and the attempt to solve some of the fundamental problems of the theatre.

MR. EDMONDS is a graduate of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, Oberlin College and Columbia University. During the war he was a captain in the Special Service Division of the U. S. Army. He studied at the Yale University Department of Drama on a General Education Board Fellowship, and made a study of amateur drama organizations in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales on a fellowship granted by the Rosenwald Fund.

He is the author of three published books of plays: "Shades and Shadows," "Six Plays for a Negro Theatre" and "The Land of Cotton and Other Plays."

Mr. Edmonds' pioneering work in the educational theatre has been commented on in many books and histories.

252 On Faculty Of Florida AMU

Advertiser Tues. 4-2-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Two hundred fifty two persons are members of the faculty of 71-year-old Florida A&M University for the 1956-57 academic year — the largest in the history of the institution which was founded in 1887.

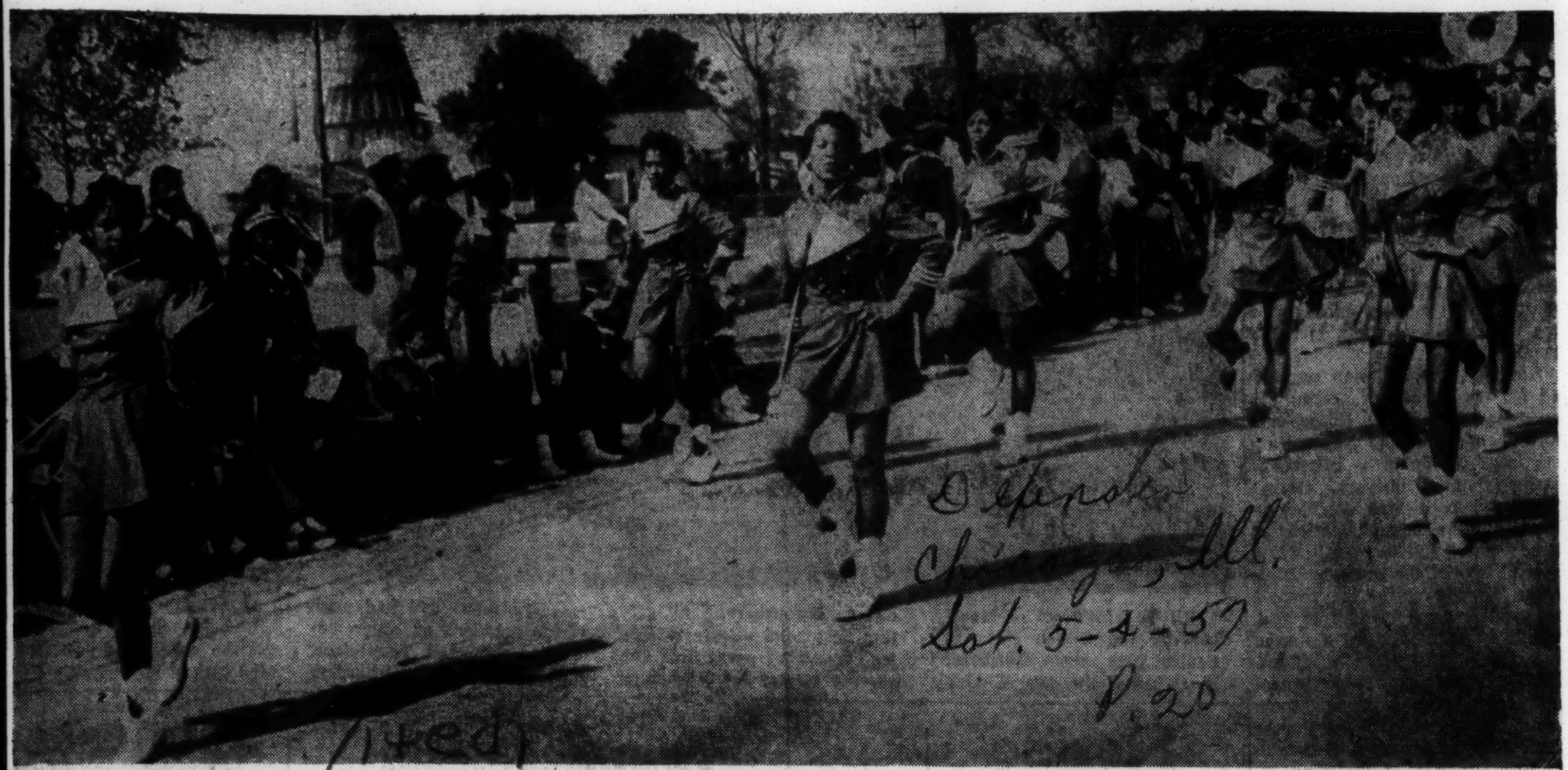
The distribution of the faculty is as follows — agriculture and home economics, 36; arts and sciences, 100; education, 65; engineering and mechanic arts, 24; law, six; nursing education, 10; pharmacy, seven, and graduate, four.

Montgomery, Ala.

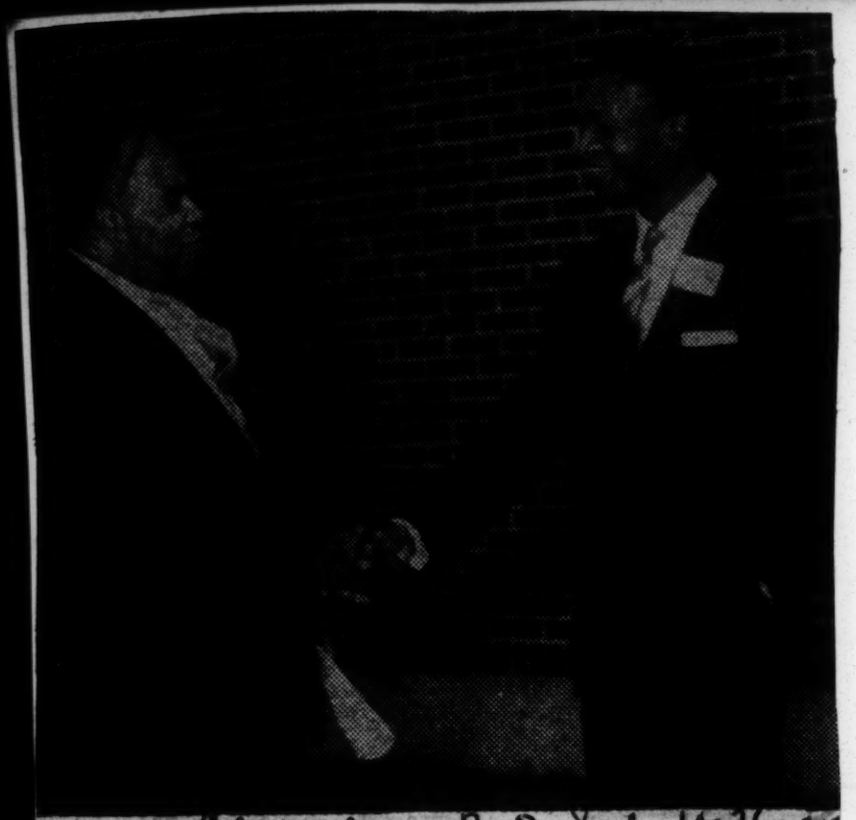
Several members of the Florida A&M University faculty have attended professional meetings held in various sections of the country recently.

They included — Dr. T. B. Cooper, National Audio Visual Convention, Washington, D. C.; Matthew W. Estaras, National Association of Secondary School Principal, Washington, D. C.; Miss W. B. Gavin, Florida Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Daytona Beach.

Robert Smith, annual meeting of the Southern Area Council of the Youth Men's Christian Association, Atlanta; Mrs. Emma Blake, conference on College Composition and Communication, Chicago; Dean H. Manning Efferson and Edwin M. Thorpe, National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, Langston, Okla.; Deans B. L. Perry and Edna M. Calhoun, Mrs. Mary . J. Riley, and Eral Gordon, third annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers.



ONE OF THE BANDS which participated in the 10th annual high school Band Clinic held at Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga. More than 30 bands from as many high schools participated and more than 1800 students and faculty members took part. A highlight of the clinic, which began in 1948, is the parade through the city where the townspeople line the entire parade route to see precision marching of each band behind a bevy of majorettes. Guest conductor for the clinic was Dr. E. C. Lewis, head of the music department at Tennessee.



Courier p. 2 Sat. 10-26-57

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES DEAN—President C. V. Troup (right) congratulates Dr. W. J. Lyda, dean of the newly launched graduate division at Fort Valley State College in Fort Valley, Ga. The Master of Science degree in elementary education is being offered at the college.

Pres. H. V. Richardson Reports Outstanding Progress To Gammon's Board of Trustees

When the Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary met in annual session on Thursday, March 7, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of the Seminary, reported that during the past year the school has made exceptional progress in practically every area.

He announced that the Seminary had received a grant of $15,000 from the General Education Board, a Rockefeller agency, to finance a study of possible cooperation in theological education among the three schools of religion in Atlanta and any other schools for religious bodies that might care to join.

Dr. Richardson said progress had been made in the following areas: (1) largest number of students on the professional level in the history of the institution; (2) largest budget in the school's history; (3) largest number ever to graduate with the B.D. degree, and (4) largest and most varied curriculum.

Of the new courses offered, he listed as outstanding a course in human relations, dealing with the current situation in the South. He also listed a course in clinical training for student ministers who work in cooperation with doctors and nurses at Grady Memorial Hospital, and an intensified program in supervised field work, as effective additions to the instructional program.

Dr. Richardson said that financially, while the expenditures of last year were the heaviest in the school's history, they still were able to "just about" balance the budget. "More than $20,000 was awarded to students in scholarships and grants-in-aid. This was the largest single amount ever awarded in this way," he said.

The president reported further that there are eight denominations represented in Gammon's student body. They come from all sections of America and three foreign countries, including South America and Korea.

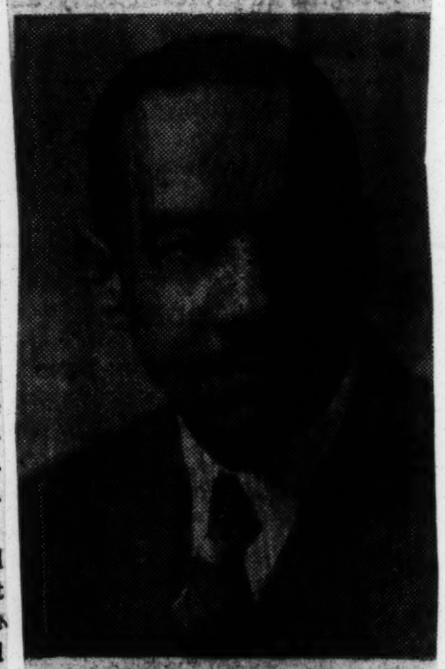
Dr. Richardson stressed the "excellent accommodations which are now available to married students." One-third of the present student body are married. A large number of these have children, and the seminary has provided recreational and play facilities for the children.

The president also revealed that the institution is expecting an increase in enrollment during the coming year. He said a large number of applications have already been received.

"Gammon with its present enrollment is by far the largest seminary of its kind in the country," said President Richardson. "We have 81 students of whom two are women working for the master's degree in religious education. All are full-time candidates for the B.D. higher degrees."

"Twenty students received bachelor of divinity degrees last year. A larger class is expected to be graduated May 19," continued the president.

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen is Chairman of the Trustee Board. He expressed gratification at the pro-



DR. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

Gammon President To Visit Africa

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary will leave for Africa December 7, it has been disclosed.

The prominent leader and educator will visit parts of Liberia, Southern Rhodesia, Ghana, Belgium Congo, Angola, parts of the Holy Land and several other countries on the continent.

Dr. Richardson is making the trip in interest of native church activities in Africa. He will be gone for eight weeks and will make an analysis of the social conditions affecting the Africans as they move fromthe rural to urban areas, in Africa in connection with the overall church program.

For many years now, Gammon Seminary has maintained a program in Rural Religious Education. Dr. Richardson's trip to Africa will be in line with the overall Gammon program.

Dr. Richadson is being sent to Africa by the Methodist Board of Missions. His visit, which involves a study into the moral and spiritual program of the Church will also be concerned with the development of Christian leadership in that area.

College Roundup

Courier Sat. 8-17-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE of Ohio has been placed upon the list of approved institutions by the American Association of University Women . . . The action of the AAUW means that **Central State's** women graduates are now eligible for membership in the association.

14e General P.13

Capt. Keith C. Nourse, formerly with the West Virginia Military District, has been added to the faculty at **West Virginia State College** with the rank of assistant professor of military science and tactics.

Capt. Keith Nourse

Inman A. Breaux, director of physical education and health, has been named vice president of **Lincoln University** . . . President and Mrs. Alonzo G. Moron of **Hampton Institute** attended a 10-day intellectual conference of college and university leaders held at the Cyrus Eaton "home for thinkers" at Pugwash Harbor, Nova Scotia. . . . The third annual workshop of the Lone Star State Association of Student Councils attracted delegates from all over the state of Texas to the campus of **Texas Southern U.** . . . Thurman A. Ballard of Scotland Neck, N. C., will lead the cadets at **North Carolina A. and T. College** as corps commander of the joint Air Force and Army ROTC units at the college

The **Texas Southern University School of Vocational and Industrial Education** sponsored a three-day Occupational Insitute, July 24-26. The study which led to the institute embraced 1,966 seniors from 63 different Texas schools. . . . Commencement events for the summer session at **Savannah State College** will get under way on Thursday, Aug. 15.

Charles Allen Rawls has been elected to the board of trustees at **Meharry Medical College.** Mr. Rawls hails from Brownsville, Tenn.

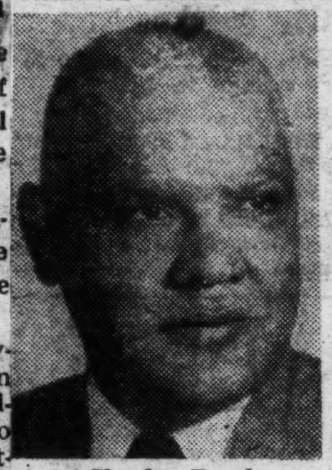
Tuskegee's Regional Workshop which ended on Aug. 2 attracted 38 people from 12 Southern states. Dr. Kara V. Jackson of **Grambling College** was a member of the workshop staff.

Dr. Andrew H. Jackson has joined the **Meharry Medical College** staff as acting chairman of the Eye Division in the Department of Surgery. Dr. Jackson, who hails from Nashville, received his pre-med training at **Kansas State College** ad his M. D. at **Meharry** . . . F. D. Roland, county agricultural agent, was honored at **Prairie View A. and M. College** on "This Is Your Life" program.

Thurman Ballard

The 85th Religious Education Institute set for **Paul Quinn College** in Waco, Tex., is expected to break all standing attendance records. The institute will run from Aug. 20-24.

President and Mrs. J. D. Boyd of **Alcorn A. and M. College** celebrated the ending of the first session of the **Alcorn Summer School** with a party for the faculty, staff and graduating class on the lawn of their home . . . Sports publicists Ernest E. Goodman of **Howard U.** and Charles A. Ray of **North Carolina College** were among the delegates who attended the American College Public Relations Association meeting held in Chicago, Aug. 6-8 . . . Four North Carolina professors, Lloyd Davis of **Johnson C. Smith U.**; Jesse Hopkins, **A. and T. Collefge;** Harold Scott, **Fayetteville State Teachers,** and Dr. Norman Jackson of **North Carolina College,** were awarded Esso Foundation scholarships at a special banquet held in Durham.



Charles Rawls

Texas University's football team will meet the **Prairie View A. and M. Panthers** as one of the highlights of the 1957 state fair in Dallas.

The college staff of **Virginia State College** tendered a testimonial dinner for fellow-members Mrs. Carrie O. Pinn, cafeteria supervisor, and Howard W. Gordon, groundsman.

A total of 50 students from 29 foreign countries visited the campus of **North Carolina College** last week. The visitors hailed from Jordan, Brazil, Mexico, India, France, Italy, Colombia, Spain, Indonesia, Tunisia, Morocco, Tuhkey, Philippines, Japan, Finland, Korea, Ecuador, Panama, Belbium, Greece, Thailand, Nicaragua, Burma, Iran, Chile, Malaya, Ceylon, Pakistan and Cambodia.

Bishop Edgar A. Live of Baltimore will speak at the opening of the 77th session of **Morristown College,** Morristown, Tenn., on Sept. 17.

Virginia Union U. has received its second and final installment of a $146,500 grant from the Ford Foundation. Dr. Samuel Procter, president of Virginia Union, said the money will be used to increase teachers' salaries which are still from $500 to $1,000 below the national median.

The Mattaponi Baptist Association of Virginia and two related bodies have donated $1,387.30 to **Virginia Union.** The association also gave $1,443.75 to **Virginia Theological Seminary and College** at Lynchburg.

Commencement exercises will be held at **Texas Southern U.** on Sunday, Aug. 25. Dr. William J. L. Wallace, president of **West Virginia State College,** will be cited by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for his support of 4-H Club work, in Baldwin Hall, **Howard University,** on Aug. 17.

College Roundup

National teacher examinations will be held at **Grambling College** on Oct. 19 . . . After 22 years on the job, Mrs. Alice M. Leedham has retired as hostess at **Hampton Institute** . . . Homecoming will be celebrated at **Lincoln U. (Pa.)** on Oct. 19 . . . Dr. George Gore Jr., president of **Florida A. and M. U.** will preside over the annual meeting of the Council on Cooperative Projects during the annual meeting of the American Land Grant College Association in Denver on Nov. 10.

The Rev. Dr. James R. C. Pinn, a **Bishop College** teacher and pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church in Marshall, has written a book which is slated to be published this month . . . **Bethune-Cookman College** has celebrated its 53rd Founders Day program . . . **Grambling College** has acquired $11,000 worth of mechanized farm equipment which is expected to give new emphasis to **Grambling's** "ag" curriculum.

Florida A. and M. U. has opened its new Student Union facility . . . Over 6,000 high school students are expected to attend the annual high school Senior Day celebration at **A. and T. College** on Oct. 26.

Knoxville College has put the finishing touches on its plans for

Taking It Easy . . .

PRETTY CO-ED—Marion Washington of Los Angeles, former Fiskite, is a new addition to the UCLA student body. Her major is art. Marion is the daughter of former Pittsburghers Ted and Regina Washington.

Oct. 25, Homecoming Day when **Bluefield State College** will provide the football opposition . . . Ralph Martin, dean of men and psychology instructor at **Knoxville College** has been ordained as a ruling elder of the First United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Henry C. McBay, chemistry professor, inaugurated the fall lecture series at **Morehouse College** on Monday . . . Elishma Madison of Miami, Fla. has been elected president of the Freshman Theatre Guild at **Bennett College** . . . Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, **Paine College** president, will speak at the **Bennett College** vesper service on Oct. 20.

A. and T. College heard the Rev. James Kelly deliver an address at Harrison Auditorium. The Rev. Mr. Kelly is personnel dean at **West Virginia State College.**

Director H. L. Thurman of the technology and engineering department at **Southern University** states that the division has begun its second year, with 101 majors registered in four different curricula. Housed in a three-unit building, these curricula are civil, architectural, mechanical and electrical engineering.

The greatest drawback among the potential engineers is mathematics. However, those students who possess the ability are able to correct their deficiencies in mathematics by concentrating in clinics and individualized instruction offered by the mathematics and physics department, said Mr. Thurman.

College Roundup

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE President Benjamin E. Mays urged listeners at the **North Carolina College** 10th Founders Day convocation to "walk with dignity and pride unafraid. No man can be at home on the earth unless he can walk in the world unafraid."

Members of the **Prairie View A. and M. College** staff contributed more than $500 recently to assist W. S. Kidd, maintenance department worker who lost his home by fire.

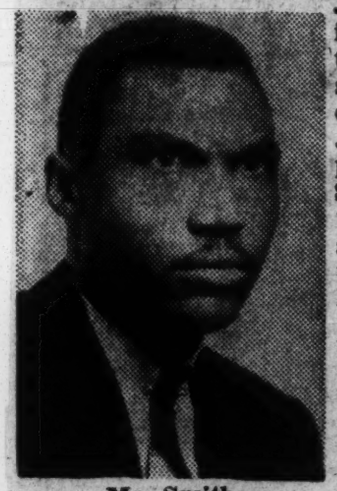
Dr. Mays

Charles J. Smith III, public relations major domo at **Florida A. and M. University,** is attending meetings of the information committee of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, in Denver this week.

The annual Little Southeastern Fair is scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 1, at **Fort Valley State College. Tennessee A. and I. University's** famous horses will be on display . . . Seven bands participated in the **Grambling College** Homecoming activities last Saturday.

Ralph J. Ross of Baltimore, Md., has been awarded the Solomon W. Walker scholarship in the **Atlanta University** school of business administration . . . Isaac R. Barfield of Miami, Fla., received a $500 H. W. Wilson scholarship in the **Atlanta University** school of library science . . . William P. Smith, **Alabama State College** associate professor of education, has been appointed to the faculty of **Rutgers University** as a visiting lecturer.

Mrs. Helen Bule has been elected president of the Carrie Lena Jones Club of the Hood Theological Seminary at **Livingstone College** . . . Thirty-three **St. Augustine College** seniors are serving as cadet teachers in the schools of Raleigh and Eastern North Carolina . . . Mrs. Gloria Brown has been named president of the Bossier Chapter of the **Southern University** alumni group . . . "The Great Big Doorstep" will be presented by the Charles Gilpin Players in the **Prairie View College** gymnasium on Nov. 21.



Mr. Smith

Winston-Salem's Bulldogs will be hosted at **Fayetteville State College's** Homecoming on Nov. 16 . . . Samuel E. Allen, **Morehouse** senior, spent the school year of 1956-57 in study and travel in Europe on a grant of $2,500 made by a friend of the college.

American Education Week is being observed at **Texas Southern University** this week . . . The **Texas Southern University** Players presented the comedy "Apron Strings" in the school last Friday . . . Janie Wimberly, **Daniel Payne College** freshman, is the winner of the "Miss Homecoming" contest.

William Monroe, national intercollegiate tennis champion, was honored at special ceremonies during the **Hampton Institute** Homecoming game against **Lincoln University (Pa.).** Monroe is now teaching at **West Virginia State College.**

Jean Bell of LaMarque, Tex., has been installed as Homecoming queen at **Bishop College** . . . Gracita Faulkner will open the **Morris Brown College** Artists and Lyceum Series on Nov. 15 . . . **Bishop College** officials are hailing this year's Homecoming as the most successful in recent years.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid delivered the Founders Day address at **Bennett College** . . . Elsie Engram Keys of Daytona Beach, Fla., is in the running for the title of "Miss Alumni" of the **Bethune-Cookman College** Alumni Association . . . **Lincoln University (Mo.)** played host to delegates from Missouri colleges and universities at the fall district conference of YMCA and YWCA groups.

Fisk University's Stagecrafters began their new season with a presentation of "The Chalk Garden" . . . Beatrice Mitchell represented **Florida A. and M. University** at a meeting of the Florida Interscholastic Student Government Association which met at the **University of Miami** this week.

Rozmond Kennon of Birmingham, Ala., 1956 **Talladega College** grad, has been appointed staff therapist for St. John's Hospital in St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Col. George G. Bingham Jr. and Capt. Herbert Taylor, plus Capt. George W. Dickerson and Chief Warrant Officer Ercell A. Grimes, have been assigned to the department of military science and tactics at **Virginia State College.**

Bluefield State College is planning an intensive program of recruitment.

Schools Only Hope for Survival?

Courier, Pa.

Negro Private Colleges Must Consolidate, Hastie Tells Baptist Meeting

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 11-23-57

RICHMOND, Va.—Combination or consolidation provides most private Negro colleges with hope for survival, U.S. District Court Judge William H. Hastie proposed here in a speech before the American Baptist Home Missionary Society's 125th anniversary convocation.

14e(1)

• Judge Hastie asserted that private Negro colleges "must either find enough new revenue from outside sources so that they can keep tuition and fees low, or find much more money for private scholarships for worthwhile students, or even do both.

General

"I do not see how the present Negro colleges can long survive without new money and lots of it."

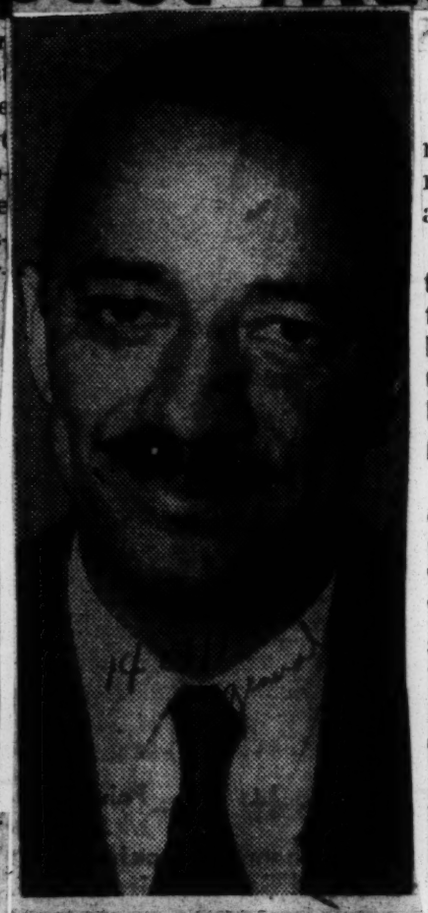
■

THE JUDGE maintained that private Negro colleges must face up to the "painful prospect" of combination or consolidation, adding, "This will require the swallowing of institutional pride.

• "It will mean all sorts of mutual concessions in order that two or three struggling colleges can be merged into one strong, vital institution. But, in some cases, there will be no practical alternative.

"Some institutions will surely die if they continue to go their separate ways. Yet they represent real material and educational value which can be saved if there is willingness in the years immediately ahead to explore the economic and educational possibility of merger and combination."

• Judge Hastie was listed among a number of prominent educators who addressed the sessions.



JUDGE W. H. HASTIE
. . . pride must be swallowed

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund and one of the speakers, maintained, "Colleges for Negro youth must continue for some time to come to provide the bulk of the educational opportunities available to Negro youth beyond high school."

Students Choose Their Way

Gill, Nashville, Tenn.

Colored students of Tennessee have more than an ordinary interest in the news item coming from the East Tennessee town of Maryville telling about the student strike at Maryville College.

Nov 29 57 p. 4

At one time in its history Maryville College, a Presbyterian school was "Co-educational" from the standpoint of the "racial complexion" of its student body. That is, they had both colored and white students. Later, like Berea College in Eastern Kentucky, Maryville College seems to have dispensed with its colored students and went into the production of white graduates, only.

14e(1)

But it does not see that the move added to the stature of the Maryville institution of learning, judging by what the papers say is the big grievance the students now have. They have hanged and burnt in effigy their president. They have a student council at the college, but its leaders say they have no influence over the students as far as "personal rights" of the students are concerned. Among these rights, so the declaration of the students seem to declare, are the following:

1. The right of students to "protest pharisaical legalism now in control at the college.

2. The right of students to freedom in class attendance.

3. The right of women students to remain out after 10:30 at night.

4. The right to tell the president and faculty the present system "is in every respect contrary to concepts of religious moral and political liberty for which the nation stands."

It looks like "Juvenile delinquency" has gained a foothold at Maryville College.

You wonder if it is born of any phase of Adult delinquency. You wonder if the moral behavior of any faculty members have inspired the desire of the students for increased freedom, and where will the demanded new order for students, to come and go to classes, at will and for "women" students, formerly known as "girls," to stay out after 10:30 at night lead them.

Says Negro Colleges Must Live Till School Segregation Is Dead

14e(1) General

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "Institutions such as Bennett College will be needed until there is complete integration in all aspects of American life and in the world," Dr. Ira De. A Reid told the Founders' Day audience in Pfeiffer Chapel here Sunday.

Dr. Reid, head of the department of sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., spoke on "Adventures in Faith, or the Philosophy of a Fool."

p. 18

Paying tribute to the founders of the 84-year-old institotion, Dr. Reid referred to them as "radicals, rebels and dreamers who were willing to take a calculated risk because they realized that they, themselves, were expendable."

Kansas City

The speaker called attention to the many new nations that have been born in the past three decades referring to developments in Africa, India and Japan. All of these changes, he said, have come about because of the burning desire of these people to be free. He referred to recent developments in Russia and to the U. S.

Kansas City

"The Supreme Court decision on school segregation" he declared, "came after a fight of over 30 years, but even then, it found parts of the nation unready to receive it. We live in a world that is full of collisions — a world that is torn asunder because of fear, and for the first time in world history, color has moved to the fore as a threat to the status quo."

Dr. Reid stated that the saddest words of Biblical literature are: "And they sat and watched Him there," a description of the public attitude at te time that Christ was crucified.

"With all that is going on in Little Rock, in Greensboro and in Charlotte," he said, "many of us are just sitting and watching when there is so much to be said and done."

Urging the Bennett students not to sit idly but to be the rebels and dreamers of the future. Dr. Reid cited seven qualities of a leader as follows:

1. He recognizes the danger of obedience.

2. He possesses a certain insolence of spirit.

3. He abhors the ruthless use of powers — no matter what the weapon.

4. He recognizes that he is expendable, yet

5. He learns and builds by doing

6. He lives dangerously and without fear

7. He ever takes the calculated risk.

"Until we can remove the quarantine signs of inequality from our social worlds," he concluded, "institutions like Bennett will be needed. They will be needed to provide meaning for the disinherited, certainty for the insecure and participation for the ignored."

14e(1) 1957

GENERAL

College Roundup

Prof. John H. Cooper, chairman of Central State (Ohio) College's biology department and director of science education, has been elected president of the National Institute of Science . . .

Mr. Scott | Mr. Cooper | Dr. Howard

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 4-13

Representatives from 55 institutions will participate in the 12th annual meeting of the National Alumni Association of Colleges and Universities at **Huston-Tillotson College** this week, for three days beginning Thursday. Wilton C. Scott, director of public relations at **Savannah State College**, serves as executive secretary of the organization . . . Dr. William T. Howard, political science professor at **Florida A. and M. University**, has just written a volume entitled "Public Administration in Ethiopia, a Study in Retrospect and Prospect," which was printed in Holland. Sat. 4-27-57

Hampton Institute's annual open house in the division of technology is being held this week, starting Thursday. Hale Woodruff, associate art professor at **New York University**, will open the event with an address in Ogden Hall . . . John E. Gipson, assistant professor of math at **Southern University**, will participate in an educational program this summer at the **University of Kansas** . . . Joseph F. Douglas, division of industrial technology at **Southern University**, has been registered by the Louisiana State Board as a professional electrical engineer . . . 25 **Southern University** senIors have completed an educational tour that included Washington, D. C., and New York City . . . Dr. Blyden Jackson, **Southern University** English department head, has been elected president of the College Language Association . . . **North Carolina College** is offering a limited number of scholarships to state high school principals interested in participating in the fourth annual principals' workshop, June 24-Aug. 3 . . . The annual housing conference at **Prairie View** has been slated for May 10 . . . Mrs. Georgia Caldwell Smith of the **Spelman College** faculty has been awarded a grant for summer study by the National Science Foundation at the **University of Kansas** . . . James Frazier has been elected president of the Voters Club of **Virginia Union University**, a student organization . . . Dr. William Holmes Borders will address the annual convocation of the theological alumni of **Lincoln University (Pa.)** on April 25 . . . Three students and one math prof at **North Carolina College** have won study grants for the summer and next year totaling $11,300—Dr. Marjorie Brown, math prof, will attend a summer course at **Stanford University**. Lloyd Marvin Mitchell is headed for the **University of Oslo** in Norway, and Weldon Willoughby will also attend the **University of Oslo.**

Samuel Chess Jr., a senior, has been elected president of the **North Carolina College** Law School Student Bar Association for 1957-58 . . . Over 700 high school students registered for the 10th annual Self-development Day program at **Texas College** . . . The annual Shakespeare Hour, presented by the English Club of **Virginia State College** will be held on April 30 . . . Approximately 200 students will go to **A. and T. College** for the celebration of Winston-Salem Day on April 27 . . . Over 1,000 young musicians were in **M. College** . . . Rev. Richard Daniel Ansah of Ghana has enrolled attendance at the third annual band festival held at **Alabama A. and** at **Allen University** . . . Earl Clowney, senior, led the **Livingstone College** honor roll with a straight "A" average for the mid-semester . . . **Hampton Institute** will dedicate Davidson Hall this Friday. Davidson Hall is a new dormitory for 142 senior girls and was first opened in October, 1956 . . . Winners of the second annual state high school elementary and advanced typing and shorthand contest held at **Bethune-Cookman College** were Central Academy, Palatka; Euclid High School, Deland, and Booker T. Washington High, Miami . . . Rockefeller Hall will be the scene of **Bishop College's** annual athletic banquet on May 11 . . . Joyce Johnson, **West Virginia State College** chemistry major, has been awarded a teaching assistantship at the **University of Wisconsin** . . . **Bishop College** will share in a $35,000 gift from a major automobile concern to the United Negro College Fund . . .

Private Schools, Here And In Philadelphia

advertiser

THREE weeks ago State Supt. of Education Meadows warned that many lawyers and educators doubt that the device of converting public schools to nominally "private" ones would stand a chance in the federal courts.

He quoted from a legal opinion prepared by a Nashville attorney for the Southern Regional Council, the organization formed in 1949 by 14 Southern states to provide for professional, technological, scientific, literary and other specialized training. 14e(1)

The paper said in part:

Wed. 5-1-57 P. 4

Any so-called private school system devised in an effort to avoid the requirements of the segregation decisions supported by public funds in the form of grants or subsidies to parents of school children will be a transparent subterfuge and as such will be held subject to the requirements of the 14th Amendment.

Montgomery, Ala.

Monday this opinion and that of Dr. Meadows were vindicated, and then some, when the Supreme Court went even further—holding that Girard College of Philadelphia, though privately endowed under an ancient will in which the founder said only "poor white male orphans" could be admitted, could not bar Negroes. Reason: the board of directors of City Trust of Philadelphia, which administers the school, is an agency of the state and the state is barred from racial discrimination by the 14th Amendment.

If this is far-fetched reasoning, it is nonetheless an indication of how far the Supreme Court will go in detecting "state action" to determine whether or not schools are private or public. And it augurs ill for such "private school" plans as the one proposed by State Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox County.

★

OAKLEY'S plan is in the form of three bills. The first would permit a school board or commission to abolish a school or schools in their district if a majority of school patrons approves. The second would allow the school boards to lease school property to private corporations with the provision that property could only be leased for school purposes. The third would allow the school authorities to contract with private schools to educate children in the areas where schools are "abolished." Money for this would come from school funds under the board's control.

Running through all of this is, it seems, a higher degree of state action—

that is, governmental control through local agencies—than is apparent in the Girard College case.

The Girard College decision was actually predicted more than two years ago by a University of Alabama law professor who questioned the private school plan in a tract entitled *Can Public Schools Be Private?*

Although granting that a state can "go out of the business of education," Prof. Jay Murphy said it would have to be complete and actual, not a fiction of "abolition." He commented:

> . . . If [the state] did go out of the business and aided private groups in continuing segregated education, as by donating buildings and facilities to them, then such aid clearly would appear to be state action prohibited by the 14th Amendment.

★

THE Supreme Court went even further than this Monday, extending a line of decisions which Prof. Murphy discussed at great length. For instance:

In *Smith vs. Allwright* the Supreme Court had held unconstitutional the denial of Negroes participating in primary elections where the Texas legislature had granted to the Democratic Party of the state the power to make its own rules concerning the holding of elections. In *Rice vs. Elmore* the Supreme Court ruled similarly on a South Carolina statue repealing all primary legislation and empowering the Democratic Party with the right of making its own private rules. In *Terry vs. Adams*, the Supreme Court invalidated an arrangement in a Texas county whereby a private association of white persons conducted private nominations for public office, and the officers selected always ran in the Democratic primary and always won.

"It is difficult to see," Prof. Murphy said, "how the same court would approve a similar effort [conversion of public schools to "private"] to circumvent the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

★

BEYOND these decisions was the 1948 case of *Shelley vs. Kramer* in which the court prevented the state judiciary from enforcing racial restrictive covenants preventing sale of property to Negroes. "This reveals," Murphy commented, "that the court is prepared to go to extreme limits in discovering state action which might in any way cause racial discrimination." In none of the cases cited, he said, is there

> the remotest indication that, with the separate but equal doctrine now abolished in public education, the state might simply change the names of its schools [from public to private] and keep on functioning on a segregated basis, or provide funds to private schools and permit them to function on a segregated basis, or provide funds to students to provide funds to private schools . . . The judiciary will look beyond the statute to see an unconstitutional purpose.

★

DEPLORE this trend though we may, it is still the attitude of the Supreme Court, the rulings of which we have not yet succeeded in nullifying—as witness the recent bus and Lucy decisions.

Even as methods to buy time, such plans as the private school proposal are of decreasing value because of the rapidity with which the Supreme Court is now batting them back. Under the "freedom of choice" amendments which the voters approved last year, the legislature already has the authority to abolish schools if forced to as a last resort.

It would seem risky in the absence of such extreme necessity to set up legal targets ripe for attack by the NAACP.

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-25-57

The Rev. Logan Kearso, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Baltimore will deliver the baccalaureate sermon during the **Maryland State** commencement. The commencement address at **Maryland State** will be presented by Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP. W. Tycer Nelson, assistant sociology professor at **Maryland State** leaves May 24 on a six-weeks' trip to London, Paris, Rome, Zurich and Ghana.

Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of **Fort Valley State College**, Fort Valley, Ga., will be the commencement speaker at **Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College** in St. Augustine . . . **Florida N. and I.** recently observed its 65th anniversary . . . Leona Burns, a senior from Orlando, was crowned "Queen of May" at **Florida N. & I.** . . . **Alabama State College** tossed a special program for students who made the honor roll during the year . . . Dr. George W. Gore, president of **Florida A. and M. U.** will be the commencement speaker at **Alabama A. and M. College** on May 27.

The Rev. Ira B. Loud will give the baccalaureate address at **Wiley College** on May 26. The **Wiley** commencement address will be presented by the Rev. Robert M. Powers of DeKalb, Ill. . . . Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of **Alabama State Teachers College**, Montgomery, will give the commencement speech at **Selma University** on May 29 . . . **Paul-Quinn College** presented the Right Rev. David H. Sims as its commencement speaker this week . . . U. S. Appeals Judge William H. Hastie will deliver the commencement address on June 3 at **Dillard University.**

The Rev. John D. Bright, pastor of Mother Bethel AME Church in Philadelphia, will make the commencement address at **Kittrell College** on June 5 . . . Summer school will open at **Florida N. and I.** on June 10 . . . Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of **Alabama State College**, will deliver the May 27 commencement address at **Jackson State College** . . . There will be a total of 234 candidates for degrees at **Jackson State College** . . . Dr. William H. Gray, pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church, May 29, will be the speaker for the 76th annual commencement exercises of **Morristown College** in Morristown, Tenn.

Paul Williams has been elected president of the **Hampton Institute** Student Council for 1957-'58 . . . **Hampton Institute's** summer session will open on June 17, according to Dr. Hugh M. Gloster . . . Ernest C. Ball, superintendent of the Memphis public schools, will deliver the commencement address on May 31 for the second graduation exercises of **Owen College.**

Elected "Alcornite of the Year," Dr. Robert W. Hunter, professor of education at **Grambling College**, will receive a certificate of recognition at graduation exercises at **Alcorn A. and M. College** on May 27 . . . Dr. William H. Poteat, professor of philosophy at the **U. of North Carolina** will deliver the commencement address at **St. Augustine College** on May 27 . . . The Rev. F. Ricksford Myers, rector, St. Matthew Episcopal Church, Detroit, will deliver St. Augustine's baccalaureate sermon on May 26.

There are 83 candidates for graduation at the 69th annual graduation exercises of **Kentucky State College** on June 2 and the commencement speaker will be the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

Wiley College will hold national teacher examinations on June 22 . . . **Huston-Tillotson College** will observe its fifth convocation as a merged institution May 27. There are 79 candidates for graduation . . . **Huston-Tillotson College** is holding two summer sessions beginning June 3 and June 24 . . . Dr. A. L. Lott of Brookhaven, Miss., is the 1957 recipient of the "Certificate for Outstanding Service" at **Alcorn A. and M.**

Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church and Dr. Samuel M. Nabritt, president of **Texas Southern U.**, will deliver, respectively, the baccalaureate and commencement addresses at **Southern U.** on June 2 and June 3 . . . Approximately 120 candidates will receive degrees at **Johnson C. Smith U.** on June 3. Dr. Hornell Hart, Duke professor of sociology will deliver the commencement address

American Missionary Association, will deliver **Tougaloo's** baccalau reate sermon on June 2 and Dr. Allen King will speak on the commencement program, June 3.

Tougaloo alumni will gather on Saturday, June 1, in the col lege dining hall . . . Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the department of history at **Howard U.**, will address the candidate for graduation at **Benedict College's commencement.**

. . . The Rev. Matthew J. O'Rourke, principal of the St. Augustine High School in New Orleans, will deliver the thirtieth annual commencement activities address at **Xavier U.** this Sunday.

Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, executive director of the Danforth Foundation, will deliver the annual commencement address at **Virginia Union U.** on June 3.

The Rev. Benjamin Johnson Anderson, pastor of the Witherspoon St. Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J., will deliver the commencement address at **Spelman College** on June 1 . . . Dr. Joseph William Nicholson, rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Mo., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday at **Texas Southern U.** . . . the commencement address at **TSU** will be given by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation of Washington, D. C. . . . 215 **North Carolina College** students were cited on the eighth annual Awards Day program.

C. C. Mosely, principal of the **Mississippi School for Negro Deaf,** will be the guest speaker at the **Tougaloo Southern Christian College** alumni dinner . . . Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, retired secretary of the

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Seniors numbering 1,996 from 63 schools in Texas are attending a three-day institute, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at **Texas Southern University** . . . Dr. M. S. Davage, president emeritus of **Huston-Tillotson College,** will be the summer commencement speaker at **Bethune-Cookman College,** Aug. 3 . . . "Springtime for Henry," a hilarious farce by Benn Levy, with Raphaeil McIver playing the leading role and Baldwin W. Burroughs, Mildred Graves and Jean LaRue Smith in supporting roles, closed the season for the **Atlanta University** Summer Theatre. The play was given three nights in Howe Hall, **Spelman College** campus.

Oscar R. E. Barker, assistant professor of mathematics at **Hampton Institute,** is attending a summer institute for college teachers of mathematics under a grant from the National Science Foundation . . . The sixth annual School Lunch Leadership Conference on **Bethune-Cookman College** campus was attended by 215 delegates . . . Dr. Hazo W. Carter, **Tennessee State University's** horticulture head, recently returned from the **University of Illinois** where he participated in the school's first Agronomy Day, is receiving widespread recognition for his article in the Agronomy Journal.

President M. K. Curry Jr. of **Bishop College** and Wilbert C. Lewis, director of public relations at the same institution, recently returned from the Christian Higher Education Conference of the American Baptist Education Association at Green Lake, Wis. . . . Two stars of "Porgy and Bess," the opera on Negro life which traveled in Europe last year, pleased an audience in **A&T College's** Harrison Auditorium. Martha Flowers, soprano, who comes from Winston-Salem, not far from the Greensboro institution, handled the leading role of Bess, while Irving Barnes, baritone, sang the Porgy lead role.

Martha Flowers

Dr. John Sylvester Smith, dean-registrar of **Bethune-Cookman College;** Dr. Thurman W. Stanback, chairman of the humanities division; Dr. Clifford R. Bryan of the division of science, and Rev. Rogers P. Fair, college chaplain, are representing Bethune-Cookman College at the Danforth Foundation's Campus Community Workshop at **Sarah Lawrence College,** Bronxville, N. Y. . . . Clyde Richardson, 1955 graduate of **North Carolina College,** now with the U. S. Army's 104th Transportation Co. in Germany, is slated to play an American soldier in a film to be reelased by Live Cinema, European movie firm, later this summer . . . The Paul Quinn Hour, a 30-minute radio program of **Paul Quinn College,** Waco, Tex., is broadcast over three radio stations each Sunday. They are Waco, station WACO, 9-9:30 A. M.; Beaumont, station KJET, 3:30-4 P. M., and Corsicano, station KAND, 9:30-10 P. M. Special recordings are heard over radio station KNOX, Dallas, by the Paul Quinn A Capella Choir.

Dr. John Sylvester Smith, dean-registrar of **Bethune-Cookman,** has announced that the 1957 summer school session shows an increase of 163 over the 1956 session with 803 persons enrolled, representing 58 of the 67 counties in the state of Florida . . . Rev. Harold Leonard Thompson, assistant professor and chairman of the division of religion and philosophy and dean of the chapel at **Bishop College,** was the recipient of one of 16 Danforth Foundation special graduate fellowships for the year 1957-58. He will study toward his doctorate at the **University of Chicago** on the 12-month grant, which approximates $3,700, plus tuition fees, and is expected to return to the college in September 1958.

Dr. Thomas R. Solomon, head of the department of history and political science, **Prairie View A&M College;** Milton P. Crook, government instructor, **Texas State University;** Jose Ferrer-Canales of the consulate general at Houston, Texas, spoke at a two-day institute on "Africa and the Caribbeans in World Affairs" at **Texas State University** . . . Miss Evetta Sutphen of Tyler, Tex., who until recently was employed at **Crockett State School,** Crockett, Tex., has been appointed to serve as secretary to President M. K. Curry Jr. of **Bishop College.** She replaces Miss Barbara J. Emory, who has been granted a two-year leave of absence to serve as secretary to the director of the Tuskegee educational project in Indonesia.

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., will hold its annual Farm and Home Week on the campus, Aug. 12-15. Last year more than 500 families attended the show.

College Roundup

Courier

NORTH CAROLINA A. AND T. COLLEGE begins its 66th school year Sept. 9 with a bumper crop of freshmen . . . Frosh will register all day Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Mrs. Laurie M. Gunter, acting dean of the school of nursing at **Meharry Medical College,** has been awarded a continuation of her grant from the National Institute of Mental Health . . . A graduate division has been set up at **Fort Valley State College** (Ga.) under the directorship of Dr. Wesley J. Lyda. Associated with Dr. Lyda in the program are Drs. C. J. Duncan Berry, Gladys Collins, Thelma T. Murray and Eldridge E. (Bud) Scales.

Dr. Van Dyke

The College Entrance Board examination has been slated for Sept. 4 at **Savannah State College** . . . Dr. H. Lewis Van Dyke, chairman of the Department of Science at **Alabama State College,** has been appointed as a science specialist teacher-trainer for chemistry in Indonesia for 1957-'59. Dr. and Mrs. Van Dyke will be located in Djakarta, Indonesia . . . Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of **Va. Union University** will lead daily worship services at the National Baptist Student Conference in Green Lake, Wis., Aug. 25-30 . . . Sixty-six degrees were awarded at the summer convocation of **Atlanta University** . . .

Among those who received AU. degrees was Yi Kuei Kuo of Taipei, Taiwan, an M.A. in economics . . . Bradley G. Moore, professor of secondary education at **Bethune-Cookman College,** has been granted a leave of absence to complete his work toward a doctorate degree at **Ohio State University.** Mr. Moore was granted a $5,000 Danforth Foundation Emergency Fellowship . . . Over 700 applications have been received for the 1957-58 freshman class at **Bethune-Cookman College** . . . Freshman Orientation Week is scheduled for Sept. 9-15.

Funeral services were held Aug. 9 for Guvil Thomas Robinson of Longview, Tex. A graduate of **Bishop College** in 1928, Mr. Robinson is a retired principal of the former Northside Elementary School of Longview. He was 72 years old at the time of his death.

The Rev. F. D. Haynes, pastor of Third Baptist Church in Los Angeles, Calif., will be the commencement speaker at **Bishop College** this week.

Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a **Howard U.** Junior, has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for special study in rehabilitation.

A pre-school faculty worship will be held at **Virginia State College** Sept. 6-9 . . . Dr. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, head of the **Virginia State College** department of music, has been appointed an alumni fellow at **Teachers College, Columbia U.** . . . Dr. Lafayette Parker has been appointed acting dean of the college at **Fayetteville State Teachers College** . . . The annual faculty staff conference will be held at **Bennett College,** Sept. 5-12.

Over 125 new students are expected to enroll in **Wilberforce University** this fall . . . Shirley Ruth Williams, "Miss **North Carolina** of 1956" has been awarded a $1,500 drama scholarship to Karamu House, the **Western Reserve University** drama workshop, in Cleveland, Ohio . . . **North Carolina College's** 1956 homecoming queen, Esther Marie Goode, will be married to NCC alumnus, Joseph Karl Bell in Wise, N. C., Aug. 31 . . . Samuel (Sad Sam) Jones, an all-CIAA basketball star at **North Carolina College,** tied the marital knot with Gladys Dera Chavis of Ahoskie, N. C.

Mr. Moore

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

Clark College in Atlanta has been selected by the Radio Corporation of America as one of 20 American colleges and universities which will participate in an RCA scholarship program which is designed to aid and encourage prospective science and math teachers.

Oct 16-3-57

The NBC Opera Company will present "La Traviata" at Jackson State College in Mississippi . . . Over 50 students attended the fourth annual student leadership training workshop at **Hampton Institute** . . . About 50 new staff members have joined **Prairie View A. and M. University's** "family" . . . Houston Endowment, Inc., has made available a $25,000 scholarship program for more than 50 students to study agriculture at **Prairie View A. and M. College.**

P. 12

Dr. Earl Wadsworth Rand has taken over new duties as executive dean at **Jarvis Christian College** in Hawkins, Tex. . . . Soprano Ellabelle Davis will sing at **North Carolina College's** Duke Auditoriumon Oct. 7 . . . The Rev. R. L. Speaks, pastor of the St. Mark AME Zion Church, will deliver a vesper speech at **North Carolina College** on Oct. 6.

140 D Journal

Jean Erdman will be presented at **Virginia State College** on Oct. 10 in a program of creative dancing . . . **St. Augustine College** celebrated formal opening exercises on Tuesday, Sept. 24, with the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, presiding . . . **St. Augustine College** is offering evening and Saturday courses for in-service teachers this year . . . A total of 164 freshmen matriculated at the **Souh Carolina Trade School** in Denmark, S.C. . . . The total enrollment at the Denmark institution has been pegged at 414 . . . Samuel A. Adejunmobi, a Nigerian and a graduate of **Virginia Union University** and the **Harvard University graduate school**, spoke before 850 students at **Virginia Union** in Richmond.

Dillard University completed registration of a freshman class which represents 14 states . . . **Kentucky State College** completed its orientation week with 238 freshmen on the campus.

The choirs of **Texas Knoxville, Lane** and **Paine Colleges** will be heard on the American Broadcasting Network's weekly radio series . . . **Morehouse College** has added four new teachers to its faculty . . . Among the new additions is John F. Matheus who served as professor and head of the department of romance languages at **West Virginia** for 31 years, until 1953. After leaving **WVSC**, he went to **Maryland State**, where he taught French and then served as acting director of the division of humanities at **Dillard University** 1955-56. Prof. Matheus will teach both English and French at **Morehouse** . . . The Rev. Lorenza A. Lynch has been granted a temporary leave from his pastoral duties and is now studying for the Ph.D. degree in New Testament at **Boston University**, Boston, Mass.

Wilberforce University opened its 1957-58 school year with the convening of the annual faculty institute . . . Research in chemistry at **Central State College** (Ohio) is being carried on under a grant from the National Science Foundation . . . Dr. Charles H. Wesley inaugurated the first of a weekly program of student assemblies at Central State College with a talk on "The Role and Function of the Administration" . . . Henry L. Livas, associate professor of architecture and engineering at **Hampton Institute**, has been elected president of the National Technical Association at its 29th annual meeting, which was held at **Howard University.**

Dr. Rudolph Jones is in his second year as president of **Fayetteville State Teachers College** (N.C.) . . . Thirty-one students have made the dean's list at **Lincoln University** (Pa.). Leading the list was Clyde Dowell of Willow Run, Mich., with a straight "A" average.

SISTERS ATTEND A&T—Three sisters attending A&T College are (left to right) the Martin sisters from Sharon, Pa.: Flora, sophomore; Meredith, a junior in nursing, and Iva, freshman in nursing.

William O. Smith, **Tennessee State University** music professor, has received his Ph.D. degree from **Iowa State University** . . . Dr. John B. Eubanks, head of the **Jackson State College** social science department, is back on his native campus after studying at the **University of Chicago** and **Syracuse University** during the summer.

Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of **Bethune-Cookman College**, was guest speaker at **North Carolina A. and T. College** . . . Dr. Emory Ross of New York City will be the guest speaker at **Bennett College** on Oct. 6 . . . Dr. W. H. Allen, dean of the **Meharry Medical School of Dentistry**, has announced the receipt of a $34,500 grant from the National Institute of Health of Bethesda, Md. . . . Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of **Florida A. and M. University**, will receive the honorary degree of Superior Farmer when the New Farmers of America convene in Atlanta in early October.

Prairie View's gridders will meet **Texas Southern U.** for the 32nd year at the State Fair Classic in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 14 . . . Two leaders from Ghana recently visited the **Prairie View** campus. They were Frederick M. Biscoff of Ho, Togoland, and John K. A. Quashie of Accra . . . The classes of "7," 1907 to 1957, will have reunion activities during **Knoxville College's** homecoming activities, Oct. 25-27 . . . **Knoxville College's** enrollment is currently 512, including 280 women . . . Thirty-one members of the **Shaw U.** graduating class of 1956-'57 have been placed in teaching positions.

'56 Took High Toll In College Circles

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 P. 13

Baltimore, Md.

The year 1956, one of many changes in the public school picture due to integration, was also one of an unprecedented number of deaths, retirements or transfers of heads of colleges and universities.

At least 14 institutions listed changes in administration during the year, of which at least seven were caused or soon followed by death.

* * *

TWICE HIT was Fisk University, whose president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, internationally known sociologist and author, died suddenly in late October.

General

Only a few weeks earlier, a first-year member of it's faculty, Dr. Cecil D. Halliburton, was fatally stricken with a heart attack as he walked across the campus.

Dr. Halliburton, former dean of St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C., had served immediately prior to coming to Fisk as president of Vorhees Jr. College at Denmark, S.C., where he was succeeded by Dr. John F. Potts.

* * *

A FEW weeks later death claimed Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

In North Carolina death came during the year to a president and president emeritus of two neighboring institutions, Dr. F. D. Bluford of North Carolina A and T College, and Dr. David D. Jones of Bennett College, both in Greensboro.

Dr. Bluford was succeeded by Dr. Warmouth T. Gibbs, while Dr. Jones was succeeded by Dr. Willa B. Player, the first woman to become president of Bennett.

In the same state, Dr. Hardy T. Liston, veteran president of Johnston C. Smith University at Charlotte, died and was succeeded by Dr. J. W. Seabrook as acting president.

Dr. Seabrook himself had retired only a few months earlier, in June, and came out of retirement to serve his alma mater. He was succeeded at Fayetteville by Dr. Rudolph Jones.

In Raleigh, capital of the state, Dr. Harold L. Trigg was succeeded by Dr. James A. Boyer, for whom inaugural rites were held at the start of the school year.

In neighboring South Carolina, Dr. S. R. Higgins, former president of Allen University at Columbia, was elevated to a bishopric in the AME Church and was succeeded by Dr. Frank R. Veal, whose inauguration is scheduled for March 30. Dr. Veal formerly headed Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex.

* * *

AT CLAFLIN COLLEGE, Orangeburg, the Rev. Hubert V. Manning succeeded Dr. John Jarvis Seabrook as president following the latter's transfer to Huston - Tillotson College at Austin.

Dr. Seabrook was formally inducted into the presidency of the latter institution on Oct. 30, to succeed President Matthew Davage.

In Maryland, Dr. Miles W. Connor retired as the president of Baltimore's Coppin State Teachers College after 30 years at the helm of that institution. He was suceeded by Dr. Parlette S. Moore, former president of Carver Junior College at Rockville.

* * *

OTHER CHANGES were indicated at Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala., where President Frank L. Peterson was succeeded by Garland J. Millet; Paine College, Augusta, Ga., where Edmind C. Peters was succeeded by E. C. Calhoun; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., where A. A. Branch was named acting president to succeed Samuel A. Kinchloe, and Clinton Jr. College, Rock Hill, S.C. where President B. T. Medford succeeds President Sallie V. Moreland.

Negro Colleges Improved In Standards, Expert Says

Daily World Thurs. 1-31-57 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Negro colleges and educational institutions have shown tremendous improvement during the past decade, an expert said Wednesday at the Butler Street YMCA.

Dr. Donald C. Agnew, executive secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities said that since 1929, there has been an upward trend in the improvement in the field of education for Negroes.

WAS WITNESS 14e(1)

He was a volunteer witness at the recent hearings of the famous Horace Ward case. It was Dr. Agnew who testified as to the qualifications of Negro colleges and their status in the area of Southern education.

General

Dr. Agnew pointed that all Negro colleges in the Atlanta University System were recognized and accepted with'n the standards of the Southern Association.

The educator said that during recent survey and study of the colleges in the Southern area, 37 out of 63 Negro colleges checked have been given top accreditation.

STUDY PROGRAM

An intensive study program directed at all colleges within the Southern area began in 1951. The purpose of such a study, Dr. Agnew pointed, is to upgrade the standards of the institutions and education generally.

He called the growth of education as being a gradual process while adding that some of the problems back of accreditation can be traced to faculty levels and its physical equipment.

One of the major problems in evaluating schools and institutions was maintaining a faculty that meet the requirements, he said.

The increase in student population was also called a factor that figured into the program. He also called attention to the shortage of teachers and limited funds.

He said that back of this, his organization was doing a lot to inspire legislatures and public officials to appropriate more facilities for education.

Dixie students do better in college

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — It was reported here last week that a scholarship project study revealed that southern high school pupils tend to do better work in college than in high school.

The report said that aptitude tests for these children who attended segregated schools show what "they have learned rather than what they can learn."

It was added that those who went to college make up for lost ground rapidly and make much better grades, "especially those who take part in college activities and social life."

* * *

THE STUDY was based on a project by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students set up for the advancement of education by the Ford Foundation.

Some 3,000 high school pupils were tested in 78 all-colored high schools in 45 cities. A follow-up study was made a year later. Some $170,000 was alloted for the project.

The report pointed out that a considerable number of the pupils showed up way below the national school averages "as a result of inexperience with such tests."

THERE IS strong evidence from the follow-up study of the college records of these students that those of culturally deprived groups are likely to do better in college than their aptitude tests predicts.

"Further more, the evidence is equally strong that aptitude tests for deprived students tend to measure what they have learned rather than what they can learn."

Importance of Private Colleges

Courier P. 9

14.e(1) General

Sat. 3-23-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

The arbitrary actions last week of Mississippi officials against government-controlled schools should go a long way toward opening people's eyes to the libertarian role that privately owned colleges can play and opening their purses to the United Negro College Fund.

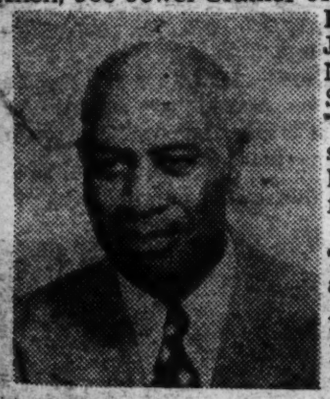
By their very nature, government schools are political schools dependent upon the whims, caprices and prejudices of public officials.

Where Negro political power is slight, the educational hierarchy subservient to white politicians can successfully block not only desegregation but sports competition and even free discussion.

College Roundup

Courier Sat. 3-16-57

A TOTAL of 221 **Texas Southern University** students made the honor roll for the first semester, 1956-'57. Ten of the **TSU** honor students making straight "A" students were Marjorie E. Allen, Joe Jewel Cramer Jr., Elrine E. Henson, Bobbie Ray Jackson, Perris Joy Jackson, Thelma O. Parson, Jurline E. Prelow, Leonard C. Plyant, Nell Louise Sadler, and Catherine B. Simpson.



Professor Tolson

Founders Day will be formerly observed on March 31 at **Wiley College**, with Prof. Melvin B. Tolson, a member of the faculty, cast in the role of main speaker.

Alfred Spivey, senior law student at **Texas Southern U.**, has been announced as winner of the1957 Lawyers Title Award. He led the dean's list with the highest average in the law school during the fall semester.

Dr. Milton Wilson, dean of the **Texas Southern University** school of business, will take a leave from September, 1957 through May, 1957, to serve as a visiting professor at the Graduate School of Business, **Harvard University.**

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, **Talladega College** president, addressed the 75th anniversary celebration of the founding of **Virginia State College.**

The first Negro student to be awarded a post-graduate doctorate degree at the **University of Montreal** is John R. Cottin, **Fisk University** professor. His Ph.D. thesis, written in French, dealt with the works of Victor Sejour, a playwright, who was born in Louisiana, but migrated to France at the age of 23 around 1835.

Wiley's a cappella choir will make a good-will tour of Mexico, under the direction of Gilbert Allen, beginning on April 20. The tour will take two weeks and have the choir sing in Monterey, Calles, Pachuca, Mexico City, Belles Artes, Tootihuacan, Chapultepec Park, Guadalajara, San Luis, and Victoria.

Jackson State College's music department is slated to present "Pagliacci" on Friday, March 15, in College Park Auditorium . . . Summer School at **Florida Normal and Industrial College** will be held June 10-Friday, Aug. 3 . . . Five **Tennessee State U.** students participated in the **Indiana U.** "little UN" assembly which attracted 350 students from Midwestern schools including **Notre Dame, Illinois** and **Purdue** . . . The Meister Singers of **Tennessee State U.** will appear in concert at **Alabama A. and M. College**, March 27 . . . The 31st annual Homemaking Institute is being held at **Bennett College**, March 25-31.

■

A total of 34 **Knoxville College** students made the first semester's honor roll . . . **The Saints Junior College** in Lexington, Miss., has announced that a total of 47 students made the honor roll during the fall semester . . . William Oliver Jones and Mrs. Betty Davis Gilliam boasted straight "A" averages in pacing the 150 students who made the honor roll at **South Carolina State College** . . . Jeanelle Stovall of Atlanta, Ga., has been chosen to receive a $3,000 scholarship for foreign travel. The scholarship was donated by an anonymous person to Spelman College.

Jeanelle Stovall

Dr. Lewis A. Jackson has been named acting dean at **Central State College.** He replaces the late Dean Howard H. Long, who was buried last month . . . The Buffalo Inter-Alumni Association of the United Negro College Fund is holding a reception in honor of 31 college and university presidents at the Hotel Statler this Saturday, March 16.

■

An exhibit on atomic energy is being held at **Southern U.** through March 20, under the sponsorship of the American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Tenn. . . . Four **Southern U.** art instructors held an exhibit through Wednesday of this week. They included Cleo Martin, J. A. Cardozo, James C. Shane and Jean Paul Hubbard . . . Mrs. Rebecca F. Netterville, ex-state adviser for the New Homemakers of America, was honored at a **Southern U.** reception . . . The Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of Bishop College has just completed a 5,000-mile tour through Texas, California and Arizona.

Private Colleges Still Have Primary Role, Dr Nabrit Says

Informer Sat. 3-30-57

HOUSTON — Despite the fact that a large number of educational institutions have thrown open their doors to Negro students, the Negro private colleges still have a primary role to play in the education of youth, Dr S M Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, told an audience in the TSU Student Union Lounge Friday night.

Dr Nabrit was speaking at the 14th annual kickoff dinner meeting of the United Negro College Fund campaign.

He said that the private colleges, with their basic objectives of building leadership among Negro youth, will have "many more years of usefulness for that original dedication."

"I can not accept that the suggestion that the usefulness of the name itself (United Negro College Fund) has passed. The primary orientation and education for Negroes will long continue despite the fact that most of the institutions have thrown their doors open to Negroes."

Dr Nabrit commended the chairman of the drive, Dr I B Bryant, and his workers as one of the "**best staffs anywhere in the USA**" and set forth the pressing need of support for the colleges from the general public for decades to come.

"Even with the universal good of complete desegregation, it will be 10 to 25 years before the pattern of our enrollment will show any appreciable change," he said.

College Roundup

Courier Sat.

Three new buildings recently completed at **North Carolina A. and T. College** have been named in honor of former teachers . . . they include the Charles L. Cooper Hall, a men's dorm for upper-class students, the Robert L. Campbell Hall, the ROTC building, and the James Edward Reid Nurseries, a set of greenhouses.

Livingstone College has just received a $750 grant from the Burlington Industries' aid to education program . . . Dr. Logan Kearse of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Baltimore delivered the 17th baccalaureate address at **Maryland State College** . . . Mrs. Kathryn B. Brisbane, master of social work graduate of **Atlanta University,** has accepted employment as community organization secretary with the Atlanta Urban League . . . A drama workshop will be held during the first term of the 1957 summer session at **Prairie View A. and M. College** . . . Dr. Burton E. Levinson, rabbi of Temple Shazre Emeth in St. Louis, delivered the annual Jewish Chautauqua Society lecture at **Lincoln University (Mo.)** . . . Commencement exercises at **Lincoln University (Mo.)** heard Senator Stewart Symington deliver the annual message.

Frederica Washington of Beaufort, S.C., a senior at **Bennett College,** has received the $250 faculty scholarship for 1957-58 . . . Opening its 24th season, the **Atlanta University** Summer Theatre will present the "Bad Seed" June 20, 21 and 23 . . . 120 graduating seniors were addressed by Dr. Melvin Chester Swann at **Allen University** . . . Eugene DeLoatch, honor student at **Tougaloo Southern Christian College,** has been accepted in the department of electrical engineering at **Purdue University** . . . Delta Alpha Chapter of Kappa Kappa Psi Fraternity has been established at **Langston University** . . . Hurd M. Jones Jr., dean of **Texas Southern University,** has been invited to attend the third Walgreen Seminar in Pharmacy Administration . . . 123 **Knoxville College** students visited the American Museum of Atomic Energy and the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) national laboratory.

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

A $27,000 grant to conduct an experimental program in the social sciences has been awarded to **Morgan State College** by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. **Morgan** is one of 27 colleges and universities given a series of grants totaling $493,280 for the support of experimental programs designed to improve the teaching programs at these institutions.

4-20-57

Irene Beauchamp

Irene Beauchamp, pretty **Central State College** (Ohio) senior has been named senior gold card honor student with a cumulative average of 3.72. She was given special recognition during **Central's** fourth annual college Honors Day convocation.

P. 13

Morristown College in Tennessee is open to students of all races, Language Professor Felix Paul said in an article written for the Gazete Mail of Morristown. Mr. Paul said that white students have taken courses at Morristown in commercial subjects, general building and trades, languages, and music. **Morristown College,** a Methodist School, was founded in 1881.

Howard McClain, acting dean and professor of pharmacy at **Florida A. and M. University,** has been awarded a science faculty fellowship by the National Science Foundation to study at the **University of Minnesota** during 1957-'58.

LeMoyne College has been named among 600 institutions of higher learning which will share in $1,800,00 in grants this year from the United States Steel Foundation, Inc. Other Tennessee colleges and universities to share in the aid to education program are **Knoxville College** at Knoxville, Tenn.; **Lane College** at Jackson, and **Meharry Medical College** at Nashville.

14e(1) General

Howard McLain

Lois Belle Sellers, **Meharry's** first full-time instructor in psychiatric nursing, has been added to the staff through a grant for medical health training. Miss Sellers was staff nurse at Woodside Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders and at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

The David D. Jones chapter of the Future Teachers of America, named in honor of the late president of **Bennett College,** has been established in Greensboro, N. C.

Seventy-five members of the Atlanta Spelman Club were entertained by President and Mrs. Albert E. Manley of **Spelman College** at the traditional meeting which precedes Founders Day.

Lois Sellers

The forthcoming six-week summer session at the **Fayetteville State Teachers College** will get under way on June 12 and will be concluded on July 20.

The ninth annual interscholastic athletic and literary association's band festival will be held at **Southern University,** April 26-27 . . . **North Carolina College's** three summer divisions begin on June 10 with the regular nine-week session and a six-week program of workshops, according to Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, summer school director.

Harry B. Dunbar, a former instructor in French at **Rust College,** Holly Springs, Miss., and now a New York City school tetacher, has been given a Fulbright grant to study at the **University of Paris** during July and August.

Two members of the **Florida A. and M. University** faculty have been granted aid to do graduate study at **Wisconsin and Stanford Universities.** They are Mrs. Wilhelmina Roux and Mrs. Barbara C. Black.

Clark College students reported $2,085.12 to exceed their $898.75 goal by $1,186.37 in the college's annual campus-wide United Negro College Fund campaign which concluded Friday.

Thirty-five **North Carolina College Commercial** majors, all juniors, have qualified for membership in the Order of Gregg Artists, according to an announcement by Mrs. Florence E. Ulrich, director of the Gregg Awards Department, Gregg Publishing Co.

Olga Williams, a junior from Havana, Cuba, has been named "Miss United Negro College Fund, at **Bethune-Cookman College** . . . **BCC** students raised $1,000 for hte UNCF . . . The 10th anniversary and commencement exercises of **People's Business College,** Austin, Tex., were observed as 46 grads received diplomas . . . The bloodmobile visited **Hampton** students and came away with 121 pints of blood . . . 11 more than the quota set for the day . . . **Tougaloo's** thespians will present "Medea" on May 10 in Brownlee Hall . . . **Butler College's** choir ended its second annual goodwill tour . . . Religious emphasis week is being observed this week at **Lincoln U. (Mo.)** . . . Phi Beta Sigma fraternity is presenting a "variety show" at **St. Augustine College** on April 29 . . . The 16th annual festival of the arts at **Jackson State College** (Miss.) featured the works of school boys, aged 13 to 17, in the Northern Region of Nigeria in British West Africa.

Hale Woodruff, **New York U.** art prof., will be guest speaker at **Hampton Institute** on April 25-26 . . . **A. and T. College** will sponsor a 20-day study tour to several Caribbean countries. The countries to be visited include the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica. Two summer sessions will be held at **Huston-Tillotson College** this summer beginning on June 2 and 24.

The 10th annual one-day housing conference at **Prairie View A. and M. College** will be held on May 11 . . . Two members of the **Florida A. and M. University** faculty were granted aid to do graduate study for the school term 1957-'58 at leading universities. They are Mrs. Wilhelmina C. Roux and Mrs. Barbara C. Black.

The National Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts held its annual one-act festival at **Grambling College** with 11 one-act plays presented by the following schools: **Fort Valley, Florida A. and M., Tennessee State, Fayetteville State, Wiley, Prairie View, Fisk, Lincoln, Kentucky State, Johnson C. Smith, Mississippi Vocational, Southern, and Grambling** . . . Six people received NADSA trophies. They included Dr. Lillian Voorhees, **Fisk;** Dr. Willis Pitts, Stoughton, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Poag, **Tennessee State;** Dr. Thomas Pauley, **Lincoln U.;** Dr. James O. Hopson, **Talladega,** and F. L. Sandle, **Grambling** . . . The Los Angeles chapter of **Wiley College** alumni presented its alma mater with a cash donation of $1,000. This was the largest donation made to the school in the history of the Los Angeles group. The sum was made up of donations, ranging from $2 to $100 from 50 alumni and friends. Those making $100 donations included, Atty. Carl Earles, Dr. H. Claude Hudson,

Kappa Mu Honor Society handed over laureate memberships to Dr. and Mrs. Louis Hudson, and Dr. Claude Hudson . . . Alpha Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Mrs. Anne Hedgeman and Dr. L. H. Foster during the 19th convention of the society ta **Tuskegee Institute.**

College Roundup

Courier Lit. 5-11-57 p.13

Hampton Institute's Davidson Hall, a modern red-brick dormitory designed to accommodate 142 women students, was dedicated on April 26 . . . A special feature giving special recognition by the Housing Conference to national and state-wide builders who have given outstanding service in building and sponsoring housing for minority occupancy has been added to the program of the 10th annual Housing Conference at **Prairie View A. and M. College** on May 11 . . . The head cheerleader at the **University of Texas** and experts at **Sam Houston State College** will serve on the staff of the short course for cheerleaders and majorettes July 14-19.

Dr. Daniel Webster Wynn, dean of chapel at **Tuskegee Institute**, will be the speaker at the annual Honors Day program at **Texas Southern University** on May 9 . . . Exploring ways of extending in-service aids and resources to graduates and former students, the Division of Teacher Education at **Hampton Institute**, under its chairman, Dr. William H. Robinson, held a workshop-conference May 3-4 for teachers, principals and supervisors of Virginia schools, under the general theme: "Raising the Level of Academic Achievement in the Schools."

Pi Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity of **Fayetteville (N.C.) State Teachers College** crowned Miss Rosa Foreman, junior from Farmville, N.C., as Sigma "Sweetheart of the Year" . . . In connection with the 75th anniversary of the school, **Virginia State College's** Theatre Guild will present "Medea" on May 15 . . . Mrs. Annie Pride Washington of Gloucester, Va., 78, widow of the late **Major Allen Washington**, commandant of cadets at **Hampton Institute** from 1916 to 1930, died in Lincoln Hospital at Durham, N.C. . . . The music department of **Jackson State College** will offer individual instruction in voice and instruments for high school students, non-music majors, as well as general and specialized courses in music, during each of the five-week summer sessions, June 3-July 8 . . . Dr. Ernst M. Manasse and Dr. Sing Nan Fen, professors at **North Carolina College**, read papers entitled "About the Unwritten Philosophy" and "The Sane Piety" at the North Carolina Philosophical Society's meeting at **Woman's College**, Greensboro.

Robert Smith

Miss Jones

Dr. Freeman

Miss Howard

Dr. William M. Freeman, professor of psychology at **Arkansas A. M. and N. College**, Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected Omega "Man of the Year" by the Ninth District of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in the 20th annual session in New Orleans, La. . . . Miss Isadora Jones, Minden, La., oustanding chemistry student at **Southern University**, Baton Rouge, La., has been offered several scholarships to do advanced nuclear energy study at any one of 26 selected universities. She has a 2.90 average out of a possible 3.0 over a four-year college career . . . Miss Margaret Howard of Montclair, N. J., junior at **Hampton Institute**, has been awarded one of five $1,000 scholarships to attend an international seminar in Ghana, sponsored by Canadian World University Service . . . Robert Smith, honor graduate of **Utica Institute** and senior at **Tougaloo Southern Christian College**, has been accepted as a member of the freshman class at **Meharry School of Medicine**.

Sponsored by the Women's Senate and the Women's Athletic Association, Women's Week will take place May 6-12 at **Hampton Institute** . . . Wilbert W. Johnson, head of the department of natural science and mathematics at **St. Augustine's College**, Raleigh, N.C., has received a National Science Foundation scholarship to study botany and plant polyploids at **Cornell University** . . . The annual Fine Arts Week at **Fayetteville State Teachers College** was held May 5-10 . . . The Charles Gilpin Players of **Prairie View A. and M. College** presented "Jezebel's Shoes" before the National Association of Dramatics and Speech Arts at **Grambling College** . . . The 17th annual Theological Alumni Day was held on the campus by the **Shaw University** School of Religion.

William R. Hudgins of New York told the first annual Sales Institute at Richmond, Va., that too many Negro colleges are turning out preachers, teachers, social workers and "liberal arts loafers" and offering inadequate incentive to young people who prefer careers in business. Dr. Walter N. Ridley, present head of the psychology department and coordinator of the college counseling service at **Virginia State College**, will be the new dean replacing Dean H. Arnold Taylor at **St. Paul's College**, Lawrenceville, Va., when the latter retires at the end of this school year . . . **Morgan State College** held its 11th annual Fine Arts Festival May 1-3 . . . Mrs. Velma Thomas, home economics instructor at Texas College, addressed students during Charm Week at **Butler College**, Tyler, Tex. . . . A capacity audience heard Dr. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, clarinetist and head of the **Virginia State College** music department, in concert at **Knoxville College** . . . Dr. Archibald James Carey, acting chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, will address graduating seniors at **Allen University**, Columbia, S.C., on May 30.

U. S. Colleges Prepare For Graduation Rites

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-18-57

Commencement time came to colleges across the nation this month and from every institution of higher learning came announcements of how many students were receiving degrees, the speakers who would exhort them to greater efforts and other information pertaining to graduation.

Here are some of the exercises and speakers:

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Archibald Carey, Jr., of Chicago, acting chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy and former Chicago alderman, will speak on May 30 to the 114 graduating seniors of Allen university, Columbia, S. C.

PRAIRIE VIEW

Some 300 graduates at Prairie View A&M college will hear a commencement address by Rev. E. C. Estell, pastor of St. John Baptist church, Dallas, Texas, on May 19. Thirty-eight masters degrees will be awarded during the ceremonies.

President E. B. Evans will award degrees at the Texas institution.

BISHOP COLLEGE

Dr. John W. Coleman, dean of the Oklahoma university School of Religion, will be the commencement speaker for 37 graduates of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas on May 24. Dr. George W. Lucas, of Dayton, Ohio will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Harold Benjamin will be the commencement speaker for the 287 graduates of Tennessee State university at Nashville on June 3. Dr. W. O. Carrington will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. Dr. F. J. D. McKinney, director of admissions, said thirty graduates will receive master's degrees.

The president of Bluefield State college, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, will be the commencement speaker for Fayetteville State Teachers college (N. C.) on June 4. On June 2, Dr. John L. S. Holloman, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. W. R. Collins, principal of Johnston County Training school at Smithfield, N. C., will speak during the Cap and Gown day exercises.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, will be the commencement speaker at commencement exercises of Knoxville (Tenn.) college. Dr. Percy Julian and Dr. Archibald K. Steward will speak at dedication services for the college's new science building.

College Roundup

Courier Sat. 6-1-57 p. 13

WITH THE APPROVAL of the Governor-General, the College Council of the **University College of Ghana, Achimota,** has invited Prof. R. H. Stoughton of the University of Reading to accept the post of principal of the college.

Professor Stoughton is a member of the **Inter-University Council** in London, and of the **Council of Makerere College,** Uganda.

14 e d. General

Dr. Marquis LaFayette Harris, president of **Philander Smith College,** addressed the 53rd commencement of **Bethune-Cookman College** on May 27 . . . **Bethune-Cookman** conferred a total of 144 degrees . . . Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at **Boston U.,** will deliver the commencement address at **Barber-Scotia College** on June 3 . . . Commencement exercises at **Lincoln U., Pa.,** will be held on June 4 with Gov. George Leader as speaker . . . **Miles College** has broken ground for a new classroom building . . . 59 teachers from 13 states and the District of Columbia have been granted stipends to attend a summer institute at **Morgan State College** . . . The music department of **Jackson State College** will offer two workshops in music and piano during the June summer session . . . Sherman L. Greene Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Division of Educational Institutions of the AME Church delivered the commencement vespers address at **Jackson State College** and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of **Alabama State College,** was commencement speaker last week . . . Dr. Robert M. Lewter, executive director of the Southern Fellowship Fund was commencement speaker at **Virginia State College.**

Bishop Daniel C. Pope, West African prelate of the AMEZ Church, and Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter, malariologist now on duty in Surinam have both joined the **Lincoln U. (Pa.)** Century Club by making $100 annual donations to their alma mater.

A capacity audience accorded the **St. Paul Polytech** a Cappella Choir a lusty ovation when it gave its annual spring concert in Lawrenceville, Va. . . . The sixth annual Students' Art Exhibit is under way this week in Wilson Hall at **Maryland State College** . . . The Department of Architecture at **Hampton Institute** has been admitted as a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture . . . Joseph J. Brady has been appointed public relations director for **Hampton Institute** . . . Dr. Allen L. King spoke for the **Tougaloo Christian College's** 88th commencement on Monday . . . More than 140 will be graduated from **Central State College** on Sunday, June 9. Dr. Clayton J. Ettinger, president of **Great Lakes College,** will deliver the commencement address.

NEGRO COLLEGE ENROLLMENT UP

14 e 1

Tribune Wed 6-12-57

Negro college enrollment by 1960 was up 28 percent over 1950 with more than 32,000 degrees enrolled in colleges and universities.

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-22-57 p. 12

A scholarship has been founded at **Bishop College** for outstanding modern language students by Mrs. B. A. Smith, in the name of the late Mrs. Clara Bessee Dean who died in Moscow, Idaho. The late Mrs. Dean had taught at **Bishop College** for two years.

Rev. Major J. Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn., has received a doctor's degree in religious education from **Boston University** . . . Jim Blackwell has been awarded a $1,700 grant by the board of regents of **Washington State College** to continue work on his teaching fellowship in sociology. He was the first Negro to serve as president of the associated grad students at **Washington State College** and served as main speaker for the school's annual May Day festivities. He is president-elect of Beta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honorary sociological fraternity . . . Blackwell hails from Cleveland.

Rev. Jones

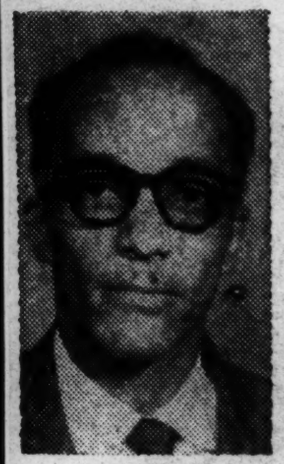
Mrs. Minnie Lee Thomas Brown of the class of 1897 was the oldest grad present when the National Alumnae Association of **Spelman College** held its annual dinner . . . Twenty-four Negroes have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1957, the John Hay Whitney Foundation has announced. They include Mrs. Shirley M. Carter, **Los Angeles State College** grad; Barbara D. Chase, **Temple University** grad; Mrs. Elaine C. Davis, **Morgan State College** grad; N. F. Davis, **Lincoln University** (Pa.) and **Washington University** (St. Louis) grad; Moses Delaney, **Morehouse College** and **Colgate-Rochester Divinity School** grad; William de Valentine, **Los Angeles State College** grad; Elmer Dickey, **Boston University** grad; Joseph Eubanks Jr., **San Francisco State College** grad; Gloria L. Hobbs, **Hunter College** and **Columbia University** grad; Phillip D. Holliman, **University of Portland** grad; Clifford E. Jackson, the **Skowhegan School of Painting**; Felix A. Jacques, **Iowa State College** grad; Martin L. Kilson Jr., **Lincoln University** (Pa.) grad; C. Eric Lincoln, **Fisk University** grad; Mrs. Jeannette E. Lockley, **Texas Southern University** and **Wiley College** grad; Dr. Lonnie MacDonald Jr., **Columbia University** grad; Kenneth E. Marshall, **New York University** grad; Mrs. May Williamson Murphy, **Mount Holyoke** grad; Louise Rivers, **Savannah State College** and **New York University** grad; Harold M. Rose, **Tennessee State College** and **Ohio State University** grad; Mrs. Marilyn B. Thornton, **Dillard University**; Edgar H. Twine, **University of Illinois** grad; William L. Vault, **Talladega College** grad; Willie White, **University of Chicago** grad.

Mr. Blackwell

College Roundup

Courier Sat. 6-29-57 P.13

Three members of **Virginia Union's School of Religion** faculty will teach three short-term courses for ministers during the summer. The first session began on June 17. . . Mrs. Geraldine Elsie Williams Waller, lone candidate, had the master's degree conferred on her at the annual spring commencement of **Lincoln U. (Mo.)** . . . Walter Hall, industrial education teacher, has joined the **Prairie View A. & M. College** project in Liberia as a machine shop technician . . . 106 graduates received degrees at the 49th commencement of **Miles College** in Birmingham, Ala. . . . Edgar Everett Rankin Jr. has been appointed president of the **Mississippi Industrial College** . . . Husy E. Charlton, **Allen U.** professor of education is working towards his doctorate degree at **Temple U.** in Philadelphia . . . A total of 38 visiting professors have been added to the summer staff at **Texas Southern U.** for the two sessions . . . Alvis A. Lee, maintenance superintendent at **Prairie View A. & M. College,** has been granted a two-year leave of absence to serve on the Liberia project.



Mr. Hall

Mrs. Waller

Samuel K. Nabinet, **Atlanta University** grad, has been hired as industrial relations secretary of the Louisville (Ky.) Urban League . . . Fifty-eight **LeMoyne College** grads have received degrees . . . Eighty-nine graduates received degrees at **Livingstone College** . . . **Shaw University** recently held its 21st annual Ministers Institute . . . The Council on Cooperative College Projects has received a grant of $1,000 from Teaching Film Custodians, Inc. . . . Priscilla Carolyn Banks has received the Ubea-Smead Award, **Virginia State College** officials announced . . . **Johnson C. Smith University** awarded 122 degrees . . . Atty. A. T. Walden of Atlanta has been cited by the **Atlanta University** National Alumni Association . . . Edward F. Sweat, B. A. from **Allen University,** has received his Ph. D. from **Indiana University** in the field of history . . . Roamless Hudson of Wilmington, N. C., is the new head of the Men's Dorm Cabinet at **North Carolina College** . . . Dr. Willa B. Player, president of **Bennett College,** will be among 36 college presidents attending the Institute for College and University Administrators at **Harvard University,** June 18-26.

Dr. Sylvia P. Swinton, **Allen University** professor, will be the assistant director of the Supervisors Workshop at **Tuskegee Institute** this summer . . . Joseph L. Harrison, associate professor of biology at **Knoxville College,** has been granted a National Fellowship for study in zoology at **Iowa State University.**

Forty graduates received their degrees at the **Wilberforce University** commencement . . . Edmund Millet of San Fernando, Trinidad, B.W.I., graduated summa cum laude . . . Twenty-three students at **Paul Quinn College** have been placed on the dean's list for the second semester. Averaging 3.0 were Annetta Louise Jefferson and Warren C. Stinnett . . . The family of the late James Meriwether has just presented a picture of Mr. Meriwether to **Howard University.** Mr. Meriwether was the first **Howard University** alumnus to be chosen a trustee . . . Eugene J. Brown, director of the department of art at **Langston University,** is participating in the 50th annual Indiana Artists Exhibition. The exhibition will be in progress at the John Herron Art Museum, Indianapolis, Ind.

College Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 7-20-57 P.13

In an address to the Summer School Assembly at **Atlanta University,** Atlanta, Ga., George Butler, director of education of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, urged Negro teachers to train their students for the America of the future rather than for the South of 10 or 20 years ago. Mr. Butler pointed out that jobs are now available and will be in the future to the youth of minority races.

Oscar Moore, professor of physical education and coach of the **Florida A. and M. University** baseball team has had the Doctor of Education degree conferred upon him by **Boston University** . . . Eighty-five Mississippi principals and supervisors are currently attending the College Workshop being conducted by **Jackson State College,** Jackson, Miss. The graduate program lasts six weeks.

Oscar Moore

Arthur L. Walker, state supervisor of business education in the state of Virginia, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Old Dominion Vocational Association at **Virginia State College.** His speech emphasized the need for a broad conception of a comprehensive program of vocational education . . . Two thousand one hundred and fifty-four students are currently enrolled in the summer school session at **Florida A. and M. University.**

Dover Crawford Jr., **Owens College** graduate, won first place in the National College Vocabulary contest during the sixth annual convention in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Crawford represented Tennessee's chapter of the Future Business Leaders of America . . . Barbara J. Emory, secretary to the president of **Bishop College,** Marshall, Tex., has been granted a two-year leave of absence to serve as secretary to the project director of the Indonesia-Tuskegee Project.

Joseph D. McGhee, head of the McGhee and Company investment brokerage firm in Columbia, S. C., announced that officials of the **Allen University** endowment fund, has placed $20,000 in the company's hands for investment in selected common stocks and mutual fund shares . . . The Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention held their fourth annual Christian Youth Seminar at **Virginia Union University,** Richmond, Va., last week.

The board of trustees at **Fayetteville State Teachers College,** Fayetteville, N. C., met in an annual session July 10, and approved recommendations for an expanded curriculum for the college beginning in September . . . Hilda Withers, a sophomore at **Bennett College,** Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the North Carolina Conference Methodist Youth Institute.

The George B. Young Auditorium at **Paul Quinn College,** Waco, Tex., is now under repair. The auditorium was ravaged by a tornado in 1953 . . . A foods and nutrition major is now being offered by the home economics department at **Southern University** at Baton Rouge, La.

Charles J. Smith III, director of public relations at **Florida A. and M. University,** attended the 41st annual meeting of the American College Public Relations Association in Omaha, Neb. . . . Serving as consultant to the Language Arts Workshop, just concluded at **Atlanta University,** was Dr. Dwight L. Burton of Florida State University.

Colleges Have 473,000 GI Students On Roll

Journal + Guide Sat. 1-19-57

Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The veteran still is a potent force on the American collgee campus, according to the Veterans Administration. There were 473,000 GI college students in the fall.

Approximately one out of very four males in the nations colleges and universities is a veteran, enrolled under the Korean GI Bill, VA said. Further, large numbers of veterans are expected to be attending schools of higher learning for at least the next five or six years.

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THE NUMBER of Korean GI Bill fall college students is 12 per cent above last fall's GI college enrollments of 416,-600 and eight per cent higher than the previous record of 436,600 reached in the spring of 1956.

This year, males on the campus — veterans and non-veterans together — number 1,916-000.

• • •

GI STUDENTS in college probably never again will be as numerous as they were shortly after World War II, when three out of four males in school were World War II veterans, and veteran college enrollments totaled more than 1,000,000 for three successive years.

Yet the current number of Korea veterans in college still is high enough to exert a real impact.

• • •

IN ADDITION the 473,-000 GI college students this fall, VA said there were 287,-00 other Korea veterans enrolled in schools below the college level, on-the job training and on-the-farm training.

The 760,600 total — highest in the four-year history of the Korean GI Bill — surpassed most predictions.

Last year, total Korean GI fall enrollments numbered 707,000, and the number went up in the spring of 1956 to 735,-000 — a record which has just been broken.

The Korean GI Bill education and training program doesn't come to an end until 1965.

Georgia Only State of 8 in Region Not Taking U.S. Loans for Colleges

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. p. 32
File 6/2/57

BY GENE BRITTON

Georgia is the only state in an eight-state region that has not applied for low interest loans under a federal college building program, the Housing and Home Finance Agency disolosed Thursday.

The announcement came as state-supported colleges in Georgia face a growing student housing problem in the coming fall term.

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Paul Harris, coordinator of the HHFA's college housing program, said that the seven other states in the Southeastern region have dipped $48,403,000 out of the federal pot for state-supported schools.

Georgia

The loans are made on bond issues by the institutions and may be repaid at an interest rate of two and seven-eighths per cent over a period of 50 years.

State school authorities said Georgia has not taken part in the program partly because it has been able to get bids at equal interest rates from private bidders.

Bylaws of the State Building Authority also set a limit on the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred, and most of the funds are already earmarked for school building projects other than housing.

Four private colleges and universities in Georgia have made loans totaling $4,917,000.

The total lent to both private and state institutions in the eight states comes to $90,786,000. More than half that amount has gone to state schools in all states except Georgia.

Meanwhile, J. H. Duberry, director of Plant and Business Operations for the University System of Georgia's Board of Regents, said there is an annual increase in enrollment in most of the state's colleges and a growing shortage of housing for the students.

CURB ADMISSIONS

Some schools are having to limit their admissions of resident students because of the shortages for the fall quarter of this year, he said.

The University of Georgia in Athens is limiting admissions for that reason, he said. The university can provide housing for 3,500 students outside of fraternity and sorority houses.

A spokesman for the university's housing office said there are some 400 married students on a waiting list for veterans housing. Dormitories for unmarried women students are already completely filled and main campus dormitories for men are filled.

Georgia Tech has never been able to house more than the freshman and part of the sophomore classes in its facilities, Duberry said.

Frank Wilson, housing coordinator at Tech, said he has had a waiting list for some 220 apartment units for married students since the buildings were first opened.

Duberry said that the Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro is "filled and overflowing." Students will be doubled up in dormitory rooms this fall, he said.

West Georgia College at Carrollton is full, but Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, and Valdosta State College still have a few vacancies for resident students.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

The state supported junior colleges—South Georgia at Douglas, Abraham Baldwin at Tifton, Georgia Southwestern at Americus and Middle Georgia at Cochran—are all expected to have reached their housing capacities by the opening of fall quarter.

North Georgia College at Dahlonega is booked to capacity for fall quarter already.

The HHFA coordinator said Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina and Kentucky have eliminated at least part of their college housing headaches through the loan program.

For state supported institutions alone, Florida has received $11,126,000; Alabama, $4,427,000; Mississippi, $12,083,000; Tennessee, $1,875,000; South Carolina, $1,000,000; North Carolina, $7,425,000, and Kentucky, $10,467,000.

Harris denied that the loans come under the category of "federal aid to education," since federal aid usually comes in the form of a grant. The loans are made on the basis of security pledges.

Girard Ruling Warns Dixie

afro american

(Other Stories Inside)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—If an arm of government has anything to do with operation of any facility or if it receives any public funds, there can be no discrimination based on race, color, or creed.

That is the interpretation being placed in some quarters, especially in the South, on the Supreme Court's decision in the Girard College (Philadelphia) case, its latest ruling on discrimination in schools.

Commenting on the decision last week, Dr. A. R. Meadows, Alabama superintendent of education, expressed the opinion that the decision indicates that the court is moving toward eventually outlawing segregation in private as well as public schools.

Baltimore, Md.

OTHERS SEE the decision as sounding the death knell of plans by southern legislators and school officials to get around the school segregation ban by channeling state funds into so - called "private schools."

Pointing out that the ruling may in time be extended to other private schools, Dr. Meadows warned that any further legislation aimed at abolishing public schools could "speed up integration, instead of delaying it."

He interpreted the ruling as a step toward an ultimate decree forbidding segregation in other private schools, especially if Alabama or any other state endeavors to substitute them for public classes.

* * *

ALABAMA VOTERS — like those in Virginia and several other southern states—have already adopted a constitutional amendment giving the State Legislature power to abolish the public school system.

Without referring specifically to that amendment, Dr. Meadows said the enactment of any new laws could hasten integration because they "blanket everything covered in the laws."

Pointing out that existing private colleges are exempt from state taxes (which is nothing more than state aid through the back door), he said they could be construed as functioning under state control for that reason.

And, if the Supreme Court decided that they were agencies of the state (because of the tax exemptions), he said, it might well rule that they cannot segregate colored and white students.

* * *

THE SUPREME Court did not rule on whether Girard College is a public or private school. It merely held that the board which operates the college is an agency of the state and as such cannot discriminate on racial grounds.

In Philadelphia Friday, the board of directors of the city trusts, which operates Girard College, voted 12 to 1 to ask for a rehearing of the Supreme Court decision opening the college to all pupils.

Overriding the objections of Mayor Richardson Dilworth, who cast the lone dissenting vote and refused to make it unanimous, the board heeded an appeal by George F. Norton, retired Pennsylvania Railroad treasurer.

ship of these states as though they were mortal enemies . . . it is never too late for statesmanship."

In Tallahassee, Fla., the Inter Civic Council, which spearheaded the local bus integration campaign, called up-

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MR. NORTON, treasurer of the college, said "Some of my best friends are colored people, but I don't think it would be doing them a favor by breaking down the finest institution that Philadelphia has—that Pennsylvania has."

P. 2

Speaking less than three weeks before the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision, Mr. Chambers praised the court for its "long, slow and careful" handling of the case testing the legality of school segregation.

"The South cannot win following its present determination to fight these issues out to the last inch," Mr. Chambers declared.

He criticized caustically the actions of southern states in threatening to close public schools in the face of litigation, submerging the forces of moderation and excluding the counsel of "the entire colored race as if it did not count."

* * *

MR. CHAMBERS traced the separate courses followed by southern states since the 1954 decision, concluding that there are "many Souths." These he defined as:

"A Deep South region of stern resistance to change, a border area where legally and technically desegregation in the colleges is a fact today, and a middle region which is part one way and part the other."

He expressed the opinion that a "collision" between the courts and state governments will be over "modest changes" involving little mixing of the races, but conceded the possibility of "flareups."

* * *

"THIS I KNOW: That the South and the nation need most of all a bridge to cross the gap which separates the Federal judiciary and the political lead-

on Leon County school authorities for a start toward integration of the public schools.

The council said it was sending a resolution to the county school board inquiring what plan of action has been formulated to carry out the Supreme Court's decree banning segregation in public schools.

The resolution pledged the council's support to any move that the county school authorities may take to carry out the Supreme Court's directive.

In St. Louis, Mo., the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a decision by District Judge John E. Miller of Little Rock, Ark., last August to the effect that a proposal to desegregate schools by stages was within the law as laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

THE COURT held that the school superintendent had given "convincing testimony" at the trial of the case in District Court "to the effect that under existing conditions, gradual integration of the schools was administratively advisable."

The District Court's approval of the three-phase plan, it said, was based on its finding of "good faith on the part of the school authorities, which finding is not challenged in these proceedings."

It directed that the District Court retain jurisdiction in the case "to insure full opportunity for further showing in the event compliance at the earliest practicable date ceases to be the objective."

In other action on the school desegregation front, Lenoir Chambers, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, called for a "bridge of statesmanship" between the Federal courts and eight "resolutely prosegregation" states.

Court lowers bars at Girard College

afro american Sat. 5-11-57

Baltimore, Md.

By RUTH JENKINS

PHILLADELPHIA

Four years ago, the Girard College student body included 189 boys "from outside Pennsylvania." They came from 15 states in addition to the District of Columbia.

P. 10

Overruling the objection of Mayor Richard Dilworth, the Board of Directors of the City Trusts, Thursday, voted to appeal the U.S. Supreme Court decision opening the college to colored pupils.

By a vote of 12 to 1 it instructed the board's solicitor, Joseph P. Gaffney, and its special counsel, Owen B. Rhoades, to file a petition asking the Su-

New Jersey was represented by 102 youths; and New York State by 30. The college had difficulty in finding enough local boys to enroll, so it welcomed those from other states.

This was in 1953, the same year that the college denied admission to two Philadelphia youngsters — simply because of their race. Admittedly, they met all other requirements.

This was the same year on the date of July 23, 1953 that Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander introduced in City Council a resolution which, in effect, was sanctioned by the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday.

By a unanimous 9-0 ruling, the High Tribunal lifted the bars which for 125 years banned colored youths from the institution.

The Supreme Court decision came just six weeks after briefs were filed with the Court on March 18. This represented unprecedented speed. Usually three months elapse before such action is taken.

Founder of Girard College was Stephen Girard, noted philanthropist. His will, dated February 16, 1830, left about $6,000,000 to establish a school for "poor, white male orphans."

This is the clause which brought about court action on behalf of the two colored boys who were denied admission to the college.

* * *

THEY ARE William A. Foust, 10, son of Mrs. Guinivere Foust of 4814 Regent St.; and Robert Felder, 9, son of Mrs. Bertha Felder of 2619 N. 29th St. The boys' fathers are dead.

The Girard estate, now estimated at more than a billion dollars, is administered by the Philadelphia Board of Directors of City Trusts. His will had named the city as trustee of the legacy.

The board contended that it must abide by provisions of Girard's will in limiting the college students to white boys only.

This opinion was upheld by the Orphan's Court in 1954. It was also sustained by the State Supreme Court in November, 1956.

These decisions were based on the contention that when a governmental body acts in a trusteeship capacity, as in the case of the Girard estate, its actions are not limited by the 14th Amendment.

Attorneys for the two boys argued that the board of city trusts is an agency of the city and state. That in rejecting these applicants, they are practicing discrimination which is forbidden by the 14th Amendment.

This is what the U.S. Supreme Court said Monday as it reversed the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The case therefore was remanded to the Pennsylvania Court for "further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

This means that within 30 days, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court must reverse itself and direct the Orphans Court to instruct the Board of City Trusts to change its policy regarding admissions to Girard College.

* * *

IN THE meantime, the board has the right to appeal for a rehearing on the issue. Seldom are such appeals effective.

The next board meeting is set for May 17. Joseph P. Gaffney Sr., solicitor for the board, said that it will most likely take some action at that time.

President of Girard College, Dr. E. Newbold Cooper was non-committal about the Supreme Court ruling, pending further instructions from the board. He indicated however, that he is prepared to integrate the student body if and

when directed to do so.

In his four-year court battle against the racial bars at Girard College, Councilman Alexander was joined by the city and state as party to his action.

Basking in victorious limelight, Mr. Alexander gave full credit for legal and moral support to the battery of attorneys who labored with him.

These included Attorney-General Thomas D. McBride, Assistant Attorney - General Lois G. Forer, who was appointed by former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Cohen, now a Pennsylvania Supreme Court justice;

Abraham L. Freedman, former city solicitor who was special counsel for the city in this case; present city solicitor David Berger; and deputy city solicitors, William T. Coleman Jr., David E. Pinsky and Thomas Masterson; and Louis Pollack of the Yale Law School.

Girard walls to come a 'tumblin'

afro american Sat. 5-11-57

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

For the first itme in its 105-year history, Girard College will probably have an intergrated student body, come the September school term.

P.10

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling which makes this idea a possibility was widely hailed in Philadelphia on Monday.

By the mayor of the city; b civic and educational leaders; by the attorneys who fought its race ban for four years; by the individual families whose sons were test-case applicants to the school.

The college, surrounded by a massive stone wall, covers 42 acres in the heavily populated colored community at Corinthian and Girard Aves., in North Philadelphia.

The institution was opened in 1848 with about 100 students. In accordance with Stephen Girard's will, it served "poor white male orphans between the ages of 6 to 10 years."

Today, its enrollment is 1,051, with boys ranging from 6 to 1 years. Many of them have incomes which take them out of the "poor" -class.

The college can accommodate comfortably approximately 1,700 students. Because of a dwindling number of applicants in recent years, officials had conducted spirited campaigns among the alumni to enroll students from other states.

The two youngsters who figured in the history-making decision of the Supreme Court are Robert Felder, 9, son of Mrs. Bertha Felder of 2619 N. 29th St.; and William A. Foust, 10, son of Mrs. Guinivere Foust of 4814 Regent St.

Their fathers are dead which qualifies them for admission to the school unless they outgrow the age limitations before being processed.

Mrs. Felder, a widow for 9 years, is the mother of five children. She hailed the court decision as "one of the greatest opportunities that has ever come our way."

Robert is a 4th grade pupil at Walton School, 28th and Huntingdon Sts. At this particular stage, he wants to be a doctor; likes ball playing and the Cub Scouts.

He has a 17-year-old sister, Joan; and three brothers, Samuel, 16, who attends Eddison High School; Herbert, 14, of Vaux Junior High; and Ivan, 12, a Walton School pupil.

The family attends Miller Memorial Baptist Church. Mrs. Foust is a clerk with an insurance company. Simply bubbling with excitement she called the victory "just thrilling."

Her son, William is an only child. He is a 5B pupil at the Comegys School, 51st and Greenway.

He reads a lot, likes sports and wants to be an electrical engineer. They attend Mt. Carmel Baptist Church.

Within two hours after the Supreme Court decision was made known, Mayor Richardson Dilworth issued the following statement of approval:

"In providing the funds for the establishment and operation of Girard College, it was Stephen Girard's intention to benefit the city of Philadelphia.

"The effect of the court's decision will, I am confident, do just that, in that it affirms the view of an enlightened society that educational opportunities should be provided without discrimination by reason of race, creed or color."

Flushed with well earned success and excitement, Councilman Alexander was swamped with congratulations throughout the day.

"I am the happiest man in the world," he declared. "The speed with whch the Supreme Court acted almost stunned me and the decision has stupendous impact.

"Such quick action shows clearly the genuineness and justness of our cause. The court ruled our attitude proper and correct — which was my thinking all along.

"Some fellow members of the bar criticized, ridiculed and even ostracized me. They asked how dare I challenge the traditional polices involving a great estate, laws and operations which they considered inviolate.

"But I am opposed to having deadened hands regulate huge estates which affect the civil rights of people. These deadened hands must be made to conform with the general welfare, progressiveness and changing attitudes."

Mr. Alexander revealed that he had spent some $2,500 of his own money in court expenses attending this case—"and thousands of hours of hard work.

"This victory climaxes 33 years of my strong, bitter fight for civil rights," he exclaimed.

Supreme Court ruling in Girard College case

afro american Sat. 5-11-57

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Following is the U.S. Supreme Court opinion in the Girard College case: P.10

Pennsylvania vs. Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is reversed. The cause is remanded for further proceedings.

The motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction is granted. 28 U.S.C. No. 2517 (2). Treating the papers as a petition for writ of certiorari. 28 U.S.C. No. 2103, the petition is granted. 28 U.S.C. 1257 (3).

Stephen Girard in a will probated in 1831 left a fund in trust for the erection, maintenance and operation of a "college."

'WHITE MALE ORPHANS'

The will provided that the college was to admit "as many poor, white male orphans between the ages of 6 and 10 years as the said income should be adequate to maintain."

The will named as trustees the City of Philadelphia.

The provisions of the will were carried out by the State and the city and the college was opened in 1848. Since 1869, by virtue of an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the trust has been administered and the college operated by the "Board of Directors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia." Pa. Laws of 1869, No. 176. P.S. Pa. Annotated 1957. Title 53 No. 1365.

ADMISSION REFUSED

In February, 1954, the petitioners, Foust and Felder, applied for admission to the college. They met all the qualifications except that they were Negroes. For this reason the board refused to admit them.

They petitioned to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county for an order directing the board to admit them, alleging that their exclusion because of race violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia joined in the suit, also contending that the board's action violated the 14th Amendment. The Orphans' Court rejected the Constitutional contention and refused to order the applicants' admission. 4 D. and C. 2d, 671 (Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.)

AGENCY OF STATE

This was affirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court 386 Pa. 548. The board which operated Girard College is an agency of the State of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, even though the board was acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit Foust and Felder to the college because they were Negroes was discrimination by the State. Such discrimination is forbidden by the 14th Amendment; Brown V. Board of Education. 347 U.S. 483. Accordingly, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Girard College applicant's mother is new bride

afro american Sat. 5-11-57

The U.S. Supreme Court decision ending discrimination at Girard College was the second happiness note to strike Mrs. Guinivere Foust this week.

Mrs. Foust, mother of one of the two youngsters whose applications brought on the court case, was P.10 simply thrilled" at the civil rights victory. Baltimore, Md.

But some of that thrill was of a newlywed nature — the widowed Mrs. Foust having become a bride only the day before. On Sunday, she was married in Wilmington, Del., to Tony Donan.

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Baltimore, Md.

P.17

HAPPY OVER COURT RULING — Mrs. Bertha Felder [redacted] son, Robert, 9, third from left, with approval over the recent Supreme Court ruling, ending the ban of colored students in Girard College in Philadelphia. Mrs. Felder has been trying to have one of her sons admitted since 1954 when Ivan, 12, left, enrolled, but he had pased the age limit when the matter reached the court in 1955, so Robert fell heir to the opportunity. Also shown is her third son, Samuel, 16, second from left. The maximum age for application for admission to the institution formerly limited to white children is 10.

14e(1) 1957

GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Negroes Claim Court Violated Amendment

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (AP) — Attorneys for two Negro boys denied admission to Girard College charged today that the Philadelphia Orphans Court violated the 14th Amendment to the Constitution in naming a private board to administer the school.

Girard College was created in the will of Stephen Girard, early American banker, merchant and philanthropist, who stipulated that admission was for "poor white orphans" only. He stipulated that the Board of City Trusts should run the institution which today has assets valued at more than 100 million dollars.

The U.S. Supreme Court ordered the two Negro boys admitted as long as the public agency runs the school.

The Orphans Court, which originally had denied admission to the Negro youngsters, then removed the public trustee and set up a private one instead.

It is this action that attorneys Raymond Pace Alexander and William T. Coleman, Jr., are appealing to Pennsylvania's Supreme Court. The state's highest tribunal originally had upheld the Girard will, and the city trustee, until that decision was upset by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Alexander and Coleman said in a brief filed with the State Supreme Court, which they released publicly themselves, that the lower court's action in substituting a private trustee would "provide a blueprint for those who seek to thwart the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which have rejected the separate but equal doctrine" on treatment of the races.

The case is expected to be argued before the State Supreme Court next week.

Segregation: Private vs. Public

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Way back in 1831 wealthy Stephen Girard set up a $2,000,000 trust to esetablish a school for "poor white, male orphans." That seemed reasonable in Philadelphia 125 years ago if he wished it that way. But he stipulated that the school should be administered by the City of Philadelphia, which made it quasi-public. And the terms of the trust thus came in conflict with the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

The Pennsylvania court which had jurisdiction might have solved the problem in either of two ways: By declaring the terms of the trust unenforceable under the law and striking out the segregation clause. Or by removing the city-appointed trustees and replacing them so as to turn the school into a private activity. It chose the latter.

Its choice could be the subject of honest debate both as to its bearing on today's public policy and on yesterday's intent of the testator. And the case is being appealed. But the decision points to the probability that racial biases and preferences expressed thorugh private institutions, though subject to esthical judgments, will not be subject to legal compulsions one way or the other.

Appeal taken vs. Girard College

PHILADELPHIA

The Girard College case went back to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court on Monday, this time to void the Orphan's Court action in naming a private board of trustees.

The Orphans Court had removed the city Board of City Trusts and named 13 business and professional persons to operate the college.

This action was taken to circumvent a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that a public board of trustees may not maintain the college for "poor white male orphans" as decreed in Stephen Girard's will.

UNDER THE Supreme Court directive, colored youngsters who are otherwise eligible, would have to be admitted to the institution.

Of the 13 new trustees, six are members of the Board of City Trusts. The Orphans Court directed them to resign from that body in order to serve in their new capacity.

Joined by city and state attorneys, Raumond P. Alexander who fought the case to the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of two colored applicants, appealed the Orphan's Court action to the State Supreme Court.

Their petition asked a Supreme Court order to serve as a "supercedeas."

Such an order would hold up all actions taken by the Orphans Court in the appointment and service of a new trustee board, and all operation of the college under a new private administration.

In conjunction with replacing the board of trustees, the Orphans Court had also dismissed appeals by Mr. Alexander, the city and state for reopening the case.

Filing the appeals were Mr. Alexander and William A. Coleman, on behalf of the student applicants; David Berger, city solicitor and Abraham Freedman, special counsel, on behalf of the city; and Thomas P. McBride, attorney - general; and Lois Forer, deputy, as counsel for the state of Pennsylvania.

* * *

THE NEW trustees were named in a decree handed down by all six judges of the Orphans Court.

The trustees are: Revelle W. Brown, board chairman of the Reading Co. executive committee; John A. Diemand, president of the Insurance Co. of North America; Dr. Gilson Colby Engel, president of staff, Lankenau Hospital;

Walter S. Franklin, former president, Pennsylvania Railroad; Walter B. Gibbons, former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Also, Hubert J. Horan Jr., president of the Broad Street Trust Co.; Louis P. Hoyer, former superintendent of Philadelphia public schools; Frederick H. Levis, vice president, Lionel D. Edie and Co., investment consultants;

David F. Maxwell, immediate past president of the American Bar Association; Mina F. Oliver, former N.Y.C. public school teacher and wife of Common Pleas Judge L. Stauffer Oliver.

Also, Roland Rodrock Randall, real estate counselor; Harry G. Schad, vice president, Atlantic Refining Co., and Morris Wolf, attorney.

The court directed six of those named who are presently members of the Board of City Trusts to resign from that body.

They are Brown, Diemand, Gibbons, Horan, Schad and Wolf.

Dieman, who is president of the Board of City Trusts, and Schad are graduates of Girard College.

* * *

THE DECREE stated that the 13 trustees shall serve for three years, or until such time as their successors are appointed.

They shall serve without pay. They shall not acquire any personal interest or make any profit or gain from administration of the $100 million estate, the court said.

The trustees are to be known as the "Trustees of The Estate of Stephen Girard Deceased."

Orphans' Court ordered the trustees to select one or more approved banks or trust companies as the depositories of the estate's funds.

It ordered them to make a complete audit of their books annually.

Finally, the judges directed the trustees to enter security in the amount of $3 million with approved corporate surety as a bond for the performance of their duties.

The court filed four separate opinions dismissing the various petitions taken against its order of Sept. 11.

That order held that the primary purpose of Girard's will was to benefit "poor white male orphans." It ruled that this provision should prevail over the one establishing a public trustee.

* * *

IN THEIR appeals, the city and state argued that the reverse is true.

The Board of City Trusts has administered Girard College ever since its creation by the State Legislature in 1869.

In replacing the board after 88 years, the Orphans' Court responded to the U.S. Supreme Court stricture against a state agency barring colored applicants to the college.

Such a bar, said the highest court on April 29, constituted racial discrimination in violation of the 14th Amendment. It returned the case to the State Supreme Court "for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

On June 28, the State Supreme Court returned the case to Orphans' Court.

Orphans' Court on September 11 removed the board as trustee and said it would name another. There followed appeals by the city and state for reopening of the case—appeals which the court rejected.

Negroes Claim Court Violated Amendment

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The case is expected to be argued before the State Supreme Court next week.

Girard College integration case up again

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—(AP)—The constitutional right of Negro boys to enroll in privately endowed Girard College despite a will restriction to "poor, white male orphans" was attacked and defended this week, both legally and emotionally, before Pennsylvania's Supreme Court.

The state's highest tribunal—with only five of the seven justices hearing the racial issue—last year held that the will of Merchant-Financier Stephen Girard flatly excluded Negro students in the school founded in 1831. It ruled the will must be upheld.

THIS RULING was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court in April, on the ground that the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia, described as a state agency, operated the private school and that any discrimination because of race, color or religion violated the 14th Amendment to the federal constitution.

Back came the case to the state Supreme Court, which promptly passed it along to the Philadelphia Orphans Court for final action. The original attack on the will was launched nearly four years ago by two fatherless Negro boys seeking admission to Girard College.

The Orphans Court removed the Board of City Trusts, appointed a new group of private trustees and said the will's provision for white orphans only was still valid.

The state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia blasted this view today, charging that it permits the continuance of racial discrimination.

Not so, argued the attorney for the new trustees, pressing this point: "This is in no sense a segregation or discrimination case. It is a case of charitable trusts."

ATTY. GEN. THOMAS D. McBride contended that many laws have been passed by city and state, under requirements of Girard's will, and that the public has a vested interest in this estate.

McBride said that in 1831 the Girard estate was worth four millions whereas today, under management of a public agency, its value is nearly 100 millions.

"No legal fiction or legerdemain can cancel 126 years of history of active state and city participation in the administration of the trust," McBride said.

ARTHUR LITTLETON, former president of the Pennsylvania Bar Assn. who represented the new trustees, said "everyone has been asserting his rights in this case—the city, the state, the Negroes. But what about the beneficiaries of this estate, the poor white male orphans?"

He said their rights, too, must be protected—"plus the rights of a person making a will and leaving his property to those he pleases."

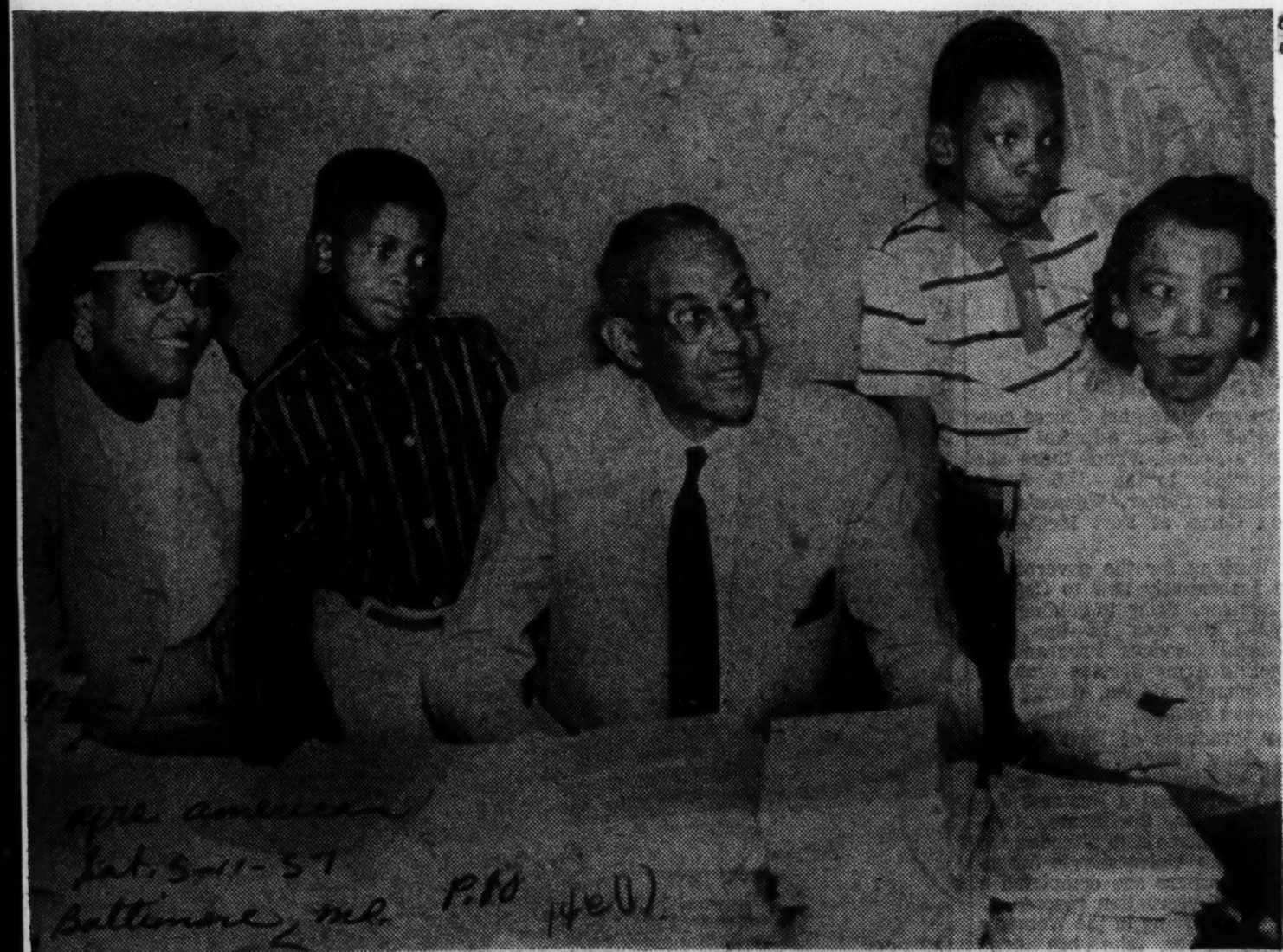
Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney for the two Negro boys seeking admission, addressed the court entirely on what he called the "social and moral aspects of this case."

Alexander, a Philadelphia councilman, said if Girard were making his will today he would not discriminate against Negroes, that he would include them among the beneficiaries of his estate.

Littleton said that wasnt' the issue at all.

"WHAT IS IMPORTANT though," he went on, "is that what Stephen Girard did was lawful. If the principles of private trusts are jettisoned, if they can be attacked as discriminatory, then all charitable philanthropies will be in jeopardy."

The court took the case under advisement. Under normal procedures a decision is not expected before next year.



MADE COLLEGE HISTORY—Exulting in victory of court suit which opens Girard College to all by directive of the U.S. Supreme Court are the two youngsters whose application brought about the action, their mothers and their militant attorney. Left to right are Robert and Mrs. Bertha Felder; Councilman Raymond P. Alexander, attorney; Mrs. Guinivere Foust Donan, and son William.

'Girard college' case hits Jersey

14e(1) Discrimination

ATLANTIC CITY—A $300,000 estate case which, the lawyers involved said, poses the identical legal and racial problems raised in the famous Girard College case in Philadelphia by Raymond Pace Alexander, noted attorney, will be argued in the Superior Court here on Dec. 81.

The case stems from racial stipulations in two trust funds set up in the will of Mrs. Laura E. [illegible] of Ventnor, who died July 13, 1956, at the age of 81.

She left her residuary estate in trust, and directed that one-half income be used to provide food and clothing for "needy, white, American - born wives and children of felons confined in the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

* * *

MRS. TYLER directed that the balance of the income be used to provide free hospitalization at Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia for "needy, white, American-born children under 14 years of age, with an intelligence quota of not less than 75."

Complainants in the case are Allen M. Mills of Haddonfield and Joseph M. Hamilton of Philadelphia, executors of the estate.

The defendants are the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts, which was named to handle both trusts; Hahnemann Hospital and various beneficiaries.

* * *

EDWIN G. SCOVEL of Camden, attorney for the executors, said Thursday that doubts exists as to the legality of the trusts in the restrictions placed on the eligibility of beneficiaries in view of the Girard College case.

He has asked Superior Court Judge Vincent S. Haneman to make a legal construction of the will in view of its racial restrictions.

In the Girard College case, Stephen Girard left his estate in trust for the education of "poor, white orphans" to be administered by the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts.

* * *

TWO COLORED students who were denied admission to Girard College, through their counsel, Mr. Alexander, appealed to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court which upheld the action of the trustees.

Mr. Alexander carried the case to the U.S. Supreme Court which held, in substance, that as long as the Girard trust was being administered by a public or governmental agency, no discrimination could obtain.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-11-57 p.1

HAPPY OVER RULING — Mrs. Bertha Felder smiles with approval at her son Robert, 9, (3rd from left) over Supreme Court ruling ending the ban on Negro students in Girard college in Philadelphia. Decision opened the way for possible admittance of Robert to the college. Mrs. Felder has been trying to have one of her sons admitted since 1954 when she tried to have son, Ivan, 12, (left) enrolled, but he had passed the age limit when the matter reached the court in 1955. Robert then fell heir to the opportunity. Also shown is a third son, Samuel, 16, 2nd from left. (INP Soundphoto)

Editorials

Courier Sat. 5-11-57 p.9

Justice Overtakes Mr. Girard

Pittsburgh Pa.

Wherever Stephen Girard may be, he must have felt last week that justice had finally overtaken him when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Negroes must be admitted to the school in Philadelphia which his $6 million provided for "poor, white, male orphans."

Girard College

He certainly never planned it that way because he had a sense of deep guilt over the millions of dollars he stole from the estate of the Haitian liberator, Toussaint L'Overture, which was intended for the latter's family.

It looked like everything was so fixed that a Negro child could never enter, and when the ban was contested, the Pennsylvania courts went along with Girard's program laid down in 1831 and thought to be valid 125 years later.

We are glad to note that Dr. Newbold Cooper, president of Girard, is now ready to admit Negroes if told to do so by the board of city trusts, and we congratulate brilliant Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander for a great legal victory.

We cannot help thinking how much better it would have been, however, if the authorities of the City of Brotherly Love had had the grace to have kept pace with the times and not waited to be forced to do the decent thing.

After all, it would not have been the first time that a will had been overridden.

College Gets $11,000 In Farm Equipment

GRAMBLING, La. — (ANP) — With the acquisition of nearly $11,000 worth of mechanized farm equipment from the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., more emphasis can be given to the farm mechanics phase of the new technical agriculture program at Grambling college here, according to Dr. C. C. Lewis, head of the Agriculture department at the school.

The equipment was secured on a percentage lease basis renewable each year and will be used with the 14 students currently enrolled in the farm mechanics. In all will benefit from practical experiences with the equipment through operations on the college's 300 acre demonstration farm.

PRACTICAL PROGRAM

The program in technical agriculture at Grambling college was course under instructor Samuel V. Walton. Approximately 30 students approved by the State Department of Education in Sept., 1956 and first put into operation at the college during the second semester of that session. The program is designed, Dr. Lewis stated, to prepare for the newer type of agriculture job opportunities such as farm mechanics; food preservation, processing, and production; soil conservation; and extension workers, specialists, and commercial agents.

Students pursuing work in Technical Agriculture will be prepared to fill jobs as dairy plant assistants, herdsmen, farm foremen and managers, crop and livestock farmers, milk testers, farm implement operators and repairmen, hatchery assistants, and nursery growers and gardeners.

High school graduates are eligible for the work in technical agriculture and may secure majors in general agriculture, poultry husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, and floriculture. A 2-year terminal program in the above fields along with farm mechanics is also available for the semi-skilled worker. Scholarship aid is being made possible for students who wish to enter the agricultural professions.

Pitts. Cour. 10-4-57

Hampton dorm to be dedicated

afro american
Baltimore, Md.
5-17-57

HAMPTON, Va. — Formal dedication of Davidson Hall, Hampton Institute's newest dormitory for girls, will be Friday at 4 p.m. The dorm which houses 142 seniors, opened in October.

Dr. Luther H. Foster, Hampton alumnus and president of Tuskegee Institute since 1953, will be the principal speaker.

He will also present to Hampton Institute on the occasion of Tuskegee's 75th Anniversary a sun-dial, which is to be placed on the lawn between Kelsey and Davidson Halls.

HI dedicates Davidson Hall

afro american
Sat. 5-11-57

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute's Davidson Hall, a modern redbrick dormitory designed to accommodate 142 women students, was dedicated formally on Friday, April 26, before a group of 150 faculty and students and the college board of trustees.

Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute and an HI alumnus, delivered the major address citing the valuable and fresh ideas of Olivia A. Davidson, for whom the building was named.

Baltimore, Md.

MISS DAVIDSON, a Hampton Institute graduate, taught at Tuskegee and became the second wife of Booker T. Washington.

P.17

In addition to Dr. Foster, other speakers on the program were Mr. Robert Ogden Purves of New York City, chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, HI president who acted as master of ceremonies.

The dormitory, currently occupied by 120 girls, was formally accepted by Miss Barbara L. Burks of Norfolk, president of the Women's Senate, last October, was built with the proceeds of a loan from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The furniture and furnishings were provided from a portion of Hampton Institute's share in the proceeds of the United College capital funds campaign.

Girl's Dorm Dedicated At Hampton Institute

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-11-57

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute's Davidson Hall, a modern redbrick dormitory designed to accommodate 142 women students was dedicated formally recently before a group of 150 faculty and students and the college board of trustees.

P.3

Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute and an HI alumnus, delivered the major address and also presented the college with an armillary sphere.

• • •

THE DORMITORY, currently occupied by 120 senior girls, was formally accepted by Miss Barbara L. Burks of Norfolk, president of the Women's Senate.

In addition to the trustees, holding their spring meeting at the college this weekend, Architect Hilyard A. Robinson of Washington and contractor John P. Pettyjohn of Lynchburg attended the dedication ceremony.

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FOLLOWING THE ceremony, faculty members and trustees toured the $600,000 girls' dormitory.

Davidson Hall, completed last October, was built with the proceeds for a loan from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The furniture and furnisheings were provided from a portion of Hampton Institute's share in the proceeds of the United Negro College capital funds campaign.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 5-11-57

Guest Speaker

Dr. Margaret Mead, famous anthropologist, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History and adjunct professor at Columbia University, New York was speaker for the annual Service of Dedication for students of the Department of Nursing at Hampton Institute on April 28.

Dr. Mead is a member of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees.

14e(1) 1957

HAMPSTON INSTITUTE

Mrs. R. Parks hired as Hampton Hostess

HAMPTON, Va.—Mrs. Rosa L. Parks, the catalytic agent in the historic Montgomery bus boycott, began work last week as hostess at Holly Tree Inn guest house on the Hampton Institute campus.

Mrs. Parks came to Hampton from Detroit where she'd been living since moving from Montgomery. Her husband, a barber, hopes to join her here soon.

"After so much turbulence, ill will, heartache and uprooting, I am looking forward with great pleasure to my work on this serene, beautiful college campus," she declared.

During most of World War II, Mrs. Parks was employed at the guest house at Maxwell AFB in Alabama. Her duties at Hampton include supervision of campus rooms for 34 faculty members and operation of Trustee House, which provides accommodations for campus visitors.

She replaces Mrs. Alice Leedham, who recently resigned after 22 years' service.

Despite her experience of being held by authorities in Alabama, the court trial and the boycott of her husband when he tried to get work, there was not a trace of bitterness in Mrs. Parks' manner.

"I was born in Tuskegee, graduated from Alabama State High School, Alabama is my native home, and I am looking forward to going back some day to visit my many friends here," she stated.

MRS. ROSA PARKS

ARTHUR HOWE, JR., director of admissions at Yale University, was elected chairman of Hampton Institute's board of trustees at their regular fall meeting in New York City. Though he is a graduate of Yale and has served on its faculty since 1951, Howe has long been identified with the Virginia college whose board he now heads. His grandfather, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, was Hampton Institute's founder and Howe's father was the college's fifth president, serving from 1931 to 1940. He is married to the former Margaret Mayo Burke, of Washington, D. C.

Blasts Smear

Hampton Head Raps News Story

HAMPTON, Va.—Hampton Institute's president, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, lashed back at attempts by a Virginia evening daily paper to impute to him guilt by association as a result of his speaking at an integration seminar at the Highlander Folk School.

The Times Herald, Newport News, published reports of investigation of the Georgia Commission on Education which characterized the Monteagle, Tenn., school as "a Communist training school." The story was carried prominently under four column headlines.

■

IN AN endeavor to justify the accusation against the school, the Georgia commission issued a newspaper-sized broadside that set forth the supposedly communistic background of a number of those at the seminar over the Labor Day week-end.

Reportedly, 100,000 of these folders were printed and their mailing has been extensive—throughout the South and elsewhere.

The publication of the Georgia Commission's "disclosures" took place during the time President Moron was in New York City attending the semi-annual meetings of the college's board of trustees. He answered the charges, after his return to campus.

Hampton Charts $5,000,000 Fund Raising Drive

HAMPTON, Va. — New emphasis on scientific education, a new building and increased faculty salaries are among the goals of a $5,000,000 Centennial fund-raising drive approved by the Hampton Institute trustees in their fall meeting.

Hampton's President, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, met last week with the executive committee of the college's Board of Trustees to blueprint actual implementation of the fund-raising program, voted by the Board at a meeting last month in New York.

Money raised will serve as the economic foundation for a ten-year development program designed bring the Hampton curriculum in line with current and future educational needs.

Hampton Prexy Lashes Out at Communist Hint

Hampton, Va. — Hampton Institute's president, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, lashed back at attempts by a Virginia evening daily paper to impute to him guilt by association as a result of his speaking at an integration seminar at the Highlander Folk School.

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100,000 Folders

Reportedly, 100,000 of these folders were printed and their mailing has been extensive—throughout the South and elsewhere. A recent editorial in the Christian Century severely criticizes a Cincinnati, Ohio, daily paper for becoming an instrument of the Georgia Commission's smear tactics.

The publication of the Georgia Commission's "disclosures" took place here last week, during the time the President was in New York City attending the semi-annual meetings of the college's board of trustees. He answered the charges, after his return to the campus, in a previously scheduled talk at the weekly vesper service.

Hampton Maps Ten-Year Plan

HAMPTON, Va. — New emphasis on scientific education, a new building and increased faculty salaries are among the goals of a $5,000,000 centennial fund-raising drive approved by the Hampton Institute trustees in their fall meeting.

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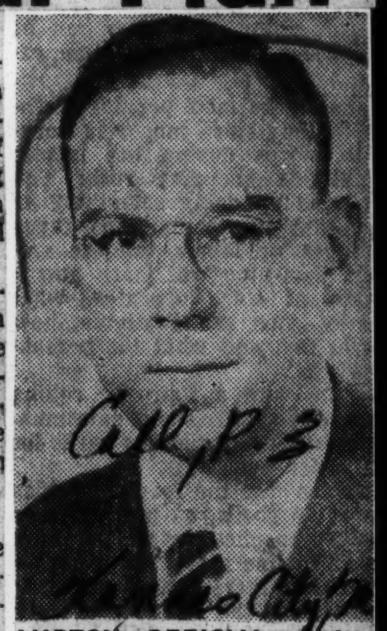
TEN YEAR PROGRAM

Money raised will serve as the economic foundation for a ten-year development program designed to bring the Hampton curriculum in line with current and future educational needs.

According to Dr. Moron, about 40 per cent of the $5,000,000 fund will be added to the Institute's endowment, assuring increased yield for future improvements.

Nearly $3,000,000 is earmarked for new teaching and research in the sciences and for a large classroom building now in the design stage.

Dr. Moron said that the Board of Trustees has voted to raise student tuition as a step toward meeting the continuing deficit faced by the college. The increase of $83.50 will raise the total yearly costs, including tuition, board, room, activities, to $900 beginning next fall.



HAMPTON OFFICIAL.—Arthur Howe Jr., director of admissions at Yale University was elected chairman of Hampton Institute's Board of Trustees at their regular fall meeting in New York last week. His grandfather, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong was the founder of Hampton and his father was Hampton's fifth president, serving from 1931 to 1940.

Integration Center Proposed for Dixie

Courier p. 4
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORON and FINLETTER

Sat. 6-22-57

HAMPTON, Va.—The proposal for an academic center to study world-wide integration made here by Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, in the commencement address at Hampton Institute was accepted by the college president, Alonzo G. Moron.

1409

Moron regards Finletter's proposal as "a challenge and a step that can be taken by our country towards the solution of the twin problems: peace and the achievement of human equality."

■

FINLETTER SUGGESTED that a group of distinguished social scientists be brought together to conduct research into the problem of world-wide integration. In evaluating the speech, President Moron compared it to that made by General George C. Marshall, at Harvard, in which he outlined the Marshall Plan.

Finletter stated that his proposed center for the study of integration on a world-wide basis would "most appropriately originate in the South . . . because . . . it would be free of any charge that there was meddling by people of the North or the other parts of the country."

Hugh V. Brown Elected Hampton Alumni Head

Journal & Guide p. 19
Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — Hugh V. Brown, of Goldsboro, N. C., was elected president of the National Hampton Alumni Association at its 41st annual meeting.

6-22-57

The 87th annual commencement of the Association's home college, Hampton Institute, was the occasion of this annual reunion. Doswell E. Brooks, retiring president of the Association, announced the other officers elected for a two year term:

First vice president, Nathaniel White, Durham, N. C.; second vice president, Mrs. A. D. P. Williams, Hampton, Va.; third vice president, Junious Rhone, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Walter R. Brown, Hampton, Va.; recording secretary, Laura V. Billups, Hampton, Va.; parliamentarian, Lorenzo C. White, Hampton Va.; auditor, Presley Reed, Washington, D. C.; and chaplain, J. Alexander Williams, Newport News, Va.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF the annual reunion included the report by the college president, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, and the address by Donald E. Smith, director of Development, Washington and Lee University, was elected president of the sity, Lexington, Va.

Smith spoke on the reunion theme: "Techniques for Building an Effective Alumni Association." He defined the common goal of the college and the association to be imparting strength to the educational institution to enable it to succeed in its task of equipping men and women for life. He stated that the alumni association should endeavor to create opportunities for the volunteer alumni worker to serve his college. This, like many other parts o fthe program, should be a mutual endeavor between college and alumni.

PRESIDENT MORON'S report to the alumni association outlined some of the accomplishments of the college in the year past. Notable among the items he pointed out to the 400 persons attending was the response which greeted the resumption of a program of graduate study at Hampton Institute.

"It is now possible, during summer and regular sessions, to earn the Master of Arts degree in Education here," explained the president. Speaking of the school's finances, he noted that Hampton has become the first college in the country to repay a loan granted by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This was the loan secured to erect a new men's dormitory, Harkness Hall.

DR. MORON concluded his remarks by outlining some of the needs of the college and pointed out the ways that alumni could assist the school to meet these needs.

Among the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the thirty chapters from around the U. S. who attended was to organize a scholarship fund. The association set a goal of $60,000 to be raised in a two year period.

THE TEN CLASSES, each five years dating from 1907, at the reunion donated over $2,000 to their alma mater. In addition, over $4,000 was received from all other alumni through the reunion activities. This latter amount is for the Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Laura Jackson of Portsmouth, Va., represented the oldest class in attendance at the reunion — 1895. In the past she was active in fund raising activities with the Hampton Institute choir.

General Electric Technician To Hampton Institute

Daily World
Sat. 8-10-57
Atlanta, Ga.

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — V Marlin Smith will resign his position this month with the General Electric Company in Pittsfield Mass., to become director of the division of technology at Hampton Institute, officials announced this week.

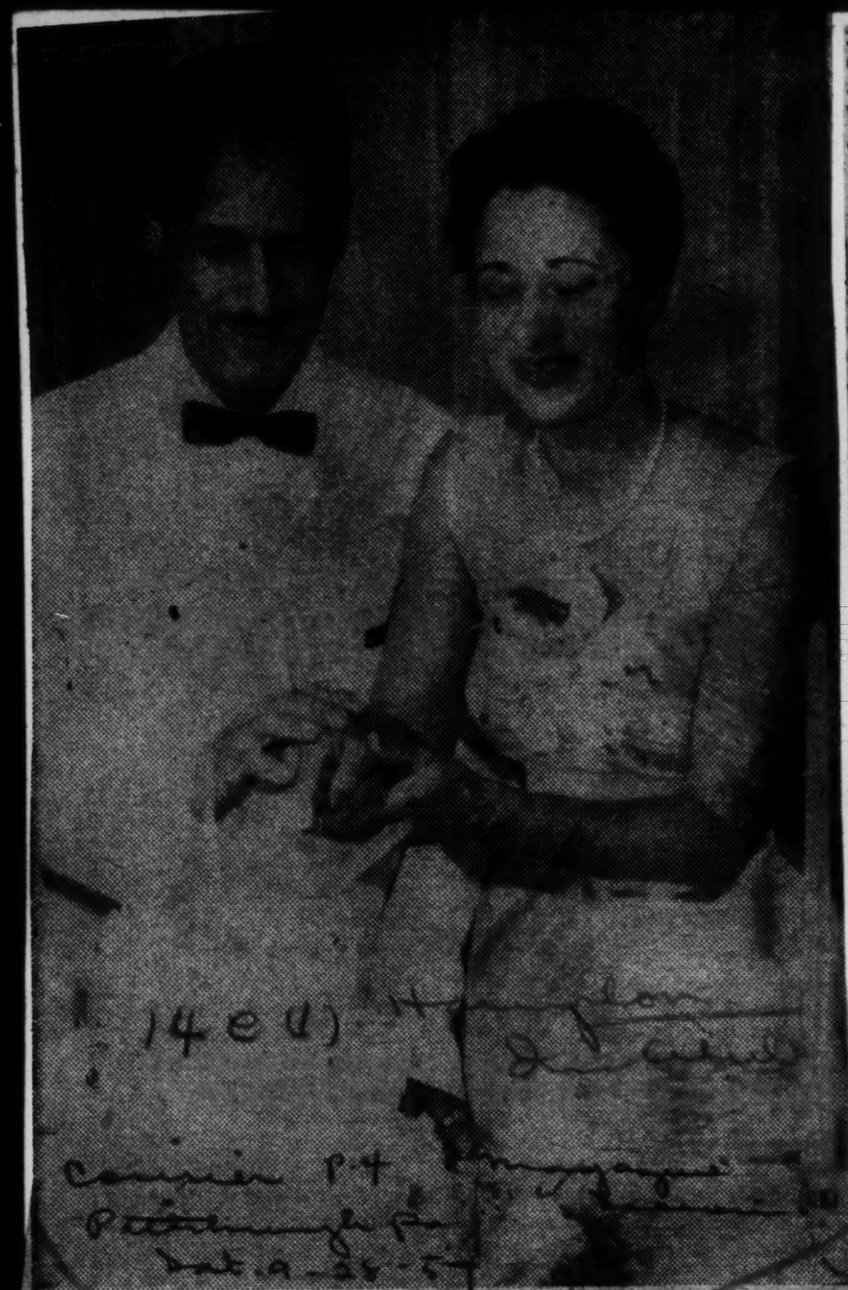
For the past 16 years he has held various positions with General Electric in the power transformer and distribution transformer departments. His experience with the company includes technical writing and working in wage ra es and suggestion awards sections of the personnel division.

Associate professor Smith has had seven years of teaching experience and was educatonal adviser in the Michigan CCC camps for two years. While taking advance graduate studies at the Universi y of Chicago he was appointed tutorial assistant in general science.

Smith is a native of Virginia, Ill., and graduated from the University of Illinois. His master's degree in physics is from the same institution. He has also studied at Northern Arizona State Teachers College and has done advanced engineering work at the University of Massachusetts.

In 1952 Smith received a GE managerial award. He is a member of the Pittsfield GE Engineers' Association and has been active in his home community in civil defense and in Boy Scout work. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, recently serving as vice chairman of its board of deacons.

The Smith family will arrive here soon. They have three children and three grandchildren.



DR. AND MRS. ALONZO G. MORON

Hampton President, Wife Celebrate 25th Anniversary

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo G. Moron celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding with a festive week-end that included a large formal reception in their home on the Hampton Institute campus, a beach picnic and an intimate West Indian supper party.

The site of the formal reception, which included arrangements for 400 guests, was the century-old waterfront home of President and Mrs. Moron on the Hampton Institute college campus.

Dr. and Mrs. Moron were assisted in receiving their guests by Mrs. Moron's sisters, Mrs. James E. Wilson, of Hampton, and Mrs. Graham Jones of White Stone, Va., also Mrs. William H. Martin of the college staff.

FOLLOWING THE reception, the Morons entertained their guests with an anniversary dance in Katharine House, the faculty club on the college campus.

Included among the many out-of-town guests was the dear friend and godmother of President Moron, Mrs. Ferdinand Nicholson, who flew from Dr. Moron's birthplace, the Virgin Islands, to celebrate the anniversary.

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AMONG OTHER out-of-town guests were Mrs. Russell Carter, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Butler, Miss Bernice Calloway of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mahood, Mrs. Carrie Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Herman P. Osborne, Miss Margaret Tynes, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Morson and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown of New York City; Dr. and Mrs. Eric Clark, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Henderson and daughter, Caroll, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jackson, Malden, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Penn of Roanoke, and Mrs. Branson of St. Croix, V. I.

years at the University of Pittsburgh where he received his master's in sociology. Appointed Commissioner of Welfare in the Virgin Islands, Dr. Moron went on to serve as Federal Housing Manager in Atlanta, Ga., and then from there went to Harvard Law School.

Upon completion of his legal studies in 1947, he came to Hampton and was named general business manager. The next year he became acting president with his inauguration as president taking place in April of '49.

Mrs. Moron secured her master's from Atlanta U. and was appointed to the staff of the Red Cross in Boston during her husband's matriculation at Harvard.

New Additions Made To Hampton Institute Staff

HAMPTON, Va. — Seven members have been added recently to the Hampton Institute faculty and staff. They are:

Capt. Arthur B. Cummings, Engineer Corps, Ass't. Professor of Military Science and Tactics, from Chicago; Friedrich J. Gronstedt, Germany, instructor in art; Andrew Harris, Washington, D. C., A. B., Miner Teachers College, M. A., Catholic Univ. of America, instructor in English; the Rev. James H. Jones, New York, executive secretary of the campus Student Christian Association, Miss Vivian Leopold, New York, B. S. and M. A. from New York University, Fulbright Fellow 1950-1951, Sub. Assistent professor of speech and director of dramatics;

Mrs. Laura P. Brown, Baltimore, B. S. Hampton Institute, head resident of Kennedy Hall; Mrs. Mable Rhodes of Hampton, Va., A. B. Shaw Univ., head resident of Davidson Hall and Miss Victoria James, R. N., part-time instructor in the Nursing Dept.

Mrs. Rosa L. Parks Joins Staff At Hampton Institute

HAMPTON, Va. — Mrs. Rosa L. Parks the catalytic agent in the historic Montgomery bus boycott, began work last week as hostess at Holy Tree Inn guest house on the Hampton Institute campus.

Mrs. Parks came to Hampton from Detroit where she'd been living since moving from Montgomery. Her husband, a barber, hopes to join her here soon.

"After so much turbulence, ill-will, heartache and uprooting, I am looking forward with great pleasure to my work on this serene beautiful, college campus," she declared.

Unknowingly, Mrs. Parks prepared for her job here. During most of World War II she was employed at the guest house at Maxwell AFB in Alabama.

Her duties at Hampton include supervision of campus rooms for 34 faculty members and operation of Trustee House which provides accommodations for campus visitors. She replaces Mrs. Alice Leedham, who recently retired after 22 years service.

Despite her experience of being held by authorities in Alabama, the court trial and the boycott of her husband when he tried to get work there was not a trace of bitterness in Mrs. Parks manner.

"I was born in Tuskegee, graduated from Alabama State High School, Alabama is my native home. I am looking forward to going back some day to visit my many friends there," she stated.

Hampton Alumni Planning Program

Journal & Guide Sat. 1-19-57 P12

NEW YORK— The Hampton Institute Alumni of Greater New York will observe Founder's Day in memory of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Sunday, Jan. 27th at 3 p.m. The service will be held at First Zion A.M.E. Church, Tompkins avenue and MacDonough street, Brooklyn.

The guest speaker will be Rev. Milton A. Galamison, pastor of Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

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PARTICIPATING Alumni Chyapters are Brooklyn, serving as host; New York, Westchester and Long Island.

The committee members, all of the Brooklyn chapter, are William A. Willie, general chairman; Herbert H. Allen, president; Clara Jackson, Mararet Willie and Emily Brown.

Anticipating a large attendance, everything possible is being done to make the occasion a memorable one. Refreshments will be served after the service.

Hampton Debaters To Meet British

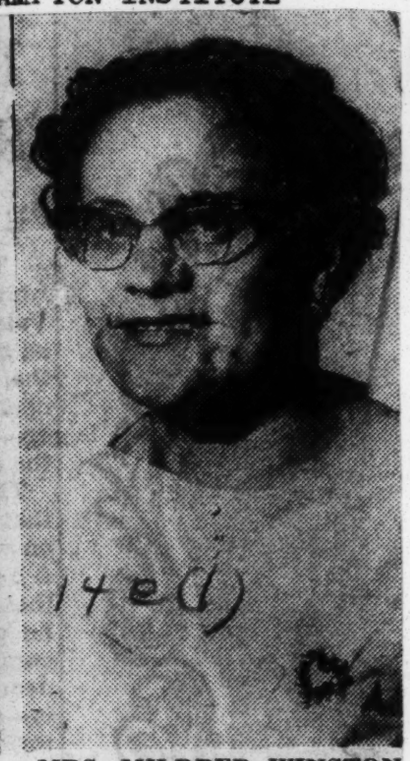
Sat. 2-9-57 P5

HAMPTON, Va. — The combined British universities debate team will meet the Hampton Institute debaters on Thursday, Feb. 21, in Ogden Hall, on the subject: "Resolved: That the United States Should Discontinue Direct Economic Aid to Foreign Countries."

The 1957 British team is composed of Gareth Morison Kilby Morgan and Meirion Lloyd Davies.

DR. EVA C. MITCHELL
Educator

MISS SARAH R. LINE
Librarian



MRS. MILDRED WINSTON
Laundry Head

Hampton's Founders' Day Honors 3 Staff Members

Journal & Guide Sat. 2-9-57

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. (Special) Three staff members were inducted into the Quarter-Century Club of Hampton Institution during Founder's Day exercises on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 4 p. m. in Ogden Hall.

Sarah Ruth Line, instructor and catalog librarian at the Collis P. Huntington Library; Dr. Eva Cornelia Mitchell, professor of Education and Chairman, Dept. of Elementary Education; and Elsie Mildred Riley Winston (Mrs. Albert D.), forelady at the college laundry, were cited "in recognition of having served Hampton Institute for .. twenty-five years".

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AS FULL members, they were awarded a scroll "in order to commemorate and perpetuate the spirit of cooperation and faith in a common aim which animates such service".

Miss Line, who was born in North Vernon, Indiana, is cited for her "faithfulness and efficiency in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of her office". As Cataloger of the college library, she has processed every book acquired by the college since her employment here. In the performance of her duties, she has impressed everyone on the campus and in the community with her kind and efficient consideration.

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DR. MITCHELL, who is a Hampton alumna, was cited for her "work in teacher education, centering upon integrating student teaching and related courses in the education of elementary teacher". A recipient of the Doctor of Education degree from Columbia University in 1942, she is also recognized for her work as a researcher, reading and literacy specialist and as a consultant in "workshops sopnsored by colleges and universities throughout the country".

Mrs. Winston, a native of Hampton, received recognition for "demonstrated capacities for leadership, evidenced in the prominent role she took in organizing the non-instructional personnel for the All-Campus Union, CIO, in 1949". She was also cited for her work in the Nurse's Aid program during World War II, work which resulted in "a citation signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for having completed 1,000 hours of Nurse's duty".

• • •

DR. AMBROSE Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner and Chief, Adult Education Section, Office of Education, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare was the guest speaker at the annual Founder's Day observance.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver To Speak Feb. 3 At Hampton Inst.

Chattanooga Independent Fri. 2-1-57

HAMPTON, Virginia (Special)— Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Assistant to the Commissioner and Chief, Adult Education Section, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will be the main speaker at the annual Founder's Day Exercises at Hampton Institute on Sunday, February 3. Preceded by the usual Sunday Worship Service at 11 a.m., during which Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of HI, will deliver the Founder's Day sermon, DDr. Caliver will speak at 3.30 p.m in Ogden Hall on "Education for a Changing World."

Dr. Caliver, a native of Virginia, and a former Dean of Fisk University, received his B.A. degree from Knoxville College in 1915, the M.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1920, and the Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1930. He also holds four honorary degrees.

A former Director of the Office of Education Literacy Education Project (1946-50) and summer instructor at Hampton Institute (1931) Dr. Caliver has published articles in School Life, The Harfard Educational Review, Phylon, Opportunity, The American Teacher, and many other professional and learned journals. He has also published some 20 books and bulletins for the U.S. Office of Education.

Founder's Day has been observed annually at Hampton Institute since January 28, 1894, the year following the death of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, HI founder, on May 11, 1893. General Armstrong was born in the Hawaiian Islands on January 30, 1839, and it has become the custom to celebrate Founders' Day on the Sunday nearest his birthday. After graduation from Williams College in 1862, he was appointed Captain in the 125th New York Volunteers, and later became Colonel of the 9th Colored Troops. From 1866-1868 he was in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at Hampton, Va., and in 1868 he founded Hampton Institute, and served as its principal for 25 years until his death.

The exercises are open to the public.

Reasons For Departure Undisclosed

Journal + Guide P. 16

"Big Jeff" Quitting At Hampton; Not Saying Why

Sat. 3-2-57 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON — Reports that Harry "Big Jeff" Jefferson, head grid coach at Hampton Institute, is planning to terminate his tenure at the college were confirmed here this week by the popular grid mentor.

However, the reasons for his departure are not being disclosed by the administration or the veteran coach.

IT WAS LEARNED by the Journal and Guide, however, that Coach Jefferson, who has been Hampton's head football coach since 1949 and athletic director since 1951, and the administration have been unable to agree on the school's athletic policy.

As yet, no official announcement of the termination of Coach Jefferson services has been made but, according to information received by the Guide, he will announce his resignation within the next two weeks.

COACH JEFFERSON has been coaching grid teams for the past 33 years in five colleges and over the 33-year period, his teams have won 179 games, lost 79 and tied 17.

COACH HARRY JEFFERSON
Quitting At Hampton

At Hampton, the Jefferson-coached grid squads have posted a 31-35-1 mark, the poorest of his career. He began his coaching career at Kelley Miller High School in Clarksburg, W. Va. in 1922. During his collegiate coaching career his grid teams have compiled the follownig records:

Wilberforce (4-2-0), Bluefield (28-6-3), A. and T. (5-7-1), Bluefield (11-4-1) and Va. State (100-25-11). His 15-year tenure at Va. State College (1934-49) was highlighted by a four-year stretch, 1936-39, in which the Trojans lost only one game — to Morgan State College in 1937. Jefferson-coached Va. State teams won CIAA titles in 1936, '38, '39 and '45. In 1927-'28 he coached unbeaten teams at Bluefield.

Hampton Afro-American pays 20-Yr. loan in 5

Sat. 4-6-57 Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute recently became the first college in the country to repay in full a loan made to it under the College Housing Program, it was announced last week by Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole.

"I congratulate you and Hampton Institute on winning this distinction," Mr. Cole told President Alonzo G. Moron in a ceremony in the Housing Administrator's office.

"The repayment of this loan, many years ahead of its due date, is a credit to your institution and releases funds that now become available to meet other pressing housing needs in our colleges and universities."

* * *

A LOAN of $775,000 was made to Hampton Institute by the Housing and Home Finance Agency on Dec. 12, 1951, to be used together with $112,996 of the college's own funds to build a dormitory for 257 men students.

The building was occupied in Sept. 1954 and was dedicated on Oct. 30, 1954 at a ceremony in which Housing Administrator Cole participated.

Although the loan was to be repaid over a period of 20 years, Hampton Institute accelerated its retirement of bonds and made the final payment a little more than five years after approval of the loan.

Grad Courses Offered At HI Summer Session

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-6-57 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — Twenty graduate and 50 undergraduate courses will be offered during the 1957 Summer session of Hampton Institute, as announced by Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, director of the Hampton Institute summer program.

The graduate session will offer courses leading to the M. A. degree, offering courses in the teaching of reading; audio-visual aids; social foundations of education; human development in childhood and adolescence; inorganic chemistry; English literature from the Anglo-Saxon period to the Restoration; modern algebraic concepts; the Contemporary South; and some fifteen other subjects in English, the natural sciences, the social sciences and education.

Undergraduate courses include: child and adolescent psychology; principles of guidance; organic chemistry; general zoology; history and philosophy of education; English literature; science for children; college algebra; state and local government; children's literature; backgrounds and history of American civilization; along with some 40 other education and liberal arts courses.

Hampton First US College To Repay Govt.

Sat. 4-6-57 Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Hampton (Va.) Institute set a "first" in school and college financing here this week by becoming the first college in the nation to repay in full a loan to the Housing and Finance Agency.

During a brief ceremony in the office of Housing and Finance Commissioner Albert Cole, Hampton paid the entire remaining part of a loan of $775,000 used in the construction of Harkness Hall on the institute campus. Representing Hampton at the ceremonies were Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president, and Dr. Saul Purdue, Hampton board member and principal of a Baltimore school.

* * *

THE LOAN TO Hampton was made n 1951 and was to have been paid in full by 1971. The institute, however, was able to meet the obligation in only six years.

Loans to colleges and institutions are made from a fund set up for the purpose within the Housing and Finance Agency. Such loans are earmarked for the construction of dormitory facilities for students and faculty.

* * *

HAMPTON WAS one of the first colleges in the nation to avail itself of one of these loans, and in Wednesday's ceremonies became the first college in the nation to repay the loan in full.

Harkness Hall is the ultra-modern new men's dormitory on the Hampton campus. The building was dedicated in 1954.

Hampton Summer Session Offers Fifty Courses

World P. 2 Wed. 4-10-57 Birm. Ala.

HAMPTON, Va. — Both 6-week and 9-week terms of Hampton Institute's Summer Session, offering more than 50 different courses, will open simultaneously on Monday, June 17, according to an announcement by Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, Director of the Summer Session.

The Summer Session is an integral part of the college program and is administered by regular faculty members and visiting professors who offer courses and workshops designed primarily to meet the need and interests of students and in-service teachers. The curriculum of the 1957 Hampton Institute Summer Session is designed to meet the needs of three distinct groups:

1) Graduate courses for students and teachers-in-service working towards a Master's Degree in (a) educational administration and supervision; (b) teaching in the secondary school, with emphasis on English, the natural and social sciences; and (c) teaching in the elementary school.

2) Undergraduate courses for students and teachers-in-service working toward (a) a Bachelor's degree in business, general studies home economics, nursing, teacher education and technology; and (b) taking courses to certify in teaching in elementary or secondary schools.

3) Pre-College courses for high school graduates interested in (a) well-planned guidance toward college adjustment and success; and (b) preliminary studies of fundamental college subjects: English and mathematics, with 3 semester hours of college credit in each, if the student maintains an average of "C" or above. These pre-college courses have been most effective in a more successful transition from high school to college, offering both a better command of basic subjects and a greater measure of personal maturity.

Registration for the 1957 Summer Session will take place on Monday, June 17, in the Old Gymnasium. All questions relating to courses, schedules, and credits, which are not answered clearly in the catalog free for the asking, should be referred to the Director of the Summer Session.

14e(1) 1957 HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON INSTITUTE — One of the Nation's oldest Negro colleges has become the first U. S. institution of higher learning to pay off its long-term Federal Government loan for construction of student housing. Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the Hampton, Va., college, left, shows Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, center, and Commissioner John C. Hazeltine of the Community Facilities Administration, pictures of the old structures and the new paid-for men's dormitory built with aid of $775,000 borrowed under the CFA's three-quarter billion dollar College Housing Program of loans. Hampton Institute completed repayment of the 20-year loan in slightly over five years. Administrator Cole of the Housing and Home Finance Agency congratulated President Moron in a ceremony March 27 in Mr. Cole's Washington office.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, one of the nation's oldest Negro colleges, has become the first U. S. institution of higher learning to pay off its long-term Federal Government loan for construction of student housing. Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the Hampton, Va., college (left) shows Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, center, and Commissioner John C. Hazeltine of the Community Facilities Administration, pictures of the old structures and the new paid-for men's dormitory built with aid of $775,000 borrowed under the CFA's three-quarter billion dollar College Housing Program of loans. Hampton Institute completed repayment of the 20-year loan in slightly over five years. Administrator Cole of the Housing and Home Finance Agency congratulated President Moron in a ceremony March 27 in Cole's Washington office.

Hampton sues gets $250,000 for 53 acres

Afro-American p. 13

Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute, which sought an immediate injunction last September against the Virginia State Highway Department to halt construction of the Hampton Roads bridge-tunnel access road across its property, has reached an agreement deeding 53.93 acres to the state for $250,000.

In the petition for an injunction, the institute originally named Nello L. Teer and the Bower Construction Co., both of North Carolina, as co-defendants.

The school based its action on an old state statute that prevents condemnation for highway purposes any education institutional land with 500 feet of a building used for educational purposes.

* * *

AFTER THE suit was filed, Hampton Circuit Court Judge Frank J. Kearney granted the state highway commissioner the right to intervene as a party defendant in the suit against its contractors.

The upshot of the matter was a deed recorded last week in the office of C. M. Gibson, Hampton clerk of courts, which shows the state bought the property "for $1 and other good and valuable considerations."

The bridge-tunnel access road now will become the east boundary of Hampton Institute.

* * *

DISCUSSING THE settlement price, Hampton Institute's President Alonzo G. Moron said that consideration was given to the fruit trees and to the dairy farm on the land in question.

The dairy farm was part of the agriculture school, discontinued two years ago. Dr. Moron said that the dairy will be abandoned, but the adjacent land will be maintained as a horticultural farm.

20 Grad Courses Offered at HI Summer Session

Courier Sat. 3-4-57

HAMPTON, Va.—Twenty graduate and 20 undergraduate courses will be offered during the 1957 summer session of Hampton Institute, as announced by Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, director of the Hampton Institute summer program.

The graduate session will offer courses leading to the Master of Arts degree, offering courses in the teaching of reading, audio-visual aids, social foundations of education, human development in childhood and adolescence, inorganic chemistry, English literature from the Anglo-Saxon period to the Restoration, modern algebraic concepts, the contemporary South, and some 15 other subjects in English, the natural sciences, the social sciences and education.

Undergraduate courses include child and adolescent psychology, principles of guidance, organic chemistry, general zoology, history and philosophy of education, English literature, science for children, college algebra, state and local government, children's literature, backgrounds and history of American civilization, along with some 40 other education and liberal arts courses.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director, Summer Session, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Hampton Slates Commencement

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va.—Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the U. S. Air Force, will be the speaker at Hampton Institute's 87th Commencement Exercises on Monday, June 3.

Hampton Institute presdient, Alonzo G. Moron also announced that Rev. Hylton James, minister of the Bergan Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and an HI alumnus, will deliver the baccalaureate service address on Sunday, June 2.

Joseph Brady New Hampton Publicity Head

Journal & Guide Sat. 6-1-57 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — Joseph J. Brady has been appointed Director of Public Relations for Hampton Institute. He replaces Dr. Boris E. Nelson, who has served as acting director for the past year.

Brady comes to the college from New York City where he was engaged in public relations and publication work for a mangement consultant firm. His background includes public relations, news reporting, television production and education in the West. In the past Brady was also associated with various theatrical production groups,-professional community and educational in the Rocky Mountain area.

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WHILE IN DENVER Colo., Brady worked as a director and carried out public relations functions for Empire Television Productions, which was headquartered there. A graduate of the University of Colorado, Boulder, he has served on the staff there for public relations and publicity and has worked in production and direction at the University theatre. He was also active in the Boulder Community Players.

Brady was instrumental in the organization and was a director of the Thirteenth Street Players, a summer stock company which played the Rocky Mountain area.

Mrs. Brady, formerly Dorathea E. Mossett of Detroit, Mich., will arrive here soon with their two daughters. She has had a continuing interest in education, having taught in Detroit, Denver and Boulder, Colo.

Hampton Gets $10,000 For Science Study

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-18-57 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — For support of an In-Service Institute for Secondary School Teachers of Chemistry and Mathematics, the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. has awarded to Hampton Institute a grant of $10,000 to cover a period of approximately thirty-two weeks, beginning with the academic year 1957-1958, as announced by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of HI.

Hampton Institute is one of fifteen colleges to receive such a grant, and its project is aimed at (1) improving the subject-matter competence of the participating teachers; (2) strengthening the capacity of these teachers to motivate students to consider careers in science; and (3) bringing these teachers into personal contact with the competent scientists who make up the staff of the institute, with the view of stimulating interest and increasing their prestige professionally.

PARTICIPANTS shall have their tuition, fees and travel expenses paid from the grant, and the program is so arranged as not to interfere with their own teaching schedules.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Frederick D. Inge, chairman of Dept. of Natural Sciences, and the personnel designated for the courses are drawn from HI's regular faculty: Dr. Victor H. Fields, professor chemistry, and Professor Severin R. Beyma in mathematics.

Sells 53 Acres of Land to State of Virginia

Courier Sat 5-4-57

Hampton Institute $250,000 Richer

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 13

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute, which sought an immediate injunction last September against the Virginia State Highway Department to halt construction of the Hampton Roads bride-tunnel access road across its property, has reached an agreement deeding 53.93 acres to the state for $250,000.

The bridge-tunnel access road now will become the east boundary of Hampton Institute.

Discussing the settlement price, Hampton Institute's President Alonzo G. Moron said that consideration was given to the damage to the fruit trees and to the dairy farm on the land in question. The dairy farm was part of the agricultural school, discontinued two years ago. Dr. Moron said that the dairy will be abandoned, but the adjacent land will be maintained as a horticultural farm. "We hate to give up the land," commented Dr. Moron, "but we recognize it is for a public purpose and public use."

PEOPLE

PROMOTED AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va. — Don A. Davis Sr., who has been business manager of Hampton institute for eight years, will be director of development at the college starting Sept. 1, President Alonzo G. Moron said this week.

Succeeding Davis as business manager is James W. Bryant, who has been assistant business manager for the past year.

Bryant, a native of Richland, Ga., is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the Wharton School of Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a master's degree in business administration.

D. A. Davis J. W. Bryant

New Post For Don A. Davis At Hampton

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Succeeding Davis as business manager is James W. Bryant, who has been assistant business manager for the past year.

Davis who will fill a newly created position, is a native of Hampton and a graduate of Hampton institute. He held the job of bookkeeper, cashier, chief accountant, bursar and comptroller prior to becoming business manager. He has been in charge of the college Musical Arts society for the past 30 years.

He is the organizer and placement officer for the American Association of College Business Officers.

Davis has long been prominent in Hampton circles. He has been treasurer of the People's Building and Loan association since 1915. He has held office in the Peninsula Cooperatve association, Inc., and has been treasurer of the Hampton Community Chest. Last month he was eected a director of the Hampton Red Cross chapter.

He is treasurer and vestrymar at St. Cyprian's Episcopal church and is a member of the executive board of the Diocese of Southern Virginia. Davis has been active in the Hampton Civic League, the National Education association and the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers.

Bryant, the new business manager, is a native of Richland, Ga. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the Wharton School of Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a master's degree in business administration. He also studied at the New York University Graduate School of Business.

Bryant has worked in business administration offices at Tuskegee, Johnson C. Smith university in Charlotte, N. C., Booker T. Washington Business college in Birmingham, Ala., and Florida Normal college in St. Augustine, Fla. He was the first Negro to become senior accountant with the Charles F. Rittenhouse Co., certified public accountants firm in New York City.

He came to Hampton Institute from Texas college, Tyler, Texas where he was business manager for three years.

In addition to serving as assistant business manager this year he has been a special account consultant for the United College Fund.

Byrant is a member of the American Association of College Business Officers and of the College and University Personnel association.

For Fourth Year!

Hampton To Sponsor Special College For Virgin Islands Youths

HAMPTON, Va — This summer will mark the fourth session of the Virgin Islands Experimental College to be conducted under the sponsorship of Hampton Institute. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute president, announced last week that the 1957 session will be held from July 8 to August 16 at the Christiansted High School, St Croix, V.I.

Dr Moron explained that the program was originated in 1953 by Hampton Institute with the support of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The continuation of his program is being made possible by appropriations for this purpose from the local government funds. The goal of the entire program, of which the summer session is but a part, is to assist in improving the quality of teaching available to students in the public schools of the Virgin Islands. It is hoped that this program will markedly improve their opportunities for equality in education with other citizens of the U.S.

In the operation of the program, Hampton Institute has provided professional leadership for a study of the educational program of the public schools of the Virgin Islands and of the achievement of the graduates of the high schools there. An in-service training program is being administered for the Islands' teachers during the school terms, as well as in the summer period. Another phase of this program involves the training at Hampton Institute of a selected number of Virgin Island students for work in the public schools there after graduation.....

The hardship of having no college or other institution of higher learning in he Islands partly explains the fact that, before the Hampton Institute program was begun, only about one-third of the public schhool teachers had college training. Some had not had opportunities for any work beyond the high school level and thirty of the 185 teachers employed in 1951-52 had not completed high school.

Since the Hampton Institute's in-service training program was launced in October 1953, 21 college courses have been offered to the Islands' public school teachers. In addition, this summer's session will include eight different colege courses. These courses have been taught by distinguished members of the faculties of Hampton, Howard, Haverford, Atlanta University, the University of Chicago and other colleges. An effort has been made to always secure those persons best qualified in their academic area from throughout the U.S.

The faculty for this summer's session of the Experimental College has been announced by President Moron. Dr Wilcomb Washburn, of the history department of William and Mary College, will offer courses in economic geography and national government.

William Kearney, associate professor and director of Audio-Visua Aids in the Communications Center of Hampton Institute, will conduct courses in English and Audio Visual Aids. Mrs Lelia Washburn Assistant Professor of History at Hampton Institute, will offer courses in American history. Courses in music appreciation and musicianship will be given by Hugo Bornn, assistant professor of Music at Hampton Institute.

Twenty-five scholarships are expected to be made availabale from their local government to Virgin Island teachers. They will be awarded on the basis of scholarship, need and tenure in the school system there. Preference will be given to those taking the maximum load of three courses.

Ex-AF Head Seeks Study Of Integration

HAMPTON, Va., June 1 (AP)—A former Air Force Secretary has proposed that an academic center be created for the study of integration "on a world-wide basis" and was told Virginia's Hampton Institute might be a suitable site for such a center.

The proposal by Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force secretary from 1950 to 1953, in a speech to Hampton Institute graduates was promptly accepted as a "challenge" by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the college.

Dr. Moron said Hampton Institute "seems to qualify for consideration as a location for the kind of center proposed by Mr. Finletter."

"Hampton stands ready to accept this challenge because of our 90 years of history as an interracial facility for education," the college president told the audience attending the commencement exercises at the Institute.

Finletter had told the graduates that such a research and study center ideally should be located at some Southern college or university. A center of the type suggested, he said, would be in a position to cope with a major foreign policy problem facing the United States—its position with the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Near East.

"I envision this center, too, as an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working. I believe that living in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stereotypes that will bar them from their new assignments abroad from communicating our essense—our policy—to the new free people of the world," he told approximately 190 seniors at the Institute, a predominantly Negro institution overlooking Hampton Roads.

New Post Created

Courier Sect 2

Promote 2 At Hampton

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 6-8-57 14(4)

HAMPTON, Va.—Don A. Davis Sr., who has been business manager of Hampton Institute for eight years, will be director of development at the college, starting Sept. 1, President Alonzo G. Moron said this week.

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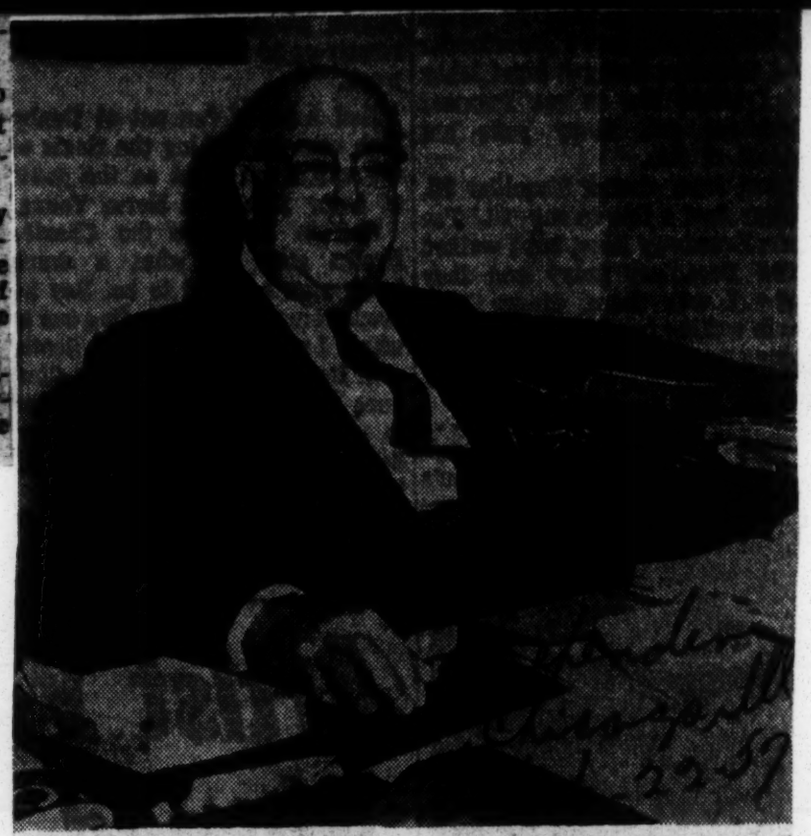


DON A. DAVIS, sr., (above) who has been business manager at Hampton Institute for eight years, will be director of development at the college starting Sept. 1. Davis, who will fill a newly created position, is the organizer and placement officer for the College Business Officers. He will be succeeded by James W. Bryant, who has been assistant business manager for the past year.

LETTER FROM HAMPTON

Afro-American Sat. 5-11-57

Match Fisk?

Baltimore, Md.

By ALONZO G. MORON

President Hampton Institute

It is difficult to answer that question:

"Do distinguished living graduates of Hampton Institute match Fisk's?" particularly after reading that one of the classmates for distinguished women is that they be wives of college presidents.

We cannot match Fisk in this regard. We should much prefer our women graduates to achieve distinction on their own; and, I think, even though Hampton has been a college for a much shorter period than Fisk, we have our share of distinguished graduates.

Our women graduates include Dorothy Maynor, Hilda Simms, Odile Sweeney of the National YWCA, Flemmie Kittrell.

* * *

THREE OF THE four presidents of Tuskegee Institute have been Hampton graduates, although only the present incumbent is a graduate of the college.

Booker T. Washington and Robert Moton graduated from the elementary and high school program at Hampton. In the field of journalism, we have produced men like William Gibson, P. L. Prattis, the Young brothers of Norfolk, and Abbott and Sengstacke of Chicago.

* * *

I think any judgment as to which college has turned out more distinguished Americans than any other "colored" college should take into consideration the length of time they have been turning out college graduates and also some more acceptable standards for deciding who is distinguished.

It is awfully easy to fall into a trap and do to ourselves what we complain about when others do it.

For example, when we say that the wives of Negro presidents are distinguished, we must also say that the wives of white college presidents are distinguished.

If we disagree with the latter, then we are using different standards in judging the former.

Choir Directors, Organist Guild To Meet June 24-28

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va.—The 1957 Choir Directors and Organist Guild Workshop, which is a separate but integral part of the Hampton Institute Ministers' Conference and is composed of the organists and choir directors of all denominations throughout the United States, will meet with the ministers June 24-28 at Hampton Institute.

Sat. 6-15-57

The basic purpose of the Guild workshop is the encouragement and improvement of choral singing and organ playing through an intensive, dynamic instruction and performing program. The workshop will be under the direction of Charles Flax.

* * *

MR. FLAX graduated from Hampton Institute with the B. S. degree in 1933, did further study at the Eastman School of Music and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He has taught at Phenix and at Hampton Institute. Mrs. Hattie Bright, accompanist for the Guild workshop, is a graduate of Hampton and teaches music in the public schools of warwick, Va.

The president of the Guild is Charles Butts of Portsmouth, organist of Grove Baptist church, Churchland, where the Rev. C. G. Campbell, is pastor. Mr. Butts is an active churchman and civic leader. He is founder of the Portsmouth branch of the Tidewater Organist and Choir Director's Guild.

The annual concert by the Guild will be in Ogden Hall, Thursday, June 27, at 7 p. m.

Put It At Hampton

Afro-American

Hampton Institute, through its progressive president, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, called a conference of social scientists in New York last week.

Purpose of the meeting was to establish an academic center to study the processes of integration on a world-wide basis.

Such a center was proposed by Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman cabinet, while delivering a brilliant commencement address at Hampton.

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6-22-57

Mr. Finletter expressed belief that such a center could be in a position to cope with a major problem of foreign policy facing the United States in its relations with the uncommitted colored millions of the world.

We think the Finletter idea has considerable merit and are glad to see Dr. Moron follow through with the meeting in a private home in New York.

Summoned for the initial session were such recognized authorities on race and color as Dr. Gordon Allport of Harvard, Dr. Kenneth Clark of City College, N.Y.; Dr. Otto Klineberg and Dr. Robert Merton of Columbia; Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Haverford, and Dr. St. Clair Drake of Roosevelt University.

More than likely one or two of the philanthropic foundations would be interested in lending financial aid to such a project.

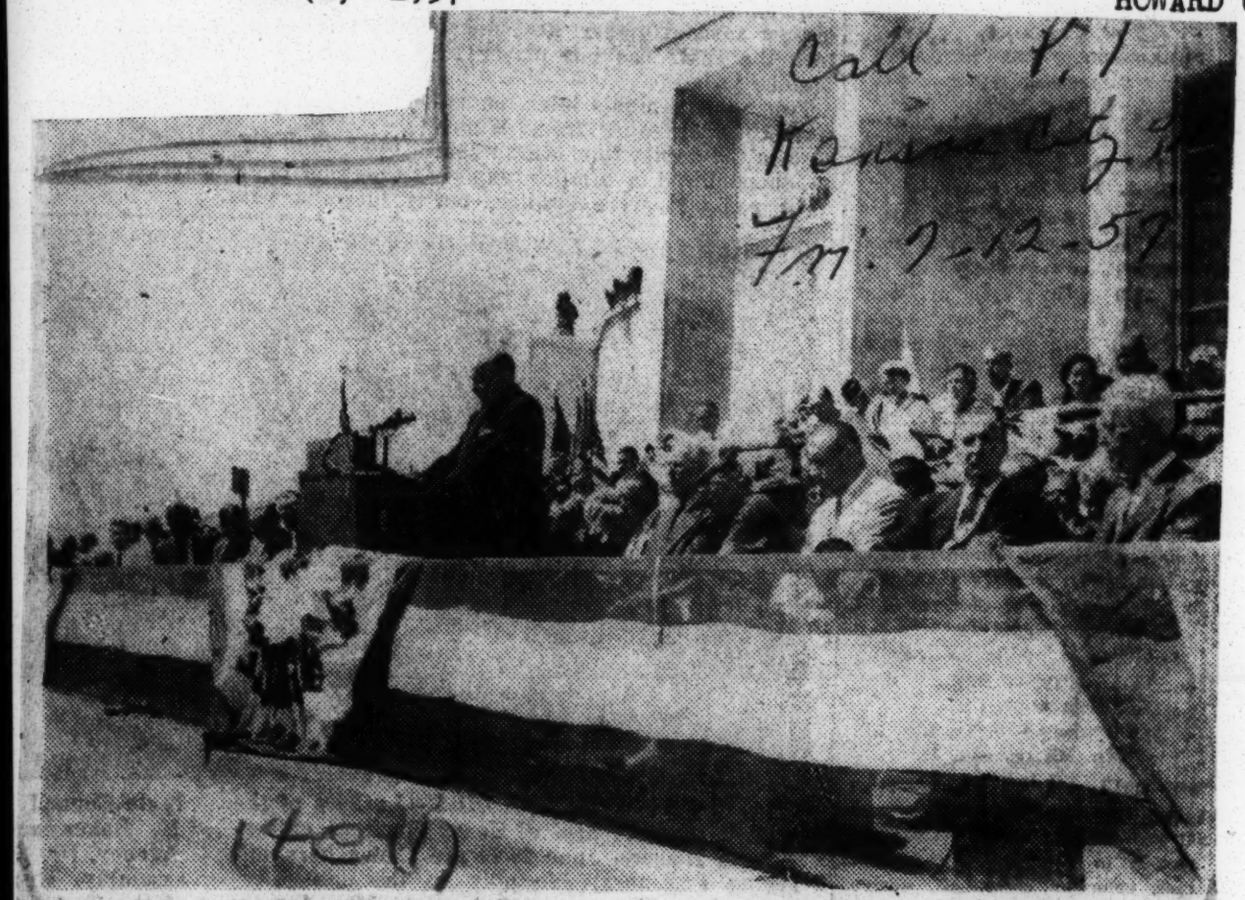
Our hope is that this center will be established at Hampton itself.

As much as any other place in the world, Virginia and its backward-looking politicians need it.

14e(1) 1957

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Call P.1
Kansas City
7-12-57



14e(1)

ON LIBRARY PROGRAM.—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., offers a prayer of thanksgiving at the Harry S. Truman library dedication, Saturday, July 6. Dr. Johnson, one of the country's foremost orators and speakers, prayed fervently for world peace. Dr. Johnson was among the honored guests at a cornerstone laying at 10:30 a.m., and a luncheon at 12 o'clock.

Ford fund gives Howard Medical school $400,000

Wed. 4-24-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard university has announced receipt of two grants totalling $450,000 from the Ford Foundation.

A grant of $400,000 was made to the College of Medicine, and will be used for instructional purposes; $50,000 went to the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School to help finance the University's expanded African Studies Program.

The medical school grant was the second of two gifts to Howard by the Foundation since September, 1956. At that time the school received $500,000. According to the terms of the grant, the money will be held by the University as an invested endowment for 10 years, during which time the income from the investment may be used for instructional purposes. After 10 years, the university will be free to use the principal sum.

The gift to Howard was one of 45 made to private medical schools in the United States in the Foundation's $900,000,000 program to strengthen medical instruction.

The gift for African Studies was also the second made to the university by the Foundation. In 1954 a grant of $29,000 enabled the program, which is an inter-departmental project, to be expanded.

It is designed to provide increased opportunities for students to study Africa and its problems, and to train graduate students to continue their studies of Africa or to work in the African field. The program is directed by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology.

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• • •

THE GIFT for African Studies was also the second made to the university by the foundatoin. In 1954 a grant of $29,000 enabled the program, which is an inter-departmental project, to be expanded. The new grant will assure the continuation of the expanded program for another five years.

Ford Grants Received By Howard Univ.

Sat. 4-27-57

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University officials announced last week the receipt of two grants totaling $450,000 from the Ford Foundaiton of New York City.

A grant of $400,000 was made to the College of Medi-

Board Elected At Howard U.

Post + Times Herald Washington, D. C.

Oscar D. Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior, was one of three persons elected to the Howard University Board of Trustees at the group's annual meeting yesterday.

Wed. 4-24-57

Other new members elected to the board were Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect and Percy Julian, an industrial chemist in Chicago and former Howard faculty member.

Those re-elected were: Dr. James W. Parker Sr. of Red Bank, N. J.; Dr. Archie Alexander, Washington; Dr. Howard Stone Anderson, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Walter Bieringer, Brookline, Mass.; James B. Carey, Washington; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland; and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill, N. C.

3 elected to Howard U. Trustee Board

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-27-57

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of Interior Oscar D. Chapman was one of three persons elected to fill vacancies on the Howard University Board of trustees at the group's annual meeting at Howard Tuesday.

Mr. Chapman, now a Washington attorney, replaces the late Harry J. Capehart, of Welch, W. Va. The term which he will fill expires in June, 1959.

14 e(1) P. 8

OTHER NEW members elected to the board were Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect, and Dr. Percy Julian, a former faculty member at Howard who is now an industrial chemist in Chicago.

Mr. Williams replaces Dr. R. B. Young, of Norfolk, Va., who was retired from the Board in June, 1955, He will serve through June, 1958.

Dr. Julian replaces Faburne E. DeFrantz, of Indianapolis, Ind., who has reached 70, the retirement age for trustees. Dr. Julian will serve through June, 1960.

• • •

DR. JAMES W. PARKER, SR., of Red Bank, N.J., was among seven members of the board re-elected to three-year terms. Dr. Parker, a 1915 graduate of the College of Medicine, was re-elected as an alumni trustee.

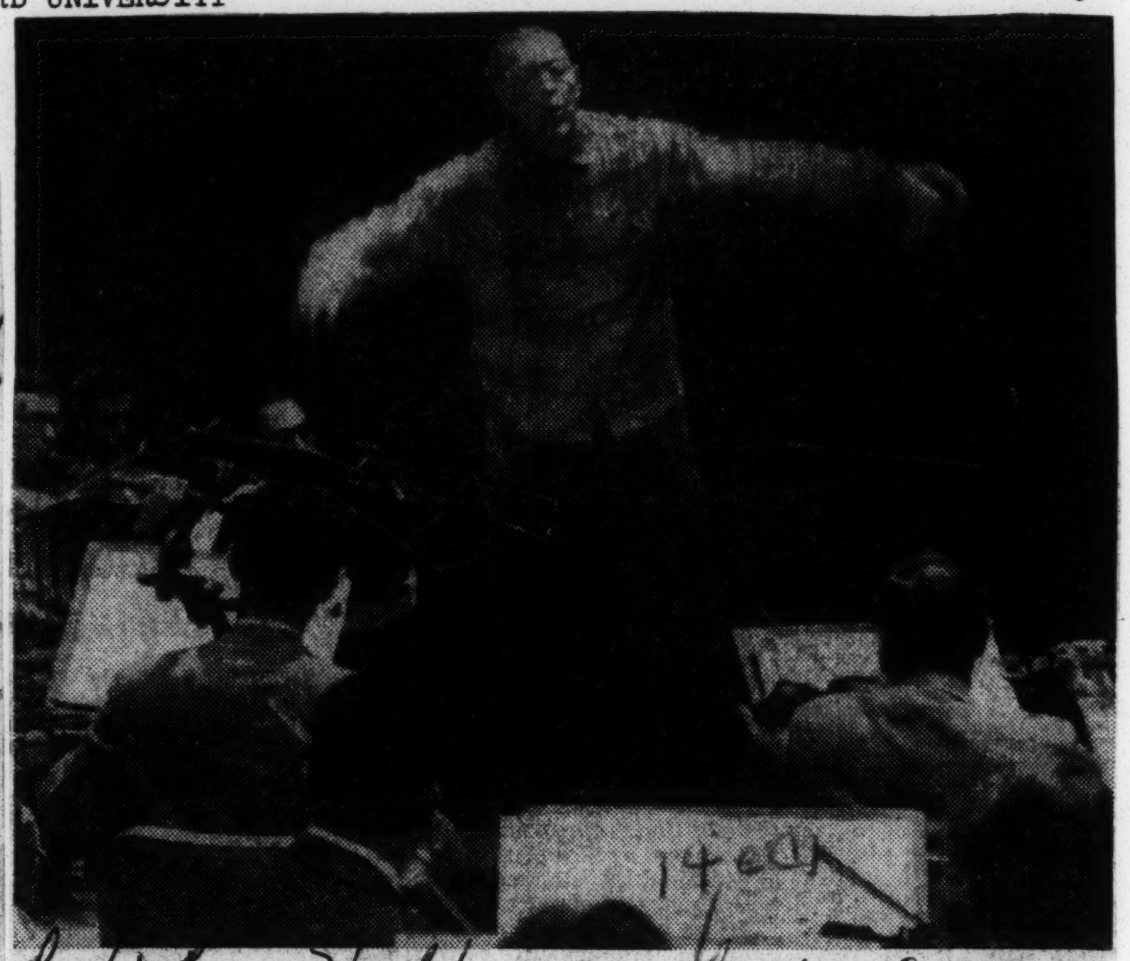
Others re-elected to the Board included Dr. Archie Alexander, of Washington, D.C.; Dr. Howard Stone Anderson, of Scarsdale, N.Y.; Walter Bieringer, of Brookline, Mass.; James B. Carey, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of Chapel Hill, N.C.

• • •

THE MEETING was presided over by Board Chairman Lorimer D. Milton, of Atlanta, Ga.

Members present included Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, of East Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Anderson; Dr. Garvin; Dr. Guy Johnson; Dr. Parker; Miss Pearl Buck, of Perkasie, Pa.; Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; Judge Myles A. Paige, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; George E. C. Hayes, of Washington, D.C.; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Washington, D.C.; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, of New York City and Dr. Herman B. Wells, of Bloomington, Ind.

In other action the board elected Mr. DeFrantz as an honorary trustee.



14 e(1)

Post + Times Herald Washington, D. C. Sun. 4-9-57

By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

Guest Conductor Rehearses National Symphony

Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, N. Y., conducts the National Symphony Orchestra in a rehearsal of his composition, "The Voice of Democracy," at Constitution Hall yesterday. Hanson will direct the orchestra and Howard University Choir in the first performances of the choral work tonight and Wednesday night in Constitution Hall and on Thursday afternoon at Lisner Auditorium.

Howard U. Gets $50,000

Baltimore Md. Sun 4-27-57

NEW YORK — A $50,000 grant was awarded recently to Howard University by the Ford Foundation for Howard's African Studies program, it was announced here.

DR. PERCY JULIAN — OSCAR CHAPMAN — PAUL R. WILLIAMS

Afro-American p.5 Baltimore

THREE NEW members were elected to the board of trustees of Howard University last week. They were Dr. Percy Julian, famed chemist and former faculty member: Oscar Chapman, former secretary of interior and now a Washington attorney, and Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect.

AT HONOR SOCIETY INSTALLATION — Shown together at the recent installation exercises of Sigma Xi, the national scientific honor society, at Howard University are these principals in the program and their wives. They are (L. to R.) Dr. Wallace R. Brode, associate director of the National Bureau of Standards who was principal speaker; Mrs. John B. Johnson; Mrs. Brode; Dr. Johnson, professor of medicine at Howard; and Dr. George H. Boyd, of the University of Georgia, who is national president of Sigma Xi.

Conference Optimistic On Negro Employment

Sunday Star 5 Sept A Washington D.C.

An optimistic note for the employment of Negroes in various fields, due to manpower shortages and economic growth, was sounded yesterday at a Howard University conference.

"I firmly believe that nearly all the necessary incentives and opportunities for future employment of Negro youth in all occupations are present today or soon will be," Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, program co-ordination officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told the meeting.

He laid down this program:

1. Help youth see the "golden opportunities and magnificent future which await them."

2. Help them accomplish through education, apprenticeship and guidance the necessary personal and job qualifications required for adequate preparation.

3. As citizens, help remove "current stumbling blocks by persuading industry and other employers, as well as the community at large to see the benefits to be derived by the Nation as a whole as well as themselves through encouraging and assisting Negro youth as with all other youth to write their own success stories in our democracy."

Julius A. Thomas, director, Industrial Relations, National Urban League, declared. "The way in which the economy is expanding and the obvious need for capable people to perform thousands of jobs make it impractical to tolerate any form of discrimination in employment.

"Industry and labor in their own self interest have the responsibility for creating a climate in which barriers, based on race or religion, will be completely and forever removed," he asserted.

"We are making excellent progress," he declared.

He said the concept of division of work by race must be overcome so that Negroes will not be confined to certain traditional work.

The conference, attended by 50, was held in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture. It was under the auspices of the District Federation of Civic Associations, the Washington Urban League and the university's School of Social Work.

Julius W. Hobson, chairman of this Second Annual Institute on Employment, is vice president of the association, whose president, Barrington D. Parker, welcomed the audience.

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. Sat 7-20-57

Retiring Howard University Employees

Seven Howard University employees, representing more than 160 years of service, were among those honored during a recent reception for retiring employees at the University.

They are, left to right: Lawrence L. Whaley, purchasing agent, 36 years; Moses Holman, custodian, 11 years; Mrs. Madeline W. Davie, educational director, 13 years; Dr. Lloyd H. Newman, professor of biochemistry, 35 years; James M. Bowman, custodian, 24 years; William Lee, janitor, 29 years, and William Markham, switchboard operator, 14 years.

Frank Snowden To Speak At Spelman

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Spelman College will present Dr. Frank Snowden in a lecture Friday January 11, at 8:00 p. m. in Howe Hall, Rockefeller Hall, Spelman College campus.

Dr. Snowden returned to Howard University, where he has been a member of the classics department since 1940 and professor of classics since 1945, as dean of the college of liberal arts in October, 1956. From October 1954 until last fall he served as cultural attached to the American Embassy in Rome where he was in charge of exchange programs between students and professors of the United States and Italy, made a detailed study of European education at all levels, and lectured not only at Italian Universities but in Yugoslavia Holland, and elsewhere in Europe.

In 1953 he was leaders and specialist lecturer for the International Information Administration of the Department of State in French West Africa, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Libya, Italy, Greece and Austria.

Before going to Howard University, Dr. Snowden was for four years instructor in classics at Spelman College and Atlanta University. He is the author of numerous scholarly articles. In the March, 1956. Saturday Evening Post there appeared an article by Dr. Snowden as told to Leigh White entitled "They Always Ask Me About Negroes."

Bob White picked as H. U. coach

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57 Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON — Dr. Frank M. Snowden, chairman of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics at Howard University, on Sunday announced the appointment of Robert M. (Bob) White as instructor in physical education and coach of the varsity football team for the 1957-58 school year.

As football coach, White replaces Thomas F. (Tom) Johnson who asked to be relieved of the assignment following the 1956 season. During his four-year tenure as coach, Johnson compiled a record of 12 wins, 22 losses and 2 ties. Johnson will remain at Howard as instructor in physical education and coach of the varsity baseball team.

* * *

WHITE COMES to Howard from New Haven, Conn., where he served as program director of the city's Community School recreation program for the past year.

Prior to accepting the New Haven position he spent four years as football coach and athletic director at Elizabeth City (N.C.) State Teachers College.

At the North Carolina school White's teams compiled at 28-6-2 record, winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championship each year during his tenure. White was also selected as EIAC "Coach of the Year" for four consecutive years.

* * *

THE 45-YEAR-OLD mentor entered the coaching field in 1939, serving as assistant coach to the late Henry A. Kean at Kentucky State. He was named head coach at the Frankfort school in 1947 and served for one year. His next two years were spent at Maryland State College where he served as line coach under Vernon E. (Skip) McCain.

On leaving the Maryland school White accepted the position of head coach at Delaware State College where he remained for the 1950 and 1951 seasons. From Delaware he moved on to Elizabeth City.

Howard Choir In World Premiere

The principals in the recent series of three recitals performed by the Howard University Choir and the National Symphony Orchestra are shown together at a luncheon given in their honor at Howard last week. They are Dr. Howard Mitchell, director of the Symphony (3rd from left); Dean Howard Hanson, of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester (to Dr. Mitchell's right); and Dean Warner Lawson, of the Howard School of Music and director of the Choir (to Dean Hanson's right).

The Orchestra and the Choir gave the world premiere performance of Dean Hanson's "Song of Democracy," a composition which has been commissioned by the National Education Association as its official 100th anniversary song. Others shown are (l. to r.) Harold Spivacke, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress; Harrison Sasscer, NEA official; Milt Berliner, music critic of the Washington Daily News; Dean Frank Snowden, of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard; and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Howard U. Dedicates New Law School

WASHINGTON — Howard University dedicated its new law school built at a cost of $1,400,000.

The school can accommodate 200 students with its classrooms and library. One of its features is a moot courtroom seating 250 spectators, court officers, jurors, and attorneys.

Dr. George M. Johnson is dean of the school which numbers 100 students, and there are six full time associate professors and one instructor. The new school is regarded as a particular achievement because it was less than three years ago that the American Bar Association recommended its closing because of lack of proper facilities.

The school is noted for its outstanding graduates and teachers, more than 75 percent of whom worked on the research in the school segregation cases or either argued directly.

Among them are Thurgood Marshall, James E. Nabritt, secretary of the university; George E. C. Hayes and W. Robert Ming, newly elected chairman of the American Veterans Committee.

Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon was the principal speaker at the Dedication Day.

Middle States Association Reaffirms Howard Accreditment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson announced Monday that the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has reaffirmed the accreditment of Howard in language strongly commending the progress of the institution.

The action was taken in a letter from Ewald B. Nyquist, Commission Chairman, dated May 9th and received at Howard yesterday (Saturday). The letter stated in part:

"It is a most gratifying responsibility for me to report to you that the Commission voted to accept your Report and to reaffirm the accreditation of Howard University.

"This recognition by Howard University's peers in the Middle States community of higher education is well deserved. We appreciate the spirit in which you have cooperated with the Commission and achieved the commendable and, in some respects, even remarkable improvements which have been called to our attention."

The action of the Commission was taken as a result of a three-day joint evaluating survey of Howard conducted by the Commission and nine accrediting agencies related to particular schools, colleges and departments in the University. The survey covered the entire University including (1) the organization and general administration of the University; (2) the finances, plant and equipment of the University; (3) the student personnel services, admissions, registration and records and (4) the program of all 10 of the schools and colleges and of the libraries of the University.

260 to Map Howard U. Fund Drive

More than 260 volunteer workers of Howard University's $30,000 scholarship drive will meet at the University at 11 a. m. today to plan the campaign. The campaign starts Monday.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, University president, will speak on the need for increased student aid. Other speakers will include Frank Coleman, professor emeritus of physics and general chairman of the campaign here, and James M. Nesbit Jr., director of public relations at Howard.

About 3000 alumni in the Washington area will be solicited by volunteers for contributions to supplement the University's scholarship and student loan fund. At present, 11 per cent of Howard students receive scholarships. This compares to 20 to 30 per cent in other private schools throughout the country, Nesbit said.

Howard U. to Cite Three on June 7

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Patrick Murphy Malin and Jackie Robinson will receive honorary doctor of laws degree at Howard University's 89th commencement June 7.

The ceremony for 600 graduates will take place at 5:30 p. m. on the upper campus. In case of rain, it will be held in Constitution Hall.

Malin, executive secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, will be the commencement speaker. Mr. King led the successful bus boycott for integration in Montgomery, Ala., last year. Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger infielder and first Negro in major league baseball, is chairman of the NAACP annual Freedom Fund drive.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 5-18-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 13

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ROTC Staff Honors Howard Prexy

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, (in civilian clothes), president of Howard University, examines a portrait of himself presented to the school by the Air Force ROTC staff. The painting was done by Capt. Clarence L. Shivers, (second from right), assistant professor of air science and tactics at the college. Also looking on is Maj. John J. Suggs, professor of Air Science.

Honorary Degrees To Be Conferred On Dr King, Jackie Robinson, Pat Malin

Informer Sat. 6-1-57 Houston, Texas
P. 2

WASHINGTON, D C — Howard University will confer honorary degrees on three distinguished citizens at its 89th annual Commencement Friday, June 7. They are Dr Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala; Patrick Murphy Malin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; and John Roosevelt Jackie) Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger star. Each will receive the Doctor of Laws degree.

The commencement address will but delivered by Mr Malin.

Commencement exercises begin at 5:30 p m, and will be held on the main campus in front of Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall.

Dr King came into the national spotlight last year as president of the Montgomery Improvement Association. Under his leadership the Negro citizens of Montgomery waged a boycott against the public busses in that city in protest against discriminatory seating and treatment. The boycott, which proved 90 per cent effective, was lifted later during the year when the U S Supreme Court outlawed segregation on public carriers.

The 28 year old Dr King holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Morehouse College, the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Crozier Theological Seminary (Pa.), where he was named the school's outstanding student, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Boston University.

Mr Malin had headed ACLU since 1950. Prior to that time he was a faculty member in the Department of Economics at Swarthmore College Pa.) for 20 years.

He holds the Bachelor of Science degree from the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. In 1952 Swarthmore conferred the Doctor of Laws degree upon him.

Mr Robinson, who until this year was member of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team, was the first Negro to enter organized baseball since the 1880's. After one year (1946) in the International League, where he was the leading batter, Robinson moved up to Brooklyn. His feats with the Dodgers included Rookie of the year (1947), and National League batting champion and Most Valuable Player (1949). He also set a major league record for fielding by second basemen and led the league in stolen bases on several occasions. One of the game's most versatile performers Robinson played every position in the infield as well as left and right field for the Dodgers.

Robinson attended the University of California at Los Angeles, where he starred in football, basketball, baseball, and track and field. In 1956 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal, the highest award conferred by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "for his superb sportsmanship, his pioneer role in opening a new field of endeavor for your Negroes, and his civic consciousness."

Robinson retired from baseball prior to the 1957 season.

Some 600 degrees will be conferred upon the graduates of Howard's 10 schools and colleges during commencement exercises.

Ike wants $4.4 million for Howard

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower Wednesday sent to Congress budget estimates totaling $4,412,000 for Howard University for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Current appropriations for Howard total $3,686,200.

Of the total amount recommended for the university in the Federal Budget, 4 million dollars is for salaries and expenses. The sum of $3,300,000 was appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

Federal funds provide about 57.3 per cent of the university's operating costs. Total budget estimates for the university amount to $6,984,435. Some $2,670,938 is expected from non-Federal sources and $313,507 are advances and reimbursements from other accounts.

INCLUDED IN the budget estimates is $150,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of a physical education building and a home economics building on the Howard campus.

A master development plan and plans and specifications for nine building projects and one alteration project have been authorized and completed.

Plans and specifications for the auditorium-fine-arts building will be completed this year.

* * *

SINCE 1945 the Federal Government has financed a major construction program at Howard. The program includes the erection of a number of new buildings and alterations and repairs to the existing physical plant.

Appropriations in the amount of $11,160,004 have been made to liquidate the total of $11,994,529 in contract authority, leaving an estimated balance of $834,325 to be financed.

An additional amount of $262,000 is estimated in 1958 under direct appropriations to complete the equipping of the new dental building.

Howard U. Speaks Up

Afro-American 1-5

Fisk has no monoply on distinguished graduates, says Howard University. Here are some of its alumni who have made marks in the world.

Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

We recently published an article entitled: "No College Can Match Fisk."

As you might have suspected, it stirred up quite a controversy. In an effort to provide "equal time," here's Howard University's view of the controversy:

James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard, writes:

Sat. 12-23-57

"I CERTAINLY would not be inclined to agree with your statement that Fisk University has probably educated more distinguished Americans than any colored college.

"I might be inclined to suggest two or three other schools which in my judgment equal or excel Fisk in this respect, but offhand, I would say that Howard University is clearly in front in any category which one may select.

"Without any research, I would suggest:

* * *

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS — Dwight O. W. Holmes and Martin Jenkins, Morgan State College; G. L. Harrison, Langston; F. D. Bluford, North Carolina A. and T. and William Stuart Nelson, Dillard.

* * *

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS — C. B. Powell and Carl Murphy.

* * *

JUDGE — Herman Moore, U.S. Dist. Court of Virgin Islands.

* * *

NAACP EXECUTIVE — Thurgood Marshall.

* * *

LEGISLATURE — William T. Andrews, N.Y.; Charles Anderson, Louisville, Ky.

* * *

SCHOLAR — E. Franklin Frazier.

* * *

AUTHOR — Zora Neale Hurston.

* * *

BANK PRESIDENT — Jesse Mitchell.

ACTORS AND SINGERS — Leigh Whipper, Todd Duncan, Mme. Lillian Evanti, Charlotte Wesley Holloman.

* * *

ARTISTS — Lois Jones (Pierre-Noel), James A. Porter.

* * *

PRELATES — Bishop Edgar Love, Bishop D. Ward Nichols.

Other notable graduates:

Julius Thomas, Industrial Relations executive, National Urban League; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant director Selective Service; Col. James H. Robinson, highest ranking officer in the army;

Scovel Richardson, chairman United States Board of Parole and Pardon; George E. C. Hayes, chairman Public Utilities Commission of D.C.; Z. Alexander Looby, member City Council, Nashville, Tenn.

Myles A. Paige, judge of the Court of Special Sessions, N.Y.; Edith Hope Lyons, assistant superintendent of schools, D.C.; George L. Weaver, executive secretary Civil Rights Committee, AFL and CIO.

Here is the list of graduates of whom Fisk is proud:

CONGRESSMEN William Dawson and Charles Diggs.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS— Charles Wesley, Wilberforce; Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, Carter Wesley, Houston; Louis Martin, Chicago.

BANK AND INSURANCE PRESIDENTS — H. W. Sewing, A. Maceo Walker, and Charles P. Mahoney.

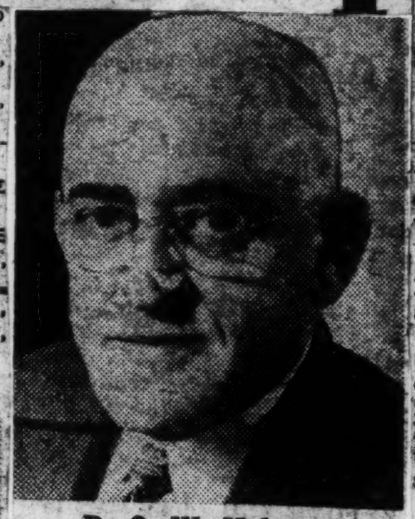
STATE SENATOR — Cora Brown, Detroit.

AUTHORS — W. E. B. DuBois, Frank Yerby.

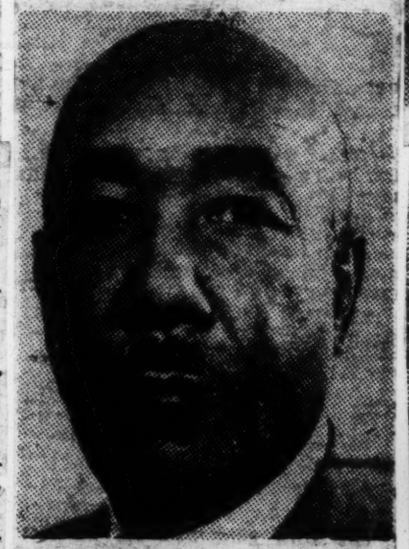
JUDGE—Wade H. McCree, Michigan.

URBAN LEAGUE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — George Haynes.

EIGHT WIVES OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS — Maryland State, Lincoln (Pa.), Tuskegee Institute, Kentucky State, Albama A. and M., Morristown, Tenn., Morris, Sumter, S.C., Spelman, Atlanta.



D. O. W. Holmes



Herman E. Moore

E. Franklyn Frazier

F. D. Bluford

Zora Neale Hurston

Paul Williams elected to Howard board

Afro-American 1-5-57

Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect, was elected to the board of trustees of Howard university here last week.

P. 4

Williams replaces P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va. publisher, and will serve through June, 1958.

The annual meeting which elected him also chose former Secretary of the Interior Oscar D. Chapman, now a Washington attorney; and Dr. Percy Julian, renowned industrial chemist of Chicago, formerly a faculty member at Howard.

Pearl Buck, eminent novelist, also serves on the board. Others well known include Judge Myles A. Paige, of Brooklyn, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, of New York, Lorimer D. Milton, of Atlanta, who is board chairman. Dr. Percy Julian, renowned indus-

Post + Times Herald P.7-b Sat. 3-2-57 Washington, D.C.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

These alumni of Howard University received awards at the Charter Day program of the school yesterday. From left they are Clayborne George of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark of New York and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., of Tuskegee, Ala.

Howard University Honors 4 Alumni In Observing Its 90th Anniversary

Post + Times Herald Sat. 3-2-57 P.7-b

Washington D.C.

Howard University paused yesterday to observe the 90th anniversary of its founding and to honor four outstanding alumni at ceremonies in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

The annual Charter Day assembly was presided over by Dean William Stuart Nelson officiating for President Mordecai W. Johnson, who is in Africa attending the creation of the new state of Ghana formerly the Gold Coast.

Those receiving the annual alumni awards of bronze medallions for distinguished post-graduate achievement included the husband and wife team of Kenneth B. and Mamie Phipps Clark, New York City, for their work in psychological research and civic activity.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr. of Tuskegee, Ala., received the award for work in medicine and hospital administration and Attorney Clayborne George, of Cleveland, received the award for work in law and civic activity.

Clark is a member of the faculty of the College of the City of New York and serves as an assistant to his wife who is director of New York's Northside Center for Child Development. Their citation referred to a study by Clark on psychological effects of segregation on children.

Dr. Dibble is a graduate of Howard's College of Medicine and is director of Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee. He alternates between Andrew and the Veterans Administration Hospital in medical and administrative positions. His work with Dr. Jack Kenney was cited in the development of the Andrew Clinical Society which brings medical scientists together each spring.

George has been a practicing attorney in Cleveland since 1920. He has served on the City Council and is in his fourth six-year term as president of the city's Civil Service Commission. He has sponsored an organization for teenagers and is active in other affairs.

Principal speaker was Frank M. Snowden, jr., newly appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts, who discussed the European view of American education. The annual Charter Day dinner was held last night in Baldwin Hall.

Charter Day Set At Howard U.

Star P.7-a Sun. 2-24-57 Washington D.C.

Howard University will observe the 90th anniversary of its founding in charter day programs Friday.

The annual charter day assembly will be held at 10 a.m. at Andrew Rankin Chapel, and the annual charter day banquet is scheduled for 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall.

Principal speaker at the morning exercises will be Dr. Frank M. Snowden, newly appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard.

Four alumni will be cited for outstanding postgraduate achievement. They are Dr. Kenneth B. Clark and his wife; Dr. Mamie P. Clark of New York City; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., of Tuskegee, Ala., and Attorney Clayborne George of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Clarks, who will receive a joint award, will be cited for work in psychological research and civic activity. Dr. Dibble will be honored in medicine, and Mr. George in law and civic activity. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard president, will present the citations.

2 Ford Foundation grants bring H. U. $450,000

Afro-American Sat. 4-20-57 Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Howard University officials last week announced the receipt of two grants totaling $450,000 from the Ford Foundation of New York City.

A grant of $400,000 was made to the college of medicine and will be used for instructional purposes; while a $50,000 award went to the college of liberal arts and the graduate school to help finance the university's expanded African studies program.

The medical school grant was the second of two gifts which the foundation announced in September 1956. At that time the school received $500,000.

* * *

ACCORDING to the terms of the grant, the money will be held by the university as an invested endowment for 10 years, during which time the income from the investment may be used for instructional purposes. After 10 years the university will be free to use the principal sum.

The gift to the college of medicine was one of 45 made to private medical schools in the United States in the foundation's $90,000,000 program to strengthen medical instruction. The gift for African studies was also the second made to the university by the foundation.

Howard U. Gets 3 New Trustees

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Former Secretary of Interior Oscar D. Chapman was one of three persons elected to fill vacancies on the Howard university Board of Trustees at the group's annual meeting at Howard last week.

Chapman, now a Washington attorney, replaces the late Harry J. Capehart, of Welch, W. Va. The term which he will fill expires in June, 1959.

Other new members elected to the Board were:

Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect, and Dr. Percy Julian, a former faculty member at Howard who is now an industrial chemist in Chicago.

Williams replaces Dr. P. B. Young, of Norfolk, Va., who retired from the Board in 1955. He will serve through June, 1958. Dr. Julian replaces Faburne E. DeFrantz, of Indianapolis, Ind, who has reached 70, the retirement age for trustees.

Dr. Julian will serve through June, 1960.

14e(1) 1957

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

23 Institutions Join in Special Engineering Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—St. Joseph's College of Collegeville, Ind., has become the 23rd liberal arts college to join with Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, in a five-year plan to provide students with a liberal arts and engineering education.

"The combined program is designed to help meet the need for trained engineers with broadened educational backgrounds," according to Dr. John Day Larkin, head of the program at Illinois Tech.

Under the program a student follows a liberal arts course at St. Joseph's, or one of the other cooperating colleges, for three years. Then he studies at Illinois Tech in one of the eight engineering fields for two years.

After the fifth year the student receives a bachelor of arts of science degree from the liberal arts college and an engineering degree from Illinois Tech.

Scheduled to Play White Team

Post & Times Herald

Negro Team Drops Out of NCAA Tourney

Wed. 3-6-57 P. 4-C

Washington D.C.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5 (AP)—Jackson State College for Negroes abruptly pulled out of the NCAA small college basketball tournament today, four days before it was scheduled to play a white team.

Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, president of the state-supported school, said he was withdrawing the powerful quintet after state authorities advised that their policy is against play "under the present conditions."

Jackson State, which had a 22-2 record during the regular season, defeated Philander Smith, a Negro team from Little Rock, 93-65, in the first round of midwest regional play last Saturday night. The Jackson school qualified for the NCAA by winning the championship of its own Negro league, the Midwest Athletic Conference.

They were to have played this Saturday night in South Dakota, against either Monmouth, Ill., South Dakota University or South Dakota State—all of them white schools.

Mississippi has no state law against inter-racial athletes. But the board of trustees of institutions of higher learning, commonly called the college board, has made clear that such play is against their policy."

Dr. Reddix' announcement said the college board "has advised that it is the policy of the board that state institutions of higher learning shall not participate in national athletic tournaments under the present conditions. Under the present circumstances, our basketball team will not compete further in the NCAA."

Students and players were obviously disappointed.

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Negro Team Quits NCAA Cage Meet

Post & Courier

Wed. 3-6-57

Raleigh N.C.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5 (AP)—Jackson State College for Negroes abruptly pulled out of the NCAA

NEGROES QUIT TOURNEY 'ON ADVICE' OF STATE

Constitution Wed. 3-6-57

Atlanta Ga. P. 29

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Jackson College Commencement History Making In Institution's Progress Towards Higer Education

Advocate Sat. 6-5-57

Jackson, Miss.

First To Receive Masters Degree In Graduating Class

It was a history making commencement program for Jackson College, held at the College Park Auditorium, before a jam-packed audience Monday night, because among the 234 candidates for graduation, two who received the Master's Degree, the first in the 80-year history of the college and the first degree in Higher Education to be conferred by an Institution of Higher Learning for Negroes in the entire history of the state.

The honors for being the first to receive the Master's Degree from the college went to Prof. Jerome Stampley, Principal of Stone Hill High School of Vicksburg, Miss., and Prof. T. R. Sanders, principal of the High School, Hollandale, Miss.

President Jacob L. Reddix obviously moved by the history making occassion, before his welcoming the college's first two master's into the Alumni of the College, asserted that the college had entered into the preparation for such a program after prayerful consideration, and "we are not afraid." Advocate

The President indicated during his remarks that the conferring of the Master's Degree on the two candidates was only the beginning in the progress of the College towards University status. P. 3

The two candidates received the degree of Master of Science in Education.

More history was made at the College leading up to the historic event Monday night. The two candidates were awarded the degree, after receiving the first oral examination in the history of Negro education in the state.

The oral examination was conducted by Dr. C. C. Mosley, Dr. A. C. Blank, Dr. J. B. Eubanks, Dean H. T. Sampson of the College faculty and Dr. Lamar Fortenberry of the State Department of Education.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of Alabama State College, who in a well presented and well received speech challenged the class to meet and do honor to the privileges and responisibilties of a college graduate.

Dr. Sherman Lawrence Greene, Jr., Head of the Department of Education of the African Methodist Episcopal delivered the commencement sermon at the College Park Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

He told the graduates that they could make the greatest use of their education by taking the name of Jesus with them in all their life's work.

Jackson College Faces Loss Of Accreditation

Daily World Thurs. 8-22-57

Atlanta Ga.

JACKSON, Miss.—Jackson State College, Mississippi's largest Negro institution of higher learning, faces impending loss of accreditation by the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools.

The institution, generally accepted as the capstone of education among Negroes in Mississipi is headed by Jacob L. Reddix. P. 1

The plight of Jackson State has provoked long and serious discussion following a report that the college had gone too far and of doing too much with too little.

President Deddix says there is nothing wrong with the college that adequate financing won't cure.

One o fthe main points of contention by the Southern Association is the low expenditure for instruction, a situation which was aggravated by a program of graduate study five years ago. The probationary period imposed on the college by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools during its 1956 annual meeting is a period in which Jackson State is expected to get its house in order."

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS ; ; ;

Concerning the Southern Association rating of the 80-year-old college, President Reddix explained: "For three years, Jackson State College has had full rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the association sent a survey committee to the campus to make a thorough appraisal of our program.

"The committee found the college did not meet the minimum requirements outlined in the Standards of the Association as follows: Standard 4, training of faculty; Standard 6, remuneration of faculty; Standard 8, educational expenditure; Standard 9, library; Standard 10, physical plant and equipment; and Standard 17, graduate work. In light of these defi-

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In order to put the college on firm footing, President Reddix has asked the Mississippi legislature to provide for increased appropriation "in order to strengthen the program of the college sufficiently to meet the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools."

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ciences, the college was placed on probation in Dallas, last December.

Dr. Reddix reveals since the committee's report definite improvement has been made in science facilities (Standard 9), library (Standard 9), and remuneration of faculty (Standard 6). Under Standard 10, the college has completed a new science building, but does not have adequate teaching apparatus and equipment.

Out of Bounds—Members of the student body and basketball teams at Jackson State College (Miss.) stage a protest rally against the State of Mississippi order which prevented their quintet from participating in the current interracial NCAA basketball tournament. The Jackson team had compiled the best record in Mississippi, losing but one of 28 games.

Jackson College Forced To Quit Mixed Tourney

Courier Sat. 3-16-57
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 24

JACKSON, Miss.—Faced with a crackdown from Mississippi's Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, Jackson State College was forced to withdraw its once-beaten quintet from the second round playoffs in the Interracial National Collegiate Athletic Association's basketball tourney.

A statement from Jackson officials asserted that "it is the policy of the board that state institutions of higher learning shall not participate in national athletic tournaments under the present conditions. Under the circumstances, our basketball team will not compete further in the NCAA tournament."

President Jacob Reddix sent a wire to Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA in Kansas City which read "Regret circumstances beyond our control force us to withdraw our basketball team from further competition in the playoffs of the NCAA Basketball Tournament. Letter follows."

The Jackson team had won 27 and lost one besides holding the best season's record of any school in the state.

14e(1) 1957

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Jarvis Celebrates 45th Anniversary

Observer Sat. 4-27-57

p. 20

Houston, Texas

HAWKINS, Texas Jarvis founders and sons shared the spotlight as Jarvis Christian College celebrated its 45th Anniversary Saturday and Sunday, March 23, 24. The Founder's Day Banquet in the new dining hall Saturday afternoon opened the two-day celebration. De Cleo W. Blackburn, Jarvis' President was the Sunday morning speaker. He recounted the achievements of Jarvis and paid tribute to the spirit which led the founding fathers in this momentuous venture.

The future of Jarvis in he field of Fundamental Education was projected as a challenge to those who choose careers of community and Christian service. Dr E. W. Rand, Alumnus of Jarvis College and Chair of the Department of Education, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, delivered the Founders' Day address Sunday afternoon. He recalled the spirit of Jarvis as unfolded through the years and his early days on the campus. He lauded the growth and achievements of the institution and said the role played by Jarvis in the field of education is an enviable one and that the program of Fundamental Education is a real asset to East Texas.

K. J. Frost, Jarvis Alumnus and staff member, was honored with a presentation following the address. Mr Frost is the son of the late T. B. Frost who began the pioneer work on the site which was to become Jarvis Christian College.

C. A. Berry, who came on the Jarvis scene to start the work of clearing the grounds and erecting buildings, was present for all the sessions. Mr Berry has been in continuous residence at Jarvis and in the Community since 1912.

Mrs V. Carney addleton, Recorder, in giving the occasion, reviewed the enthusiasm and energy of the dynamic personalities in Jarvis History. The Department Heads held Open House for the Alumni and friends of the College from 2 - 6:00 p m Sunday afternoon Departmental exhibits were on display in the Emma B. Smith Building. A reception in the Student Fellowship Building followed the Founders' Day exercise.

A recital featuring Miss Irene Henderson, an alumnae of Jarvis was the closing feature of the celebration. Mrs Henderson, a contralto teaches in the Public School System at Beaumont, Texas.

14e(1) 1957 JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Dr. Perry Named President Of Johnson Smith University

Daily World Wed. 5-15-57 P.1

Atlanta Ga.

Rufus Patterson Perry, administrative dean and vice-president of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, is the new president of Johnson C. Smith University, officials of the Charlotte institution announced recently. The 53 year old native of Georgia is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, holds the degrees of master of science and doctor of philosophy from Iowa State University and the degree of doctor of laws from his alma mater. He taught chemistry and served as director of the division of arts and sciences at Prairie View State College in Texas before accepting his present position as vice-president, administrative dean, and professor of chemistry at Langston University.

Dr. Perry is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, and is a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Sigma XI Honorary Scientific Society. He has published research studies in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the Journal of Organic Chemistry, and other scientific organs. His civic activities include membership in the Oklahoma State Atoms for Peace Program, the Research Council of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the Langston City Improvement Board and the City Planning Board.

The new president of the Presbyterian-affiliated university has been the recipient of research grants-in-aid from the Research Corporation and the Upjohn Drug Company. He has been a college contact officer on foreign agricultural affairs, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since 1950. His wife, a graduate both of the college and the law school at Howard University is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago, and is now serving as chairman of the department of social science at Langston University.

Dr. Perry will begin his duties as President of Smith on July 1, succeeding J. W. Seabrook, retired head of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, who served as acting president since the death of President Hardy Liston in October.

Langston Dean Is Named President of J. C. Smith

Courier Sat. 5-18-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P.13

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Rufus Patterson Perry, administrative dean and vice president of Langston University, Langston, Okla., is the new president of Johnson C. Smith University, officials of the Charlotte institution announced.

14e(1)

The 53 year-old native of Georgia is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, holds the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy from Iowa State University and the degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater.

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Dr. Rufus Perry Takes Post July 1

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 5-25-57

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14e(1) P. 20

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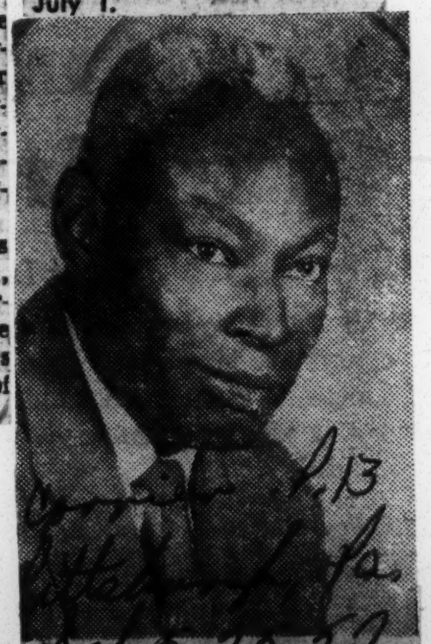
is the new president of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW PREXY — Dr. Rufus P. Perry, 53, is the new president of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C. A graduate of Smith, Dr. Perry was administrative dean and vice-president of Langston University in Oklahoma when named to the new post last week. He will take over his new duties on July 1.



Courier P.13 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

New President — 14e(1)

Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry, administrative dean and vice president of Langston University, Langston, Okla.

J. C. Smith gets prexy

Afro-Magazine

Baltimore, Md.

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* * *

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Large Enrollment Brings Fund Need At Negro College

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19 (AP) Enrollment at the state-supported Negro junior college here so greatly surpassed expectations that the school will need more operating money.

Floyd T. Christian, Pinellas County school superintendent, said from 80 to 110 students had been expected for the opening of school but 210 showed up.

Christian is going to Tallahassee to seek more money from the Community College Council. More teachers also will be needed.

Fifty per cent of the students are from Pinellas County, 40 per cent from adjacent Hillsborough and the remainder from various sections of Florida including Jacksonville and Fort Lauderdale.

Classes now are held at night in a Negro high school building. That will be changed when a new building will be ready for the next semester.

14e(1) 1957

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGES

Colleges open

Ans-American

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Over the latter's opposition 57 the schools' president, delegates attending the Louisville Methodist annual conference here Thursday ordered trustees to integrate two colleges it supports.

Desegregation was ordered for Kentucky Wesleyan at Owensboro and Lindsey Wilson at Columbia. Dr. John Horton, president of Lindsey Wilson, protested the action.

Oct. 6, 1957

14e(1) Ky

'Big Bertha' Resigns as Ky. Mentor

Courier 4.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct 26-57
14e(1)

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (ANP) — George (Big Bertha) Edwards, Kentucky State College's head football coach, requested and was granted release from his contract with the college, it was announced at the college last week.

Employed at the college as backfield coach and instructor in physical education in 1947, he was appointed head coach in 1951. During this period, his teams have won 27, lost 27, and tied 1.

"It is my plan to accept a position in another community which means a challenge to my ability and a promotion economically," Coach Edwards wrote in his letter to R. B. Atwood, president of the college. He offered his services in orienting his successor. Edwards' resignation is effective June 30.

Avoid Racial Emphasis, Negro Graduates Urged

Courier-Journal P. 1
Mon. 6-3-57
Louisville, Ky.
14e(1)

Hate and Violence Will Only Hurt Cause, Famed Minister Tells Kentucky State Seniors

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., June 2.—Graduates of Kentucky State College were told this afternoon their competition ahead will not be with colored people, but with people.

It is imperative, then, that they strive for excellence, not as Negro men and women, but as men and women.

The advice was given by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the noted Negro leader of Montgomery, Ala., who was commencement speaker at the 69th annual graduation exercises of the senior Negro college.

Moved to Larger Gym

Dr. King's fame as organizer of the Negro boycott against the Montgomery bus system had preceded him to Frankfort. The soft-spoken but eloquent advocate of nonviolence addressed perhaps the largest crowd of his race ever gathered in this city.

Usually, graduation exercises are held in Bell Gymnasium on the Kentucky State campus. But the event was moved today to the new and much larger gymnasium of Frankfort High School. The crowd filled it to capacity.

Dr. King based his commencement sermon upon the biblical reference to a new Heaven and a new earth, coming down from God. He applied this imagery to the Negro today, standing between the old world of yesterday and the new world of tomorrow.

'There Comes A Time'

He represented the old world as colonial oppression of 1,600,000,000 colored peoples of Asia and Africa by the Dutch, Belgians, French, and English.

"But there comes a time," he said, "when people get tired of being trampled, get weary of being pushed out of the sunshine of July into the chill of Alpine November.

"So we have broken loose. We have thrown aside the Egypt of colonialism and are traveling toward the promised land of social integration, of freedom, and justice."

The Negro's door closed on the old, and opened on the new, May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court ordered the states to abolish compulsory racial segregation in the public schools, Dr. King said.

'Lifted Up His Face'

"The Negro lifted up his face and saw a new Heaven and a new earth descending from God. He began to feel like somebody. Nothing can stop him now. But let me admonish you graduates that the new world brings new challenges."

Dr. King made three groupings of the new challenges. First, he said, the one world of the jet age must be made one world in a spiritual sense.

Second, the Negro will be forced to compete with people in the new world, not with colored people.

"This is no time to be a good Negro anything," he said. "You simply have to be a good teacher, not a good Negro teacher—a good preacher, not a good Negro preacher. Doors will be opening to you now that were closed in the past. You have got to resolve, therefore, to do your job so well it cannot be excelled."

Stresses Need of Good Will

For his third point, Dr. King stressed that the Negro must enter his new world with understanding in his mind and good will in his heart, and must keep Christian virtues in the forefront of his life.

"Hate and injustice in the new world ahead will do nothing but duplicate our sorrows in the old," he said. "That is why I believe so strongly in nonviolence. Violence never solved a problem. It only creates new ones."

Dr. King was introduced by Frank L. Stanley, editor and publisher of The Louisville Defender. Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State, presided at the program that combined the various features of commencement and convocation.

KITTRELL STUDENT LEADERS — Elected recently by student body at the college are, from left, Drunette Gray, Northampon, Va., recording secretary; Percy McLean, Dunn; Gloria Waters, Kinston; Lorenzo Brantley, Richmond, Va., business manager; Katy Johnson, Louisburg, corresponding secretary; Samuel Rogers, Kittrell, treasurer; Callie M. Flyte, Boykins, Va.; James Hicks, NYC, vice president. Left rear is Evelena Mitchell of Woodsdale.

Kittrell College Approved For Vets Training

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 12-7-57

KITRELL, N. C. — The president of Kittrell College announced receipt of a letter from the office of the supervisor of Veterans Training for North Carolina, notifying him of the approval of the school for veterans training.

He expressed the hope that this significant step forward will be helpful to the many friends of the school, and that it will prove to be one of many others to come in the never ending struggle to build an institution of higher learning which accepts only those standards of excellence of the best and most renowned institutions of the nation.

Knoxville College holds Founders Day program

Pro-Democrat Baltimore, Md.
Sept 4-6-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Despite inclement weather, a capacity crowd attended the 82nd Founders' Day observance at Knoxville College here last Sunday.

Principals of the convocation led the processional in a drizzling rain from the administration building to MacMillan Chapel where a capacity audience heard William N. Lovelace's speak main address on "Lighting Candles."

Mr. Lovelace, '23, assistant prosecuting attorney, Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio, asserted that candles which should always burn must include freedom, faith, human relations, gratitude, alumni appreciation and vision for a greater Knoxville College.

* * *

A CANDLELIGHTING ceremony was initiated by Willis C. Weatherly, president, National Alumni Association, following the address. Dr. L. L. Campbell, dean of instruction, lit Mr. Weatherly's candle.

Mr. Weatherly then passed the light to James Whitehead, president, senior class, who lit the candle of Fred Delaney, president, junior class. He lit the candle of Jamesena Boyd, president, sophomore class. Olden Franklin represented the freshmen.

The College's motto is "Let There Be Light."

* * *

GREETINGS WERE from persons representing the city, university of Tennessee, Ministerial Association, Chamber of Commerce, city school system, and National Alumni Association.

Also appearing on the program were Dr. John Brice, '04, interim pastor; the Rev. R. E. James, pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church; the Rev. Charles E. Morton, director, religious activities and the Vested Choir, directed by Dr. Newell C. Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. Dorothy Draper Antley, bookkeeper, and Dr. Herman J. Kleepfer, professor of sociology and economics, were honored by the College for 15 and 25 years of service respectively. Each received a placque from President James A. Colston.

Scientific society accepts Knoxville

Pro-Democrat Baltimore, Md.
Sept 4-6-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A charter for the establishment of a chapter of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific society on the Knoxville College campus has been granted by the national organization, president James A. Colston, announced last week.

Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society and the National Institute of Science, which met recently on Howard University's campus, have also accepted an invitation to meet on the Knoxville College campus in 1959.

Dr. William McArthur, head of science division, has been designated to sponsor the campus chapter. He and Dr. Robert Harvey, head of mathematics department, attended the meeting in Washington.

Dr. M. Johnson In Address to Knoxville Grads

Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 13-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Some 69 graduates and over 1,500 other persons heard Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington, deliver an unusual commencement address on the front campus lawn at Knoxville College. President James A. Colston presided.

The speaker's discourse was unusual for this occasion because to these graduates, instead of recommending to them the life of a successful formally eduated man, he chose as an example the harmonious life of an illiterate, Mississippi farmer.

Dr. Johnson showed these grads that successful living was not assured by the degree alone, but that a man who had only the wisdom of God could enjoy a more contented, purposeful and prosperous life.

Dr. A. K. Stewart, general secretary, Board of American Missions, United Presbyterian Church, North America, gave the invocation; the Rev. Frank Gordon, pastor Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, scripture; Dr. William C. Latta, president Board of American Missions, benediction; Dr. Lee L. Campbell, presentation of candidates for degrees; music by college choir, directed by Dr. Newell C. Fitzpatrick.

14e(1) 1957

LAMAR COLLEGE

Academic woes befall Lamar

Aus. American

Lit. 7-13-57

BEAUMONT, Texas — Of the 26 colored students who completed the second semester of the [illegible] program at Lamar College of Technology here, 23 were placed on suspension or probation because of poor grades.

P. 17

College officials report the peak enrollment of colored students amounted to 32; but some dropped out of the predominantly white school.

It has been reported that many of these students transfering from other colleges have watched their grades drop below those made in the former colleges.

According to Lamar professors several factors may have contributed to the situation:

* * *

1) **ADJUSTMENT TO** new social conditions which affected them adversely.

2) Preparatory education possibly didn't prepare them for Lamar standards.

3) This particular group might not have been from the upper scholastic levels.

75th Anniversary Convocation Of Lane College Set For February

Call Fri 1-18-57 p.5
Kansas City, Mo.

JACKSON, Tenn. — Nationwide interest is being manifested in the 75th anniversary of Lane college scheduled to be held here at the college on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 5, 6 and 7. CME leaders and other denominational leaders will be here to pay respect to the Founding Fathers of Lane college and celebration of Lane's 75 years of educational aid to the Negro race in this section of the nation.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, senior bishop of the CME church, who is a product of Lane college, is the presiding bishop of this area. Of the approaching 75th anniversary convocation, Bishop Hamlett says: "We've come a mighty long way and Lane college is fortunate in that she has sent forth some of the outstanding leaders—not only of the Christian Methodist Episcopal church, but likewise of the entire race." In addition to Bishop Hamlett Lane college has sent forth some notable religious leaders. Among them is Bishop W. Y. Bell, who holds the Ph.D. degree from Yale university.

Nine Bishops Programmed

The nine active bishops of the CME church are programmed to appear and to deliver addresses. Among the speakers and the subjects to be discussed are the following: "The Rights And Responsibilities Of The Church College," Bishop W. Y. Bell, South Boston, Va.; "The Responsibility Of The Church College To The Christian Missionary Enterprise,' Bishop Luther Stewart, Hopkinsville, Ky.; "The Responsibility Of The Church College In Developing Church, National And World Leaders," Bishop Henry P. Porter, Louisville, Ky.; "The Relation Of The Church College To National Problems,' Bishop B. Julian Smith, Chicago; "The Relation Of The Church College To International Problems," Bishop Arthur W. Womack, Indianapolis; "The Responsibility Of The Church College To Business, Industry And Labor," Bishop Bertram W. Doyle, Nashville, and "The Role Of The Church College In The Global Fight For Freedom,' Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett. Two special addresses will be delivered by Bishops F. L. Lewis, Shreveport, La., and J. Claude Allen, Gary, Ind.

Marian Anderson To Sing

According to Dr. Chester A. Kirkendoll, president of Lane college, "one of the largest gatherings in the long history of Lane college is expected. The mere fact that we shall be graced with the presence of Marian Anderson who will appear in a special program will draw nation-wide interest. We shall do our utmost to make it pleasant for all who come. A great time is in store for all who will be here for the anniversary convocation, which will be culminated by the appearance of Marian Anderson in one of her topflight programs.'

Among other notable CME leaders expected here during the anniversary convocation are: Doctors E. P. Murchison, editor of the Christian Index, official organ of the Christian Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago; Grover H. Carter, general publishing agent; J. B. Boyd, secretary of superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, Memphis; L. Q. Brown, secretary of Christian Education, Washington, D. C.; J. L. Tolbert, New Albany, Miss.; F. T. Jeans, secretary of finance; M. L. Breeding, secretary of missions, Indianapolis; H. L. Burton, editor of the Eastern Index, Indianapolis; J. A. Hamlett Jr., editor of the Western Index, Kansas City, Kas., and W. M. Graham, secretary of Lay Activities, Augusta, Ga.

Other CME leaders expected here during the celebration are Doctors John M. Exum, Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph H. Henderson, Kansas City, Mo.; S. J. Mashaw, Kansas City, Kas.; A. Ralph Davis, Omaha, Nebr.; R. Edward Reid, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Pettigrew, S. J. Laws, W. L. Liddell, Chicago; W. J. G. McLin, Milwaukee; S. Mallard, Dallas; C. N. Reed, Houston; C. E. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Finch, Louisville; Mrs. E. W. F. Harris, president of the Woman's Connectional Missionary Council, Greenville, Texas, and Mrs. Rosie T. Hollis, Spencer, Okla.

5,000 at 75th Anniversary Celebration of Lane College

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p.20

JACKSON, Tenn. — The 75th anniversary celebration of Lane College drew more than 5,000 people during the three-day event. Dr. Chester A. Kirkendoll said, "This was one of the largest and most momentous gatherings in the history of the Christian Methodist Church."

14e(1)

Let 2-23-57

Among those who spoke at the sessions were Bishop W. Y. Bell, Bishop Luther Stewart, Dr. Ralph A. Davis, Omaha, Neb., president of the Ministers and Laymen's Council; Rev. L. Q. Brown, general secretary of Christian education, Washington, D. C., who read a paper for Bishop H. P. Porter; Bishop Claude J. Allen, Bishop Julian Smith, Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Bishop Bertram W. Doyle, Dr. M. L. Breeding, general secretary of Kingdom Extension, and Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett.

■

REV. R. B. SHORT, one of the persons arrested in the Atlanta situation for refusing to take a back seat on a bus, said:

"We Negroes of Atlanta are simply asking for love, law and liberation. Negroes are entitled to these three L's if anybody anywhere is entitled to them. We believe despite our being arrested that right and righteousness are on our side and victory will be ours in the final analysis."

The concluding event of the 75th anniversary celebration was a recital by Marian Anderson, world renowned contralto.

Seed Of College First Sown In '78 Here In Nashville

State Independent Nashville Tenn p.
Fri. 2-22-57

CME Educational Institution Began As One-Teacher School In Jackson, Tenn., In 1882; Diamond Jubilee Celebrated With Rendition Of Elaborate Program Feb. 5, 6, 7—Marian Anderson, Bishops Bertram Doyle, Luther Stewart, Porter, Allen And Other Participants

By WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, JR.

The 75th Anniversary of Lane College and the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church's Educational Program was celebrated last week, February 5th, 6th and 7th, at Lane College.

14e(1)

Using the general theme: "The Church Related College—It's Nature, Function and Responsibility in the American Educational System," hundreds of CME's students of Lane and well wishers crowded into the college Health Building for each of the seven sessions.

The seed of the church's educational program was sown in 1876 during the Tennessee Annual Conference held at Capers Chapel CME Church, Nashville, Tenn., which was presided over by Bishop W. H. Miles, first bishop of Colored Methodism. It was at this meeting that the Rev. J. K. Daniels presented a resolution calling for the establishment of a CME school. The resolution was enthusiastically approved and machinery was set in motion for its implementation. During the great epidemic Bishop Isaac Lane kept alive the idea and gained encouraging support from ministers and laymen throughout his district. In 1880 four acres were purchased in Jackson, Tenn., as the sight of the CME Institute. Two years later, with the first building completed, the CME High School opened its doors in November, 1882 for its first academic session.

From this meager beginning of a one teacher school the CME High School has grown to the present Lane College, with a 42 faculty-staff an "A" rating and with ten beautiful well equipped buildings, valued at over one-million dollars.

The CME Church has the following institutions that stand as monuments of the vision, wisdom and courage of the founding fathers: Payne College, Augusta, Ga., established in 1883 by the CME Church and the former Methodist Episcopal Church South; Texas College, Tyler, Texas, founded in 1894; Mississippi Industrial College, founded in 1905 by Bishop Elias Cottrell; Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., established in 1907 by the merger of two schools supported by the Alabama and North Alabama Conferences; Holsey-Cobb Institute, Cordele, Ga., the church's only secondary school; and Phillips School of Theology, Jackson, Tenn., founded in 1944 by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, senior bishop of the CME Church and Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Lane

for over twenty-five years.

President C. A. Kirkendoll, in greeting the persons who jam-packed the auditorium, during the first session stated that "the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the founding of the church's educational program finds us in a process of critical self-evaluation. The church's educational objective, curricula, extra-curricular programs and means of financing are being re-examined and re-analyzed in light of present demands, standards and resources."

He went on further to say "the greatest heritage of Lane College was the philosophy of the Founding Fathers. "It was the belief of the Founding Fathers," he said, "that all men and women increase their usefulness by learning, that mere learning without the Christian religion is incomplete, and that the college must keep pace with the changing times and needs of the people."

During the Symposium the Anniversary theme was discussed by leading churchmen and educators from many view points. In the first session, with President Kirkendoll presiding, two stimulating addresses were delivered by two of the church's bishops. Bishop W. Y. Bell who presides over the Third Episcopal District spoke on the topic, "The Rights and Responsibilities of the Church College," and Bishop Luther Stewart presiding prelate of the Fourth Episcopal District spoke on the subject, "The Role of the Church College in Christian Movements."

The Rev. A. Ralph Davis, president of the Ministers' and Laymen Council presided over the evening session. The scheduled speaker, Bishop H. P. Porter was unable to attend the anniversary celebration. However, his speech on the subject, "The Responsibility of the Church College in Developing Church, National and World Leaders," was read by Dr. L. Q. Brown, general secretary of the General Board of Christian Education.

Also in the evening session, Bishop J. Claude Allen delivered a sermon on the topic, "The Great Challenge—Lord Teach Us."

The Third session with the Rev. N. S. Curry presiding convened Wednesday morning. Rev. Curry is pastor of Phillips Temple CME Church, Los Angeles, Calif. The addresses were made by Bishop B. Julian Smith, presiding bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District and Dr. E. C. Calhoun, president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Bishop Smith spoke on the topic, "The Relation of the Church College to National Problems," and Dr. Calhoun spoke on the subject, "The Relation of the Church College to International Problems."

As presiding officer of the Fourth Session, Dr. G. H. Carter, Publishing Agent of the CME Publishing House, introduced two more of the leading churchmen who gave inspired messages to the audience.

Bishop B. W. Doyle, presiding prelate of the Sixth Episcopal District spoke on the subject, "The Responsibility of the Church College to Business, Industry and Labor."

The sermon for the night was delivered by Dr. M. L. Breeding, general secretary of the Board of Kingdom Extension. Dr. Breeding preached on the theme, "The Great Commission—Go. . . . Teach."

Thursday morning, Dr. E. P. Murchison, Editor of the Christian Index, presided. Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Senior Bishop of the CME Church and presiding prelate of the First Episcopal District spoke on, "The Role of the Church College in the Global Fight for Freedom."

During all of the sessoins the Lane College Choir, under the direction of Prof. C. H. Jones, rendered the music and various solos were sung by members of the choir.

The sixth session, with Dr. L. Q. Brown, general secretary of the General Board of Christian Education, presiding was held at 2 o'clock in the College auditorium.

The program consisted of a "Parade of CME Schools" with a school administrator from each of the CME related schools giving ten minutes talks of their history, present program and future goals. Representing the schools were Mr. E. K. Hall, principal of Holsey-Cobb Institute, Prof. Frank Pearson, Director of Instruction of Miles College; Mr. E. E. Rankins, Jr., Administrative Officer of Mississippi Industrial College; The Rev. J. C. Jay, Public Relations Director of Paine College; Dr. U. Z. McKinnon, Executive Dean of Phillips School of Theology and Dr. Allen C. Hancock, Dean of Instruction of Texas College.

Also in the afternoon session, Prof. Charles M. Jones, chairman of the Department of Music at Lane presented an operetta written especially for the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Lane College. The operetta was entitled "Fair Lane." Bernard Clay, a freshman at the college sung the prologues to each scene. Fannie Walker, Robbie Foster, Freddie Clark, Carene Jenkins, Barbara Brooks, Romona Robinson, Mae Hoye, Annie Reddick and Edward Brown characterized persons that have contributed to the history of Lane.

The final session of the 75th Anniversary Symposium was devoted fully to a captivating recital given by Miss Marian Anderson, internationaly renowned concert singer. This recital, it was said by some, was the greatest program ever witnessed by the citizenry of this area. Miss Anderson and her accompanist Mr. Frank Rupp along with the Bishops of the CME church were honored with a reception after the concert.

Other meetings that were held in conjunction with the 75th Anniversary Symposium were The Annual Convocation of the Women's Connectional Council of the CME Church. The president, Mrs. E. W. F. Harris, was in charge; the meeting of the College of Bishops of the CME Church with Senior Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett presiding; the meeting of the Board of Christian Education of the CME Church with the Rev. L. Q. Brown, general secretary officiating; and the meeting of the Ministers' and Laymen's Council of the CME Church with the president, the Rev. A. Ralph Davis, presiding.

Through these activities Lane College took advantage of the 75th Anniversary year to: (1) highlight the college's traditional interests, emphases and accomplisments; (2) consider current problems in high education; and (3) to determine Lane's role in the life of the CME Church and the nation.

Distinguished Alumni—Three of Lane's outstanding alumni stand in front of the historical marker at the entrance to Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. Left to right: President C. A. Kirkendoll, senior Bishop of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, J. Arthur Hamlett (also chairman of the board of trustees of Lane College for over 25 years), and Bishop W. Y. Bell, one of the two members of Lane's first college graduation class of 1907.

Over 5 Thousand Attend Lane College 75th Anniv

JACKSON, Tennessee — The 75th Anniversary celebration of Lane College drew more than 5000 people during the three day event which took place February 5, 6 and 7 here at Lane College. Dr Chester A. Kirkendoll said "this was one of the largest and most momentous gatherings in the history of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

The opening session was held Tuesday morning with Dr C. A. Kirkendoll as presiding officer. Dean P. R. Shy, college pastor, was worship leader. The big audience joined in the opening hymn Faith of our Fathers' which was sung with tender effect.

Two Bishops Speak

The opening address was delivered by Bishop W. Y. Bell, Ph.D, Presiding Bishop of the Third Episcopal District, South Boston, Virginia. Bishop Bell spoke on "The Rights and Responsibilities of the Church College.'

The second address of the opening session was delivered by Bishop Luther Stewart Presiding Bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Bshop Stewart gave a penetrating analysis on "The Role of the Church College in Christian Movements."

The Rev L. Q. Brown General Secretary of Christian Education Washington, D.C., read an address for Bishop H. P. Porter of the Second Episcopal District, who reportedly was ill.

At the Wednesday morning session Dr N. S. Curry, minister of Phillips Temple Los Angeles was the presiding officer in the absence of Dr D. R. Glass, President of Texas College.

One of the most, thought provoking addresses of the three day activities during the 75th Anniversary Celebration was delivered Thursday morning by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett on "The Role of the Church College in the Global Fight for Freedom'. Bishop Hamlett was given great acclaim and the audience stood and cheered at the close of his address.

Rev R. B. Short, Atlanta, Georgia, one of the persons arrested in the Atlanta situation for refusing to take a back seat on the bus, was invited to the rostrum.

The concluding even of the 75th Anniversary Celebration was the Anniversary recital by Marian Anderson word renown contralto.

14e(1) 1957

LANE COLLEGE

Lane Looks Back on 75 Years of Its Services

Courier Sat. 6-29-57 p.3

BY HERMAN STONE JR.

Pittsburgh Pa.

JACKSON, Tenn. — Organized in 1882 as the CME Institute, Lane College today looks back with pride on its glorious 75 years of service.

14e(1)

Originally designed to train Negro youth who were not far removed from slavery, to read and write, and to help prepare young men to interpret and preach the Christian gospel, the institution is now a fully accredited four-year liberal arts college with a well-trained faculty and a physical plant valued in excess of one-million dollars.

The diamond jubilee celebration, which was observed throughout the year, has been highlighted with numerous cultural and educational programs. Foremost among these was the 75th anniversary symposium held in early February.

The symposium was in observance of the anniversary of the college and also the beginning of the educational program of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly Colored Methodist).

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DURING THE three-day convocation members of the College of Bishops of the Church, distinguished ministers and outstanding educators delivered addresses and otherwise contributed to the success of the program.

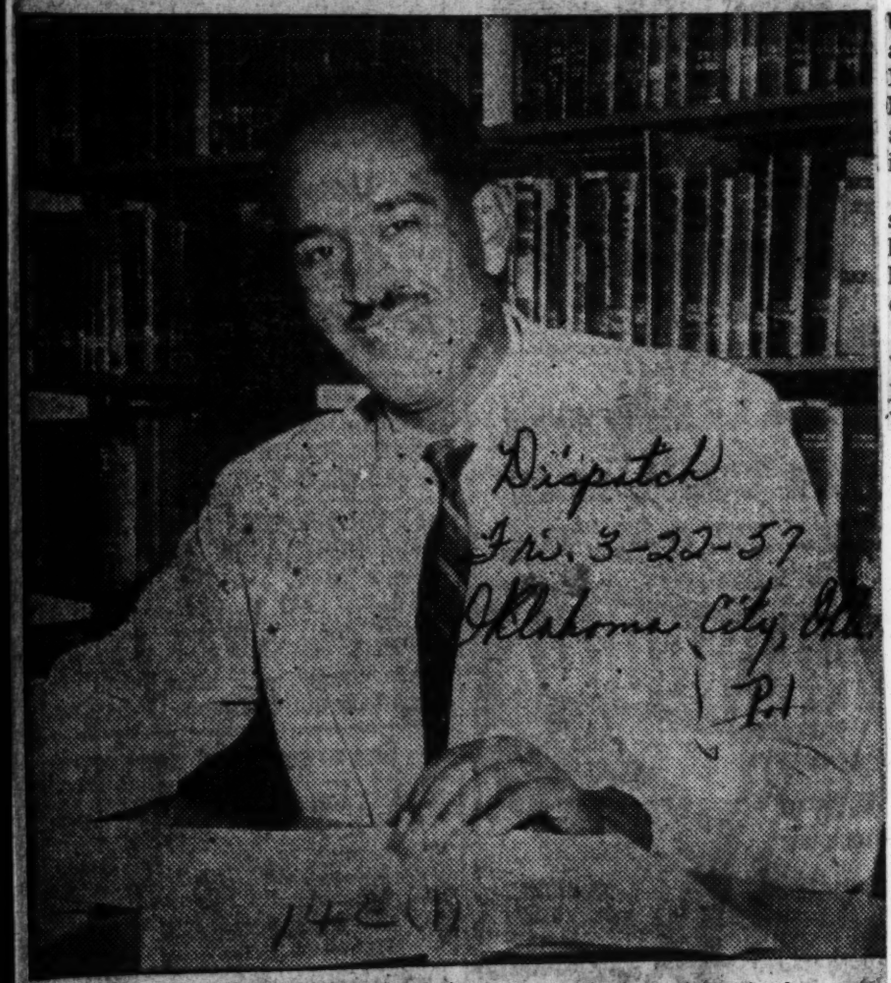
The symposium drew approximately 1,000 churchmen, alumni and friends who came from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

This occasion was fittingly climaxed with the presentation of Marian Anderson, internationally famous contralto, in the anniversary recital. Miss Anderson thrilled the overflowing crowd with her magnificent tone, poise and grace.

14e(1) 1957

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

LANGSTON ENROLLS FOREIGN STUDENT



Dispatch
Fri. 3-22-57
Oklahoma City, Okla.
P.1

14e(1)

LANGSTON.—Theodran Asfaw of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, completed his enrollment at Langston university recently. He formerly attended Seale Hayne college, which is a branch of Exter university, in England. Mr. Asfaw is the nephew of H. E. Tefferaworf, Minister of Pen of Ethiopia and secretary to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie. (Hebert Photo.)

Langston Gets Honor Society

Defender P.4
Chicago, Ill.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Alpha Chi chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor society was established recently at Langston university, thus becoming the second honor society to be established on the campus.

The initiation ceremony was conducted by Dr. T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith university, regional director.

Charter members are:

Samuel Carter, president; Johnny West, vice-president; Lucie Bolding, secretary; Leonard Ryan, treasurer; Theodore R. Lewis, reporter; Leon Gordon, Arnu Diggs, John Paul Jones, and Lois Crawford. Mrs. Theresia B. Moore and Mrs. M. C. Allen are advisors and President G L. Harrison was made an honorary member.

14e(1)
Oct. 15-57

Langston U Appoints New Vice-President

Defender P.4
Oct. 8-14-57
Chicago, Ill.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Inman A. Breaux, director of physical education and health at Langston university, has been appointed vice-president of the institution. President G. L. Harrison made this announcement recently after a meeting of the Board of Regents.

Breaux is a graduate of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., and is well remembered on the East coast as an outstanding athlete and later as athletic director and coach at the A & T college in Greensboro, N. C.

The new VP has been at Langston since 1946 and in addition to his duties in physical education has served as assistant football coach and track coach.

He succeeds Dr. R. P. Perry who left to asume the duties as president of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.

14e(1)

Leland College Welcomes New President.Dean

Weekly New Orleans La. p.13

Sat. 6-29-57

Baker, La.--The Leland College Family last week welcomed into its midst, the Reverend Dr. Robert Douglas Thomas, (recently awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree at Leland College's 87th Commencement Convocation) as President Pro Tem of the College and Lloyd H. Wallace who is acting as Dean for the summer session.

Dr. Thomas, was presented as the new President Pro Tem of this historical institution by the outgoing President Pro Tem, Mr. Robert T. Harris.

Doctor Thomas, a native of Fort Gibson, Mississippi, is the pastor of the Progressive Baptist Church and has served in this capacity for thirteen years. At present, the church is in the midst of a $125,000 building program. He is the Founder of the Thomas Community Center, Founder of the Thomas Community Library, Executive Secretary of the Fourth District Missionary Baptist State Convention, Member of the Board of Management of the Clark-Baranco Y.M.C.A., and Chairman of the Stewardship Staff of the Louisiana Baptist Convention, Secretary of the Interracial Committee of the Baton Rouge City Mission Program, and Troop Committeeman of the Boy Scouts of America.

During his 32,000 mile trip half way around the world, the Reverend Doctor Thomas in 1955 visited thirteen countries and many famous cities and universities, among which are King's College and Oxford University, London, England and the American University in Beirut, Lebanon. Dr. Thomas served as the Dean of Chapel of Leland College during the Summer Session of 1947, and since that time he has served as a member of the instructional staff of this institution. He is also treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Leland College.

Reverend Dr. Thomas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Thomas of Alcorn, Mississippi and is married to the former Miss Cora Pearl Weddington of Alcorn who is now at Texas Southern University working on a Master's degree.

Presented to the College as Dean of the Summer Session which began June 3, 1957 was Lloyd H. Wallace, who is replacing Dean Barry E. Williams who is on leave of absence doing further study. Mr. Wallace, a native of Thibodaux, Louisiana, is a Leland alumnus, having completed his undergraduate work here in 1941. He received the Master of Science Degree in Education from the University of Southern California in 1954. A World War II veteran, he has served in the public school system of the State for sixteen years. At present, he is principal of the Kent Hadley Elementary School of Raceland, Louisiana, a position he has held for twelve years. He has held numerous educational and civic posts of leadership and service.

Dean Wallace is the son of Mrs. Leona R. Wallace and the late Reverend C. W. Wallace of Thibodaux. He is married to the former Miss Bernice Pradd of Shreveport, and they have three lovely children, Jacquelyn, Lloyd, Jr., and Beatrice.

Under the efficient and inspiring leadership of President Thomas and Dean Wallace, the Leland College Faculty and student body have entered into its Summer Session zealously and are looking forward to the best session ever. The Summer Session officially closes August 3, 1957.

President Thomas announced that the Baptist State Youth Encampment will convene on the College Campus August 5 to August 9, and the Women's Missionary Institute will be held from August 28 to August 30. The regular school session begins September 3 with Freshman Registration and Orientation.

Sat. 6-8-57

Resigns—Robert Taylor Harris, president pro tempore of Leland College, Baker, La., has resigned as chief administrator of the institution. He was appointed to the presidency last August following the resignation of the former president, James H. Owens.

14e(1) 1957

LeMOYNE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS COLLEGES WILL SHARE GRANTS

Commercial Appeal Tues. 4-12-57

Southwesten, LeMoyne To Get U.S. Steel Funds

Memphis Tenn.

Southwestern and LeMoyne College have been named among 600 institutions of higher education which will share in $1,800,000 in grants this year from United States Steel Foundation, Inc.

P. 16

The amounts and their uses are unspecified at the present.

Other Tennessee colleges and universities to share in the aid to education program are: Bethel College at McKenzie, Carson-Newman College at Jefferson City, University of Chattanooga, David Lipscomb College at Nashville, King College at Bristol, Knoxville College, Lambuth College at Jackson.

Others are: Lane College at Jackson, Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Maryville College at Maryville, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tusculum College at Greenville, Union University at Jackson, University of the South at Sewanee and Vanderbilt University at Nashville.

TALKS TOMORROW ON RACE RELATIONS

Commercial Appeal P. 28

LeMoyne Conference Theme Is Announced

Memphis, Tenn.

Improving human relations in education, the church, employment and public facilities of Memphis will be the theme of the second annual Race Relations Conference at 9 a.m. tomorrow at LeMoyne College.

Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne president, said about 100 persons are expected to attend the sessions which will continue until 4 p.m.

Mem. 4-12-57

Speakers and consultants will include Dr. Peter Cooper, economics professor at LeMoyne; Dr. John Holt, Negro director of consultant service for the interracial Southern Regional Council; the Rev. L. D. Campbell of Nashville, executive secretary of the Tennessee Council of Churches; Dr. C. H. Parrish, professor of sociology at the University of Louisville; Fred Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council; Bonita Valien, associate professor of sociology at Fisk University and Dean Whitney Young of the School of Social Work at Atlanta University.

DR. GIBSON IS DEAN OF LEMOYNE COLLEGE

Commercial Appeal P. 5

Negro Educator Is Graduate Of Ohio State

Memphis Tenn.

Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne College, has announced appointment of Dr. Walter W. Gibson as acting dean of the Negro college.

Dr. Gibson succeeds Dr. Ernest Hooper who will resume his position as chairman of the history department.

Dr. Gibson, who has been on the faculty for 23 years, was acting president in 1954 and 1955. He has since been chairman of the natural science department. He received his doctorate in biology from Ohio State University.

Mrs. Gibson, a LeMoyne graduate, teaches third grade at Melrose. Walter W. Gibson Jr., is a medical student at Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

Dr. Hooper received his doctorate in history at the June convocation of the University of North Carolina. He is in New

Lincoln U. To Observe Its 91st Anniversary

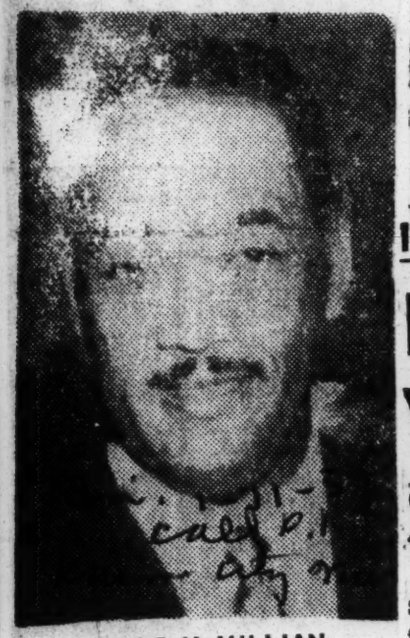
Eagle P.1

BY JAMES A. SAUNDERS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Ninety-one years of existence will be observed at Lincoln university on Sunday, Jan. 13, as the institution, which was founded in 1886, holds its annual Founder's Day convocation in Page auditorium at 3 p.m. Sun 1-11-57

Speaker for the occasion will be Theodore McMillian, circuit court judge of the eighth judicial circuit in St. Louis.

Judge McMillian, who graduated from Lincoln in 1941, did his work for the law degree at St. Louis university where he served as associate editor of the Law School Review.



JUDGE McMILLIAN

Among the honorees at the program will be members of the class of 1906, five of whom will be on hand to accept Board of Curator awards for outstanding contributions. The citation read:

"For 50 years or more since graduation from your Alma Mater, your life and the devotion of your talents have kept golden the hopes and ideals of the Founders. Your citizenship and deeds have been worthy of recognition and place on the honor roll of educated men and women.

"The reflection of your training and competence in the arts and skills of human industry and the manifestation of your sense of values which gave ethical soundness and moral stamina to the stature of Lincoln people, cause the curators to cite you this day."

Members of the class who will be present to receive citiations are, Miss Kitsy D. Townsend of St. Joseph; Mrs. Ollie Haynes Lindsey of Sedalia; Mrs. Louise Bell Harper of St. Joseph; Mrs. Josephine Wilson of Los Angeles, and Virgil C. Oliver of Seattle.

Also in observance of the day, an invitational banquet will be held at 5 p.m. in the University cafeteria. The banquet speaker will be Senator C. R. (Ted) Hawkins of Brumley, Mo.

Toastmaster for the banquet will be John DeShields, assistant principal at Soldan high school in St. Louis. Mr. DeShields is a 1936 graduate of Lincoln.

Music for the afternoon program will be supplied by the University choir.

In Missouri

Courier P.6 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-26-57

Lincoln U. Won't Be Shut Down

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A special legislative committee recommended that Lincoln University (Mo.) be continued on the present basis to meet the growing need for higher education.

The one-time all-Negro institution has admitted both white and Negro students since 1954 as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools. Since then, several hundred white students have attended Lincoln, although no count has been kept.

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THE COMMITTEE concluded it would be unwise either to curtail or expand the present Lincoln University operation "until the full effect of the segregation decision of the courts and the effects of increased demand for higher education can be properly evaluated."

It also rejected suggestions made in the last Legislature to the effect that the institution might be converted into a home for senile mental patients, be changed to become a state-supported junior college.

The committee recommended that a current Legislature repeal the law providing for state payment of tuition for Missouri Negroes attending colleges in other states.

■

IT ALSO URGED a continuing survey to eliminate unnecessary duplication of services and to cut out any departures found not economically feasible.

"It seems clear," the committee said, "that it (Lincoln) is no longer an exclusively Negro institution, and if the percentage of white students continues to increase, it will eventually stabilize as a typical institution of higher learning."

The committee made no specific finding on a suggestion that Lincoln be made a part of the University of Missouri, but it said elimination of the Lincoln law school and de-emphasis of its journalism school have eliminated competition in those areas.

Missouri to Keep Lincoln U. Has Been Integrated Since Supreme Court Ruled

Bystander P.1 Thurs. 1-24-57 Des Moines, Iowa

Jefferson Cit. Mo.—A special legislative committee last week recommended that Lincoln University (Mo.) be continued on the present basis to meet the growing need for higher education. 14e(1)

The one-time all-Negro institution has admitted both white and Negro students since 1954 as a result of the U. S. Supreme court decision banning segregation in public schools. Since then several hundred white students have attended Lincoln, although no count has been kept.

Rep. Robert C. Smith of Columbia headed a special committee which studied the whole problem of adjusting to a non-segregated system of higher learning and concluded:

Unwise to Discontinue

"The committee feels it would be unwise for the state of Missouri to discontinue the operation of Lincoln university because:

"(a) The anticipated demand for higher education in Missouri in the years ahead makes it imperative to retain and make use of all facilities and staff now available, and

"(b) Despite the supreme court clarification of the rights of Negro students to attend all educational institutions in the state, a need still exists for Lincoln university in our higher education program."

The committee concluded it would be unwise either to curtail or expand the present Lincoln university operation "until the full effect of the segregation decision of the courts and the effects of increased demand for higher education can be properly evluated."

It also rejected suggestions made in the last legislature to the effect that the institution might be converted into a home for senile mental patients, be changed to be a state supported junior college.

Conversion to any other use would be extremely difficult and costly, the committee found.

The committee recommended that a current legislature repel the law providing for state payment of tuition for Missouri Negroes attending colleges in other states.

Continuing Survey

It also urged a continuing survey to eliminate unnecessary duplication of services and to cut out any departures not economically feasible.

"It seems clear," the committee said, "that it (Lincoln) is no longer an exclusively Negro institution and if the percentage of white students continues to increase it will eventually stabilize as a typical institution of higher learining."

The committee made no specific finding on a suggestion that Lincoln be made a part of the University of Missouri, but it said elimination of the Lincoln law school and de-emphasis of its journalism school has eliminated competition in those areas. It held there might be some overlapping of serivces, as with all the state colleges, but to find the extent of that would take further study. Bystander P.6 Thurs. 1-24-57

No Serious Incident

On the effects of desegregation in general the committee said: "No study has been made as to the number of students by race at any of the Missouri institutions. The integration of students of the two races has proceeded without any serious incident on the university or state college campuses. Des Moines Iowa

"The state of Missouri as a whole has been markedly free from dissension as a result of the supreme court ruling. It stands as a tribute to Missouri that it leads the nation in this respect." P.6

"A 14-member citizens advisory committee worked with the 10 legislative members and the legislative research staff in the Study. Serving as advisors wede. 14e(1)

Dr. Warren C. Lovinger of Warrensburg, Dr. J. W. Jones of Maryville, Dr. Walter H. Ryle of Kirksville, Dr. Roy Ellis of Springfield, Dr. Marc Scully of Cape Girardeau, Dr. Elmer Ellis of Columbia, Dr. F. L. McCluer of St. Charles, James A. Finch, Jr. of Cape Girardeau, Howard Doane of St. Louis, Mrs. Herman Engle of Springfield, Homer C. Wadsworth of Kansas City, James Cook of St. Louis, H. Byron Masterson of Kennett and Francis Smith of St. Joseph.

Miss Azalea Martin Educated At Fisk, Ends 27 Years Work

Globe P. 1
Jan. 5-24-57
Nashville Tenn.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — May 13, 1957 — In 1930 Miss Azalea Martin, an eager, alert dedicated young teacher came to Lincoln University (Mo.) to teach courses in the department of education. Now after 27 years of contiuous service Miss Martin will retire at the end of the present school year.

The popular and active teacher came to Lincoln from Columbia University where she earned the master's degree. Her undergraduate work was done at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Martin is the author of many articles in professional journals and is a member of several education organizations.

Testimonials in her honor will be presented on behalf of students, alumni, faculty members and the Board of Curators. Her accomplishments during 27 years of service will also be acknowledged by Dr. Earl W. Dawson, president of Lincoln University.

After her retirement, Miss Martin will reside at her home in Leavenworth, Kansas .

Senator Stuart Symington Addresses 83 Graduates of Lincoln University

Call Trib. 6-21-57 P. 3

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) told the graduating class of Lincoln university that if America is to keep abreast of the atomic age, minority workers must be accepted on their own merits rather than as experiments in integration.

The junior Senator from Missouri was the principal speaker at commencement exercises at which 83 students were graduated. An honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Thomas Hart Benton, internationally known Missouri artist.

Symington said under the system in vogue today, there is a great waste of manpower, especially in the skilled trades and professions. He said that while Negroes constitute about 10 per cent of the population, less than 4 percent are employed in professional, technical and related work and only 3 per cent are managers, officials and proprietors.

The Senator pointed out that while many barriers have already been removed through court decisions, some still remain, such as inefficient and undemocratic techniques of recruitment and policies which prevent the training of full manpower potential.

"Although the over-all statistics of improvement are impressive," he said, "the major responsibility of our colleges and universities is to keep their attention and the attention of our leaders focused on the remaining barriers."

"It has fallen our lot to defend these hopes," he continued. "The United States accepts that responsibility and therefore, we shall adjust ourselves to the consequences of the atomic age. We shall not only live with this age but harness it to our purposes."

Four ROTC commissions were given at the exercises. They went to graduates: Shellie Bowers, Jack White and Earl Wilson, Jr. of St. Louis; and to Rogers Brackeen of Muskogee, Okla.

Degrees Conferred

Persons from Missouri and surrounding states who received degrees during the graduation exercises are:

Bachelor of Arts: Shellie Fountain Bowers, Cum Laude; Harriet Elizabeth Crowe, Lois Ellen Farris, Ocylee Freeman Gordon, George Clinton Howard, Jr., Joseph Edward Jenkins, Leatrice Joy Robinson, Jack Ward White.

Bachelor of Science, Collins Fairfax Anderson, Jr., Rogers Leroy Brackeen, Gerlena Reed Clark, Cum Laude; Palmer Berkley Goins, Claude Guinn, III, Lucille Johnson, Magna Cum Laude; Robert Charles Schroer, Cum Laude; Florence Shyne, John J. Wallace, Cum Laude.

Bachelor of Science in Education: Elaine M. Aber, Summa Cum Laude; Betty Jo Alexander, Gwendolyn K. Andre, Anna Jean Briscoe, Josephine Brown, Nellie Mae Burns, Hortense Regina Charleston, Mary Ruth Clements, Mary Ellen Curtis, Willie Lee Donnell, James Cecil Dorsey, Barbara Jean Golden, Fred Lee Gordon, Susie Foster Hilton, Susan Ellen Hunter, Geraldine Garland Johnson, Mary Elizabeth Justice, Zelma Ann Lloyd, Wallace Bruce Longdon, Cum Laude; Marquette Eupori Mason, Rudolph Lemont Mims, Joyce Loraine Nichols, Jaycee Patrick, Madge Reed Pavitt, Georgia Elizabeth Robnett, Erskine H. Ryan, Tena Marie Smith, Connie LaVerne Stephens, Rosie Pearl Thompson, Keener Anderson Tippin, Goldie Lee Vaughn, James Lionell Wade, Larman Williams, Earl Wilson, Charles Young, Jr., Darlene Younge.

Bachelor of Science in Business Administration: Ulysses Rudolph Bell, Cum Laude; Eugene Raymond Carter, Cum Laude Walter Talbot Franklin, James Lewis Gholston, John William Housley, Lamon Ogletree, Jr., James Parks.

Bachelor of Science in Business Education: Billye Ann Bradshaw, Jacquelyn Elizabeth Calloway, Orneice Irelia Clendon, Maxine Garrett, Aretha Hampton, Anna Marie Jackson, Cum Laude, Mildred Yvonne Judie, William P. Kuster, Juanita Faye Ware, Mildred Delores Winfrey.

Bachelor of Science in Graphic Arts: Edward Monroe Spicer.

Bachelor of Science in Vocational Education: Carrie Elvira Allen.

Bachelor of Music: Marva Estella Hines, John Elwood Price.

Bachelor of Music Education: O. C. Bobby Daniels.

Bachelor of Journalism: Dorothy Pearl Butler, Cum Laude; Melvin Donald Streator, Billie Lucinda Thomas, Sandra Ann Wilson.

Master of Education: Geraldine Elsie Williams Waller (Bachelor of Science in Commercial Education, Lincoln University).

Robinson Hinted As Successor At Pa. Institution

Daily World Sun. 6-9-57 Atlanta Ga.

LINCOLN U. Pa.—(ANP) — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, resigned as head of the 103-year-old institution here last week. His resignation, accepted by the board of trustees ,was announced by Atty. Lewis Stevens, board chairman at the end of commencement exercises.

The board also elected him president honorarious for life and granted him a year's sabbatical leave.

TO WRITE HISTORY

Immediate plans for the educator involve the completion for publication of a history of Lincoln university and preparations of lectures at Harvard university, where he has been appointed Alexander J. Inglis lecturer in education for the 1957-58 term.

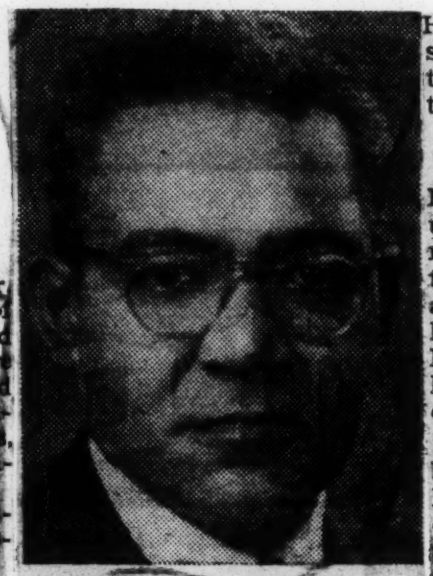
Members of the faculty and the student body were taken completely by surprise when news of Dr. Bond's retirement was announced, as were also members and officials of Lincoln's national alumni organizations.

First indication of the impending change and that merely a rumor—noted in a recent story in the Amsterdam News which stated that the Rev. James H. Robnison, nationally known pastor of New York's Church of the Master, had told his congregation that he had been offered the presidency at Lincoln University.

ROBINSON POPULAR

Rev. Robinson, a Presbyterian minister and graduate of Lincoln, founded the Morningside Community Center in Manhattan, in 1935. Today his church and the Center provide religious guidance and practical aid to more than 3,000 men, women and children of all races. Rev. Robinson's friends and members of his congregation were jubilant at the prospect of his choice to succeed Dr. Bond as head of the great Pennsylvania university.

Dr. Bond was the fifth president which Lincoln has had in its century-old existence. He is also the first Negro to head the institution. He came to Lincoln on Oct. 8, 1945, from the presidency of Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga. Prior to that he had been head of the department of education at Fisk University.



DR. HORACE MANN BOND
... "kicked upstairs" to Harvard?

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Courier Pa.—This country's oldest institution of higher learning for Negroes is looking for a new president after kicking its former chief executive upstairs, The Courier reliably learned this week.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lincoln University, located here in Chester County between Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., has been headed for the past 12 years by Dr. Horace Mann Bond.

Sat. 6-8-57

Dr. Bond, Lincoln's fifth president, was the first alumnus named to preside over the 103-year-old institution.

■

HIS RESIGNATION was tendered at Tuesday's (June 4) annual meeting of board of trustees. Dr. Bond's departure follows repeated efforts by a segment of the university's Alumni Association and faculty to oust him.

• Under terms of the resignation, The Courier understands that Dr. Bond will go on a year's sabbatical leave and will be commissioned to complete a writing of the history of the university.

In addition, he has been offered an English lectureship at Harvard and will be joining with some of America's best educators in this highly significant lecture series.

■

WHILE LEWIS STEVENS of Philadelphia, chairman of the university's board of trustees, denies that the university has entered into any agreement with any prospective replacements, it has been reported that Dr. James H. Robinson of New York City, himself an alumnus, has been offered the presidency.

Dr. Robinson says that he has been offered the presidency and has been asked to give his decision within 30 days. Interestingly enough, he was the Alumni Association's principal speaker at the annual banquet held on the campus on Monday night, June 3.

DR. HORACE MANN, BOND, current president at Lincoln University (Oxford, Pa.) is expected to tender his resignation to the university board of trustees this week.

Educator To Write History

Defender P. 1 Chicago, Ill.

REV. DR. JAMES H. ROBINSON, senior pastor of the Church of the Master in Harlem, N.Y., has been offered the presidency of Lincoln. A decision is due in 30 days.

Sat. 6-15-57

WILMINGTON, Del. — The resignation of Dr. Horace M. Bond as president of Lincoln university, Pa., was submitted and accepted by the board of trustees Tuesday.

Dr. Bond was elected president honorarius for life by the board and granted a year's sabbatical. He also was assigned the task of completing for publication a history of Lincoln university.

Dr. Bond stated that his immediate plans involved the completion of the Lincoln history and the preparatons of lectures at Harvard University where he has been appointed Alexander J. Inglis Lecturer in Education of 1957-58.

The announcement of the resignation was made by Atty. Lewis Stevens, chairman of the board at the end of the commencement exercises. The Honorable George M. Leader, governor of Pennsylvania was the speaker. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Degrees were granted to 53 college graduates and 5 seminary graduates.

Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master in New York City, has reportedly been offered the presidency of Lincoln.

Robinson Hinted As Successor At Pa. Institution

World P. 1 Wed. 6-12-57 Birmingham Ala.

LINCOLN U. Pa.—(ANP) — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, resigned as head of the 103-year-old institution here last week. His resignation, accepted by the board of trustees ,was announced by Atty. Lewis Stevens, board chairman at the end of commencement exercises.

The board also elected him president honorarious for life and granted him a year's sabbatical leave.

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TRENT RESIGNS

SALISBURY, N. C.—(ANP)—The board of trustees of Livingstone College announced the resignation of President W. J. Trent, who resigned because of amputation of his right leg last March from which he is recovering.

During his administration, the college obtained A-rating and had its greatest expansion.

Prof. John H. Brockett, Jr. of the chemistry department and director of public relations, was selected by the trustees to serve as acting president until a successor can be selected.

A committee was appointed to consider and recommend a successor. The committee consists of: Bishops W. J. Walls, W. C. Brown, R. L. Jones, Herbert Bell Shaw and James W. Eichelberger.

Livingstone College observed its Diamond Jubilee Commencement this year with 83 graduates from the college of liberal arts and two from the Theological seminary.

Brilliant New Head Of Lincoln Heard In Address

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 6-14-57

Dr. James H. Robinson Is To Become Second Negro President Of Famous University That Boasts Of So Many Prominent Alumni; He Succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond Who Was First Negro President

Fri. 6-14-57 P.1

Atlanta, Ga., June 4 (Special)—Negro young people should look beyond the problem of race relations to the greater problems facing them, Dr. James H. Robinson told the graduating classes of Atlanta University, and Spelman and Morehouse Colleges. The baccalaureate speaker said that the time of protest had passed and that the present need was for people who could be constructive.

"Since you were born, half the people of the world have changed their way of living without resort to power," the pastor of the Church of the Master of New York said, citing India as an example.

Who wins the minds of young Africans will rule Africa," re said, deploring the fact that Christian mission boards do not have five trained youth workers in Africa. He urged young Negroes to go to Africa, not as preachers, but as sociologists, public health workers and nurses.

Saying that the United States has a great reservoir of people on whom they could draw to make a most profound impact on the peoples of Africa, he urged a more adventurous pursuit of the ideals of democracy.

"Don't think in terms of the sadness and sorrow that has been our lot," he said. "Rise above these limitations or you cannot be ambassadors to others."

This was the 26th joint observance of Baccalaureate Sunday by Atlanta University, and Morehouse and Spelman Colleges. President Albert E. Manley of Spelman presided. President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University introduced the speaker. The Rev. H. I. Beardon, pastor of the Big Bethel AME Church, read the scripture, Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild of the Temple offered the prayer and the Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, pastor of the West Mitchell Street CME Church, pronounced the benediction.

Music was by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus.

Editor's Note:

Dr. James H. Robinson, featured in the above article as the baccalaureate speaker at Atlanta University's commencement is likely to emerge into the limelight bigger than ever as leader who is destined to be highly respected.

A graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania he very recently has been chosen president of his Alma Mater. He succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond who for a number of years served as head of the department of education at Fisk University.

Dr. Bond was the first Negro president of Lincoln which is now 103 years old. Members of the faculty and alumni are said to have been surprised when Dr. Bond's resignation as president was announced. But it had been hinted in the Amsterdam News weekly New York newspaper that Dr. Robinson has peen offered the Lincoln Presidency.

Dr. Bond it is announced upon retiring is being given a year's sabbatical leave, chosen president honorarious of Lincoln for life, also chosen to complete for publication a history of Lincoln. In addition he has been appointed the Alexander J. Ingils Lecturer at Harvard University.

Dr. Robinson founded the Morningside Community Center in New York in 1935. He is the pastor of a Presbyterian Church. The Morningside center is said to provide religious guidance to more than 3,000 men, women and children of all races. The members of his congregation are happy over his selection as the new president of Lincoln.

Atlanta Independent
Fri. 6-14-57

Dr. A. Grubb Named To Head Lincoln University

Journal & Guide Sat 7-13-57 P.3

Norfolk, Va.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—The Board of Trustees of Lincoln University last Tuesday announced the appointment of Dr. A. O. Grubb as acting president of the institution.

Dr. Grubb, who is professor of romance languages, has been a member of the faculty since 1937. Prior to his coming to Lincoln, he taught for ten years at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia.

Dr. Grubb, a native of Kansas, is a graduate of Princeton University and holds the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He is married and has a daughter who is now a senior at Smith College.

• • •

DR. GRUBB succeeds Dr. Horace M. Bond, outstanding educator, who resigned early last month. Dr. Bond was elected president honorarius for life by the board and assigned the task of completing for publication a history of Lincoln University.

Dr. Bond has been appointed Alexander J. Inglis lecturer in education at Harvard University next year.

Dr. A. A. Grubb Named President Of Lincoln (Pa.)

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Dr. Grubb, a native of Kansas, is a graduate of Princeton university and holds the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He is married and has a daughter who is now a senior at Smith college.

Dr. Grubb began the performance of his new duties on July 1.

Dr. Grubb Acting Lincoln President

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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Wed. 7-10-57

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P. 1

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Governor Sees Defeat Of College Proposal; Gets Lincoln Degree

Inquirer Wed. 6-5-57 P.24
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gov. George M. Leader declared yesterday at commencement exercises at Lincoln University, near Oxford, that his higher-education program, which calls for loans to college students and setting up junior colleges throughout the State, "probably will be defeated by men of limited vision."

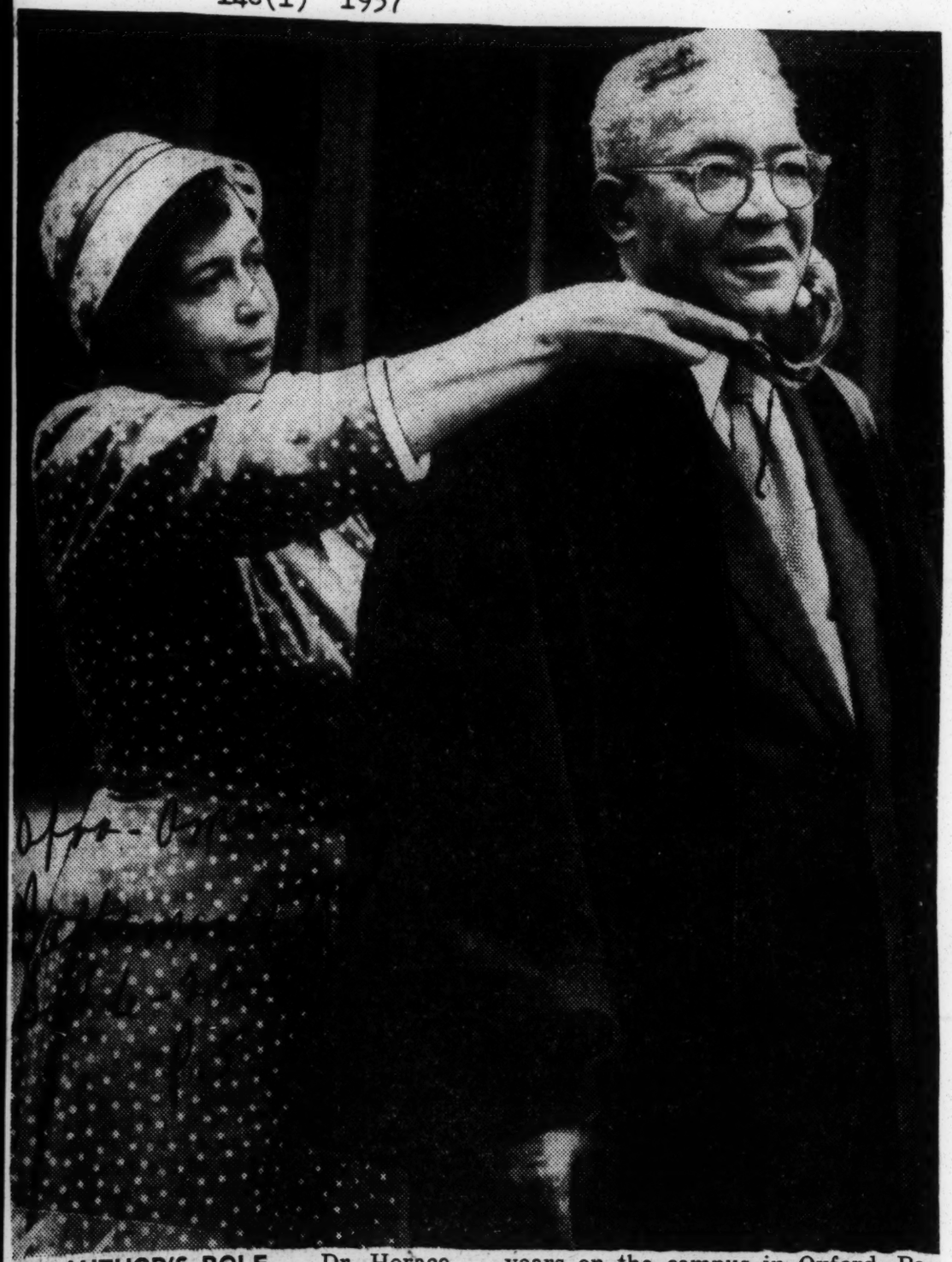
The Governor, who was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, told the graduating class that "I wish I could report that this program will pass the Legislature, but I can't." He added, in predicting its probable defeat, that "we can only hope that a future Legislature will recognize the need for some such program."

The Assembly has referred the proposal for study by the Joint State Government Commission, with instruction to report on its feasibility at the next Assembly session.

Lincoln University also awarded honorary degrees to Andrew M. Bradley, of Harrisburg, and Lionel D. McLean, of Jersey City. Degrees in course were given to 52 graduates of the college and five of the seminary. Two graduates were from West Africa and one from Korea.

14e(1) 1957

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (PENNSYLVANIA)



IN AUTHOR'S ROLE — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president-emeritus of Lincoln (Pa.) University, and his wife, Mrs. Julia Bond, are now in a new phase of their lives, after spending 12 years on the campus in Oxford, Pa. Dr. Bond gets a sabbatical leave during which he will write a history of the institution. He will spend the year as lecturer at Yale University.

Acting President For Lincoln U.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — The board of trustees of Lincoln University has announced the appointment of Dr. A. O. Grubb as acting president of the institution. Dr. Grubb, who is professor of romance languages, has been a member of the faculty since 1937.

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14e(1) 1957

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat 10-26-57
P. 6

14e(1)

Dr. Trent Honored—President - Emeritus William J. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., received a citation from the Salisbury-Rowan County Chamber of Commerce for Distinguished Community Service. Seated is Dr. Trent, and standing, left to right, are William J. Trent Jr., executive director, United Negro College Fund; Gordon Earle, vice president of the Salisbury-Rowan County Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Foil of Salisbury.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57 P. 21

THIS GROUP OF CHURCH and school officials was responsible for raising over $80,000 which was presented to Livingstone College during the recent Founder's Day observance. Livingstone is the only four-year liberal arts college under the auspices of the AME Zion Church. Pictured, left to right, are: Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone college, Bishops: J. D. Cauthen of Norfolk, Va.; H. B. Shaw of Wilmington, N. C.; R. L. Jones of Salisbury, N. C.; W. W. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. J. Walls of Chicago; W. W. Slade of Charlotte, N. C.; H. T. Medford of Washington, D. C.; S. G. Spottswood of Washington, D. C.; W. A. Stewart of Washington, D. C.; and C. C. Coleman of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dr. W. J. Trent Ill At Hospital

Call p. 3

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — It was announced Monday by Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone college, who is recuperating at Rowan Memorial hospital, that during his illness operations of the institution will be administered by an interim committee composed of Dr. M. F. Shute, dean of the college; Miss J. B. Duncan, registrar-treasurer, and Professor J. F. Brochett Jr., chairman of the chemistry department and director of public relations.

All official correspondence pertaining to the office of the president should be addressed to "The Administrative Interim Committee," Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.

Livingston College To Celebrate Its Diamond Jubilee

Call p. 3

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — The Diamond Jubilee convocation-commencement exercises of Livingston college began Thursday, May 30, and will terminate Tuesday, June 4, according to Dr. W. J. Trent, president of the institution.

Fri. 5-31-57

Speakers for the occasion included Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson of Louisville, who delivered the Convocation address; Bishop Charles Ewbank Tucker also of Louisville, who preached the baccalaureate sermon; and Dr. Samuel E. Duncan of Raleigh, North Carolina, who gave the commencement address.

Livingston college is celebrating its diamond Jubilee year, depicting 75 years of progress in the city of Salisbury. The convocation exercises were held in conjunction with the 75th Commencement exercises this year, and will enable the institution to evaluate the services rendered down through the years. Many alumni activities have been scheduled during this weekend.

Among diamond jubilee commencement speakers were: Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, president of Women's Home an Foreign Mission Society, Louisville, Ky.; Bishop C. Eubank Tucker, Louisville, and Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor of North Carolina high schools.

Prof. John H. Brockett, Jr. of the chemistry department and director of public relations, was selected by the trustees to serve as acting president until a successor can be selected.

A committee was appointed to consider and recommend a successor. The committee consists of: Bishops W. J. Walls, W. C. Brown, R. L. Jones, Herbert Bell Shaw and James W. Eichelberger.

Livingstone College observed its Diamond Jubilee Commencement this year with 83 graduates from the college of liberal arts and two from the Theological seminary.

TRENT RESIGNS

Post Herald p. 1

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — The board of trustees of Livingstone College announced the resignation of President W. J. Trent, who resigned because of amputation of his right leg last March from which he is recovering.

During his administration, the college obtained A-rating and had its greatest expansion.

Education Grant To Livingstone

Defender p. 6

Sat. 6-8-57

SALISBURY, N. C. — Livingstone college has received a grant of $750 from the Burlington Industries Aid to Education Program, it was announced by Dr. W. J. Trent, president of the institution.

The grant is an unrestricted do-

W. J. Trent resigns as Livingstone head

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57

Baltimore, Md.

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The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Revs. W. E. Carrington of New

Chinese And Oriental On Livingstone College Staff

New members of the staff at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., include a Chinese teaching English and an oriental teaching religion. The new members were welcomed to the campus last week by John H. Brockett Jr., acting president, at the general faculty meeting.

Shown above, they are, left to right, first row, Professor C. E. Price, political science; Acting President Brockett.

Second row, Dr. J. W. Jewell, English; Mrs. Ollie Burnside, dietitian; Mrs. Viola E. Smith, substitute librarian; Mrs. Helena F. Henderson, biology; Mrs. Loreda B. Graham, secretary to the alumni secretary-public relations director.

Third row, Dr. F. P. Lu, English; the Rev. J. O. Romao, history; Professor A. B. Hawkins, mathematics; Dr. J. C. Simpson, education; Professor P. K. Pak, religious education.

Not shown here are Miss Thelma B. Watson, German, and Professor C. C. Marable, chemistry.

14e(1) 1957

LOMAX HANNON COLLEGE

Lomax-Hannon Rebuilding Effort Off To Good Start

Advertiser Thurs. 2-4-57
Montgomery Ala.
P. 9a
1489

By ALEXANDER BARNES

GREENVILLE, Ala. — The Christian Education Board of the AME Zion Church, went into action Tuesday to rebuild Lomax-Hannon College, whose plant was almost destroyed by Hurricane Audrey last Friday.

Bishop W. A. Stewart, chairman of the trustee board, reported that after several conferences with insurance adjusters, an estimated $23,298.72 is now available with which to begin the work. The board session was presided over by Bishop Herbert B. Shaw. Of the available amount, $500 will be given by the Board of Christian Education and $545.96 was given by the West Alabama Conference. The balance represents insurance adjustments.

President T. M. Patton, reported that local citizens and firms had assured him that the sum would reach $50,000 before the end of the week. Bishop Stewart expressed his faith in the denomination to the extent that it would rally to rebuild a bigger and better Lomax-Hannon. Alexander Barnes, public relations director, sent President Eisenhower a telegram asking him to survey the school in order to determine if it is eligible for government aid.

FISK PROFESSOR ADDRESSES MEET

Prof. W. Q. Welch Jr., professor of religion and philosophy at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., delivered the principal address to the Board of Christian Education AME Zion Church which was held Tuesday night at Butler Chapel. He spoke from the subject, "Covering an Area of Responsibility For the Secondary Schools of the AME Zion Church." He began by telling of the needs of secondary education and stressed the fact that the worst problem facing the public schools was the elementary philosophy of present-day secondary schools. He set forth certain limitation in secondary education and among them was overcrowding and mass production.

He was critical of the trend toward concentration of aggressive and middle students with the exceptional and retarded ones unserved. He also scored the element of professionalism at the administrative and instructional level.

He charged that this tended to treat the student as a thing and not as a person. He asked for a better community interest and a general progressive program geared to financial qualifications, adequate housing, qualified administrators and teachers.

Christian philosophy, as approached by the leaders of the denomination, was looked upon as a splendid asset. The church's strategic position (location) effects the bulk of the membership and affected peoples made an application of his educational philosophy highly possible. He closed by saying that the AME Zion Church had untapped financial resources and above all enjoyed a general public goodwill.

Leaders Plan Rebuilding College Hit By Hurricane

World Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 7-10-57

GREENVILLE, Ala. — Leaders of the AME Zion Church arrived here Tuesday to make plans for rebuilding Lomac Hannon College which was partially wrecked by Hurricane Audrey last Friday.

Bishop William Stewart, Prelate of the area, Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, secretary of Christian Education, and the Christian Education Board of the AME Zion Church went into conference immediately upon their arrival to plan to repair the damages to the $250,000 college plant. The college is supported by the church.

The AME Zion public relations department said appeals have been made to all agencies and that President Eisenhower has been notified of the situation existing here.

Hurricane Audrey zigzagged into this town striking first an area three miles west of the school, then the school, and also an area three miles east of the school.

Audrey unleashed her damaging winds again about 25 miles from Montgomery where houses, stores and automobiles were completely demolished.

The high winds reduced the girl's dormitory to shambles in a matter of minute. The roof was ripped from the J. W. Allstork Memorial Building which was nearing completion and which was estimated to cost $100,000 and was carried a quarter mile intact.

The boy's dormitory and the president's home were damaged although not as badly as the other two buildings.

Prof. J. W. Patton, president of the college, was in his office in the Allstork Building when the storm struck but managed to escape alive from falling debris.

3 Louisiana Colleges Told To Accept Negro Students

Advertiser + Montgomery, Ala.
Lues. 1-29-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (AP)— Federal judges issued new orders today directing three Louisiana colleges to admit Negro students without eligibility certificates required under a 1956 state law.

Atty. A. P. Tureaud, former chief counsel in Louisiana for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the temporary restraining orders affect:

1. The State Board of Education, which supervises eight state colleges.

2. Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.

3. Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond.

4. McNeese State College, Lake Charles.

Tureaud said the board and its three white colleges were ordered to show cause in a Feb. 6 hearing why the injunctions should not be made permanent.

On Jan. 17, Tureaud obtained a similar directive which prevents Louisiana State University from denying admissions to Negro graduate students without eligibility certificates.

LAWS ATTACKED

All the suits attacked constitutionality of the 1956 laws, contending they violated the equal protection clause of the federal Constitution.

Both measures under fire were designed to sweep Negroes from the white colleges in the new spring term.

One law requires students, white and Negro, to produce certificates of "eligibility and good moral character" from high school officials in order to register each new term.

The other, in effect, carries out a doublebarreled plan by permitting the firing of any school officials signing such certificates for Negroes entering white colleges, on grounds they would be advocating integration.

NEGRO CERTIFICATES BARRED BY JUDGES

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

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Lues. 1-29-57

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Ask Court To Review Ruling On Colleges

Times-Picayune + New Orleans, La.
Sat. 5-11-57

The Federal District court here last Wednesday was asked to review its recent ruling that two "segregation-acts" passed by the 1956 Louisiana Legislature were unconstitutional.

The acts were designed to prevent Negroes from enrolling in white state supported universities and colleges. Motions for a new trial and a rehearing were filed in three cases involving the enrollment of Negro students at LSU, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Southeastern Louisiana college and McNeese Junior college.

Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright issued injunctions against the named institutions and the State Board of Education restraining them from denying admission of Negroes not complying with Acts 15 and 249 of 1956.

The court declared that the acts were unconstitutional. Act 15 provided that no person be registered at any publicly financed institution of higher learning without a certificate of good moral character from their former principals and school superintendents.

And, Act 249 provided that principals and superintendents signing certificates of "good moral character" were advocating integration and would lose their jobs.

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion signed the motion for reconsideration. He contended that "the court ruled contrary to the law and evidence when it decided that the case does not require a three-judge court.

He further alleged that the court was in error in overruling a motion to dismiss the cases based on the contention that the action are suits against the state, which had not (the state) given its consent to be sued.

Gremillion added that "the court was wrong in refusing to consider Act 613 of 1956, now Article 19, Section 26 of the Louisiana constitution which prohibits suits against the Board of Education without the presentation of a petition to the Legislature.

14e(1) 1957

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

U.S. COURT BARS STUDENT DENIAL

Times-Picayune

Directs Entry Without Eligibility Certificate

Fri. 1-18-57

A federal judge Thursday directed Louisiana State university to permit Negro graduate students to register without requiring eligibility certificates.

New Orleans

The certificates were required under a 1956 law designed to drive Negroes from LSU and other state colleges.

P.1

United States district judge Herbert Christenberry issued the order restraining LSU from denying registration to Miss Arnease Ludley, 23-year-old sociology graduate student, "and all others similarly situated."

Miss Ludley, a graduate of Grambling college, Negro state-supported college in North Louisiana, is scheduled to complete work for her master's degree next August.

Suit Attacks Two Acts

Attorney A. P. Tureaud said the suit attacked both Act 15 of 1956, requiring the certificates of "Eligibility or good moral character" signed by high school principal and parish or county school superintendent and Act 250 of 1956 which changes the teacher tenure act to permit firing of teachers who perform "any act toward bringing about the integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning. . . ."

Tureaud contended these laws "are a violation of the equal protection clause of the federal constitution."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, legislative segregation leader, predicted after the laws were signed by Gov. Earl Long they would work together to drive Negroes from white state colleges, since any teacher signing a certificate for a Negro to attend a white college would be advocating integration and could be fired.

Negroes attend LSU in graduate school and several state colleges as undergraduates. Future court actions are expected to be directed at McNeese State college and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

'To Abide by Law'—Middleton

LSU president Troy Middleton commented, "our attorney tells us we must comply with the legislative acts until they are declared unconstitutional.

"When we receive the court order, we'll check with our attorneys and decide what steps to take," he concluded. "We plan to abide by the law."

LSU first admitted Negro graduate students under federal court order in 1950. During summer sessions, close to 300 Negro students, mostly teachers, have attended at the Baton Rouge campus.

Middleton said in the term that ends next week, "we have about six full time students and 50 or more part-time students."

Times-Picayune

The LSU board of supervisors first applied the certificate only to new students. After the fall term began, the legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation headed by Rainach met with the board and the board decided to require certificates also from students already registered.

P.3

The number of Negroes attending white colleges dropped sharply during the fall term, and Rainach predicted they would be eliminated by next term.

When informed of the court action, Rainach said, "I'd have to read the injunction before I want to comment."

"LSU Can Fight Its Own Integration Battle"-Duke

Weekly New Orleans Ga. p.3

Sat. 1-26-57

"I believe that LSU can fight their own battles on the matter of integration," declared Claude W. Duke, President of the Orleans Parish Levee Board, at a meeting of the young Men's Business Club, last week, in the Roosevelt Hotel.

The statement came as a reply to the question: "In granting a lease to LSU to operate a state college on property located in an area now wholly used for residential and recreational purposes by white people, did the levee board consider that Negro students, in accordance with federally enforceable jurisprudence, will attend that college and possibly will predominate in its student body?

"If the board considered this question, please give us the benefit of its reasoning in the decision made," the question concluded.

Troy H. Middleton, President of LSU. was quoted bv Duke as saying that LSU in Baton Rouge has no Negro undergraduates and only 10 Negroes in the graduate school.

Duke acknowledged the fact that there was a possibility of the college being racially integrated but stated that is something that Louisiana State University, the parent institution must contend with.

A prominent local educator, that declined to be quoted, made the observation that the schools at L. S. U. have been opened by court orders and that "Negro students will surely apply and be admitted to the commuter college."

The educator hit the talk of erecting an extension of Southern University here, stating that it would simply be a waste of the tax payers money in as much as the court has ordered L.S.U. to admit Negro students.

He pointed out the following cases as having been ruled upon by the court in ording the state university to admit Negroes: Wilson case, law school; Payne case, graduate school; Foster case, medicine and nursing; Tureaud case, undergraduate school.

The educator concluded by saying: "Surely our Negro students will take advantage of the convenience of the commuter college and apply for and be admitted to it."

"Just as soon as a faculty can be assembled" the institution can open its doors, Duke said.

The Levee Board President predicted that in four years or more, the student enrollment will number about 7,000 and that in about 10 years there may be more students in the New Orleans college than in Baton Rouge.

COURT SETS 7 MIXING CASES

'Unconstitutional' Ruling Appealed by LSU

Hearings on seven segregation cases have been set for Jan. 15 and 16 by the United States fifth circuit court of appeals here.

Arguments are scheduled for Jan. 15 on cases involving the admission of Negro students to Louisiana State university, Southwestern Louisiana institute, Southeastern Louisiana college and McNeese Junior college, as well as on a phase of the Orleans parish school board case.

Times Picayune

The following day the court will hear appeals in cases involving the desegregation of city park facilities and the New Orleans transit system.

P.33

The college cases involve appeals by the LSU board of supervisors and the state board of education from rulings holding unconstitutional the 1956 law requiring that students applying for admission to the state's public colleges produce certificates of good moral character from their high school principal or superintendent of education.

New Orleans

The Orleans parish school board case involves the failure of Negro attorneys to post a bond when Judge J. Skelly Wright issued an injunction restraining the board from practicing segregation.

Sun. 1-27-57

School board attorneys claimed that the failure to post the bond in the required time limit made the injunction void. Judge Wright dismissed their claim and the board is appealing that ruling.

Cases to be heard Jan. 16 are appeals from district court rulings holding unconstitutional those Louisiana laws and city ordinances requiring segregation on the city's transit system and city park facilities.

Plain Skullduggery

Jackson Daily Gazette

For several years Louisiana State University has accepted a small quota of Negro students. Several of them now are seniors.

Norfolk, Va. 4e(1)

But the last session of the Louisiana legislature passed a law designed to not only prevent the enrollment of Negro students in the University, but in any other State supported college formerly reserved for whites, and to take out those already enrolled.

Sat. 1-26-57

The device is very simple. All new and old students must present "a certificate of moral fitness." p.8

This certificate must be signed by the applicant's high school principal and the district supervisor.

But this is the catch: Anyone signing such a certificate for a Negro will be fired for fostering racial integration!

Could anything be more immoral, more indecent? Some State legislators and administrative officials not only contrive to insult the Negro race as a whole in pursuit of their sadistic trends, but they conceive and pass laws that are indecent and indicative of the backward trend so noticeable now.

LSU TO REGISTER NEGRO STUDENTS

Times Picayune New Orleans, La.

Order Forces Admission of Graduate Pupils

Fri. 2-1-57

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 31 (AP)—Louisiana State university said Thursday it would comply with a federal court order directing registration of Negro graduate students without regard to eligibility certificates. 4e(1) p.46

By late afternoon, the graduate school reported only one of the approximately 60 Negroes attending during the fall term had registered. Thursday was the start of a three-day registration for the spring term.

Four Negro graduate students, Louisiana residents who graduated from out-of-state high schools, have obtained the certificates of "eligibility or good moral character" required by a 1956 law.

LSU registrar Albert L. Clary Jr. said they would be registered without question.

Enroll Conditionally

However, he said other Negroes would be registered conditionally, pending outcome of a federal court fight attacking constitutionality of the law.

The suit also attacks a companion measure, which, in effect, makes it a dismissal offense for a high school principal or parish superintendent to sign the certificates for a Negro to attend a white college.

Segregation leaders contended the two-edged legal weapon would drive Negroes from white colleges. No new Negro registrations were attempted last fall.

Three other court actions resulted in federal orders directing admission of Negro undergraduates without regard to certificates at McNeese State college, Lake Charles; Southwestern Louisiana institute, Lafayette, and Southeastern Louisiana college, Hammond.

Pre-registered Students

In all four actions, the orders apply only to Negroes already enrolled at the colleges.

William C. Bradley, special counsel to the attorney general, said there was no plan to defy the court order.

"We discussed that at our meeting Tuesday," he said. "The restraining order is rather indefinite, but to defy it might subject the college officials to contempt of court and we didn't want to take a chance on that."

But he added, "as I understand it, it will be a conditional registration and the Negroes will be dropped if they lose their suit."

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion met last Tuesday with attorneys involved in the court fight to discuss defense strategy.

A hearing is set Feb. 6 at New Orleans on the SLI, Southeastern and McNeese suits, while the LSU case has been tentatively set for hearing Feb. 8 at Baton Rouge.

LSU to Admit Negro Students

Star P.26a Thu. 2-1-57

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 1 (AP).—Louisiana State University yesterday began registration for the spring term under a Federal court order forcing admission of Negro students. Washington, D.C.

Albert L. Clary, jr., registrar, said, "I understand we are going to comply with the Federal court order with regard to registering Negro students."

He said the four Negroes who had obtained the required eligibility certificates would be admitted without question. Others would be admitted pending the outcome of the court fight.

Four Negroes, Louisiana residents who were graduated from out-of-State high schools, have obtained the certificates.

No Negroes had registered by midmorning in the first day of registration.

13 STUDENTS REGISTER AT LOUISIANA UNIV.

World Birm., Ala.

Wed. 2-13-57

BATON ROUGE — (ANP) — Thirteen Negroes have been registered in Louisiana State University for the next term. These were registered as a result of an injunction against the school banning their rejection for want of certificates of moral character signed by parish or local school superintendents. 4e(1) p.3

More than 60 students were enrolled at the state university last term. It is expected that these will return.

The Unsung Negro Plaintiff

Informer Houston, Texas

Miss Arnease Dudley, 23-year-old graduate student at Louisiana State University, has won another battle in the long war against segregation. She was scheduled to complete her work for the master's degree next August, when the segregation-minded Louisiana legislature set out to prevent her and other Negro students from continuing their studies at LSU.

Sat. 3-2-57 p.10

Thanks to there being a United States Government, with Federal courts and Federal judges, Miss Dudley and the others still have hopes of completing their courses of study. Federal Judge Christenberry enjoined enforcement of the new Negro-hating laws in a suit brought by Miss Dudley. She and other Negro plaintiffs have become real heroines and heroes in this continuing struggle. They should always be remembered and appreciated.

Students enroll

Pro-American

BATON ROUGE, La. — Colored students stood in line with white here Thursday as registration for the second semester began at Louisiana State University.

Eight were registered the first day under a court order forbidding the state to enforce a complicated eligibility law designed to restore segregation. Undergraduates at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond and McNeese State College were also admitted without regard to color.

Atlanta, Ga. 2-15-57

State Schools Open To All

U.S. Judges Void 'Certificate Law'

Weekly Gazette

BATON ROUGE (SPECIAL)-- Top segregation state officials are "singing the blues" this week upon learning that the best laid plans (for white supremacy) often go astray.

That appeared to be the state of affairs after several Negro students attending Louisiana State University discovered "loopholes" in the biased application of certificates of eligibility while another Negro co-ed is using legal action in crossing an already cracked barrier.

Sat. 2-2-57

This same curb rammed headon into legal entanglements here Monday afternoon when two federal judges signed temporary restraining orders permitting Negro students to register without the use of biased certificates.

The two orders were issued in separate cases involving three state colleges. Judge J. Skelly Wright handed down the first order in the case against McNesse State college at Lake Charles. Similar action was taken by Judge Herbert W. Christenberry in a combined suit against Southwestern La. Institute at Lafayette, and Southeastern Louisiana college at Hammond.

LSU registrar Albert L. Clary, Jr., confessed last week that three or four Negro students had obviously "outsmarted" some of the top segregation exponents by returning certificates properly filled out. The surprised official noted that these students were La. residents who graduated from out of state high schools.

The certificates designed to keep Negroes out of lily-white institutions of higher learning forced Negro students to get the seal of approval of principals and school superintendents. However, any of these officials signing the misnamed forms would be liable for promoting integration if the student sought to enroll at an all-white university or college.

Last week, Judge Herbert W. Christenberry of the U. S. District Court issued a temporary restraining order against LSU in a suit brought by Miss Arnease Ludley through Attorney A. P. Tureaud, preventing the university to deny the co-ed registration rights. The order also applies to other students affected by these biased certificates.

Rallying to the aid of segregationists following the federal order, State Attorney Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said last Thursday he would defend state laws designed to drive Negroes from white state colleges. The attorney general was scheduled to have a special meeting with attorneys for LSU and the joint members of the legislative committee on segregation (headed by Sen. W. M. Rainach, high priest) Tues. The extent of the high concern for the preservation of "the gestapo-like-law" was noticed in Gremillion's suggestion that the meeting was open to any attorney who wants to volunteer his services.

The irony of the situation is the fact that Negroes have been in attendance at the university since 1950 -- this was due mainly to legal action.

Meanwhile, Sen. Rainach, a dedicated segregationist, has made the loudest noise since last week's federal court action. It was he who several months ago said that there would be no Negro students enrolled during the spring semester at any of the formerly all-white institutions.

The moods of the attorney general have been very changeable during the course of the first year of his term of official duty in respect to all citizens of Louisiana. Last summer he ruled that the eligibility certificates should be required only from new students. However, this was later altered in short fashion to mean "all students;; after Gremillion met with Rainach and his band.

Negro registration at LSU totaled 124 in 1955 fall session. It dropped to 62 during the fall of the 1956 term, a month before the certificate law went into effect. It had been assumed that no Negro student would last beyond that. However, the "loopholes" indicated that evil plans are never lasting.

Action against the state colleges were brought in behalf of 12 students through Atty. Tureaud. The suit is a class action.

The order issued by Judge Wright enjoins the state board of education, State Superintendent of Education Shelby M. Jackson, Wayne N. Cusic, president of McNeese, and Inez S. Moses, registrar at McNeese.

Judge Christenberry's order was directed at the state board of education, Jackson; Luther H. Dyson, president of SLC, and C. J. Hyde, registrar of SLC; Joel L. Fletcher, president SLI, and Lea L. Seal, registrar of SLI.

Kansas Students' Visit To Negro School Hit

Post-Herald Tues. 6-18-57

Birm. Ala.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., June 17 (AP)—Elders of Bay Street Presbyterian Church here have formally criticized a visit by University of Kansas students and a Presbyterian minister to a Negro junior college in Mississippi.

A statement adopted by the elders yesterday called the project "an obvious effort to leave the impression that the church is in favor of racial desegration."

Dr. John Patton, pastor of University Presbyterian Church, Lawrence, Kas., is in charge of three girl students and five men students, all white, who are entering their second week as guests of Mary Holmes Junior College near West Point, Miss.

The Hattiesburg elders said the Negro junior college is "not owned and controlled by the Synod of Mississippi or the Southern Presbyterian Church." The college is sponsored by the Northern Presbyterian Church.

"We deplore any effort of any group in the name of the church dissipating the funds or the energies of the church to promote partisan politics," the elders said.

The Negro dean of the college, Dawson Horn, said yesterday the Kansas students are not violating segregation laws and that he had consulted West Point civic leaders befort the group arrived and was assured there would be no hostility.

The white students have been scrubbing floors and doing other menial tasks during the daytime and holding nightly seminars on race relations and Southern economy. Dr. Stratton said the work camp is designed to develop better understanding and place a spirit of dignity on manual labor.

segregation tradition here by spending a two-week work-play vacation at a Negro junior college.

The all-white group—three men and five women—are starting the second week here as guests of the Mary Holmes Junior College, a Negro school supported by the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. John Patton, director of the Presbyterian student center at the Kansas university, said the group will remain in West Point for another week, doing manual labor without pay and studying racial relations, as well as general social and economic status of the area.

Both the men and women students mingle freely with the Negro faculty and students of the small, one-building school. Their quarters are on the second floor of the combination administration-dormitory building. Negro students' rooms are in an adjoining wing.

At night, the students hold "seminars," which include an address by a Negro or white leader from Clay and adjoining counties.

Mrs. John Patton, wife of the minister, told reporter that seminar speakers so far had included a Negro doctor who is a staff member of a Starkville, Miss., hospital.

After winding up their work here, the group plans to travel to other Presbyterian missions in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Kansas Students Spend Vacation At Negro College

Post-Herald Sat. 6-15-57

WEST POINT, Miss., June 14 (AP)—A group of University of Kansas students and a Presbyterian minister are shattering a segregation tradition here by spending a two-week work-play vacation at a Negro junior college.

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The city and county is asked to adopt a similar resolution. The Kansas students — seven from the University of Kansas and one from Princeton University—are beginning their second week's work at Mary Holmes College and plan to leave Friday.

Dr. John Patton, pastor of the University Presbyterian Church at Lawrence, Kan., who is in charge of the three white girls and five men students, pointed out in a Rotary Club address last Thursday that the work camps are designed to place a spirit of dignity in manual labor, develop a better understanding between the visitors and those visited and derive a fuller knowledge of the area in which the work camp is conducted.

Mary Holmes College is located about a half mile west of the city limits.

Several years ago the college was destroyed by fire. As far as the Northern Presbyterian group was concerned, the school had no future. A group of local white citizens and businessmen contributed a considerable amount of money to rebuild the school.

Harry Brant, white president of the college, left Thursday morning on a tour of special mission duty for the Presbyterian Church, USA.

Acting president is Dean K. I. Horn, a Negro who has several white teachers in his charge. The summer enrollment of the school is 52, while about 180 enroll during the fall terms.

Citizens Protest White Students Helping College

Commercial Appeal p. 13

Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WEST POINT, Miss., June 16. —Representatives from a cross-section of West Point and Clay County have adopted a motion in opposition to a white delegation from the University of Kansas holding a seminar and work camp on the campus of a Negro college here.

City and county officials, school officials, members of the local bar association and civic and business leaders went on record Saturday as favoring the first official protest to come from the Clay County Chamber of Commerce.

The group asks the chamber to take action immediately and adopt a resolution requesting that the school change its administrative system and to discontinue their race-mixing work camps.

Presbyterian Church Elders Hit Whites' Stay At Negro College

Advertiser Tues. 6-18-57 p. 3-d

Montgomery Ala.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., June 17 (AP)—Elders of Bay Street Presbyterian Church here have formally criticized a visit by University of Kansas students and a Presbyterian minister to a Negro junior college in Mississippi.

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STUDENTS OF KANSAS AID NEGRO COLLEGE

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Work Camp Under Way On West Point Campus

Sat. 6-15-57

GROUP 'STUDYING' STATE

p. 19

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WEST POINT, Miss., June 14. —A white delegation from the University of Kansas is holding a seminar and work camp on the campus of a Negro junior college here.

The group, which includes eight students, is winding up its first week at Mary Holmes Junior College and plans to remain here for another week.

Mrs. John Patton, wife of Dr. John Patton, who heads the group, said members have three purposes at the junior college.

1. Putting tile on floors that are not already covered.
2. Painting of the student center.
3. Tearing down an old church building that was on the campus when it was known as the Female Seminary.

To Save College $3,000

Mrs. Patton said the project is expected to save the college about $3,000.

"Each of the students from Kansas works at all projects. The girls work just as hard as the boys during the day. At night the group either attends a two-hour seminar or visits the area looking at different sites," Mrs. Patton said. There are four girls in the group.

Mrs. Patton pointed out that the work camp group lives separately from about 100 Negro summer school students at the college.

Race Not Only Interest

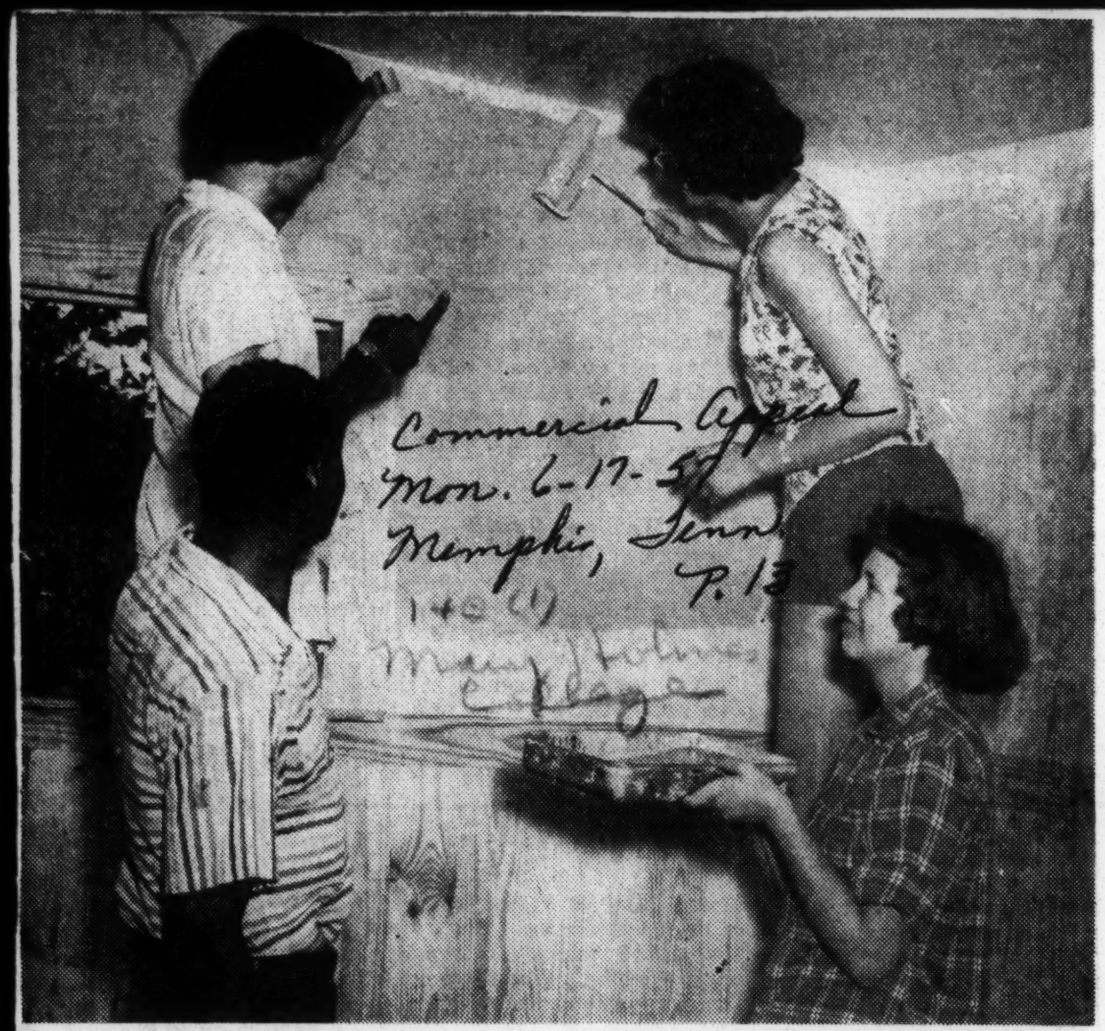
She said the group is not primarily interested in studying the race question in Mississippi. "We also are interested in studying the economic, agricultural, historical, educational and financial structure of Mississippi in general.

"We do not expect to compile the information gathered. None of the students has ever visited Mississippi before."

The University of Kansas Work Camp began in 1948. Each person pays his own room, board and travel expenses.

Dr. Patton is a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas and is pastor of the University's Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Patton said the junior college here was selected for this year's camp upon recommendation of the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The college is sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.



KANSAS PAINTERS — Three white girls, part of a student delegation from the University of Kansas holding a work-camp and seminar at Mary Holmes Junior College for Negroes at West Point, Miss., wound up their first week by painting a room in the student center. They are Miss Mary Beth McCoy (left, bottom), Miss Patty Jo Ellis (left, top) and Miss Nancy Peterson. D. I. Horn, dean of the college, looked on.

White KU Students Enroll At Miss. Negro College

Weekly New Orleans La.

Sat. 7-6-57

West Point, Miss. - (ANP)- Despite public opinion and attitudes here concerning race, a group of white students from Kansas University last week spent their two week vacation by enrolling at a Negro Junior College here to study race relations.

The action caused an immediate stir among advocates of white supremacy and gave rise to discomfort within the West Point Citizens Council.

Dwelling in the same dormitories, doing menial chores side by side with Negro students and engendering a friendly atmosphere, the Kansas University student group, including 5 white women, indicated they are completely content at the Mary Homes Junior College for Negroes.

The group said they are doing menial chores because they believe labor "generates a spirit of dignity."

Irate pro - segregationists, angered by widespread publicity of the event, stood by heatedly taking note of the situation.

White Minister Named To Head Negro College

Kansas City Mo.

WEST POINT, Miss. - (ANP) - During the interim of the vacation of the president of Mary Holmes Junior college here, a white minister has been named as acting president of the school.

He is the Rev. Reese Henderson of Louisville, Miss. Rev. Henderson will assume the duties as acting president of the institution until President Harry J. Brandt returns from vacation.

The minister was named temporary head of the college at a meeting of the school's advisory committee.

A group of white students from Kansas university recently defied traditions in this state and enrolled for two weeks in the Negro college, where they mixed freely while studying race relations.

14e(1) 1957

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE

Columbia Prof. To Speak At Maryland State

Journal + Daily Sat. 3-2-57

DR. ELI GINZBERG
Maryland Speaker

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — Dr. Eli Ginzberg, author of "The Negro Potential" and many other books, will be Honors Day guest speaker at Maryland State College Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 a. m.

Currently director—"Conservation of Human Resources" project and professor of Economics at Columbia university, Dr. Ginzberg, during World War II served as consultant to the National Manpower Council and to the surgeon general's office.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Heidelberg, and Grenoble, he earned the Ph.D. degree at Columbia university and has since through his literary and scientific activity achieved national recognition.

In spite of myriad assignments at the university and in the government, Dr. Ginzberg has found time to author among other works, "Illusion of Economic Stability", 1939, "The Labor Leader," 1948, "Occupational Choice", 1951 and in 1956, "The Negro Potential".

Housing Confab At PV Set For May 11

Sun. Sat. 4-6-57 P. 5

Houston, Texas

The 10th Annual Housing Conference sponsored by Prairie View College will display 10 years of progress, according to announcement issued by President E B Evans at Prairie View. The conference, a one-day session, will be held in the Administration Building on the campus, Saturday, May 11th, 8:30 a m to 5:00 p m, and will bring together the greatest array of leaders in Government and private industry to review progress and chart new courses for producing quality housing available to minorities, Dr Evans said.

It is expected that the Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration and top officials in that Agency will attend. In addition, the President of the National Mortgage Bankers Association, and a score of mortgage bankers in the Southwest are are expected to attend.

The meeting will also bring together home builders who have been foremost in past years in providing quality housing available to minorities, including a number of Negro builders and technicians. It was announced that Walter H "Chief" Aiken of Atlanta, Georgia; President H W Sewing of the Douglass State Bank of Kansas City; Wendell Robbins, of the Robbins, of the Robbins and Robbins Construction Company of Kansas City; Calvin McKissack, famous Architect from Nashville, Tennessee; J R Roberts of the Jay's Mortgage and Finance Company, Houston, and many others will be in attendance.

The meeting will be open to all members of the home building industry, and key community leaders in the Southwest area.

COLLEGE STUDENTS BALK

Times P. 18-C

Shun Maryland State Classes in Spontaneous Protest

Wed. 4-3-57

New York

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., April 2 (AP)—A majority of the 409 students at Maryland State College refused to attend classes today in a spontaneous walkout attributed to student restrictions" and "physical facilities."

Neither John T. Williams, president, nor any other faculty member was available for comment.

Maryland State, Negro branch of the University of Maryland, is situated in this small Somerset County community on the southern tip of Maryland's Eastern shore.

Maryland Briefs

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Thurs. 4-4-57

State College Student Strike Abates Following Series of Conferences

P. 3-B

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., April 3 (AP)—A student walkout at Maryland State College appeared ended today as student leaders continued to talk over "grievances" with John T. Williams, president of the college.

The school, with 409 students, is a Negro branch of the University of Maryland.

A complaint which apparently touched off the boycott of classes yesterday involved a bn on loitering in front of the women's dormitory. Male students customarily talk to their girl friends in front of the dorm after dinner at the adjacent dining hall.

As talks covering that and other complaints continued, Roy Page, president of the student council, said some of 18 grievances "seem to be clearing up."

Page said he urged students to go back to class while the talks continued. He said a "good many" were returning to class.

Williams said improved facilities and student regulations were among the topics discussed at today's sessions.

Students also have sought a stronger student government.

Williams said there was "a lack of understanding on the part of the students relative to plans of construction and procedure which have been recommended and approved.

Maryland Briefs

Washington, D.C.

State College Students Stage Strike

Post + Times Herald

A day-long huddle of the faculty and students at Maryland State College yesterday failed to break a student strike against "bad living conditions" on the campus. P. 11-B

The strike began in the morning with a walkout of the entire student body of 409 from their classes. It was triggered by a meeting of the students Monday night.

A spokesman said the students were dissatisfied over student restrictions and the physical facilities at the college. Wed. 4-3-57

Maryland State is a Negro branch of the University of Maryland. It is located in Princess Anne, on the southern end of the Eastern Shore.

John T. Williams, the land grant school's first and only president, announced through a spokesman the meeting with the students would continue last night.

The strike is the second at the institution in recent years. In 1949 the students staged a walkout. Ten days earlier 42 students had been made ill by bad food served in the dining hall.

14e(1) 1957 MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE

AN AERIAL view of the Maryland State College campus at Princess Anne. The school is celebrating its 70th anniversary and Dr. John T. Williams, college president, reports that he is proudest of the new buildings at the school.

Md. State has built up a two million dollar campus

Afro-American Sat 4-6-57 Baltimore Md Pt 16

BALTIMORE

Twenty years ago, Maryland Commission on Higher Education recommended to the Governor and the legislature that Princess Anne should be abandoned.

This week as a first class college, it is celebrating its 70th anniversary.

The school was established in 1886 by the Delaware Conference of the M.E. Church and became a branch of Morgan College.

Administrative control was transferred to the University of Maryland by Morgan in 1919 for the price of $100,000.

* * *

WHEN MARYLAND acquired control, Princess Anne Academy was offering work from the 8th to 12th grade, inclusively.

That is to say, . high school work.

In 1927, classes from the 8th to 10th were abandoned and two years of college work added.

IN 1928, all high school work was discontinued and the efforts of the institution were centered on a Junior college program.

In 1935, the college course was extended to 4 years and the awarding of degrees became possible.

By 1937, when the Commission made its study Princess Anne was worth $100,000 and had a total enrollment of 28 boys and 18 girls.

* * *

THE TOTAL income of the institution was $32,000, of which $15,000 came from the State, $13,000 from the Federal Government and $3,000 from stuents fees and sales.

Today, the former Princess Anne Academy is now Maryland State College, a division of the University of Maryland a properly accredited undergraduate institution, offering a four-year degree program in arts, sciences, mechanical industries, home economics and agriculture. It has an ROTC unit of the Air Force.

DR. JOHN T. WILLIAMS
Maryland State Head

Md. State has a campus of 300 acres, 20 permanent buildings — total valuation of $12,871,000.

It costs $896,000 a year to operate the college.

Four hundred and nine students are enrolled.

Degrees were conferred last year on 40 students and the program costs $2,000 per student.

The progress whereby it has obtained accreditation, built up an excellent faculty and student body has been achieved under the presidency of Dr. John T. Williams.

Dr. Williams commenting on the 70th anniversary celebration said: I'm proudest of the fact that we have been able to get the buildings constructed.

"We now have a four million dollar plant here. I am proudest of our modern buildings."

48 HOURS freedom from classes was what 400-odd students at Md. State College had this week. Photo of this group in front of dining hall was made Tuesday afternoon by AFRO Staff Photographer Otha Mackay.

afro American Sat. 4-13-57

Students back in class after Md. State strike

Baltimore Md.

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

"It still puzzles me how the thing got started when it ended so amicably."

Dr. John T. Williams, president of Maryland State College at Princess Anne was telling the AFRO Thursday morning that the two-day strike of the 433 students had ended.

"They agreed to return to their classes shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday (Wednesday) and as far as I have learned, they are happy," Dr. Williams said.

An hour before the 48-hour strike ended, Dr. Williams had met with the students and faculty in the gymnasium.

During the meeting, Dr. Williams read a 15-page report summarizing the students' 29 complaints, which were presented by student council president, Roy Paige, a senior from Washington.

* * *

AFTER DESCRIBING each point in detail, Dr. Williams said:

"Effective at the close of this meeting, any student absent from class, beginning at eight o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning, and continuing through the remainder of the year, will receive a cut irrespective of the decision of the Educational Policies Committee."

Students' grievances ranged from permission to kiss at the front porch of the girls' dorm to a new gymnasium with a swimming pool and meat at Friday meals.

The two-day walk-out came Tuesday morning.

It followed a Monday night of unrest throughout the campus.

From dormitory to dormitory students relayed their plans to boycott all classes until satisfaction was given to their complaints.

afro American Sat. 4-13-57

THE NOISY Monday night demonstration, flared about 10:30 p.m.

Dr. Williams heard the commotion at his home on the campus and summoned Dr. James D. Singletary, dean of the college, and Dr. Francis H. Harris, dean of men.

The three administrators appeared before the men's dormitory and sought to quiet the students.

Their reply to the administration's efforts to restrain them came Tuesday morning with an orderly boycott of all classes.

* * *

THIS REPORTER observed the students parading with placards which read: "strike," "tyranny," "freedom."

Cheer leaders directed the students as they stood in groups at locations on the campus where faculty and the president might hear them.

They loudly spelled out the words, "freedom," "strike," "tyranny," in sing - song rhymes.

Meantime, Dr. Williams would make no statement to the members of the press who waited outside his office door for three and one-half hours.

Dr. Williams was reported by his assistant, Mrs. Ina Steele, to be in conference with members of the executive committee.

This conference began at 9 a.m. Tuesday, the first day of the strike, and lasted until 7 p.m. at which time Dr. Williams gave a statement to the press.

Throughout the day, Tuesday, students held meetings behind closed doors in the classroom building.

Their meetings also were closed to the press.

At 3 p.m. Wednesday, after day-long conferences with faculty members, Dr. Williams met the students in the gymnasium and read his 15-page report which summarized their complaints and advised what action would be taken.

* * *

HERE ARE highlights of the 28 requests and complaints made by the students and President Williams' comments on them.

1. Students objected to the Dean of Women's order prohibiting loitering on the front steps of the women's dormitory.

The President replied: "The problem of what the students choose to call 'co-education-fraternizing' is not new."

He cited notices asking that students discontinue 'practice of embracing on the porch of the women's dormitory' and 'walking around the campus and to and from town (with girls) hanging onto men in an unbecoming manner.'

He said: "I want to repeat here in the strongest terms at my command that men and women enrolled at Maryland State College are to discontinue embracing each other on the steps of the women's dormitory or in any other area of the campus.

"I have been asked to what extent a man can place his hands on a woman student.

* * *

"THE ANSWER is that men and women on the Maryland State College campus will conduct themselves in a manly and womanly manner.

* * *

"WE WILL set up no new codes of conduct with respect to what womanly conduct is or what manly conduct is because all are acquainted with the fact that there are modes of conduct and which consists of appropriate bearing of one's self on a college campus."

* * *

ANOTHER STUDENT request was bag lunches after Sunday meals such as students at Morgan State College and other colleges have.

They all complained that each meal is a repetition of the succeeding one and that some students desire meat on Fridays, rather than fish.

The president replied: "If the Student Council makes a formal request, bag lunches will be furnished on Sundays at a regular cost to you.

"There would be no serious opposition for the acting dietician of the dining hall to give you ham on Friday rather than on Thursday, if this will help your appetites.

"We shall request that the dietician serve a meat in addition to seafood on Friday."

* * *

STUDENTS also complained that the College Grill was not properly supplied for students' needs and that it had no cosmetics nor toilet supplies.

The president's reply was: "Unless we can find out some of the items which students commonly buy so that we can have a greater volume of business and we can make a profit, it is going to be highly necessary that we change the present system of operation.

"A recent auditor's report found that we were not charging enough per item for those articles now sold."

* * *

ANOTHER REQUEST was that the library should be opened on Friday evenings.

The president replied: "If this is necessary the facilities will be available to students until 9 o'clock in the evenings.

"If, however, it is found as in the past, students do not use facilities after six, we will give the matter study and return to present practices."

* * *

THE OTHER 24 requests dealt with proper lighting of parking lots, repairs needed on parking lots, a new gymnasium and swimming pool, longer hours in the cafeteria lounge, the postal system, College Grill hours, the right of the dean of men to enter students' rooms with a passkey.

Other requests included permission for men to take showers after 11 p.m., the employment of a full-time physician, better library equipment;

And, use of the gymnasium, condition of the football field and stands, the absence of a student paper and year book, biology department equipment, a stronger student government.

Also, students asked for a television set, better living conditions for women students, benches for lounging on campus, and whether striking students would receive cuts for the two days outside class. The ruling was that cuts would not be given if they returned to class on Thursday as they did.

* * *

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES who met with the president and faculty included:

Robert Houston, Baltimore, senior class president; James Carrington, Philadelphia, junior class president and member of the Men's Senate; Joseph Parker, Havre de Grace, sophomore class president;

Also Chauncey S. Poulson, Baltimore, freshman class president; Miss Dorothy Wright Washington, Women's Council representative; Miss Wilmetta West, Kentucky, vice president of the Women's Council; and Miss Doris Ayers, Women's Council representative and Mr. Paige.

Negro Debaters Opposing Move By Ike Win

News & Courier
Wed. 12-4-57
Charleston S.C.

BEAUFORT, Dec. 3 (Special)—Six girls of the 10th grade history class of Mather School and Junior (Negro) College here debated in chapel yesterday this question: Resolved that President Eisenhower was right in sending troops into Little Rock.

The negative side won.

Mather President Eleanor Anderson said the three judges, James Pitts, Beaufort newsman, the Rev. Clifford Miller of Grace Methodist Church and Agnes Adams of the English Dept., Junior College, weighed delivery, content and reliability of evidence in making their decision.

The debate was sponsored by Rev. Reuben Dicks, history instructor and Baptist minister, and planned by the Social Science Club. Debaters were Harriet Dawley of Beaufort, Annette Roberts of Brunson, Clara Prioleau of Hopkins and Ruth Strain of Savannah.

In rebuttal were Helen Chitty of Columbia and Myrtle Walker of Gifford.

Mather School and Junior College, whose student body is 88 3-10 per cent from South Carolina and Georgia, traces its beginnings back over 90 years. It is under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Its faculty members include both white and Negro. The student body is wholly Negro.

Teaches Courses In Psychiatric Training

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Miss Lois Belle Sellers has joined the staff at Meharry Medical college as the school's first full time instructor in psychiatric nursing. She is a graduate of Columbia and Youngstown universities, a nursing diploma from Meharry, and acquired senior experience in the Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Meharry Instructor

Meharry's first fulltime instructor in psychiatric nursing is Miss Lois Belle Sellers. She was added to MeHarry's staff

MISS LOIS B. SELLERS
Meharry Instructor

through a grant for mental health training.

Miss Sellers has a M. A. degree from Columbia University in curriculum and teaching of Psychiatric nursing; a B. S. degree from Youngstown University in Psychology and nursing; a diploma in unrsing from Meharry; and experience in the psychiatric institute and clinic, Pittsburgh, Pa.

She was staff nurse at Woodside hospital for mental and nervous disorders and at Machael Reese in Chicago. Between 1953-55 she was psychiatric nursing instructor at Woodside hospital, Ohio.

A Salute to Meharry!

Meharry Medical College, located across the street from historical Fisk University and just a few blocks from sprawling Tennessee State University in Nashville, began as a one-room missionary school on a gift of $500 back in 1876. Its first graduating class in 1877 consisted of one student.

Dr. West

Since that year of 1876, more than 6,000 men and women from 47 states and 12 foreign countries have been graduated from this noted and valuable institution.

Meharry has been growing for a long time and will continue to grow.

Today, there are 465 students in its three schools of medicine, dentistry and nursing. Meharry now has an annual budget of $2,000,000. Its endowment amounts to slightly more than $6,048,909, and the estimated value of its grounds, buildings and equipment is $7,000,000.

Meharry graduates are well scattered throughout the United States and over the entire world—Europe, Africa, South America, the West Indies, Central America and Asia.

The 53 Meharry graduates of 1957 are now serving their internships in 22 hospitals located in 13 states.

Dr. Harold D. West is president of the 80-year-old institution.

Dr H D West

DR. HAROLD D. WEST, President of Meharry Medical College has returned from Atlanta, Georgia, where he attended a significant meeting of the Commission on Dental Education for the South. He is a member of the Commission. The Commission has undertaken a comprehensive study by which it seeks to develop facts upon which the respective States, schools the profession of Dentistry itself, and other interested groups can act, individually and collectively, to provide dental education of the highest quality for the South.

Meharry '57 Graduates in 22 Hospitals

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The 53 Meharry Medical College graduates in the medical class of 1957 achieved the distinction of being assigned to internships in 22 hospitals in 13 states.

The broad assignment of its 1957 graduates for internship falls well within the school's tradition of wide geographical service. The list of internships follows:

George W. Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvey H. Allen Robert Brown Jr., Frank M. Demby, James W. Dixon, John W. Gaines Jr., Gustaveous L. Geiger, Marcelle R. Hamberg, William M. Jenkins Jr., Thomas W. Johnson and Douglas L. Parris; St. Charles Hospital, Toledo, Ohio: Joseph F. Boyd Jr.; Detroit Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich.: Henry B. Bright, Solomon W. Brown and Anna L. Ellington; Hurley Hospital Flint, Mich.: James H. Buckingham, William R. Campbell, Charles H. Fortson, Bernett L. Johnson Jr., Morris L. Jones and Myron H. Watkins; Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa: Samuel S. Clark;

Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif: William F. Coleman and Robert O. Gathings; St. Margaret Hospital, Hammond, Ind. Montrol Cummings, Douglas L. Foster, William A. Morris III, Barron M. F. Palmer, James M. Richardson and Charles E. Smith; Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.: Philip H. Dennis, Howard A. Golden, Milton M. Morgan, William C. Phelps, James W. Vines Jr., Willie E. Filer, Stephen E. Watts and Edwin T. Johnson; Mercy Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Clarence E. Douglas; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.: Gordon P. Flagg; Jewish Hospital Association, Cincinnati, Ohio: John E. Hutchinson;

Meadowbrook Hospital, Hempstead, N.Y.: Thomas H. Hyatt Jr.; Brooks Army Hospital, San Antonio, Tex.: Frank E. Jones; Community General Hospital, Reading Pa.: Henry H. Lindsay; Manchester Memorial Hospital, Manchester, Conn.: Vincent A. Mark; St. Joseph's Hospital, South Bend, Ind.: Nelson McGhee Jr. and James L. Robinson Sr.; Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn.: Robert C. Parahoo; Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Md.: Addison W. Pope and Oakley H. Saunders; Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.: J. Ronald Powell; Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.: Julius Pryor Jr.; Harbor General Hospital, Torrance, Calif.: David S. Reed and Gordon G. Turner.

CHARLES ALLEN RAWLS

Charles Rawls Selected For Meharry Board

NASHVILLE — Meharry Medical college announced this week that Charles Allen Rawls has been elected to its board of trustees.

The new member of the board is one of the South's outstanding Negro business men and civic welfare workers. He recently was given the "Distinguished Citizen Award" for 1957 in Tennessee by the National Association of Market Developers.

Rawls is the head of several private business firms, and he holds executive positions in insurance companies. He is known throughout the South as a friend and patron of deserving youth.

He lives in Brownsville, Tenn.

Meharry Tops For Research

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Through the unceasing efforts of its president, Dr. Harold West, and Dr. Matthew Walker, dean of medical studies and coordinator of cancer teaching, Meharry Medical College has now become the only medical school in the country with a six-year-old program of organized and systematic students' training in experimental research.

Meharry, whose teaching is on the level with the country's best medical schools, definitely leads in one field of medical education —student research.

The college has instituted a program of training through which its graduates can provide outstanding contributions in both clinical medicine and experimental medical research.

Sat-9-28-57

IN THE area of research, Meharry announces the renewal of three extremely significant grants. The National Cancer Institute has renewed its annual grant for continued research on the subject, "Incidence and Distribution of Metastases from Mouse Tumors"; the American Cancer Society has provided an additional year's grant to the laboratory for experimental oncology for work on the subject, "Conditions and Essential Characteristics of Free Tumor Cell Growth in Mice," and the Atomic Energy Commission has also renewed its grant for continued research in the field of atomic energy.

Meharry to Expand Research Facilities

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fully aware of the opportunity to render another significant service to America in the present national emergency created through a grave scarcity of scientific and technological personnel . . . Meharry Medical College has launched a nationwide drive for funds to expand its development program.

In order that the-man-in-the-street can assist the world famous 81-year-old institution in its urgent training and research expansion, the school has instituted the Meharry Associates plan in which every person and organization can participate. With research and teaching grants from such sources as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Institutes of Health, the American Cancer Society, etc., Meharry finds itself desperately in need of additional space and equipment in order that it can make its maximum contributions to America's immediate scientific needs.

THE MEHARRY Associates is a card-carrying organization. Any contribution whatsoever entitles the donor to membership. "The goal is to spread the base of participation in Meharry's great research and training program as widely among the public as possible," Noble F. Payton, director of development states.

Meharry . . . presently leading in the development of student research activities . . . is engaged in a wide program of research in the general fields of radiation, nutrition, metabolism, radio-therapy, therapeutics, immunology, and cancer. In the past eight years 76 papers on isotopes (atomic energy) alone have been published from Meharry's Cancer Research Laboratories. A nationwide TV show, emanating from the school, portrayed a cancer operation in which isotope-treated gold was employed, the first such instance in medicine.

Meharry . . . which has produced 50 per cent of all the Negro physicians in America's history . . . is now on the threshold of deeply significant contributions to America's welfare. Person who wishes to help in this great scientific crusade can do so through joining the Meharry Associates.

Meharry Pushes Research Program

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Meharry Reveals Grant of $34,500

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. W. H. Allen, Dean of the school of denistry at Meharry Medical college announces receipt of a grant of $34,500 from the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. A two year study will be made to determine the relationship between dental carriers and periodental diseases among Negro youths living under urban and rural conditions.

Meharry will conduct research to cover large numbers of Negro youth. This will be the first such massive study on Negroes.

5 NEGROES WIN COLLEGE ENTRY CASE APPEAL

Tribune P. 10
Tues. 1-15-57
Chicago, Ill.

Circuit Court Upsets Memphis Ruling

Cincinnati, Jan. 14 (AP)—The United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals today reversed a decision by United States District Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, Tenn., in which he had refused to order, in effect, the admission of five Negroes to Memphis State college.

14e(1)

By a 2 to 1 decision, the court ordered the case sent back to Judge Boyd for further action.

The case was one in which Roth Booker, Nellie Peoples, Mardes Knowles Vanhook, Elijah Noel, and Joseph McGhee Jr., sought an injunction to prevent the Tennessee state board of education and officials of the college from denying them admission to the school.

Denied Injunction Plea

In his decision, given Nov. 22, 1955, Judge Boyd denied the injunction request but approved a plan proposed by the board of education under which there would be total desegregation at the school within five years.

Judge Chares C. Simons of Detroit and Florence Allen of Cleveland voted to reverse the decision while Judge Shackleford Miller Jr., of Louisville, Ky., dissented.

In its defense in the case, the school officials pleaded the college was not equipped to admit a freshman class in excess of 1,000 students and proposed the five-year plan.

Cite Noncompliance

Judges Simons and Allen ruled that "in two respects" the five-year plan did not comply with a United States Supreme court ruling banning school segregation. They said that the record shows the physical facilities of the college would not be adequate if the undergraduate school was "radically increased" but they added:

"This circumstance is not a valid defense to the action. The board has the authority to establish a limit of admissions but the board is not authorized to establish a limitation based on race or color."

The Appeals court asserted it is aware that the Supreme court held school facilities and transportation could be considered in working out an orderly desegregation.

Court's Majority Opinion

"But the court also declared that this should be done with all deliberate speed," the majority opinion said. "To deny entrance to these plaintiffs for five years, to place them at the bottom of the list regardless of the time of their application for entrance, seems to a majority of this court a noncompliance with the declaration of the Supreme court."

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Miller said he believed the plan proposed by the school board for partial desegregation at once and gradual elimination of all segregation during the next five years "is a good faith solution."

"The District judge expressly found," he said, "that the time is absolutely necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. I am of the opinion there was no abuse of discretion on the part of the District judge and should be affirmed."

In Memphis, J. Millard Smith, president of Memphis State college, declined comment on the court's action. At Nashville, Tenn., State Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless said he had not had time to review the ruling but that "undoubtedly we will take it" to the United States Supreme court.

2 Negro Women Seek Admission To All-White Memphis College

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Mon. 6-3-57

MEMPHIS, June 2 (AP)—Two Negro women applied for admission to all-white Memphis State College and were refered to the entrance and credits committee.

P. 5-A

14e(1)

Registrar R. P. Clark said the applications would be considered Monday but that he had advised both women it was "useless" to expect approval, since they applied late.

The deadline for the summer term was May 24, Clark said, and several white students who also applied late already had been rejected.

Miss Maxine Smith and Miss Mariam Sugarman applied for undergraduate study in foreign languages after having been informed they were not eligible for postgraduate work. They live in Memphis.

The college said it did not have the postgraduate courses in foreign languages that Miss Smith, a graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta, wanted to pursue, and that Miss Sugarman, a Wellesley College graduate, didn't have enough undergraduate credits.

In applying for undergraduate work, the women said it was customary that, where a graduate student is rejected for postgraduate studies, the college admit them to undergraduate courses so they can make up any missing credits.

14e(1) 1957

MILES COLLEGE

Gift To Miles College

World Wed. 4-10-57 P.6

Miles College is better off financially by a recent $75,000 gift from the John R. Myer Foundation of Birmingham. This grant represents, we think, a genuine recognition of the vital services this college is rendering society. For when assistance is given to the weaker population segment it invariably helps the whole.

B'ham, Ala.

Our smaller, independent, group-related colleges need such no-strings-tied contributions to help them do the job before them. Endowment, expansion, scholarship aid, capitalization, and new services are among the items for which new money is needed. Old sources of income are no longer adequate to meet these needs. Miles is helping in the broad field of the education of deserving young people.

No door should be blocked against those who want to improve themselves. When any college fails to get the money it needs to operate effectively the doors of opportunity are clogged. The quicker this is recognized the speedier the flow of assistance will come.

It is good to see the Myer Foundation in the front-line of those enlightened sources of financial assistance. This should stimulate others to help Miles. It should inspire not only foundations and industry, but individual citizens to contribute to the Miles College million dollar expansion fund campaign.

Part of the Myer Foundation gift is to be used in the construction of a long-needed gymnasium. The gym is an indispensable facility in the program of the college. It is a teaching facility no less than the library, the auditorium, and the science laboratory. Supporters of Miles College should work with renewed determination, we think, to help this institution get whatever other money is necessary to build the gym. This money could be raised before the end of the current school term. It should be raised.

Grant Made To Miles For $75,000

World 4-6-57

The John R. Myer Foundation of Birmingham has made a grant of $75,000 to Miles College.

B'ham, Ala.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president, made the announcement of the grant at the Founders' Day Observance program at the college, March 29.

$25,000 is to apply on endowment and $50,000 on the construction of a gymnasium at the college. Other collections approximated a total of $90,000.

14e(1) 1957 MILLSAPS COLLEGE

Negro, White Boys Attend Same Class In Mississippi, Yet!

Courier Sat. 7-13-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

P.2

It Didn't Last Long

JACKSON, Miss.—A special class at Millsaps College in conversational German was integrated for a while last week. But, it didn't last long. The class has been transferred to nearby Tougaloo Southern Christian College, a private school attended by Negroes with a mixed faculty. Tougaloo does not have a racial policy.

Dean James S. Ferguson of Millsaps said that the class, containing three white Millsaps undergraduates and one Negro student from Tougaloo was begun by the white students who wanted tutoring in German from a man "whose native tongue is German."

Dr. Ernest Borinsky, professor of German at Tougaloo, came to the Millsaps library to tutor the white students, he said, and after two weeks "a Negro student began coming."

■

FERGUSON SAID he had received no formal complaint about the integrated class, but that the students, after a conference with school officials, had stopped it.

Professor Borinsky said that the white students would continue coming to him for the benefit "of my special knowledge."

As to integrated classes at Tougaloo, Borinsky said, "When a person cannot go and help someone who wants to be helped, without bringing in the subject of integration, I think it is perfectly ridiculous."

Dean Ferguson said the class was the students' idea and that it was up to them whether they continued to go to Borinsky at Tougaloo.

Ferguson said that, as he understood it, the Negro student "just walked into the library one day."

The white students didn't complain about his presence, he said. "It's my understanding that he came to the class several times last week," Ferguson continued. "I don't know who invited him." Ferguson said that Negroes occasionally visited the Millsaps library.

■

"WHEN A Negro comes in for a visit for the first time," he said, "we're not going to say 'Look, this isn't the place for you,' but if his visits become consistent, we would take a different attitude."

Ferguson said he "had not decided" to identify the students. All three white students are Mississippians, Ferguson said.

"I don't think they've done morally wrong," he added.

Borinsky commented that the talk of "integrated" classes was "perfectly ridiculous."

"If a student comes to me for help, I give it to him," he said. "I don't think about his color."

Borinsky, a German, has been at Tougaloo 10 years.

14e(1) 1957

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Morehouse Alumni Set 90th Anniversary Plans

Journal + Constitution Sun. 2-3-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Morehouse College, "in business 80 years building men," is celebrating its 90th anniversary Feb. 17-18. Several distinguished men will speak on this occasion.

Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, of the Danforth Foundation, will give the 90th anniversary convocation address Sunday, Feb. 17. P. 2-C

Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, a Morehouse alumnus, will give the Founder's Day address Feb. 18 at 9 a.m. in Sale Hall Chapel.

* * *

AT 3 P.M. MONDAY, ground will be broken for the $800,000 Physical Education and Health Building on the campus.

Dr. John W. Davis, another outstanding Morehouse alumnus, formerely of Virginia State College and now prominent with the Point Four program in Liberia, will give the 90th anniversary banquet address at 8 p.m.

* * *

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, Atlanta, was founded in Augusta in 1867 for the education of Negro youth and was first called the Augusta Institute.

Such an organization was conceived by Richard C. Coulter, Augusta slave, and was started by William Jefferson White, a Negro cabinetmaker. The first president was Joseph Thomas Robert, a native of Robertville, S.C., who left the South before the War Between the States because he did not want to rear his children where slavery existed.

Augusta Institute was moved to Atlanta in 1879 and incorporated as the Atlanta Baptist Seminary. It was established on its present site in 1888. Under George Sale, president from 1890 to 1906, the institution became the Atlanta Baptist College. In 1913 it became Morehouse College.

* * *

IN 1906, Augusta-born John Hope became president of Morehouse. A Phi Beta Kappa and an alumnus of Brown University, he was the first Negro elected to the presidency of Morehouse.

John Hope was one of Georgia's foremost educators. His career in Atlanta began before the turn of the century. He served as president of Morehouse for 25 years, until he resigned in 1931 to devote his full time as president of Atlanta University, created in 1929.

The "amalgamation" of several small Negro colleges into Atlanta University was a dream Mr. Hope lived to realize and to head. Both Dr. Johnson and Dr. Davis were students and later teachers at Morehouse during John Hope's presidency.

Dr. Mays Traces History, Progress Of Morehouse

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1 Tues. 2-19-57

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

"Ninety years is a long time in the life of an individual," a famous educator said here Sunday, "but a short time in the life of an institution."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College was making his statement on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the above institution. 14e(1)

Dr. Mays compared the life of his college with that of Howard University, established in 1636 and Oxford, which had its inception in 1164.

PRIOR 1865

He said ninety years in the life of an institution existing in Georgia, prior to 1865 is a relatively long time.

"There is something unique and fascinating about the founding of what is now Morehouse College. A slave valet, Richard C. Coulter of Augusta, Georgia, went to Virginia as a valet with his owner who had joined the Confederate Army."

He told how soon after leaving the South he was able to obtain his freedom, but later returned to Georgia and became the "spark" which caused the beginning of Morehouse College which started as a night school.

THE CHANGES

"We have changed from a night school to a day school; from a grade school to a college and seminary; from no property to twenty-two buildings and eleven acres of land which would cost the college easily five million dollars to replace; from no endowment to a one of approximately 2 1-2 million....." P. 2

President Mays said the curriculum has been constantly changed to meet the needs of the changing times. But that Morehouse as an institution, has not been all change. Tues. 2-19-57

There are emphasis, he said, which have not changed in "these ninty years and emphasis which I hope will never change." He named five values which he said will continue to guide the institution:

"Morehouse has always encouraged and stimulated the student to make the maximum use of his mind whether an ordinary mind or brilliant one; to acquaint himself as far as possible with the tools of learning and the accumlated knowledge of the past and present with hope that he may use these in a creative and constructive way.

Three Morehouse Students Get Foreign Study Grants

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 3-17-57

Three students of Morehouse College have been selected by a faculty committee to receive travel-study grants of $2500 each for a year in Europe during the academic year 1957-1958. The students selected are the following: Brinston Collins, senior a political science major from Norfolk, Va.; William Glass, junior, a history major from Red Oak (near Atlanta), Ga.; and Andre D. Hammonds junior, a psychology major from Chattanooga, Tenn., where he graduated from Howard High School.

According to their major or minor interests, the students will do some formal study in either English or French universities, or both, and will travel in the major European countries to the end of broadening their educational and cultural horizons.

The donor of these grants is a friend of Morehouse College who prefers to remain anonymous and who is interested in exposing young and promising Negro students to the kinds of cultural and educational experiences and contacts that will equip them for foreign and diplomatic service. This is the third year that he has given such grant to Morehouse students but this is the first year that they have been made possible for mone than one student. The first students from Morehouse to receive one of these grants was William V. Guy, of Little Rock Ark.. who spent last year in study and travel in England, France and other European countries. Mr. Guy has now returned to Morehouse for his senior year and has shared many of his rich experiences with the Morehouse family. This year, Samuel E. Allen of Richmond Va., is studying in France on one of these grants.

TWO FACULTY COUPLES ALSO GIVEN TRAVEL GRANTS

The same friend who makes possible these student travel-study grants also makes possible two travel grants of $2500 per couple for Morehouse faculty and staff couples to travel in Europe during the summer, to the end of enriching their experiences and enhancing their teaching effectivness. This year the two couples that have beenselected for travel in Europe during the summer of 1957 are Prof. and Mrs. G Murray Branch and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Nix. Professor Branch is a member of the faculty of the School of Religion and Mr. Nix is director of Student Personnel at Morehouse.

Daily World

In previous summers the following couples of the Morehouse faculty have traveled in Europe on similar grants: Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Williams and Professor and Mrs A. Russell Brocks, summer of 1954; Dean and Mrs B R. Brazeal and Dr. and Mrs Robert M. Brisbane, summer of 1955; and Professor and Mrs G Lewis Chandler and Dr. and Mrs. H C. Samilton, summer of 1956.

Morehouse Students Awarded Foreign Travel Grants

Call

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) Three students of Morehouse college have been selected by a faculty committee to receive travel study grants of $2,500 each for a year in Europe during the academic year of 1957-1958.

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According to their major or minor interests, the students will do some formal study in either English or French universities, or both and will travel in the major European countries to the end of broadening their educational and cultural horizons. Ga., 3-20-57

The donor of these grants is a friend of Morehouse college who prefers to remain anonymous and

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 3-17-57
P. 1

RECIPIENTS OF MOREHOUSE TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS STUDY MAP OF EUROPE — These three Morehouse College students who have been awarded travel-study grants of $2,500 each for use in Europe during the academic year of 1957-58 are locating on a map of Europe the countries they plan to visit. They are, left to right, Andre D. Hammonds, of Chattanooga, Tenn., William Glass, of Red Oak, Georgia, and Brinston Collins, of Norfolk, Virginia.

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Professor Branch is a member of the faculty of the School of Religion, and Mr. Nix is director of student personnel at Morehouse.

Marriage Institute At Morehouse

Courier
Sat. 3-16-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 16

ATLANTA, Ga. The 11th annual institute on Successful Marriage and Family Living, sponsored by the Department of Sociology of Morehouse College, is convening March 13, 14, 15.

The theme of this year's institute is "The Art of Staying Happily Married."

Special lecturer-consultants are Marsh Chapel, Boston University, Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of and Dr. Ruth Brett Quarles, director of the Lower Division, Morgan State College.

■

OTHER LECTURER-consultants are Dr. Algernon S. Belcher, professor of economics and chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, South Carolina State College, and Miss Naomi J. Thomas, field consultant for Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Walter R. Chivers is director, and Mrs. C. Gartrell Chivers is the co-director.

90th Anniversary And Founders' Program At Morehouse Today

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 7
Sun. 2-17-57 14e(1)

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

More than 100 American colleges, universities and learned societies will be represented when Morehouse College starts a five-day celebration of its 90th Anniversary Convocation and Founder's Day at 11 A. M. this morning.

The celebration will start in Sale Hall Chapel with an address by Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, executive director of the Danforth foundation. Also appearing on this morning's program are Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological seminary; Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the school's trustee board; Dr. M. K. Curry, Jr., president of Bishop College in Marshall, Texas, and others. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse, will preside.

The procession promises to be very colorful. Participants will be attired in full academic regalia.

Convocation delegates will be special guests of Morehouse faculty and staff members at the 1 p.m. luncheon at Robert Hall dining room. A reception will be held in the lounge of the Chemistry building from 5 to 7 p.m.

On Monday formal observance of Founder's Day will start at 9 a.m. in Sale Hall chapel, under the auspices of the National Morehouse Alumni association.

The main address will be delivered by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University in Washington, D. C. and a 1911 graduate of Morehouse. Also speaking will be Colin Cromwell, a senior who is president of the college's student association.

Presiding will be Charles W. Greene, president of the alumni association.

The Founder's Day banquet is planned for 8 p.m. Monday. Banquet speaker will be Dr. John W. Davis, director of talent-study for the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and former president of West Virginia State College. He is also a 1911 graduate of Morehouse.

On Tuesday, Edward Swain Hope of American University of Beirut, in Lebanon will be the guest speaker. All of the programs are scheduled to start at 9 a.m.

On Wednesday, Julius A. Thomas of the National Urban League in New York.

Thursday, Frank W. McCullough, executive of RCA Victor Company of Camden, N. J.

Friday, George L. P. Weaver, executive secretary of AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Committee of Washington, D. C.

On Friday evening The Morehouse College Glee Club will present a musical program at 8 p.m. under directions of Wendell P. Whalum.

Among those who will repreesnt the various institutions at the Sunday morning ceremonies will be:

Representing Harvard university will be William Gordon; Yale University, Daniel B. Hodgson, Princeton, John MacMillian Alexander; Columbia University, Brailsford Reese Brazeal, University of Michigan, Atty. Austin T. Walden; Amherst, Albert N. Whiting, Western Reserve, Mrs. Helen Andrews Martin, Oberlin, Hersey Strong, Emory, Goodrick C. White, Union Theological seminary, James W. May, Boston university, Frank Cunningham, Fordham, H. J. Greehery, University of Utah, Galen S. Woolley; Northwestern, William Holmes Borders;

Daily World

Also University of Minnesota, Harry R. Pratt; Vasser, Mrs. Alden D. Eddy, Virginia Union University, G. Murray Branch, Howard, L. D. Milton; Talladega, Charlton Hamilton, Hampton Institute, John H. Calhoun, Bennett, Willa B. Player; Tuskegee, R. R. Moton, Jr.; Stanford, Homer S. Weber, Agnes Scott College, Walter Edward McNair, Fort Valley State, C. V. Troup; Dillard, Albert A. Dent, and Kansas University, Aurelius Southall Scott; and many others.

At Morehouse

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

DR. DAVIS CALLS FOR EXPANSION

Sun. 2-17-57 p. 1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

Two Georgia Institute of Technology architectural students today were presented cash awards for their prize-winning entries in a national design contest sponsored by the Title Council of America Inc.

C. A. Blondheim and R. B. Church, fifth- and seventh-place winners respectively, designed plans for a vocational arts high school featuring creative uses of floor and wall ceremic title. The award presentation at a meeting of the student body of the institute's School of Architecture was made by Joseph Bannon of the Title Council.

The Council is a trade association of manufacturers who produce 90 per cent of domestic floor and wall ceramic title. For the past several years the Council has sponsored national collegiate design contests in cooperative with the National Institute for Architectural Education.

14e(1)

The former head of the nation's Point Four Program Monday called for a $12 million 10-year expansion program at Morehouse College to help secure a failing Western world that has already lost the cold war and initiative of action to Russia

Speaking in connection with the 90th anniversary celebration of Morehouse College. Dr. John W. Davis, director of talent-study for the Phelps-Stokes Fund and head o fteacher defense, said the west and east are locked in conflict, so "the best in government and education" must be called to service if the great world powers are to avoid mutual destruction.

Daily World

Dr. Davis, who for 34-years was president of West Virginia State College, the first institution of Negro tradition to become thoroughly integrated, traced the development of education, pointing to the quantitive and materialistic emphasis, power politics denial of civil and human rights to Negroes and other characteristics of the American system.

p. 5

He said:

"Already England is a second rate nation and France is weak, unsteady and unreliable in times of world crisis. The United States and its allies have lost the cold war and initiative in action to Russia. We are babies in the old European tactics of diplomacy. Our security is at stake."

In his challenge to Morehouse, the intitution from which he graduated 45-years ago, Dr. Davis said: a small church-related private college under the compulsion of the cause of the Western Nations can do much to safeguard America's security.

To help preserve American democracy, he suggested:

"1) We must understand that education and democratic government are interrelated and mutually dependent and that government has the right to expect its educational institutions...to promote the highest ideals and interests of government and welfare of all of the people.

14e(1)

"2) The best interests of the colleges and universities are advanced when they broaden the horizons of their own advancement and success so as to include the social, political, economic, religious and cultural progress of all segments of the nation's population.

"3) Work the field of research so creatively and well that pure research will remain always years in advance of applied research.

"4) The quality of the product of colleges is the measure of their claims to institutional aristoracy.

"5) Work for the enthronement of truth and character in students and in all of the affairs of States."

Nothing that institutions cannot do the best work when pinched for funds and when faculty salaries are low, Dr. Davis told of financial campaigns at other institutions and related what others were doing to help secure democracy. Among the 12 institutions listed as having instituted development programs, he included Howard University, Oberlin, Harvard and others.

For plant expansion at Morehouse, he recommended a library building, more dormitory houses, a fine arts building, another science building for mathematics, physics, and an astronomy, a research center building, modern scientific equipment, and increased library reference works and books, homes for teachers, business administration building, more land and homes for teachers and staff.

To facilitate this he suggested that a campaign committee be appointed to study the short and long term range needs of the college so that a report on such needs might be made within the next six months. The committee also would map out ways and means to secure funds to finance the expansion. He suggested $12 million as a temporary goal for the financial campaign.

The speaker said the culmination and realization of this 10-year program should be significant subjects in the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the college in 1967.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57 Norfolk, Va.

Recipients Of Travel-Study Grants

P. 14 14-eu

These three Morehouse College students who have been awarded travel-study grants of $2,500 each for use in Europe during the academic year of 1957-58 are locating on a map of Europe the countries they plan to visit.

They are, left to right: Andre D. Hammonds of Chattanooga, Tenn.; William Glass of Red Oak, Ga., and Brinston Collins, of Norfolk, Va.

Gives Travel-Study Grants

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57 P. 14

Anonymous Donor Again Fetes Morehouse Students

Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three students of Morehouse college have been selected by a faculty committee to receive travel-study grants of $2500 each for a year in Europe during the academic year 1957-1958.

14-eu

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THIS IS THE THIRD year that he has given such grants to Morehouse students, but this is the first year that they have been made possible for more than one student.

The first student from Morehouse to receive one of these grants was William V. Guy, of Little Rock, Ark., who spent last year in study and travel in England, France and other European countries. Mr. Guy has now returned to Morehouse for his senior year and has shared many of his rich experiences with the Morehouse family. This year Samuel E. Allen, of Richmond, Va., is studying in France on one of these grants.

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THE SAME FRIEND who makes possible these student travel-study grants also makes possible two travel grants of $2500 per couple for Morehouse faculty and staff couples to travel in Europe during the summer.

This year the two couples that have been selected for travel in Europe during the summer of 1957 are Professor and Mrs. G. Murray Branch and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Nix. Professor Branch is a member of the faculty of the school of religion, and Mr. Nix is director of student personnel at Morehouse.

Morgan Choir To Sing At Inaugural

Daily World Sat. 1-19-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Morgan State College Choir hass been invited to participate in a pre-inaugural program arranged at the request of President Eisenhower in Washington, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The program "American's Dedication to World Peace", is being arranged by the Young Republican Acitvities Committee of the Inaugural Committee and will be held at 2:30 p. m. at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

PATRIOTIC NATURE

The program will be of a patrotic nature with speeches by the Vice President of the United States, the Hon. Richard M. Nixon, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. United States Delegate to the United Nations, and Governor Joe Foss of South Dakota, World War II flying ace and Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

Congressman Edwin May of Connecticut will direct the program which will feature other symbolic American expressions of thought.

3 CHOIRS TO SING

Morgan's 60-voice Choir, which is one of three appearing on the the program, will sing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder" and will join the Pudue University Glee Club and the Virginia Military Institute Cadet Choir in singing three standard numbers, including the opening song, the National Anthem.

Clarence E. Henderson, a native Baltimore is director of the Morgan Choir. He holds the B. S. degree from Central State College and the M. A. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. He was a member of the Hall Johnson Choir when this group appeared as a feature in the Berlin Festival sponsored by NATO and had a part in Jacques Wolfe's "Mississippi Legend" which enjoyed an off-Broadway run. He was also a member of the famous de-Paur Infantry Chorus on two continental tours and has been active in concert work.

Sun. 1-6-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPEAKER—The speaker at the first Women's Week sponsored by Morgan State College will be Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, director of medical services, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Twenty outstanding women will appear as consultants during the seven-day assembly.

Students Will Be Screened

Courier p. 13
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-6-57

BALTIMORE, Md.—Reorganization of the Morgan State College program to provide selective admission, a new three-level freshman curriculum and the screening of students at the end of the sophomore year was announced by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president.

The comprehensive changes, voted by the faculty after intensive study and experimentation over a period of several years and approved by the board of trustees, will become effective in September.

President Jenkins described the changes as "measures to meet the needs of our students and to provide the best opportunity possible for every student to succeed." He explained: "I believe that this new program, developed by the faculty, will be beneficial to every student entering the college, and that it will, as well, enable us to do an even better educational job than we have done in the past."

■

THE NEW ADMISSION policy requires that the student must rank in the upper three-fourths of his high school graduating class. Students in the lower fourth, however, may be admitted by examination.

Dr. Jenkins described this as a "mild selective admission policy which is consistent with the goals of our college," for, he said, "the function of a state school, as we understand it, is essentially non selective. Our responsibility is to provide wide opportunity for both average and superior students. Every student who has a chance to succeed ought, in our society, be given an opportunity to show what he can do."

To implement the three-level plan, work now being offered in the reading, writing and speech clinics of the college, will be expanded next year. Reading for all freshman students and speech therapy in the junior year for students indicating needed improvement in this area will be required. In addition, all students must successfully pass a proficiency examination in English during the junior year.

■

IT IS ANTICIPATED that students who reveal inaptitude for college work will be dropped at the end of the freshman year.

Further, the screening policy provides that students who do not measure up to requirements will be dropped at the end of the sophomore year. This policy will also be applied to students now in their junior and senior years at the college.

Appropriate guidance will be provided for those students who are required to withdraw.

$27,000 Grant To Morgan College

Daily World
Thurs. 4-18-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BALTIMORE, MD.— (ANP) — A $27,000 grant to conduct an experimental program in the social sciences has been awarded to Morgan State college by the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Morgan is one of 27 colleges and Universities given a series of grants totaling $493,230 for the support of experimental programs designed to improve the efficiency of the teacher programs of these institutions, Dr. Clarence H. Faust, president of the Fund, said in making the announcement.

The grants have been made upon the recommendation of the Committee on Utilization of College Teaching Resources under the chairmanship of Provost Donald H. Morrison of Dartmouth College. They are the second series which have been made upon the recommendation of the Committee on thirty-five grants totaling $591,615 having been awarded one year ago.

Morehouse Man New Morgan Dean

Daily World p. 6
Sun. 7-28-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Md. — The appointment of James Edward Nix as Dean of Men at Morgan State College was announced by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, President.

Mr. Nix, former Director of Student Activities and professor of political science at Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Texas, will assume his new duties on August 1.

He succeeds the Rev. Leonard C. Anderson who resigned last spring. Serving as Acting Dean in the interim has been Kenneth E. Brown, assistant professor of health and physical education.

A graduate of Allegheny High School in his native Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Nix received the B.S. degree from Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., and the M.A. degree in public administration from Syracuse Unicvesity, where he has done further graduate study. He has also studied at the University of Texas, in Austin, Tex.

Morgan Student To Study On Fulbright Scholarship

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-13-57
Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, Md. — A Fulbright Fellowship to study abroad next year in France has been awarded to Jack Connor, Morgan State College honor student and romance languages major from Hickory, N. C.

P. 13

The Morgan student will study French language and literature at the University of Grenoble, France. Interestingly, this is the same university at which Sandye J. McIntyre, assistant professor of French, first Morgan teacher to win a Fulbright and Fulbright adviser to Morgan students, spent his exchange year.

• • •

CONNOR IS one of approximately 950 students awarded grants for graduate study abroad during the 1957-58 academic year under the International Educational Exchange Program of the Department of State. As provided by the Fulbright Act, all students are selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the members of which are appointed by the President of the United States. Students are recommended by the campus Fulbright committees and by the Institute of International Education.

A graduate of Ridgeview High School in his native home, Hickory, N. C., Connor entered Morgan in 1953 after having served six years in the United States Navy.

He is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, education honor society, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and is a candidate for election to Alpha Kappa Mu, general scholarship honor society.

• • •

HE HAS been listed for two years in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges", is the president of the Milton L. Calloway Chapter of Future Teachers of America, and has served as president of the Wesley Club, and as vice president of the Student Council.

After his year abroad, Mr. Connor plans to enter graduate school; then, he'd like to teach Spanish and French. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Connor 735 F Avenue, S.E., in Hickory.

JACK CONNOR
Fulbright Scholar

Morgan names 29 members to record faculty of 155

14e (1)

BALTIMORE

Twenty - nine faculty members, 11 filling new positions, have joined the Morgan State College faculty, President Martin D. Jenkins has announced.

The new appointments bring the faculty total to a record 155, including 15 special lecturers.

Afro-American

The increase has been necessitated by rising enrollments and the institution this year of an experimental program designed to stiffen standards and strengthen efforts of the college to give every student the opportunity to develop to his maximum potential.

Included among the appointees are six in top - level positions, two full - time counselors, three teaching assistants and an assistant in audio-visual education.

P. 9

* * *

JOINING THE faculty as Assistant Dean of the College is Dr. Albert N. Whiting, formerly Dean of the College and professor of sociology at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Whiting

Dr. Whiting holds the A. B. degree from Amherst College, the M. A. from Fisk University and the Ph.D. degree from the American University.

In addition to having held a number of teaching and administrative positions at educational institutions, Dr. Whiting served as a propaganda analyst with the U.S. Department of Justice in 1943.

Baltimore Afro

He is a member of Alpha Delta Kappa Honorary Sociological Fraternity and is listed in American Men of Science.

Sat. 9-28-57

OTHER HIGH - ranking appointees are:

JAMES E. NIX, formerly director of student activities at Prairie View A. and M. College, who has been appointed Dean of Men. Mr. Nix holds the M.A. degree from Syracuse University where he has done further graduate study.

DR. FRANK A. DeCOSTA, director of practice teaching. Dr. DeCosta comes to his new post from Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., where he served as director of instruction.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa., holds the M.A. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Ph.D. degree from the University (Pa.), holds the

Dr. DeCosta has been the recipient of several fellowships for graduate study, among which was a Rosenwald Fellowship. Last spring the educator was appointed a national consultant in evaluation to a special project of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

DR. WILLIAM V. LOCKWOOD, director of the Evening School. Currently vice principal of Dunbar High School here, Dr. Lockwood is an honor graduate of Morgan State, and holds the M.A. degree from Northwestern University and the Ph.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. MELVIN HUMPHREY, associate professor of economics and business. Formerly ness at Albany State College, chairman and professor of busi- Albany, Ga., Dr. Humphrey holds the B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University

DR. EUNICE SHAED NEW- of Illinois.

TON, associate professor of English. Dr. Newton is a graduate of Miner Teachers College, Washington, D.C., and holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University, the Ed.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

She comes to her new post from North Carolina where she served as an elementary and junior high school supervisor in the Raleigh Public Schools.

* * *

APPOINTED AT the rank of assistant professor were:

REYNOLD M. COSTA, in the department of economics and business. Mr. Costa is a graduate of St. John's University and holds the M.A. degree from Boston University.

AUGUST MEIR, in the department of history. Mr. Meier holds the A.B. degree from Oberlin College and the A. M. degree from Columbia University.

* * *

APPOINTED TO the rank of instructor were:

DENIS M. deCOTEAU, music. Formerly director of instrumental music at Berriman Junior High School, New York, Mr. deCoteau holds the B.S. and M.A. degrees from New York University.

VIRGINIA S. DeHAAN (Mrs). English. Mrs. DeHaan holds the B A. degree from the University of Minnesota, the M.A. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles, and served formerly as a speech therapist with the Crippled Children's Society of Los Angeles.

DeLOIS M. FLEMONS (Miss), English. Miss Flemons is a graduate of Howard University and holds the M. A. degree from Columbia University. She was formerly an assistant professor at West Virginia State College.

WILLIAM H. HAITHCOCK, music. Mr. Hr. Haithcock holds the A.B. degree from Morris Brown College, and the B.M.E. and M.M.E. degrees from the American Conservatory of Music.

BERTHA W. KEY (Mrs.), English. Mrs. Key is a graduate of Ohio University and holds the M. A. degree from New York University.

CLIFTON A. McDONALD, science education. Mr. McDonald is a graduate of Hampton Institute and holds the M.A. degree from New York University.

WALTER E. RIDDCIK, psychology. Mr. Riddick is a graduate of Howard University with the M.A. degree from Columbia University.

* * *

JOHN C. TINNER, science education. Mr. Tinner holds the B. S. degree from Howard University and the M.S. degree from the University of Chicago.

JAMES WALKER, mathematics. Mr. Walker holds the A.B. and M.S. degrees from the University of Illinois.

BARBARA K. WALLER, German. A graduate student last year at Universitat Munchen in Germany, Miss Waller is a graduate of Howard University and holds the M. A. degree from Columbia University.

ORA R. WILLIAMS, (Miss), English. Miss Williams is a graduate of Virginia Union University and holds the M.A. degree from Howard University.

* * *

SERVING AS substitute instructors are:

THOMAS R. HUBBARD, biology, a graduate from North Carolina College from which he also holds the M.S. degree;

FLORENCE PENDLETON (Mrs.), home economics, who holds the B. S. and M. S. degrees from Howard University;

LONNIE MITCHELL, psychology, who holds the M.A. degree from the American University;

FANNIE CHESTER ALSTON, English, who holds the M.A. degree from Pennslyvania State University.

* * *

APPOINTED COUNSELORS WERE JAMES S. BURTON, who holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University, and Miss GOLDIA A. DARGAN, a graduate of Rockford College, who has done further study at the University of Oslo and Ohio State University.

MATTHEW LEWIS JR., a graduate of the New York Institute of Photography, has been appointed assistant in audio - visual aids.

Three 1957 June graduates have been appointed teaching assistants in the department of history to serve in an experimental study being conducted at the college this year on a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

They are: Miss LILLIAN I. BARBER, Miss VIVIAN D. LENNON, and VERNON L. ROBINSON JR.

Off To Europe 14e(1)

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College president and Mrs. Jenkins are shown as they left their campus residence here last week on the first leg of a six-week vacation in Europe. Dr. Jenkins will be the guest of several renowned educational centers while abroad.

Morgan honor unit initiates 13 students

14e(1)

Thirteen initiates and 49 pledgees of Promethean Kappa Tau, freshman honor society at Morgan State College, were told recently to forget "your environment has made second class citizens of you."

Addressing the group, which has been organized to stimulate new students of exceptional ability to high academic achievement, Morgan Dean George C. Grant urged the students to rise above the confinements of second class citizenship."

John Risher Jr., assumed the presidency of the organization and initiated the new members.

They are: Louis M. Adams, Josephine Armstead, Curtis DeVance, James Dubard, Dana Froe, Barbara Harbison, Warren Hobbs, Richard Lockhart, Leslye Minnis, John Patterson, Cherron Pindell, Welford Robinson, and Lawrence Waters.

* * *

PROMETHEAN KAPPA TAU was organized at Morgan three years ago under the leadership of Dr. Clarence F. Stephens, professor and head of the department of mathematics. It is open to top-ranking students in the freshman class.

Dr. Ruth Brett, Coordinator of Student Personnel, is adviser to the society. Officers in addition to Mr. Risher are: Leon Braswell, vice president; Annette Jones, recording secretary; Georgeanna Barbour, corresponding secretary.

Pledgees of the society are top-ranking students in the September freshman class. They are:

James Baker, Anna Baltimore, Alicia Barrett, Werten Bellamy, Frederick Boone, Brenda Brown, Rufus Brown, Priscilla Carter, Barbara Chase, Anita Clark, Lenwood Clemons, Jocelyn Coleman, Patricia Covington, Arvis Davis, Gerald Eatman, Effie Forbes, Stephen Foster, Amanda Gregg, Nancy Grinage, Mary Frances Hackett, Bessie Hicks, Shirley Jenkins, Frank Johnson, Irvin Johnson, Odaris Johnson, Fred Jones, William Jones, Joan Lipscomb;

Also, Patsy Lyle, Rufus McCrea, John Mayberry, Michael Monroe, Louis Ollie, Ernest Pickens, Betty Pickett, Barbara Powell, Lillianne Robinson, Hyacinth Rogers, Oliver Scott, Brenda Sears, William Singletary, Gwendolyn Snow, Robert Stokes, Devega Swann, Anita Thomas, Charles Thomas, Aurin Timmons, David Vaughn, Sharack Williman.

Maryland Briefs

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C.

Morgan Students to Help Teach Selves

BALTIMORE, April 18 (AP) Morgan State College here will seek to learn next fall what the average college student would learn if left largely to his own devices.

Ninety average students will be picked from the freshman class to take part in the experiment. They will be divided into three classes of 30 each and assigned to a course in the history of Western civilization —a required freshman course.

Instead of three lectures a week, they will receive only one. The other two will be devoted to student discussions and to planning of their studies by theh students.

At the end of the experiment, the 90 students will be tested to determine whether they learned as much or more history than 90 other students taught in the traditional lecture manner.

The experiment will be financed by a $27,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which was established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation.

The money is part of $493,230 being divided among 27 colleges and universities to explore means of improving teaching efficiency.

Hearing Set in Shooting

EASTON, Md., April 18 (AP) Harold Franklin Landwehr, 25-year-old former Easton Police Department clerk, will be given a preliminary hearing tomorrow on a charge of wounding and robbing a general store proprietor.

Landwehr is charged with intent to kill in the wounding of Robert H. Slaughter, 64. Slaughter was in serious condition in Easton Hospital with neck and cheek wounds.

Slaughter said he was alone in the store when a man entered, talked awhile, then pulled a gun and said: "This is a holdup, dad, get the money."

By-Pass Ready Soon

BALTIMORE, April 18 (AP) The State Roads Commission says the new by-pass to take north-south traffic on U. S. 113 around Berlin on the Eastern Shore will be completed "early this summer."

Fathers Killed in Crash

EDGEMERE, Md., April 18 Z—Walter E. Bloss, 34, of Edgemere, and Wilson R. Coleman, 32, of Dundalk, were killed early today when their car crashed into the rear of a truck.

John Whitaker, 32-year-old truck driver, was not hurt. Bloss was the father of four children and Coleman of two.

Forestry Camp Director

BALTIMORE, April 18 (AP)—A school teacher experienced in youth work has been named director of Maryland's second Boys Forestry Camp.

The camp will be under the direction of Ralph D. Swauger of Friendsville, an instructior in mathematics and baseball coach at the Northern Garrett County Junior-Senior High School.

Sponsored jointly by the State Departments of Welfare and Forestry and Parks, the camp will serve as a rehabilitation center for boys transfererd from the State's two boys' training schools.

New State Laws

BALTIMORE, April 18 (AP) Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin signed into law last night a pair of bills aimed at bolstering operations at Ocean Downs, which the Governor said lost $13,000 in 1956.

One hikes the statewide harness racing tax from 13 to 15 per cent.

The other authorizes the Pocomoke Agriculture Fair Association to conduct flat racing.

Cleaning up legislative action by the 1957 General Assembly before going abroad later this week, the Governor also approved the socalled "unsatisfied judgments" bill, and turned thumbs down on a proposal to legalize netting of menhaden in Maryland waters.

The unsatisfied judgments bill would establish a fund for paying accident claims against Maryland owners of uninsured cars and trucks.

Insured motorists would make an initial payment of $1 into the fund and motorists not insured would pay $8 annually. Insurance companies would contribute one-half of 1 per cent of their direct premiums for calendar 1958.

The Governor said he vetoed the controversial menhaden bill because the Attorney General had questioned its legality. The bill would have permitted taking the tiny fish in Chesapeake Bay and off the coast with big purse nets, some a quarter-mile long.

Menhaden are used in manufacture of oil and fertilizer.

265 Morgan grads; honorary degree to Marian Anderson

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6. 1953

14e(1)

BALTIMORE

Marian Anderson, world-famous contralto, is one of four distinguished Americans who was honored at commencement exercises of Morgan State College, Monday, June 8, President Martin D. Jenkins, presiding.

Miss Anderson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws together with: Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Johns Hopkins University; George W. F. McMechen, attorney of Baltimore, first alumnus to receive the bachelor's degree from the college; and Lewis M. Stevens, attorney, president of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University (Pa.).

Dr. Eisenhower, recently inaugurated as the eighth president of Hopkins, also delivered the commencement address to a total of 265 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

They represent 13 states, the District of Columbia and two foreign countries, with 180 from Maryland and 128 from Baltimore.

The commencement exercises were held in the Hughes Memorial Stadium at 6 p.m.

Baccalaureate exercises were held Sunday, June 2, 6 p.m., in the Hughes Stadium, with the Rev. Frank Madison Reid, bishop of the AME Church, as speaker.

* * *

HONOR-LADEN as few have been in the history of music, Marian Anderson has become a legend to millions around the world as the possessor of a "voice" one hears once in a hundred years," and as a symbol of faith and democracy.

Winner of the $10,000 Bok Award out of which she established a scholarship fund for promising youngsters, the Spingarn Medal, several honorary doctorates of music and other honors, she has sung for royalty as well as the man in the street around the world and has been decorated from the Orient to the West.

She has performed some 1,450 concerts before more than 5,000,000 persons, but perhaps the most memorable of her appearances was made on Easter Sunday in 1939 when she sang before 75,000 at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Refused permission to sing in Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in an action which led Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to resign from the organization, Miss Anderson was invited by the United States Government to sing at the Lincoln Memorial.

* * *

THE CONCERT has been commemorated in a mural in the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D.C.

Three years late, Miss Anderson made her first appearance in Constitution Hall, this time by the invitation of the DAR and for the benefit of the United China Relief Fund.

Miss Anderson made history again in 1954 when she became the first of her race ever to sing with the Metropolitan Opera.

* * *

DR. EISENHOWER has had a distinguished career in government service and as an educator.

He has served as the president of three institutions of higher learning — Kansas State College, 1943-1950, the Pennsylvania State University, 1950-56, and Johns Hopkins, where he was formally installed in February of this year.

His career in government has included service as: U.S. Vice Consul, Edinbrugh, Scotland (1924-26); Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (1926-28); Director of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1928-41) and as Director, War Relocation Authority (1942).

On special missions for the government he has served as a member of the President's Committee on Government Organization (1953) and as special Ambassador and Personal Representative of the President of the United States on Latin American Affairs (1953).

He has also served on several special committees, among them, the President's Commission on Higher Education (1946), the Problems and Policies Committee of the American Council on Education (1950), as president of the Association of Land Grand Colleges and Universities (1951-1952).

He is at present a member of the Permanent Advisory Committe of Higher Education for the State of Maryland and is Director of the Fund for Adult Education.

A native of Abilene, Kansas, he was educated in the Abilene public schools and received the B.S. degree from Kansas State Colleges. He did graduate studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is the holder of 22 honorary degrees among numerous other awards and honors.

* * *

A BALTIMOREAN, Mr. McMechen is known as Morgan's "First Man." Entering Morgan in 1891, the lawyer, fraternal leader, civic worker and college trustee, was graduated in 1895, the first to earn the bachelor's degree from the college.

He was the first alumnus to

MARIAN ANDERSON

DR. MILTON EISENHOWER

contribute as much as $1,000 to Morgan, the first graduate manager of athletics, and was the first Baltimorean to become Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.

He was also the first of his race to serve on the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore. Mr. McMechen served for many years on the Board of Trustees of Morgan and now is a trustee of the Morgan College Corporation.

* * *

MR. STEVENS has a long history of public service in Philadelphia, where he is a member of the law firm of Stradley, Ronon, Stevens and Young.

In addition to being president of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, he is president of the Board of Directors of the Samuel S. Fels Fund, director of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, Director of the White-Williams Foundation which gives scholarships to public and parochial school children, and is director of the World Affairs Council.

From 1952-56 he served as councilman-at-large of the City Council of Philadelphia and as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council.

He was educated in the public schools of his native Meridan, Conn., received the A.B. degree from Princeton University and the LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School.

The prospective candidates for graduation by states are as follows:

MARYLAND (180)

BALTIMORE (129) — Florise A. Adams,* Richard T. Adams Jr., Boston T. Addison, Alma C. Alexander, Elvira H. T. Allen, Martha P. Allen,* Yvonne M. Allen, Daisy L. Alston, Delores E. Alston, Horace H. Ashby Jr.,* Leroy F. Barber Jr., Lillian I. Barber, Garfield M. Bennett, Gwendolyn Bennett, Evelyn Bostick, Douglas F. Bishop, Anna M. Black, Eleanor Boswell, Shirley Brodie, Calvin L. Brooks, Earl W. Brown Jr., Doris O. Bryant;

Gertrude A. Burgess, Sylvia E. Butler, Joan M. Carr, William D. Carter, Edward L. Clapp,* Norma S. Clement, Nina M. Cole, John H. Cook,* Theresa M. Cousins, Jeannette Cullen,* William Deas, James I. DeShields, Albert Dowdell, Chris D. Dyers, Virginia E. Evans, Jerome B. Fields, Shirley M. Fitchett, Gloria I. Ford;

Walter E. Fowlkes, Lorenzo Foy, Grafton L. Francis, Mattie F. Gaines, Richard L. Gamble, James St. Clair Gee,* Major P. Gladden, Mayme T. Goines, Norvice Goodwin, Rosetta W. Graham,* Delma V. Graves, Sampson Green Jr., Bernard Gregory, Harrison L. Gross Jr., Dolores J. Hall,

ALSO, PHILLIP R. HALL, Ann G. Harris, Carolyn R. Hawkins, Roland C. Haywood Jr., Samuel A. Hicks,* Eunice A. Hithon, Roosevelt L. Hobbs, Richard Holley, Robert S. Howard, Lucille Huell,* Miriam C. Hughes, Nathaniel Jackson,* Flora A. James, Stanley A. Johnson, Thomas A. Jordan, Jesse W. Kensler, Andrew L. King, Edith G. LaBeach, Helen C. Lee, Claude Ligon, Barbara A. Locks, Carol B. Lomax, Wilfred McCleary, Cecil McNeill, John E. McQueen, Leewood Macer Jr., Shirley E. Matthews, Earl S. Mello,

John E. Mohamed, Linwood B. Morton, Edna C. Myers, Catherine T. Neale, Joe L. Padgett, Calvin E. Phillips, Charles Pollard, Kenneth W. Polston, Joesther Praileau, Beatrice Pully,* Benjamin R. Randall, William M. Ransom, Thelma W. Rawlings, Stanley M. Robinson, Vernon L. Robinson,

Vesper G. Rodgers,* Beatrice L. Ross, Ralph J. Ross, Frank Scott Rae G. Scott, Anne E. Shervington, Sheila E. Shields, Johnnie P. Simmons Jr.,* William B. Simpson, Bernard Smith, Raymond N. Smith, James R. Spriggs Velma J. Staggers, Shirley Noel Stills.

Edith E. Stitt,* Gladys G. Sutton, Fred Thaxton, Patricia B. Thomas, Henry M. Thompson, Octavius D. Waddy, Irene Walker, Roderick Washington, Edward L. Waters, Carolyn E. White, Florence G. Williams, Sandra A. Williams, Margaret M. Wilmore, John S. Wood, Elnora Woody, Wendell Wright, Berdina W. Williams.

OTHER MARYLAND (51)

Gloria Baden, Delores Blackstone, Donald T. Burns, Calvin M. Hicks, Robert G. Jacobs, Bettilee Jenkins Covert, Annapolis; Betty Baker, William Milbourne, Dorena Ennals,* Cambridge; Lucille Ballard, Lorenzo V. Corbin, Princess Anne; Rheeta L. Brooks, Bryans Road; Irene C. Brown, Fallston;

John E. Toye, Brandywine; Mildred L. A. Brown, Spring Hill; William H. Brown, Cheverly; Roberta Cain, Gladys E. Williams, Port Deposit; Carmichael C. Cladwell, Pasadena; Allen E. Chandler, Walter T. Davis, Hagerstown; Carolyn Johnson, Glen Arden;

Betty J. Collins, Barbara A. Hill, Richard W. Hill, Frederick; Gladys B. Collins, Sykesville; Thomas L. Cornish, Willie J. Crawford,* Salisbury; William J. Cummins, Upper Marlboro; James I. Dixon, Fannie M. Jackson, Bel Air; Muriel Y. Fisher, Glen Burnie; Sarah M. Gaines, Berlin; James E. Gladden Cheltenham; Sewell Griffith, Huntington;

Betty H. Hall, Elkridge; Samuel A. Harper, Poolesville; Israel E. Height, Adelina; Clifton R. Johnson, Fullerton; Ray E. Miller, Conowingo; Leonora Myles, Harwood; Calvin R. Griner, Halethorpe; Jean S. Queen, Severn; Percy T. Ricketts, Dickerson; Franklin D. R. Tucker, Dundal; Hilda B. Tutman, Mitchellville;

Sylvia Ward, Crisfield; Richard L. White, Deal sland; Malissa H. Stephney, Crownsville; Lillie M. Mitchell, Charlotte V. Smith, Catonsville.

ALABAMA (1)

Janice M. Green, Tuskegee.

FLORIDA (3)

Ansell Jeffries Jr., Riviera Beach Ernestine F. Roberts, Hialeah; Jerusa C. Wilson, Marianna.

DELAWARE (5)

Mildred L. Barrett, Regina L. Knotts, Charles R. Rouselle, Wilmington; Margaret M. Kiah, Bridgeville; Marion P. Mosley, Mildord.

MASSACHUSETTS (1)

Russell M. Peters, Mashpee.

NEW JERSEY (18)

Paul H. Armstrong Jr., Orange; Russell Berry, Eugene Hudgins, Atlantic City; Elissa D. Burke, Aaron Hairston, New Brunswick; Charles Giles, Salem; Thelma Grant, Morristown; Donald B. Henley, Mary A. Henley, Camden; Gloria E. Holmes, Rebecca Williams, Woodbury; Leon J. Moss, East Orange;

Clarence Nix, William Todd, Newark; Calvin M. Perry, Passaic; George M. Gumbs,* Cliftwood; William S. Taylor,* Pleasantville; Violette Ruth Johnson, Mizpah.

NEW YORK (13)

Constance B. Bessellieu, Richard J. Jefferson, Ella M. Moultrie, Theodore R. Tynes, New York City; Jack E. Holloway, Bronx; Vivian Lennon, Corona, L.I.; Lee H. Bostic, Brooklyn; Robert L. Jones, New Rochelle; Landis Lee, South Ozone Park; Samuel J. Matthews, Lester F. Murray, Robert W. Murray, St. Albans; Maude V. Fassett,* N. Amityville, L.I.

NORTH CAROLINA (9)

Jack Connor, Hickory; Doris S. Kirby, James F. Mack, Doris Bruce McMurray,* Winston-Salem; Leon Myrick, Murfreesboro; Clara M. Paschal, Charlotte; Evelyn C. Robinson, High Point; Andrew Suggs, New Bern; Eva Jones,* Rocky Mount

OHIO (1)

Hershel McDowell, Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA (14)

Wendell M. Baker, Sarah E. Coleman, Loretta H. Coley, Mary F. Elbert, Jacqueline Long, O'Connell D. Miles, Margaret L. Tann, Philadelphia; John D. Bogle Jr., Yeador M. Arthur Dean, Bryn Mawr; Charles R. Driggins, Chester; Donald J. Johnson, Ruby Plummer Thompson, Pittsburgh; Evelyn A. Johnson, Whitaker; Sherman W. White, Germantown.

SOUTH CAROLINA (2)

Margaret L. Bennett, Taylor; Leona T. Perry,* Charleston.

VIRGINIA (10)

Barbara L. Barnes, Alexandria; John P. Davis, Mervin O. McCoy, Norfolk; Elizabeth A. Daye, Martinsville; Catherine M. Garnett, Gloucester; George A. Green, Arlington; Edward Joyner, Henry E. Smith, Jacqueline Winslow, Portsmouth; Henry A. Taylor, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA (1)

Dreyfus L. Froe, Bluefield.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (5)

Norman Elliott, Wilbert E. Hawkins, Helen J. Turner, Janet E. Thomas, Rose Weems.

JAMAICA, B.W.I. (1)

Beatrice E. Smikle.

BRITISH GUIANA, S.A. (1).

Owen M. Griffith, Georgetown.

*As of August, 1956.

Morgan State Facilities Now Worth $10 Million

BALTIMORE, Md. — Estimated value of the physical plant of Morgan State College now approaches the 10-million-dollar mark with completion this fall of a $380,000 military science building and other improvements costing $522,000.

The military science building, which was opened for use this semester, has been named Soldiers Armory, in honor of the more than 8,000 Negro officers and men who fought as Maryland volunteers in the Civil War. Designed by Albert I. Cassell, it is currently housing the ROTC department and classes in geography and reading.

Other improvements made to the campus within the past year are: enlargement of the Soper Library at a cost of $293,000; improvement of the heating plant at a total cost of $170,000; installation of exterior lighting, $22,000; completion of a dental clinic, $5,000, and installation of trees and shrubbery, $12,000. A parking [illegible] accommodating 57 cars, has [illegible] been installed at a cost of $20,000.

NEARLY $2,000,000 in improvements and additions is on tap for this year. A contract has just been let for the installation of sidewalks at a cost of $36,000, and already under contract is the renovation of reading rooms in the Soper Library, which is to cost $10,000. Bids are to be let this month for a student activities building which is to cost approximately $300,000, and bids will be taken late in January on an Auditorium-Fine Arts Building costing approximately $1,250,000.

The new improvements are a part of a long-range capital improvement program which has been continuing since Morgan became a state institution in 1939 to modernize, improve and enlarge the facilities of the institution. Morgan was bought by the State of Maryland in 1939 for $225,000.

Founders Day At Morris Brown

Failure Of Colleges To Meet Needs Of Students Hit By Troup

Word p. 1 Wed. 3-13-57

By SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Too many college graduates are moral degenerates and non-voters due to failures of educational institutions to meet the total needs of students.

So spoke Dr. C. V. Troup Tuesday as he delivered the 72nd Founder's Day address to a capacity audience at Morris Brown College.

Dr. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College and a graduate of Morris Brown, returned to his alma mater to sketch "some Problems and Imperatives of Higher Education." He shared the speaker's spotlight with his former colleague ,Bishop W. R. Wilkes, and Dr. George Hightower, National president of the institution's alumni association.

The educator, while listing three problems and four imperatives facing institutions of higher learning, scathed the warped sense of values prevalent among teachers and challenged students to strive for excellence.

Problems that colleges and universities must cope with, he said, include:

(1) Increasing enrollments, (2) rising educational standards, and (3) a need for more money with which to expand and finance rising cost.

Attendant to enrollment increase is the question of whether plant facilities and enrollment will be expanded or frozen, he asserted. The speaker quoted statistics that project an expected increase from 8 million to 12 million students in secondary School and a rise from the present 3 million to an expected 4½ million college students.

STRONGER FACULTY

Rising educational standards, he said, indicate a need for improving physical facilities and building a stronger faculty. The quality of graduates cannot be improved "as long as students must work under weak and uninspired teachers," he emphasized, adding: There is an opening at Fort Valley State for a teacher with a Ph.D. in Home Economics but the administration has been unable to find a qualified person.

Continuing, he said the "money" problems facing poor colleges like Morris Brown also plague Harvard University, the oldest and richest educational institution in America.

Dr. Troup catalogued four imperatives that institutions of higher learning must meet:

FOUR IMPERATIVES

(1) They must meet "the total needs of the students." While continuing to place emphasis on their intellectual development, there must be increased concern, he said for the students physical and spiritual needs. A surprising number of college graduates and teachers are not registered voters, have warped sense of values, and have not developed habits of cleanliness and good citizenship, he pointed out.

(2) Institutions of higher learning must consider both the cultural and the vocational training needs. "No longer can we go for culture for culture's sake," he said.

(3) "We must help students develop the culture of excellence. Too many collegians are content to do just enough to get by."

(4) Colleges and universities must keep abreast of changing times. This involves technological as well as sociological changes, he said. Among these changes are the struggles of peoples and minorities to gain for themselves freedom and self respect. In preparing to meet inevitable change, Dr. Troup said educational institutions must (1) make self evaluations or (2) employ a group of experts to make such critical analyses.

ON PROGRAM

Wed. 3-13-57

Other program participants included: Thomas McPherson, junior, who brought greetings on behalf of the student body; Rev. T. R. Bussey, Macon, who uttered the prayer; and Rev. J. C. Williams, Athens, who read the Scripture. Dr. John H. Lewis, president, presided. Music was furnished by the College choir under the direction of Johnson Hubert.

$100,000 PLEDGED

Dr. R. A. Billings, treasurer of the alumni association announced that some $100,000 had been pledged to the college fund; and Charles Moore, business manager, reported that college organizations had raised $10,602.51. Highest contributors among these groups were: the Pre-Service Teachers' Club, Mrs. Ann Cochran, faculty leader — $2,750; and the Art Club, Mrs. Ruth Hall Hodges, faculty leader — $1,101.70.

DR. C. V. TROUP

Morris Brown Founders Program Opens Today

Daily World Tues. 3-12-57

Atlanta Ga.

The MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE 72nd Founder's Day observance will get underway at 10 o' clock this morning with Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College as the main speaker. The Morris Brown Alumnus will be introduced by Dr. John H. Lewis, president who will preside over the morning session.

Equally important on the program will be addresses made by Bishop W. R. Wilkes, Chancellor and Dr. George L. Hightower, alumni president. Bishop Wilkes will discuss "The Role and Function of the Trustee Board," Dr. Hightower will speak on "The Role and Function of the Alumni Association."

Others to appear on the program are: Rev. T. R. Bussey who will give the invocation; Rev. J. C. Williams will read the scripture; and Thomas McPherson, a junior, will bring greetings from the student body. Special music will be rendered by the college Choir under the direction of G. Johnson Hubert.

The alumni roll call will be handled by Dr. R. A. Billings, Alumni Secretary. C. W. Moore, business manager will read the financial reports from the student faculty campaign.

The afternoon session will feature a panel discussion on the theme: "A Critical Look at Our College." Participating will be Dr. Julia F. Jackson, moderator; Miss Estelle Clemmons; Robert Harvey; George Davis, and Attorney James R. Williams.

The observance will conclude with a reception at 8:00 p. m. in the Sarah Allen Quardrangle for students, faculty, alumni and friends of the college.

$200,000 housing loan for college

Pittsburgh Courier Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Commissioner John C. Hazeltine of the Community Facilities Administration approved Wednesday a loan of $200,000 to Morris Brown College, Atlanta, to build a dormitory to house 80 male students.

Morris Brown, and AME Church school, reported that 75 to 100 prospective students were unable to enroll last fall because of inadequate housing.

Morris Brown College

Christian Herald

Atlanta, Ga.—An allocation of $13,682.76 has been received by Morris Brown College from the United Negro College Fund, John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College, announced today, November 20, 1957.

14e(1)

This amount is the second allocation to Morris Brown College from contributions to the College Fund's nation-wide 1957 campaign, making a total of $22,804.60 received to date. A final grant will be made after the official closing of the 1957 appeal December 31.

Morris Brown College In Founders' Day Exercise

Daily World

Morris Brown College, famed AME institution, passed another successful milestone in the celebration of its 72nd founders day exercise on Tuesday. Fri. 3-15-57

From every corner of the state and from neighboring states alumni and friends came to do honor to the well known Institution which has immortalized "self help" and stood for over half a century as a challenge for the faith and principles for which the racial group, irrespective of denominations, has sought in common throughout the land. Atlanta, Ga.

Morris Brown College, because of the uniqueness of her origin and the persistency of her remaining independent has long been a pride of friends to the race everywhere. P. 4

While her beginning was modest, as most Negro institutions taking root back in the early days when our people were limited in liberal educational resource, Morris Brown has grown with other institutions in securing the facilities and intellectual manpower sufficient to extend accredited rating to those who would be scrutinizing in their search of academic freedom.

Bringing to this college center Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College and an Alumnus of Morris Brown, was indeed another service. Dr. Troup well indicated a trend toward better teaching facilities. He labored in his impression that many of our educators do not themselves vote; the question was raised here as to how on earth can the "un-inspired teachers" to which he referred extend to those of their students the principles of first-class citizenship?

Another unique feature was the fact that all three, Bishop William Reid Wilkes, the Chancellor, President John H. Lewis, and Dr. Troup all are graduates of the college.

Beside the spiritual fervor generated in the massive effort, the faculty, students and alumni alone piled up $10,602.51.

Congratulations to this fine "self help effort" and those characters who insist still in the faith of their illustrious founders.

Dr. Whiting Resigns Deanship At M'Brown, Goes To Morgan

Honored P. Atlanta, Ga. 1-4-61

Dr. Albert N. Whiting will resign his post as dean at Morris Brown College, effective Sept. 1 to take a top position at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md., it was disclosed yesterday by the College President, Dr. John H. Lewis. Sun. 5-19-57

After receiving the resignation, Dr. Lewis said, "Dr. Whiting has done an exceptional job at the college. I certainly regret losing a man of his statue. He will be a tremendous loss to the college, the university center and to Atlanta."

The president said he was confident that at his new position Dr. Whiting would "reflect the same diligence and exceptional qualities which he demonstrated here."

Culminating four-year tenure at Morris Brown, Dr. Whiting will work with exceptional students at his new post. Before coming to Morris Brown, he was assistant professor of Sociology at Atlanta University from 1948 to 1953. He has worked as Research and Teaching Fellow at Fisk University, Instructor of Sociology at Bennett College, Propaganda Analyst for the U. S. Dept. of Justice Instructor of Sociology and Director, Rural Studies at Bennett, and as part-time instructor in Howard University's Department of Sociology.

Honored

Dr. Whiting served on active duty with the Army for three years as a First Lieutenant in the Western Pacific.

Sun. 5-19-57

During his career, he has contributed articles to such professional publications as the Journal of Negro Education, Phylon, College Programs in Inter-Group Relations, Summaries of Research Projects, and The Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes. He has also written a number of book reviews.

Dr. Whiting is a native of Jersey City N. J., where he matriculated through the public schools He graduated (Cum Laude) from Amherst College and later did advanced study at Columbia University in Sociology. As an Urban League Fellow. He attended the school of Social Work at the University of Pittsburg, and he received his doctorate in Sociology from the American University.

He is married and has one child.

DR. A. N. WHITING

Tells Morris Brown Group Negroes Must Pool Nickels

World Sat. 5-4-57 P. 8

Birm. Ala.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — (SNS) Mrs. A. G. Gaston, director of the Booker T. Washington Business College at Birmingham, Alabama, in a message at Morris Brown College last Friday morning, told her audiences that Negroes must pool their nickels dimes, choose the right leadership to produce better business and better jobs for our people and the job of a secretary should be one dedicated to service rather than to being important.

She was the guest speaker for Secretarial Science Day at Morris Brown, which was sponsored by the department of Secretarial Science at the College. Mrs. Gaston was presented to the packed chapel audience by Mrs. Oretha B. Wallr, Chairman of the department of Secretarial Science; A. L. Jessie an instructor in the department made the announcements; Geraldine Harmon, a sophomore led devotions; and Margaret Phillips, a senior and major in the department made the presentations. Several high schools in Atlanta and Fulton County were represented by teachers and Students.

Mrs. Gaston fortified her speech quite well by drawing upon the studies made by leading authorities in the field as well as from observations made by Big Business, plus her own successful career in Business. She went on to point out to the students the virtues that make one a good secretary. She warned that no person should enter the field who is not willing to work hard and put in long hours. She said that a secretary must be a diplomat and an executive.

The speaker criticized the attitude of secretaries who drift from one job to another seeking an ideal position but suggested that one should make a determined effort to make good on the job at hand A secretary, opined, must be a keeper of secrets, learn to spell and

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALITY

The Birmingham Business woman admonished her listeners that if it is not enough to be intelligent and technically trained, but that punctuate, and know as much as possible about history, science, geography, and other fields. "Businesses have been destroyed over night, she said, due to careless secretaries who failed to guard their secrets." the personality must be developed At this point, she warned against secretaries who are stiff and impolite. She stressed the importance of intiative, and willingness to get along with people. Pointing to the fact that our habits cause us to succeed or fail she said that studies show that 85 per cent of people who are fired from jobs had personality difficulties rather than a lack of training and ability.

In summation the speaker told the Morris Brown students that good health, good nature ,and accuracy would be the determing factors as to how far they would go on the job.

Beautiful corsages were presented to Mrs. Gaston and Mrs. Waller. Louise Randall, a senior and major in Secretarial Science was given the award for being chosen "Secretary of the Year."

Following the chapel program was a dictation and transcription contest between Ewrard Cody of Clark College and Bernice Kimbrough of Morris Brown College.

PANEL DISCUSSION

The program was concluded with a panel discussion from the theme: "Better Secretaries Make Better Business" with Dr. Julia F. Jackson serving as coordinator.

Mrs. Gaston discussed Human relations for the Secretary; Miss Nettie Bennett of the Citizens Trust Company led a discussion on Her Administrative Responsibilities; making Progress on the Job was discussed by Mrs. Johnnie Clarke, secretary to the President of Morris Brown; J. T. Ratliff, instructor of Business at Morris Brown discussed the Importance of Business Law; Mr. C. E. Lovelace concluded the discussion by pointing up Good Grooming and the Latest Fashions; and A. L. Jessie summarized the discussion. A question and answer period followed.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Mamie Walker receives congratulations from President John H. Lewis of Morris Brown College. Miss Walker, a June graduate, has been awarded a $3,600 scholarship to study Personnel and Guidance at Syracuse University. She will also serve as head resident in one of the dormitories at Syracuse. Miss Walker, who won many awards during her Morris Brown career, is currently in Central America, participating in a work-study project under direction of the American Friends Service Committee.

MORRIS BROWN GRAD IN MEXICAN WELFARE WORK — Miss Mamie Walker, a 1957 graduate of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, examines some of the work of her art class of Mexican boys and girls in San Simon Atzitzintla, Mexico. Miss Walker enters University of Syracuse Graduate School in September. Her work in Mexico was with an American Friends Service Committee work camp.

Morris Brown Grad Shines In Mexican Welfare Work

Herald P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

San Simon Atzitzintla, Mexico, is current address for Mamie Walker of Cleveland, Ohio, for Mamie is serving as volunteer with eighteen other boys and girls with an American Friends Service Committee work camp in this tiny Mexican village located in the foothills of the snow-capped volcano Ixtlaccihuatl.

Mamie's day begins at the early hour of 6:30 with breakfast. Before the projects of the day begin, the household chores of dishwashing and cleaning, handled on a cooperative basis must be taken care of. Once a week Mamie takes a turn at cooking. Being cook for the day means going shopping.

Mamie said, "Although my Spanish vocabulary is limited, I manage to get along. Of course, the pointing system helped."

Wed. 9-4-57

In the morning Mamie and the other girls work with the children either assisting the teacher in the classroom or supervising recreation periods. Arts and crafts classes are held in the afternoon.

LIBRARY HOUR POPULAR

"We also have a library hour," said Mamie, "which is very popular. Many of the children have never seen a book except those used in their classrooms and to be able to bring a book home with them is a pleasure beyond their fondest dreams. We also have a story-telling hours and despite our limited Spanish ,everyone enjoys it."

"I think our group is very fortunate to be here in San Simon," Mamie added. "The purpose of our group is primarily to promote international good will and understanding and the people here are very cooperative. The second day we were here, we were guests for dinner at the home of the president of the village."

A very important phase of the work camp program is house visitation when the boys and girls pay neighborly calls on the villagers. Topic cover most everything with the group stressing points of heathful rural living and sanitation in the hope of getting the villagers to better understand the need for such measures.

In September Mamie will enter the University of Syracuse Graduate School where she has been awarded a nassistan'ship. She will specialize in student personnel work. Mamie received her Bachelor of Arts degree this June from the Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Georgia. While a student there she was president of the Intercollegiate Personnel Council, Program Planner of the Human Relations Club, Advisor to the Freshman and Sophomore women and Secretary to the Dean of Student Personnel. She is the daughter of Mrs. Roosevelt Durrah, 16306 Clearview, Cleveland.

Morris Brown gets $13,682 UNCF gift

ATLANTA — An allocation of $13,682.76 has been received by Morris Brown College from the United Negro College Fund, President John H. Lewis of Morris Brown College announced last Wednesday.

This amount is the second allocation to Morris Brown College, from contributions to the College Fund's nation-wide 1957 campaign, making a total of $22,804.60 received to date. A final grant will be made Dec. 31.

Mrs. Boyd Again Heads Morristown

Daily Wed 7-24-57

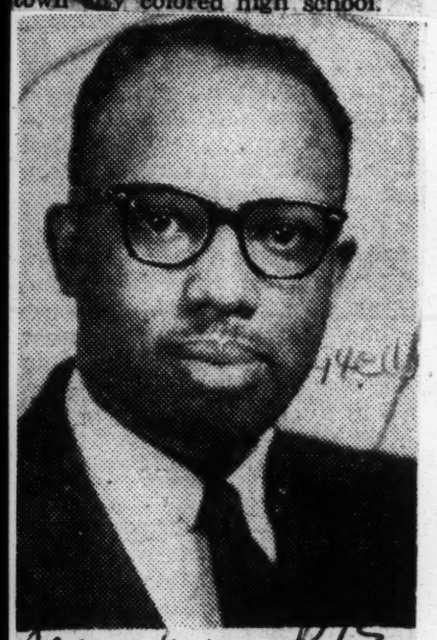
MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — For the second time in four years Mrs. Miller W. Boyd is acting president of Morristown College, Methodist-related junior college here.

Following the sudden death of her husband, Dr. Millie W. Boyd, who was president of the college eight years, Mrs. Boyd was named acting president. She served until the election of the late Dr. H. L. Dickason, who assumed office in September, 1953.

Dr. Dickason died unexpectedly on April 6th. Mrs. Boyd has again been elected president by the trustees of the college. During the late President Dickason's time as head of the college, Mrs. Boyd had served as his administrative assistant.

Most of Acting President Boyd's life has been spent on the Morristown College campus. Her late husband served a quarter of a century at the college as teacher, dean and finally president.

In addition to its two years of college training, the institution provides facilities for the Morristown city colored high school.



Courier P/3

President—Dr. Leonard L. Haynes Jr., of Austin, Tex., has been elected president of Morristown College, Morristown, Tenn. He succeeds Dr. H. L. Dickason.

Dr. L. L. Haynes Named Morristown College Head

Journal & Guide P. 20

Sat. 7-20-57

Dr. Leonard L. Haynes, Jr., of Austin, Texas, has been elected as president of Morristown College, Morristown, Tennessee. He succeeds Dr. H. L. Dickason who died in April of this year.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Haynes is a well-trained man, having earned the A. B. degree at Huston-Tilloston College, Austin, Texas; the B. D. degree at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; and the Th.D. at Boston University, Boston, Mass.

* * *

HE COMES to the presidency of the junior college with experience as a college teacher, dean, and minister of the Methodist Church. Academic positions held by Dr. Haynes include the director and professor of humanities at Arkansas State College, dean of students and professor of philosophy at Philander Smith College and dean of instruction and director of the summer school at Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Dr. Haynes has a rich background as a churchman, being the son of a Methodist minister and having served as chairman of Ministerial Training of the Southwest Conference member of the Georgia Conference Board of Education; pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and St. James Methodist Church, Lonoke, Arkansas.

* * *

HE IS THE author of a book entitled "The Negro Community Within Protestanism, 1619-1884' and numerous articles which have been published in leading church magazines and periodicals.

The newly-elected president took office July 1. Dr. Haynes, his wife, Mrs. Leila Davenport Haynes, and children, Leonard III, Walter L. and Angeline Thelma, plan to take up their residence in Morristown immediately.

DR. LEONARD L. HAYNES
Elected President

DR. LEONARD L. HAYNES

Dr. Haynes New Morristown Prexy

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-20-57

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P. 3

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Natchez College Marks Its 72nd Anniversary

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

NATCHEZ, Miss. — Natchez Junior college this week celebrated its 72nd anniversary as a religious institution. The college was founded by Negro baptists for leadership training.

The highlights of the celebration included a panel on the subject "The Place of Religious Institutions in the Education of Our Times." This phase of the program was under the direction of Miss F. O. Alexander of Jackson.

Members of the panel included: Mrs. G. W. Williams, Rust college; Eugene McLeod, Mississippi Industrial college; Mrs. W. M. Frazier, Mississippi Industrial; Dean C. W. Saulsbury, Campbell college; B. H. Harrison, Okolona college; Joseph R. Davis, Saints Industrial college; Henry Briggs, Tougaloo college and Horace Wicks, Mary Holmes Junior college.

Another highlight was a pageant depicting the history of Natchez and its annual convention. The pageant was written by Mrs. Zee A. Barron of Coahoma Junior college and directed by Dean D. W. Wilburn of Natchez.

Climax of the celebration was an evening worship program with the anniversary sermon delivered by Rev. C. L. Franklin, of Detroit, Mich.

Natchez Junior college is maintained by the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, of which Dr. H. H. Humes is president.

Natchez College To Celebrate 72nd Anniversary Tues.

Advocate Sat. 3-2-57 Jackson, Miss.

Natchez, Miss. Feb. 26 (Special) —On Tuesday, March 5, 1957, Natchez Junior College will celebrate the 72nd year of its existence as a religious institution in the state of Mississippi. Natchez College was organized 72 years ago by Negro Baptists for the purpose of providing trained Christian leadership. All plans for this Birthday Celebration have been completed.

The highlights of this Celebration include a panel on the subject, "The Place of Religious Institutions in the Education of Our Times." This phase of the program is under the general supervision and direction of Miss F. O. Alexander of Jackson, Mississippi who will also serve as the co-ordinator. The following persons representing the following institutions will participate as members of this panel: Mrs. G. W. Williams, Social Worker and Teacher of Music of Jackson, Miss., will represent Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Mr. Eugene McLeod, Farm Agent, Bassfield, Miss., will represent Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Mrs. W. M. Frazier, from Mississippi Industrial College will serve as a Consultant. Dean C. W. Sauisbury will represent Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.; Mr. B. H. Harrison, Director of Business Education will represent Okolona College, Okolona Miss.; Mr. Joseph R. Davis will represent Saints Industrial College, Lexinton, Miss.; Mr. Henry Briggs, Public Relations Director will represent Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; and Mr. Horace Wicks, Claiborne Co. Tr. School, Port Gibson, Miss. will represent Mary Holmes Jr. College, West Point, Miss. This panel is scheduled to begin promptly at 11:00 a.m. in the auditorium of Natchez Junior College.

Another highlight will be a Pageant depicting the history of the College and of the Convention. This Pageant was written by Mrs. Zee A. Barron of Coahoma Junior College, and is being directed by Dean D. W. Wilburn of Natchez College.

The climax of the day's celebration will be an evening worship program with the Anniversary Sermon to be delivered by Rev. C. L. Franklin, great gospel minister of Detroit, Michigan. Natchez Junior College is owned, operated and maintained by the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, Dr. H. H. Humes, President.

The entire Natchez College family cordially invites and especially urges its many friends and supporters to be present for the full Celebration.

North Carolina College Receives $57,500 Grant

Journal & Guide 4.16
Norfolk, Va.

DURHAM, N. C. — Announcement of a $57,500 grant to North Carolina College from the National Science Foundation was made here last week by NCC President Alfonso Elder, and Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, director of the Summer School.

The grant will be used to support a "Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics." Dr. W. H. Robinson, professor of physics, will direct the project. Money for 50 teachers is available.

Sat. 1-5-57

STARTING next June 10, the institute will continue through July 20. Interested teachers should address inquiries to Dr. Robinson.

The fifty scholarships are available in the fields of chemistry, biology, and mathematics. Each scholarship carries a $75 weekly stipend plus $15 for each dependent up to four.

* * *

IN ADDITION, a travel allowance equal to four cents per mile from the participant's home to the institution will be given. A maximum of $80 prevails in this category.

Tuition and fees will be covered by the grant.

A visiting staff of four outstanding authorities in each field will supplement the work of these NCC professors: Dr. Thomas E. Malone, biology; Dr. E. L. Totten, chemistry; and Dr. Marjorie L. Browne, mathematics.

NCC is one of 95 U.S. Colleges and universities participating in the grant.

Science Foundation gives NCC $57,500

Afro-American 4.16
Baltimore, Md.

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NCC is one of 95 U.S. colleges and universities participing in the grant.

Dr. Robinson, commenting on the grant said, "Our excellent facilities in the sciences and mathematics will be greatly strengthened this summer when we move into our new $600,000 biology building, which is modern in every detail and completely equipped.

* * *

WITH THE assistance we will get from the nationally recognized visiting authorities, we will be able to offer a program of the highest quality."

More than 4,500 United States teachers of science and mathematics will benefit from such grants during the coming summer.

The national program is being sponsored in an effort to provide:

"Opportunities for the science teacher to attend courses in the subject matter of science and mathematics especially designed for him and conducted by faculty members noted for competence in their fields and for skill in presentation.

"These programs will also increase the teacher's capacity to motivate students to consider careers in science, mathematics, and engineering," according to a NSF statement.

N. C. College Wins Readers Digest Contest

Advocate 1-48 (1)

North Carolina College won the Reader's Digest first prize of $500 in the publication's program for selling the largest number of subscriptions in relation to its enrollment, according to Robert M. Stelzer, Director, Student Marketing Institute.

The NCC contest was directed by John V. Turner, instructor in commerce, with James Brown serving as official student representative.

Sat. 1-12

Second place winners included Mississippi Southern College with an enrollment of 3,608 and East Carolina College with an enrollment of 2,937.

Appropriations Told

Times & Observer 2.3
Raleigh, N. C.
Fri. 3-15-57

Higher Tuition Causes Negro College Crisis

Tuition raises caused by decisions of the 1955 Legislature have brought on near-crisis situations at several Negro colleges, the Joint Appropriations Committee heard yesterday.

It was the second day of hearings for State-owned institutions of higher education before the money committee.

Before hearing from Negro college heads, the committee saw graphic examples of results obtained at a unique State educational institution—the School for the Deaf at Morganton.

Youngsters ranging from five-year-old tots to 17-year-old teenagers, all deaf, demonstrated their powers of mind and tongue to legislators, most of whom were drying eyes and blowing noses at the end of the demonstration.

Charges Prohibitive.

Negro college presidents from Durham, Elizabeth City, and Fayetteville told the committee their institutions faced crisis conditions because prohibitive student charges made it impossible for students of lower income families to attend the schools.

All three asked for increases above recommended budget figures, mostly for teachers salaries and for library personnel.

Dr. S. D. Williams, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, said budget recommendations would "cripple our work and reduce us to the status of a second-rate institution."

He asked $120,408 in additional funds for the 1957-59 biennium, mostly for salaries and library personnel.

Dr. Rudolph Jones, President of Fayetteville Teachers College asked for $23,332 in additional appropriations, mostly for library personel and a music-band teacher.

Dr. A. Elder of North Carolina College in Durham asked for $750,000 from the proposed revolving fund for a girls' dormitory and $346,000 for a student union building.

The School for the Deaf, represented by its director, Ben Hoffmeyer and by ten remarkable students, asked $64,539 above budget recommendations for operating expenses, $265,920 in permanent improvement funds for construction of a dormitory and repair of bathroom facilities.

Williams and Elder, in prepared briefs, said increased tuition charges had caused drops in enrollment at their institutions, and urged the legislators to reconsider recommended cuts in instructional personnel at the two colleges.

The budget recommends a cut of five faculty members out of 30 at the Elizabeth City college, and ten of 113 at North Carolina College.

Williams and Jones said their schools faced loss of accreditation if budget recommendations for a cut in library personnel were approved by the Legislature.

The youngsters from the deaf school were the star performers for the afternoon. Little Anne Potter of Southport and Lewis Suggs of Creedmoor, both five year-olds, joined their older schoolmates at the institution in putting on demonstrations with their teachers of the training they had received.

COLLEGES FACING SALARY PROBLEM

News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

Legislative Group Told of Out-of-State Salary Lures For Professors

Times 3-14-57

Competition with the Yankee dollar for North Carolina professors was cited by four college presidents yesterday as they asked the Joint Appropriations Committee for extra funds for their institutions.

Presidents of State-operated colleges in both ends of the State told the lawmakers of a growing problem in fighting out-of-state salary lures offered their faculty members.

President William Plemmons of Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone said his school lost 13 per cent of its faculty last year to positions with salaries "20 to 67½ per cent higher than we could pay."

Losses At ECC.

Dr. John D. Messick of East Carolina College at Greenville said his institution lost faculty members to "Michigan, Ohio, Nevada, New Mexico, Florida, and Maryland," among others, in the past year.

Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs of the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro said many of the college's engineering graduates were getting higher starting salaries than the professors who taught them.

Dr. W. E. Bird of West Carolina College echoed his colleagues. "It is impossible to compete," he said of the battle for faculty members.

The four presidents, and President Walter J. Gale of Pembroke State College, asked the Appropriations Committee for nearly $700,000 in operating funds above budget recommendations, and for nearly $900,000 in capital improvement funds above recommendations.

Most of the funds asked by the colleges would go for extra personnel, and to pay larger stipends to present faculty members.

Dramatic emphasis to the presidents' views on the battle for faculty members was put by E. E. Rawl of Greenville, member of the ECC trustee board, who sent Messick from the room to plead with the legislators for a raise in Messick's salary from $11,000 to $15,000.

News & Observer

Rawls said the ECC president had been offered blank check salary lures from "industry and other institutions who recognize him as a top man."

Specifically, the presidents asked

Times 3-14-57

At ECC—$170,276 in 1957-58 and $266,916 in 1958-59 above recommendations, mostly for salaries and wages $152,000 above recommendations for permanent improvements, mostly for several minor items.

At WCC—$10,570 for the first year of the biennium and $17,420 the second, mostly for library books and salaries. $98,625 for an

administration building, and $500,000 from the revolving fund for a boy's dormitory.

At A&T—$83,800 each year of the biennium, mostly for salaries and to meet accreditation needs in the library. $126,223 for equipment in the engineering building.

At Appalachian—Plemmons asked for $24,500 to equip a dormitory, suggested his institution would ask funds for a cafeteria and renovations at the next Assembly.

In his statement, he suggested pay increases of eight or ten per cent "will not in the long run enable us to compete for the kind of teachers we feel future teachers are entitled to."

At Pembroke—$21,250 for each year of the biennium for additional professors and a raise for President Gale.

Debate Integration At A&T

Defender. P.1
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. —(INS) — A North Carolina Negro college is debating whether to allow race mixing in its school.

Three white students, one from North Carolina and two from New York, have applied for admission to the Agricultural and Technical college for Negroes in Greensboro for the summer session.

Rodney Jaye Miller, 22, of Greensboro currently attending the North Carolina State college at Raleigh, said he would like to study at A& T because it is "convenient to home and less expensive."

Edward Holodny, 21, from New York City, is a World War Two refugee from Russia and intends to study engineering at the Negro college. Richard Jerome Weiser, 24, from Hamburg, N. Y., would study horticulture.

The trustees referred the applications to the college admissions committee and indicated that they would approve any decision the committee might make.

Dedicate Shepard Statue

DURHAM, N. C. — James T. Taylor, executive secretary of the James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation, announced plans to dedicate the life-size statue of Dr. James E. Shepard, NCC founder and first president, on June 1 at 4 P. M.

In Spring Concert—Prof. Samuel W. Hill, left center, is director of the 65-voice mixed choir at North Carolina College which is making such a big hit with folks in the Tarheel state. The group presented its annual spring concert at the B. N. Duke Auditorium in Durham, N. C. Soloists for the choir include Marva Davenport, William Eaton, Adele Brandon and Gwendolyn Mangum.

First For College

News & Observer

Negroes to Room at State

Wed. 1-30-57

Raleigh, N.C.

Two Negro students at North Carolina State College have applied for dormitory rooms at the college and have been admitted to Watauga Hall, one of the institution's regular dormitories, college authorities announced yesterday.

The students — Irwin Richard Holmes Jr., 1403 South Alston Avenue, Durham, and Walter Van-Buren Holmes, 124 Masondale Avenue, Durham—share the same room in the dormitory. They are both freshmen in the college's School of Engineering.

Both entered State College at the beginning of the fall semester last September but did not apply for a dormitory room until the spring semester which opens this week.

College authorities said no additional Negro students have been admitted to the institution for the new semester. Six Negroes studied in the college's undergraduate schools during the fall semester, and there were no Negroes enrolled in the Graduate School during the semester.

State College registered its first Negro graduate students in September, 1953. The first undergraduates were admitted last summer when Edward Carson and Manuel Houston Crockett Jr., both of Raleigh, enrolled as freshmen in electrical engineering.

These are not the first Negroes to live on-campus at a University of North Carolina unit. The Greensboro Woman's College admitted two girls to its dormitories last fall.

20 Colleges Get Foundation Payments

News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

CHARLOTTE, June 24—Twenty colleges in North Carolina will receive $3,342,500 as the Ford Foundation makes its second and final payment this week in a program to raise faculty salaries.

Checks totaling $4,245,000 will be sent to colleges in the two Carolinas. The Foundation made its initial payment in July, 1956.

Largest check, $1,537,500 will go to Duke University.

The North Carolina grants first figure is the second payment, second figure the school's total grant.

Barber-Scotia College, Concord, $39,000, $74,000.

Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, $47,000, $92,000.

Bennett College, Greensboro, $67,000, $127,000.

Catawba College, Salisbury, $66,500, $131,500.

Davidson College, Davidson, $152,500, $297,500; plus Accomplishment Grant, $104,500, $184,500.

Duke University, Durham, $916,000, $1,816; plus Accomplishment Grant, $621,500, $1,126,500.

Elon College, Elon College, $82,000, $157,000.

Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, $48,000, $98,000.

Greensboro College, Greensboro, $69,000, $134,000.

Guilford College, Guilford, $66,500, $126,500.

High Point College, High Point, $84,000, $169,000.

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, $79,000, $148,000; plus Accomplishment Grant, $51,500, $91,500.

Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, $79,000, $159,000.

Livingstone College, Salisbury, $57,500, $112,500.

Meredith College, Raleigh, $92,500, $187,500.

Queens College, Charlotte, $84,500, $169,500.

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, $53,500, $113,500.

Salem College, Winston-Salem, $56,500, $111,500.

Shaw University, Raleigh, $65,500, $125,500.

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, $215,000, $420,000; plus Accomplishment. Grant, $145,500, 260,500.

Tues. 6-25-57

Raleigh, N.C.

P3

14e(1)

Won't Enter Race College

Journal & Guide

A.&T. Qualifications Too High, White Student Says

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6-8-57

Special to Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"The qualifications are too high," so a white student who has been attending state-supported North Carolina State college at Raleigh, will not try to enter state-supported A. and T. college here.

Instead of going into the "colored" college, the student will hie away to another all-white school for the summer classes he wishes to pursue.

* * *

RODNEY JAYE Miller, 22-year-old State college freshman from Greensboro, had announced that he would seek to enter A. and T. college during the summer. If he had been accepted, he would have been the first white student at the local "colored" college.

He gave as his reasons for wanting to enter A. and T the closeness of the school to his residence and the "economy" he would be able to realize.

* * *

THE REQUEST was given wide play in the daily press and the home of the would-be student was deluged with 'phone calls. Miller's wife has since told the press that "this integration thing" is not the cause of her husband's decision not to enter A. and T., but said that he has since learned that he "just couldn't meet the high qualification standards of A. and T."

Mrs. Miller said her husband will now attend Guilford college, some 10 miles west of here.

NCC faculty receives raise; Dr. Barksdale named dean

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P.11

Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C. — Colored members of North Carolina college's integrated trustee board were named to key committee posts here last Tuesday at a session that saw the group vote to raise teachers' salaries nine percent.

In addition, the board approved plans to raise funds for a new $700,000 women's dormitory.

Dr. J. M. Hubbard of Durham, veteran secretary of the board, was reelected with other officers R. M. Gantt, Durham lawyer, and Bascom Bynes, Durham insurance executive.

Ernest B. Johnson, Winston-Salem businessman, and Dr. J. W. Black of Rocky Mount, the other two colored men serving with Dr. Hubbard, were named to the legislative and by-laws committee respectively.

Dr. Hubbard and Johnson are also members of the building committee.

* * *

THE BOARD also approved the appointment of Dr. Richard K. Barksdale as full dean of the Graduate School. A professor of English since 1949, Dr. Barksdale previously served as assistant to Dean W. W. Pierson, retired, of the University of North Carolina Graduate School, who was acting dean at NCC.

A trustee spokesman said raises amounting to 11 percent were available to the teaching personnel and all

RICHARD K. BARKSDALE

would get "across the board raises of nine percent."

"Two percent will be used as increases for those whose salaries are low for the services they are rendering," the spokesman added.

* * *

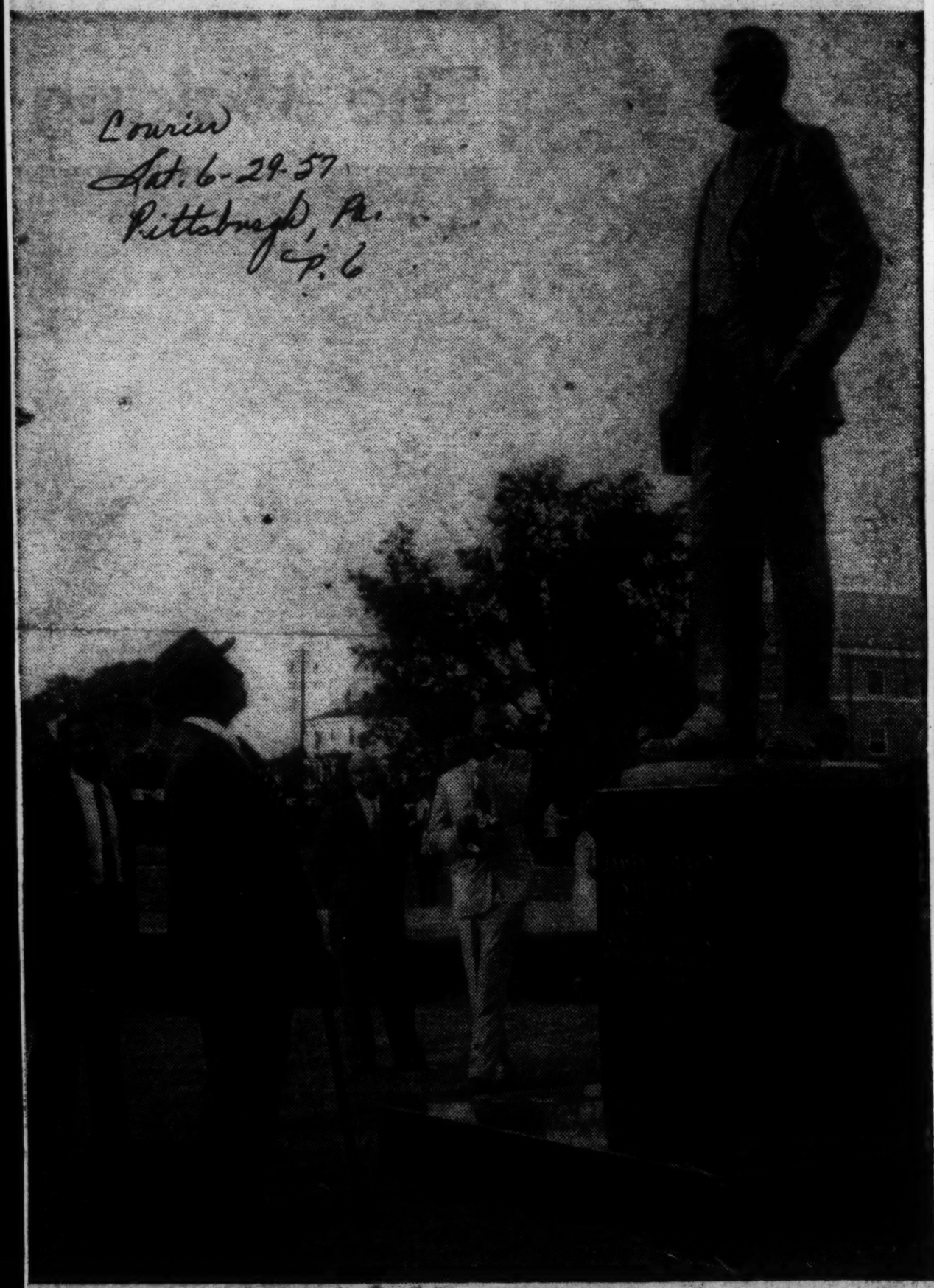
SERVING WITH Dr. Black on the by-laws Committee will be Walter Jones Jr., Rockingham, chairman; Frank Banzet, Warrenton, with two members to be named.

—B. I. Satterfield of Timberlake and T. W. Ellis of Henderson were named to the executive committee to serve with the three officers.

Associated with Johnson on the legislative committee are Banks Wilkins of Sanford, and C. A. Dandelakee, Tarboro.

Unveil Shepard Statue

Courier
Sat. 6-29-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.
p. 6



AN OLE TIMER rears back and stares at the newly erected statue of the late James E. Shepard, founder-president of North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

Integrated Trustee Board

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-3-57

Raise Teachers' Salaries at NCC; New Dorm OK'd

By CHARLES A. RAY

DURHAM, N. C. — Negro members of North Carolina College's integrated board of trustees were named to key committee posts here at a session which saw the group approve plans to raise funds for a new $700,000 women's dormitory and raise all teachers' salaries nine per cent.

Dr. J. M. Hubbard of Durham, veteran secretary of the board, was re-elected with other officers, R. M. Gantt, lawyer, and Bascom Baynes, Durham insurance executive.

DR. R. K. BARKSDALE
. . . graduate school dean

■

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The board also approved the appointment of Dr. Richard Kenneth Barksdale as full dean of the graduate school. A professor of English at NCC since 1949, Dr. Barksdale previously served as assistant to Dean W. W. Pierson, retired dean of the University of North Carolina Graduate School, who was acting dean at NCC.

A trustee spokesman said raises amounting to 11 per cent were available to the teaching personnel and all would get "across-the-board raises of 9 per cent."

"Two per cent will be used as increases for those whose salaries are low for the services they are rendering," the spokesman said.

■

PLANNING for the new dormitory for senior and graduate women means raising the cost of housing at the college, the trustees said. They instructed the building committee to "execute the project."

The new dean of the NCC Graduate School, Dr. Barksdale, is a native of Winchester, Mass.

He received his A. B. at Bowdoin College where he won Phi Beta Kappa honors.

He holds two master's degrees, one from Syracuse University, and another from Harvard University where he received the Ph. D. in English in 1951.

Dr. Barksdale is married to the former Miss Olga A. Marcelle. They have two children, Maxine, 11, and Richard Kenneth Jr., 6.

College Gets Over $50,000 For Institute

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 12-7-57

DURHAM — North Carolina College has received a second grant of more than $50,000 to sponsor a special Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics.

p. 20

In announcing receipt of the grant from the National Science Foundation, NCC President Alfonso Elder said the institute would again be directed by Dr. W. H. Robinson, professor of physics, "who did such an outstanding job with the 1957 institute."

• • •

DR. ROBINSON, who will attend a special briefing session in Washington in December, said he expected money to be available for more than 50 high school teachers of science and mathematics.

Individual grants may average some $450 or more for six weeks with recipients receiving expenses of $75 weekly and also getting travel, tuition, and other fees.

The institute is expected to start around June 9, 1958. Interested persons should contact Dr. Robinson at NCC.

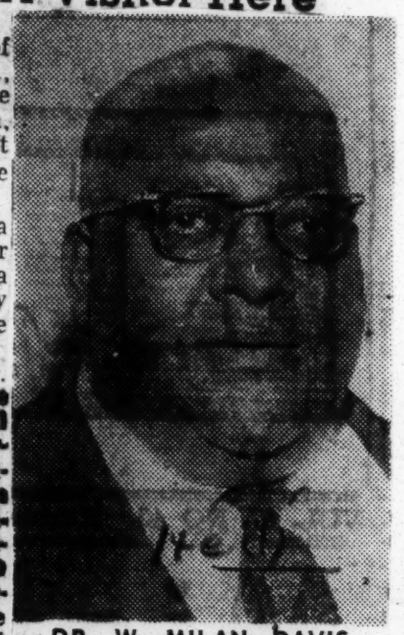
Dr. W. Milan Davis, President of Okolona College, A Visitor Here

Call Fri. 3-8-57
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City Times

Dr. W. Milan Davis, president of Okolona college in Okolona, Miss., spent Tuesday night here, en route from his home to Ames, Iowa, where he was to be a banquet speaker Wednesday night at the Iowa State college.

Dr. Davis, a graduate of Iowa State, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honor society in sociology. He also was to be initiated into the society.

Okolona college, of which Dr. Davis has been president since 1943 is supported by the Episcopal church. Under Dr. Davis' leadership it has grown from an institution with seven buildings and an annual budget of $16,000 to a campus with 17 buildings and an annual budget of $130,000. It has 350 students, 125 enrolled in the two-year college and the others in the four year high school department.



DR. W. MILAN DAVIS

En route to Iowa, Dr. Davis stopped off in Kansas City to visit Mr. and Mrs. Nat F. Johnson, 3249 Victor, whose son Allen G. Carter, was graduated from Okolona in 1955 with honors. Young Carter is now in the Air Force, stationed in Alaska.

Dr. Davis, a native of Okolona, was recently described in an article in the Clarksdale (Miss.) Press Register as "a big man not only in structure but in mind, soul and personality."

Last June, he received the Distinguished Alumnus award from Iowa State college, the second Negro to be so honored. The first to receive the award was the late George Washington Carver.

Dr. Davis is a graduate of the Coachoma county agricultural high school and of the Alcorn A. and M. college at Alcorn Miss. From Iowa State he recieved his master's degree in sociology and agricultural economics.

He went to Okolona in 1933, serving as dean and registrar for 10 years before his election as president.

During the three-year period, 1940 to 1943, Dr. Davis was one of eight Negroes in the South chosen by the General Education Board to spend a semester at Fisk university and at Tuskegee institute studying social dynamics in the South. At Tuskegee he worked closely with Dr. Carver.

In September, 1955, Dr. Davis spoke as a representative of the American Negro at the general conference of the Episcopal church held in Honolulu.

14e(1) 1957

OWEN COLLEGE (MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE)

Also Change Name Of Tenn. School

Defender Sat. 4-20-57

Chicago, Ill.

MEMPHIS — The Tennessee Baptist Missionary and Education Convention, in probably the largest single gift to an educational institution by any Negro group, has transferred assets valued at a million dollars to Owen college in Memphis.

P. 20

At the same time the Baptist convention, headed by Dr. S. A. Owen of Memphis, who is also first vicepresident of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.:

(1) Amended the charter to change the name of the two-year institution from S. A. Owen Junior college to Owen college.

(2) Amended the charter to give academic control of the college to a board of trustees and to open membership on the board of trustees to persons other than members of the convention.

However, the Tennesse B. M. & E. Convention, which allocates approximatly 95 per cent of its income to the Baptist Educational Fund will increase its support of the college as the sole beneficiary of the fund.

With Levi Watkins, as first president, the convention opened the college in September, 1954 with a staff and a pilot group of students. Meanwhile, Dr. Owen, who also is chairman of the Owen college board of trustees, announced a $75,000 special financial effort for with the first $25,000 drive to end this June.

The history-making actions taken by the convention gave the college financial status as an educational institution currently without endowment.

All these significant steps were taken when educational surveys indicated the young institution can hope for early accreditation, with first target date being December, 1958.

A two-year college has to turn out three graduating classes before it can be regionally accredited and officials indicated this time element and a library improvement are the principal hold-ups.

President Watkins said:

"In my opinion the convention, through its action and its speed moved the major obstacles to accreditation. It is the opinion of our faculty that we will have little difficulty meeting the technical ing true, we anticipate only a favorable report when the evaluating committee of our accrecint agency comes to Owen."

The Tennessee B. M. & E. Con- 1946 for $375,000 from the Literary Society of St. Catherine of Siena. They took possession in July, 1953, and in October, 1953 paid off the total indebtedness which was not due until 1959.

Reconditioning and improvements started when the college was first purchased and by the time of the history-making transaction this March, outside appraisors valued the land at $192,200, the buildings at $727.500 and other fixed assets at $70,525. President Watkins reports that current total assets, including inventories, are well over a million dollars.

Just Call It Owen College

Courier Sat. 5-4-57 P.3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Tennessee Missionary and Educational Convention has voted to change the name of S. A. Owen Junior College here to Owen College. The college was opened in 1954 and named for Dr. S. A. Owen, local minister, chairman of the college board of trustees and first vice president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., U.S.A.

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The state convention also voted to give academic control of the college to a board of trustees and to open membership on the board to persons other than convention members.

The state convention also relinquished control of campus facilities. Levi Watkins will serve as president of Owen College. Mr. Watkins announced the launching of a $75,000 financial campaign for the institution and said the state convention has agreed to increase its financial support to the college.

Primary aim of the school now is to receive accreditation by December, 1958.

14e(1) 1957

PAINE COLLEGE

Dr. E. C. Calhoun To Be President Of Paine College

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun 4-28-57

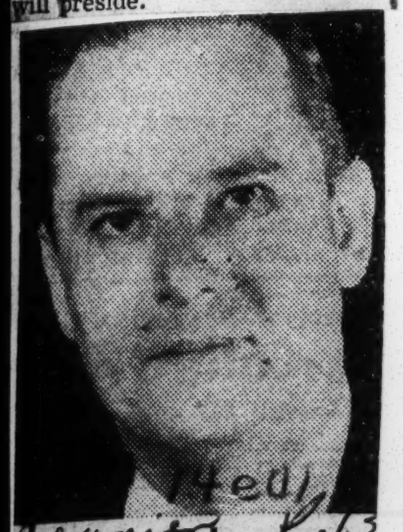
A native Georgian, who is a former minister in Florida and missionary in China, will be inaugurated April 28-29 as the eighth president of Paine College, Augusta.

Dr. Eugene Clayton Calhoun, who was born in Douglas, Ga., has served as acting president at the Methodist sponsored institution since July 1, 1956, after the retirement of Dr. E. C. Peters.

Addresses are on the program for Sunday. The inauguration will be at 7 p.m. Monday in the Randall A. Carter Gymnasium on the 40-acre campus, located near the center of Augusta.

Among speakers will be Dr. R. Wright Spears, president of Columbia College, Columbia, S.C.; Bishop Luther Stewart, bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, a number of alumni and educators.

Bishop John Branscomb, resident bishop of the Florida and Cuba conferences of The Methodist Church and president of the institution's board of trustees will preside.



14e(1)

Courier 4-13-57

President—
Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, new president of Paine College

College in Augusta, Ga., will be inaugurated April 29, in Randall A. Carter Gymnasium.

Paine gets $67,000 from Ford Foundation

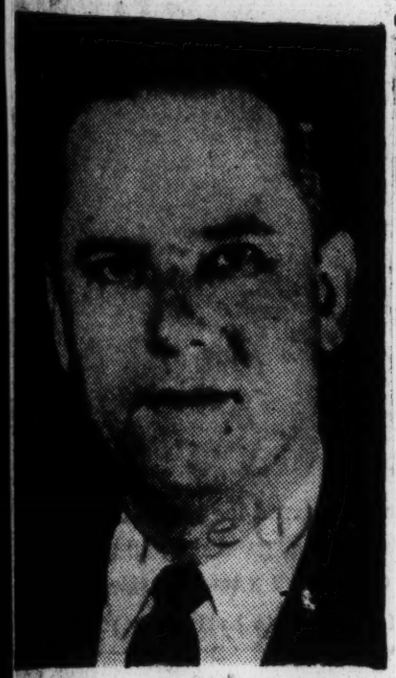
Afro American Baltimore Md. 4-27-57

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Paine College has received $82,000, the final amount of a $67,000 Ford Foundation grant set up to help raise faculty salaries.

Dr. C. E. Calhoun, president of the college has announced that the entire grant "is designated to endowment for a period of at least 10 years, proceeds of investment to be used to increase faculty salaries.

Dr. E. C. Calhoun To Take Office

Defender Sat. 4-27-57 P. 21



DR. E. CLAYTON CALHOUN

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Rev. Dr. Eugene Clayton Calhoun will be formally inaugurated as the eighth president of Paine college, Monday, April 29, in the Randall A. Carter gymnasium.

Bishop John Branscomb, resident bishop of the Cuba and Florida conferences of the Methodist church and president of the board of trustees of Paine college, will preside.

Last June, Rev. Calhoun resigned the pastorate of Riverside Methodist church, Miami, Fla. to return to his native Georgia to assume the duties of his new post. He thus continues an unbroken succession of dedicated Christian leadership at Paine college.

One of Paine college's most renowned alumni will deliver the inaugural address.

He is Dr. Channing Tobias, noted Negro leader and an alumnus of Paine college.

Born in Augusta, Ga., on Feb. 1, 1882, Dr. Tobias received his education in the public schools of Augusta. He was graduated with the bachelor of arts degree from Paine college in 1902, and with the doctor of divinity degree from Drew Theological Seminary in 1905.

Chicago, Ill.

He holds numerous honorary degrees from the leading colleges and universities of the U. S.

The two-day inauguration program will begin with a vesper sermon by Bishop Luther Stewart, noted churchman and loyal supporter of the college.

A student at Paine, 1912-1913, Bishop Stewart has through 42 years, supported Paine college.

While a student at Florida A. & M. college, 1913-1917, Bishop Stewart was pastor of the First CME church, Pensacola, Fla. He has been a pastor in both the Kentucky and Alabama Conferences of the CME church.

He was later appointed presiding elder of the Hopkinsville district in Kentucky. From 1938 to 1942 he was editor of the "Christian Index", the official publication of the CME church. In May 1942 he was elected 22nd bishop of the CME church.

Dr. Calhoun to become prexy of Paine officially April 29

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8/18

Sat. 4-27-57

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Dr. Eugene C. Calhoun will be inaugurated as the eighth president of Paine College in ceremonies in Randall A. Carter Gymnasium on Monday (April 29) at 7 p.m.

Dr. Channing Tobias of New York, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors and Paine College alumnus, will deliver the inaugural address.

The two-day inauguration program gets under way on Sunday with a vesper sermon by Bishop Luther Stewart, head of the Fourth Episcopal District of the CME Church.

* * *

DR. CALHOUN came to Paine last June to assume the duties as president after resigning the pastorate of Riverside Methodist Church in Miami, Fla.

The native of Douglas, Ga., is a graduate of Florida Southern College and Southern Methodist University. He has also studied at Boston University, Souchow University and several other schools.

* * *

DR. TOBIAS was educated in the public schools of Augusta and received a bachelor's degree at Paine and a doctor of divinity degree from Drew Theological Seminary.

He holds numerous honorary degrees from leading colleges and universities in America. He received the Harmon award for religious services in 1928 and the Spingarn Medal in 1948 from the NAACP.

* * *

THE VESPER speaker has held pastorates in the Kentucky and Alabama Conferences of the CME Church and was presiding elder of the Hopkinsville District of Kentucky.

He was elected as the 22nd bishop of the CME Church in May 1942. He also served as editor of the "Christian Index," official CME Church publication from 1938 to 1942.

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS

DR. E. CLAYTON CALHOUN
New Paine president

Top mathematicians rally to Dr. Lorch's defense

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — It was disclosed here last week that some of America's leading mathematicians have organized a committee to raise money for the legal expenses of a colleague.

Dr. David Blackwell, former Howard University math department head, now with the University of California in Berkeley, is treasurer of the fund-raising committee.

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THE FUNDS are to be used for Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, who is now under indictment of contempt of congress charges.

The indictment arose from a hearing in Dayton, Ohio, by the House Un-American Committee in 1954 to probe communists in that area. Dr. Lorch, white, was called from his Nashville, Tenn., home to testify.

THIS HAPPENED shortly after he tried to enroll his daughter at a colored school in Nashville. The body has yet to explain how Lorch could contribute to the hearing.

Other members of the committee includes D. H. Lehmer, University of California math department, head; R. S. Phillips, USC; J. H. Roberts, Duke University; and G. Szego, Stanford; A. Zygmund, University of Chicago.

PHILANDER SMITH GETS $1,900 GRANT

Daily World
Thurs. 3-21-57
Atlanta, Ga.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 14, 1957- Philander Smith College recently received a gift of approximately $1900, according to an announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Haris, President.

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The gift was made by Colonel T H. Barton of El Dorado, Arkansas in the sum 50 shares of common stock of the Monsanto Chemical Companyq. In this letter, Colonel Barton specifies that it is irrevocable, and represents a contribution to the College to be used by the College as the Board of Trustees may desire.

In acknoweldge of the Gift, Dr. Harris expressed grateful appreciation for the long interest which Colonel Barton has shown in the field of Higher Education through the Barton Foundation. He also expressed gratitude for the interest which Colonel Barton has taken in the work of Philander Smith College for more than 10 years. Among his prior Gifts are annual contributions to the Emergency Student Fund at Christmas, and $5,000 toward equipping the new Science Hall. The President gave assurance of a keen sense of Stewartship responsibility in keeping with the spirit in which Colonel Barton made the Gift.

Because of his outstanding contributions as an American citizen and, because of his unusual achievement, Dr. Harris states that it will be quite fitting that scholarships in Leadership Education be promoted by income from this Gift.

Announce $1,900 Gift To Philander Smith

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 3-23-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Philander Smith College recently received a gift of approximately $1,900, according to an announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president. The gift was made by T. H. Barton of El Dorado, Ark., in the sum of 50 shares of common stock of the Monsanto Chemical co.

14e(1) P. 11

89th Commencement at Philander Smith Sunday

State Press Fri. 5-3-57 P. 1
Little Rock Arkansas

DeWitt C. LeFevre, prominent industrialist of Beaver Falls, New York, will deliver the address for the 89th Commencement exercises of Philander Smith college at 2:45 p. m. Sunday.

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LeFevre is president of the Beaverite products, Inc., and of Glenfield plastics, Inc.; a director of Lowville and Beaver river railroad; and director and vice-pesident of Lewis County Trust company. He is also a trustee of Syracuse university and of Bethune-Cookman college; and is a member of the general board of education of the Methodist church.

The Commencement services will be held on the south lawn of the Administration building at 13th and Izard streets.

Rev. L. Scott Allen, editor of Christian Advocate, will speak at the Baccalaureate services at 9:30 a. m., Sunday at Wesley Chapel church, 11th and State Streets. Rev. Allen is chairman of the Commission on World Service and Finance of the Georgia conference (Methodist church).

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Twenty-eight persons are candidates for the bachelor's degree.

Philander Smith gets research grant

Afro-American
Sat. 6-15-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The National Science Foundation has recently made a grant to Philander Smith College for a research project in the department of mathematics, according to an announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president of the college.

P. 11

The project will be carried on by Dr. Lee Lorch, head of the department of mathematics, in support of research entitled "Singular Integrals and Lebesque Constants" in higher mathematics.

Thomas L. Holley of Prairie View To Retire After 47 Years' Service

Call Fri. 4-26-57 P. 1

By CURTIS A. WOOD

Kansas City, Mo.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — Thomas L. Holley, well known and well loved by friends of Prairie View A. and M. college everywhere will go into retirement on April 30 after 47 years of teaching and supervisory work.

Known equally as well for his genial personality and sense of humor as for his great contribution to industrial education in Texas, Mr. Holley has been a perennial toastmaster at social functions and commands any gathering with his excellent wit.

Along more serious lines, he was the first Negro teacher trainer in industrial education in the state, starting back in 1922. He has seen the fruits of his work grow from meager beginnings to many credited industrial arts and vocational trade programs in high schools throughout Texas.

Mr. Holley first came to Prairie View in 1906 as a student from San Antonio. He majored in industrial education and after four years, in 1910, was added to the staff as

THOMAS L. HOLLEY

assistant director of the Mechanical department and teacher of grade and industry courses.

Studied In Kansas

In 1912 he resigned to continue his education. He studied architecture at Kansas A. and M. college in 1912-'14, attended Stout institute, Menominee, Wis., Dunwoody institute, Minneapolis, and Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill., and later returned to Prairie View for bachelor degrees in Industrial Education (1930) and in Education (1931).

His graduate degree in trade and industrial education was received in 1947 from Colorado State college after several summers of study.

Returning to Prairie View in 1917, Mr. Holley had gained in practical experience through carpentry jobs in Kansas City, Mo., and in San Antonio where he worked under his father, Thomas L. Holley Sr., a contractor.

He also served as teacher of woodwork, cement work, forging and plumbing at Wheatley high in San Antonio. His stay at the college was for the summer months only, as it was also in 1920. In San Antonio he continued to serve as carpentry helper to his father and helped build the vocational department at the high school. He also served as YMCA secretary and principal of the public evening school.

In 1934 Mr. Holley was appointed state supervisor of Adult Education among Negroes in Texas. During the war years, he served as supervisor of War Production Training and in 1945 was named to the permanent position of Teacher Trainer of Trade and Industrial Education at Prairie View. He served in this position until he reached the modified retirement age in 1955. His major job since that time, in addition to teaching, has been to prepare a younger man for the big job ahead in Industrial Education.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and is active in social and community life.

Scheduled for April 30, his retirement will take from the scene a great builder, and devout enthusiast in the present and future role of vocational education in Texas. More than that, Mr. Holley will be missed on the campus at Prairie View for his warm, friendly and helpful disposition. He was a friend of the students, a friend of the faculty, and of the administration.

Unusually active for his age, Mr. Holley plans to enjoy plenty good fishing and life with his family in the home he hepled design and build himself in San Antonio. Chances are that he will also be seen often driving across the state, keeping the old contacts, toastmastering a banquet, or putting in a plug for vocational education and the improvement of training opportunities for Texas youth.

Walter Hall Joins Others To Teach In Liberia

Black Dispatch 5-25-57

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Walter Hall, industrial education teacher from Lincoln high school, Port Arthur, Texas, has joined the Prairie View A&M college project in Liberia (Africa) as a machine shop technician.

Oklahoma City

A former teacher at Prairie View (1950-53) Mr. Hall is an industrial education graduate of Kansas State college. He is a native of Fort Scott, Kans. Before coming to Texas, he worked at Arkansas AM&N college, Western university, Kansas City, Kansas, Tucson, Ariz., and was principal of the Jonior high school in Fort Scott.

The Hall family, consisting of Mrs. Hall and four children, departed for Kakata, Liberia, on June 1.

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PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

15 Teachers Take Studies Given In P. V. Workshop

Fri. 7-5-57

Nashville Tenn.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS—

A workshop in Social Studies, the first to be given at Prairie View, attracted fifteen teachers in this field from all parts of Texas.

Sponsored by the department of History, the workshop covered a three weeks period, June 4-12 and was under the direction of Professor George Sinkler. Dr. G. R. Woolfolk is head of the department.

Dr. Clark Gill, professor in the department of Curriculum and Instructor at the University of Texas served as consultant during the first full week of the workshop. He gave special assistance in organization and direction of the special program.

Consultants during the final two weeks period included:

Mrs. Opal Rosson and Dr. Harold Wigren, coordinator and director of Audio Visual Aids, Houston Public Schools; Mrs. Lois Garvey, Social Studies Curriculum, Texas Education Agency; Mrs. Myrtle Roberts, teacher, Woodrow Wilson High, Dallas; Dr. James L. Nichols, department of History Stephen F. Austin, State Teachers College; John Wagner, director of public relations, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas; Lorrin Kennamer, department of Geography, University of Texas; Malvin Munn, representing the Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Dallas; Mrs. Margie Smith, director Credit Bureaus of Tex., and Theodore Freedman, expert in democratic human relations techniques.

Dr. Nichols' services to the workshop were under the auspices of the Service Center for Teachers of History, American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.

Special features of the workshop included displays of a variety of Social Studies material, demonstrations of selected films, records, tape recordings and film strips.

14e(1) 1957

PRENTISS JUNIOR COLLEGE

MRS J E JOHNSON

Mother Of Houstonian Honored

Informer Houston Sep. Sept. 2-2-57

Mrs J. E Johnson, president of Prentiss Junior College, Mississippi and mother of Mrs R Meldon Dawson, teacher at B T Washington High School of this city, was named WOMAN OF THE YEAR by the Mississippi chapters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mrs Johnson was presented a beautiful plaque, orchids and other gifts by the Deltas at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

D.A.

After receiving the award she stated, "I accept in the form of bestowing honor, not on myself, but on the Deltas, the club women in the state regional and national; to the church women civic women, civic organizations and the rural women who too, were clamoring for opportunities for assuming their rightful places as American citizens. Honor belongs to God's Devine Guidance.

* **

Mrs Johnson, past parliamentarian of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, is the mother of two sons, Attorney O W Johnson of Chicago and A L Johnson, dean of Prentiss Junior College.

She served as president of the Southeastern Feleration of Colored Women's Clubs for a number of years and in 1955, was chosen as **WOMAN OF THE YEAR** by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

PRINCETON REPORT ASKS INTEGRATION

Times

A Negro Section Is Out of Harmony With Community's Character, It Is Held

P. 76 L 14e(1)

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 13—The presidents of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary praised this week the work of a civic committee that has declared that "the residential containment of Negro citizens" was incompatible with the international character of the Princeton community.

Dr. Robert F. Goheen, who was inducted as president of the university on July 1, declared: "I feel strongly with the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Housing, on which several members of the university administration and faculty served, that it is impossible to justify the residential containment of any minority group."

Prin. 7-14-57

The committee was formed last October by P. MacKay Sturgess, Mayor of Princeton Borough. Its purpose was to study the future housing needs of an area of Princeton bounded by John Street on the west and Witherspoon Street on the east. A large part of Princeton's Negro population of about 1,500 is concentrated in this nine-block area.

Dr. Goheen contended that Princeton, in which education and research are the only major industries, should constantly seek to stand as an exemplar of the American ideals of democracy and equity.

Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, held that "no one should be prevented from locating on a given piece of ground on the basis of race, culture or religion." He cautioned, however: "You don't solve the problem merely by enabling the physical contiguity of citizens of different origins. The real task is to create the right moral attitude, to create a communal spirit by establishing meetings in common."

The report noted the "almost insuperable difficulties Negroes face in securing alternate housing in the Princeton area."

"Princeton will grow as a civilized community only as all sections of it are open without distinction to all citizens—as well as to visitors from abroad—who have the financial resources to secure or rent property," the report said. "In view of the international character of the university, the Institute for Advanced Study, and the Princeton Theological Seminary, it is peculiarly important that the Princeton community set an example of equality of opportunity in all aspects of its social and economic life."

George R. Griffing, president of the Matthews Construction Company, was chairman of the twenty-three-man committee of citizens from the different zones of Princeton Borough. It included five Negroes.

A number of citizens have formed an informal association known as the Princeton Housing Group. Its purpose is to serve as intermediary between Negro families seeking homes and white owners who have houses for sale.

A spokesman for the group explained: "Negroes who work in Princeton, sometimes in highly responsible positions, must either find a home in the 'Negro section,' which is already overcrowded, or live elsewhere, often in Trenton or New Brunswick." He cited instances in which lifelong Negro residents have been forced to leave this community to better their housing situation.

14e(1) 1957

PROPOSED- JUNIOR COLLEGE
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

'Community Voice' of Daytona Beach objects to segregated junior college

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57 P. 17

Baltimore, Md.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Some 50 colored citizens last week unanimously voted opposition to the Volusia County Board of Education's proposal to build a segregated community junior college in this area.

The announcement was made following the organization of the "Community Voice," a group which members hope to become "a public forum to voice the opinions of the entire community."

14 E (1)

In a letter to Supt. John Smilley, the body "favored" the building of a junior college "for all boys and girls, but oppose a segregated college contrary to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court."

MEETING at Mt. Bethel Baptist Church, the charter members elected temporary officers.

Miss Bettye Henderson, president of the local chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, was named temporary president. Other temporary officers are:

The Rev. Richard Randall, Robert Wright and Morris Small, vice presidents; Mrs. Peggy Westly, recording secretary; Mrs. Elzora Hunt, financial secretary; C. B. Curinton, treasurer; and Mrs. Rosemary Brown, publicity.

* * *

MEMBERS OF Community Voice showed no sympathy for Florida's policy of operating the school system under segregation.

The Rev. E. C. Tillman declared "I don't want us to have any more second - class treatment or any more second hand books that we must use over and over again."

Another minister, the Rev. Roger Fair said, "I'd rather not have a community junior college at all then have one second-rate and segregated.

* * *

IT WAS ALSO pointed out at the meeting that the newly organized group is the organization that will "make" the NAACP in Florida, noting that the association gets little or no support here.

Howard Roberts warned members to "avoid dependence on any few people, as in the past, so that people will not get the impression there are only one or two of us who can think and reason."

Fla. NAACP branch protests 'makeshift' junior college

Afro American, Sat. 5-11-57 P. 16

Baltimore, Md.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The St. Petersburg NAACP Branch has protested a "makeshift junior college" for colored students only which the Pinellas County School Board is reported to be preparing to establish in a local high school.

A letter sent to the board last week by F. A. Dunn, president of the St. Petersburg NAACP unit, asked for an integrated junior college in St. Petersburg as an alternative to the school board's plan.

Mr. Dunn termed a segregated junior college in the high school a measure of "enormous cost to taxpayers."

14 E (1)

* * *

HE CALLED THE PRESENT St. Petersburg junior college "a very fine facility already in operation" and asked: "Would it not be better to use the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more there and have all students attend?"

"Considering the type of intelligence and fairmindedness represented . . . in this, Florida's most progressive county, integration in higher education should normally begin here," Mr. Dunn continued.

"It should not be necessary in Pinellas County that legal action must be taken to bring about compliance to the decisions and rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States. The courts have ruled and, if it must be, they shall rule again."

Florida NAACP Protests "Make Shift" College

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 4-M. 5-18-57

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (ANP) — The St. Petersburg NAACP branch has protested a "makeshift junior college "for Negores only which the Pine Dallas County school board is reported to be preparing to establish in a local high school.

14 e (1)

A lottery sent to the board last week by F. A. Dunn, president of the St. Petersburg NAACP unit, asked for an integrated junior college in St. Petersburg as an alternative to the school board's plan.

Mr. Dunn termed a segregated junior college in the high school a measure of "enormous cost to taxpayers."

He called the present St. Petersburg junior college "a very fine facility already in operation" and asked: "Would it not be better to use the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more there and have all students attend?

14e(1) 1957 PAUL QUINN COLLEGE

Paul Quinn Board Reelects President

Defender 4/ Chicago, Ill.

WACO, Texas — Bishop H. Thomas Primm, chairman of the board of trustees, Paul Quinn college, Waco, Texas, announced last week the re-election of Dr. John H. Adams as president of the 81-year-old church supported institution.

Dr. Adams was called to the presidency of Paul Quinn college last may.

Sat. 4-13-57

Chicago's Roosevelt Univ. Opens Drive For $1,825,000

Daily World Wed. 5-27-57

Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A businessman who became a college president and the mayor of America's second largest city shared the spotlight at a dinner sponsored by Roosevelt University last week and agreed that American higher education needs more citizen support.

Wilson E. Compton PPresident of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, and former president of Washington State College and Mayor Richard J. Daley, of Chicago, were the featured speakers at an "Opportunities Unlimited" dinner given by the Board of Trustees of Roosevelt University for 1,000 of the city's business and civic leaders.

Purpose of the dinner was to announce a 1957 fund-raising goal of $1,825,000 part of an overall plan to raise 16 million dollars to meet the future educational needs of the community served by Roosevelt University.

Compton then told his audience that the number of men and women wanting a college education would probably double in the next twenyt years.

"Education is everybody's business The public generally should share in its support. The share undertaken by business concerns must be largely increased."

Mayor Daley's speech pinpointed the problem from Chicago's point of view. He quoted statistics indicating that by 1977, the Chicago area would contain 59 percent of the state of Illinois' young people of college age — half a million to be exact. He said:

Roosevelt U. Grads Plan Homecoming

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 5-4-57

One hundred members of the alumni association of Roosevelt university are serving on committees planning the second annual homecoming May 17 and 18.

Among those who are serving on alumni committees are:

James Edwards of 4608 S. Michigan ave.; Harold Washington of 1415 E. Marquette rd.; Rodney Rawls of 3763 S. Wabash ave. and Jess Gill of 1510 W. 14th pl.

Kick-off event for RU's homecoming celebration is a stunt show Friday, May 17 at 8 p.m., in the 11th Street Theatre featuring faculty, alumni and student groups.

Theme of the stunt show—and for all homecoming—is "The City, Urban Living and Urban Life."

On Saturday, May 18 the program includes a coffee hour, panel discussions, luncheons, musical and theatrical performances, tours of the Auditorium Theatre and, throughout the day, informal visiting with former classmates and faculty members.

An alumni banquet that evening winds up the festivities.

Mrs. Sampson On Roosevelt Board

Defender Chicago Ill. 12-5

Mrs. Edith M. Sampson, assistant corporation counsel for the City of Chicago, has been named to the board of trustees of Roosevelt university for a three-year term, it was announced by Leo A. Lerner, chairman of the board.

Mrs. Sampson, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a graduate of John Marshall Law school; Chicago, and in 1952, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws. She is also the only woman ever to receive a master of law degree from Loyola university.

In 1950, and again in 1952, Mrs. Sampson served as alternate United States representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations. During 1951, she lectured extensively in Germany and Austria, under the sponsorship of the U. S. State Department.

Currently, Mrs. Sampson is chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the National Council of Negro Women, an executive board member of

MRS. SAMPSON

the United Nations Association of Chicago, and a member of the National Bar association, the Chicago Bar association, and the Women's Bar association.

EDITH SAMPSON NAMED TO BOARD OF ROOSEVELT UNIV.

Chicago Defender 12-7-57

EDITH SAMPSON

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Edith Sampson, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, has been named to the Board of Trustees of Roosevelt University for a three-year term, it was announced by Leo A. Turner, chairman of the board.

Mrs. Sampson, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a graduate of John Marshall Law School, Chicago, and in 1952 was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. She is also the only woman ever to receive a Master of Law degree from Loyola University.

UN Alternate Delegate

In 1950 and again in 1952, Mrs. Sampson served as alternate United States Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations. During 1951, she lectured extensively in Germany and Austria, under the sponsorship of the U. S. State Department.

Also elected to the 25-member board for three-year terms were Mrs. John V. Spachner, of Highland Park, and Patrick E. Gorman, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America AFL-CIO.

Texas Pastor Named Prexy Of Rust College

Cale. P. 6

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—(ANP) —The Rev. Earnest A. Smith, pastor for the past several years of St. Paul Methodist church, San Antonio, Tex., is the new president of Rust College here. He succeeds Dr. L. M. McCoy, who retired. Rust is a Methodist-related college.

Rust Gets New Prexy

Courier P. 13

Sat. 6-1-57

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. (ANP) — The Rev. Earnest A. Smith, pastor for the past several years of St. Paul Methodist Church, San Antonio, Tex., is the new president of Rust College here. He succeeds Dr. L. M. McCoy, who retired. Rust is a Methodist-related college.

The Ninety-First Commencement Anniversary Of Rust College

Advocate P. 8

Holly Springs, Miss. — Rust College Commencement Exercises terminated Wednesday, June 5, 1957. The address was delivered by Dr. A. Merritt Dietterich, Executive Secretary, "The Interboard Commission, Methodist Church, Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Diotterich subject was 'The Inside Story," which delt with inner feelings, attitudes, appreciation, motivations, understandings and values.

Dr. Dietterich received his A. B. Degree in 1922 from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., his S. T. B. Degree in 1926 from Boston University School of Theology, and his D. D. Degree in 1956 from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

Platform guests present for the commencement address: Reverend E. A. Smith, the new elected President of Rust College, Mrs. Grace Sharpe, sister of Mrs. F. N. Eaton, and a strong supporter of the school, Bishop A. P. Shaw of Los Angeles, California, who delivered the College Annual Sermon and the Founders Day Address, Mr. E. E. Rankins, Jr., the new elected President of Mississippi Industrial College, Mrs. Emma Elzy, member of the Rust College Trustee Board, Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, member of the Board of Trustees, Dean W. Carter, Dean of Mississippi Industrial College, Mr. E. A. Bishop, Principal of Easom High School, Corinth, Mississippi, and assistant to the Dean of Rust College, (summer sessions) Reverend S. L. Sweeney, Superintendent of the Holly Springs District, and Reverend I. L. Rucker, Pastor of Asbury Methodist Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

This was one of the largest graduating classes in the history of the school. There were 13 Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; Robert Berry, Flora Marthalean Bush, John Campbell, Charles Louis Covington, Eddie Doby Hawkins, Rosa Trainer Kennard, Cody Miller Lee, Claudel Miller, Ruth Ioda Palmer, Laura Trotter Reeves, Robert Chall Rogers, and James Andrew Tucker.

There were 14 Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education, they were: Preston Alsup, Lequicy Ola Mae Bryant, Mable Smith Carlisle, Merlin Dean Conoway, Vallie G. Fields, Charles Lindsay Grant, Ida Robinson Henley, John Elias Johnson, Dimple Henderson Lester, Mattie Bell Logan, Rosie Lillie McGhee, Evelyn Fondell Thomas, Clifton Reive Whitley and Dan Ella Williams.

New President For Rust College

Advocate P. 4

The trustees of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., have recently announced the election of the Rev. Earnest Andrew Smith to the presidency of that institution.

President Designate Smith will be the ninth head of this 90-year-old Methodist college for Negroes in the state of Mississippi. He is to succeed Dr. L. M. McCoy, who has completed a career of honor and distinction of 34 years as president of Rust College.

This institution came into being as a part of the tangible expression of the philosophy of Christian education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the fundamentals of which were a converted heart and a trained mind. Rust is typical of those schools and colleges that were established by the church as it endeavored to extend its arm of Christian education to the freedom of the South who were emancipated from slavery. This program, embracing both religious and secular training, met a most crucial situation in which many needs were involved during an era when most of the Southern states provided little or no educational facilities for Negroes.

The trustees of the college have exercised careful skill and profound wisdom in the selection of one to continue the high tradition that has been created by the former presidents of Rust. Mr. Smith possesses the necessary intellectual equipment and spiritual fortification for the task that will be his in this new role. He brings to this office a wealth of academic preparedness and administrative experience. His educational achievements include degrees from Rust College, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, and post graduate studies at Hartford Seminary Foundation. In the field of the pastoral ministry, he has served churches in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. He comes to Rust from the pastorate of St. Paul Methodist Church, San Antonio, Tex., a post he has occupied since 1951.

The career of this churchman has been substantially augmented by the help and inspiration that have been contributed by his good wife, the former Miss Milverta A. Gooden, during the 18 years of their marriage.

We predict for Rust College an expanding future under the guidance of its new president. The Methodist Church will be greatly concerned about this college, along with its other institutions of higher learning, during the present quadrennium when the church is seeking to strengthen the local churches and educational institutions of the connection.

Trying To Force Integration

Daily News P. 8

Jackson Miss.

Thurs. 7-4-57

A seven-page order has been issued by the postoffice department designating Rust College, a second-rate Negro institution at Holly Springs, as the point of relocation for the Memphis postal area "in event of enemy attack."

While the order may be rather meaningless because of the remote possibility of enemy attack, it shows what kind of thinking is going on in Washington. Nearly one-half the postal employes in the Memphis area are white Mississippians, and the order can be interpreted to mean as an opening wedge for integration.

It is anticipated there will be a large expenditure of Federal funds at Rust College under the guise of "civil defense," a project on which multiplied millions are being wasted.

Furthermore, the elaborate Civil Defense plans involve, apparently, various types of "alerts," drills, preparation, and othe activities which will cause postal employees to have to perform service at Rust College from time to time, even if there is never an enemy attack. Quite naturally all Mississippi postal employees resent being loaded up and trucked to Rust College to work, especially in view of the fact that there are in this section of Mississippi several white colleges which have far more adequate facilities and are much more advantageously located.

RUST COLLEGE HEAD ENDS LONGTIME JOB

Commercial Appeal P. 2

Dr. McCoy, Negro Educator, Retires From Post

Sun. 7-14-57

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 13.—Dr. L. M. McCoy, one of the South's leading Negro educators, retired this month after serving more than three decades as president of Rust College here.

Memphis Press

When Dr. McCoy first came to the Negro institution in 1924, there were only 28 students enrolled in the college. This spring, the accredited school graduated 114 students. The campus enrollment this year is 350 students.

After the college's administration building burned in 1940, Dr. McCoy obtained funds for a $100,000 replacement with his national "Buy a Brick" campaign. The new building was named for him.

The son of pre-Civil War slaves, Dr. McCoy worked his way through Rust College. He held jobs as a sawmill worker and janitor.

After graduation, he taught at several schools, served as a professor at Rust and was dean of Morgan College in Baltimore before returning here to head his alma mater.

The college maintains extension centers throughout the state, and Dr. McCoy's soil conservation work has brought him national recognition.

The educator plans to live in Chicago with a son.

Savannah State Holds Press Meet

SAVANNAH, Ga. — With Dr William K. Payne, president of Savannah State college as honorary chairman, Savannah State sponsored its annual press institute for college, secondary and elementary editors and advisors from Georgia, Florida, South and North Carolina, Alabama and other southeastern states.

Some of the region's greatest journalist participated in the press institute, which includes workshops in yearbook production, newspaper and magazines, and preparation of news stories. The institute features clinics for both mimeographed and printed publications as well as news for radio and television.

At the opening session in Meldrim auditorium, Dec. 5, Alvah H. Chapman, jr., president and publisher of Savannah Morning News and evening press, delivered an address on the "responsibility of the press."

Following Chapman's address the Pittsburgh Courier's "Caravan" was featured in a panel "preparing school news for the press." This "Caravan" was composed of some of the Pittsburgh Courier's most outstanding writers, namely, Gladys Johnson, Detroit editor for the Pittsburgh Courier; Evelyn Cunningham, New York editor; Jimmy Johnson, Courier photographer and Jake Gaither, circulation manager for the Courier.

At the General Assembly and public meeting at noon, Thursday, Dec. 5, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Bradford D. Ansley, public relations director, Emory university, Atlanta, Ga., and past president of the American Colleges Public Relations Association.

Dr. Ansley, also a former southeastern regional director of the American Public Relations Association, spoke on "the role of school publicity in a democratic society."

Workshops were held Thursday afternoon and Friday morning Dec 5 and 6.

Resource persons and consultants were: Joseph Lambright editor, Savannah Morning News; Frank Rossiter, associate editor Savannah Morning Star; William Gordon, city editor, Atlanta Daily World, and a former Neiman fellow; Marion Jackson, national director of sports publicity for Scott news syndicate and sports editor, Atlanta Daily World; E. L. Drumgold, branch manager for Delmar Publishing Company of Charlotte, North Carolina; Charles W. Greenlea, Atlanta, representing Hewett Publishing Company; Charles Moreland, Atlanta, representing Herb Jones Publishers; Lawrence C. Bryant, Vidalia, representing American Yearbook Co.; Mrs. Helen Morgan, Foote and Davies Printers, lithographers and engravers. Atlanta and numerous others.

The Southeastern Press Institute is affiliated with the Columbia University's scholastic press assocaition, representing 1,000 school publications. and has been endorsed by Georgia Interscholastic Press Association.

The Atlanta Daily World offers trophies to schools and colleges whose publications are tops in competition among participants in the Southeastern Press Institute.

The Daily World also awarded trophies in each of several areas: (1) "Best elementary news story;" (2) "Best edited elementary school mimeographed publication;' (3) "Best edited high school duplicated organ;" (4) "Most colorful high school yearbook;" (5) "Best edited high school printed newspaper;" (6) "Most colorful college yearbook;' (7) "Best edited college newspaper;" (8) "Best written college newsstory;" (9) "Best all-around junior high school organ."

Wilton C. Scott, director of public relations at Savannah State college and consultant for five years for Columbia University Scholastic Press Association, is director of the institute.

Mrs. Luetta Upshur, student publication advisor, Savannah State. is co-director.

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SELMA UNIVERSITY

History Of Selma University Is Related By Dr. James Owens

World Birm, Ala. Wed. 2-13-57 P. 1

BY JAMES H. OWENS

(Dr. James H. Owens is president of Selma University. He is the fifteenth president of this famous Baptist-promoted institution which is located in the heart of the Alabama Black Belt. The Alabama Baptist State Convention, chief sponsor of the school, recently approved a fund-raising plan outlined by him which is designed to produce $627,500 in capital funds.) —Editor.

14e(1)

Selma University was founded in 1878 by the Alabama Colored Baptist State Convention. It was known in this initial stage as the Alabama Baptist Normal and Theological School.

In 1877 the State Convention purchased the Fair Ground, in Selma, which consisted of 36 acres of land and some exposition buildings. Here the institution was born and has remained ever since.

In 1881 the institution was incorporated by an act of the legislature under the name of Alabama Baptist Normal and Theological School. In 1885 there was a change of name from the Alabama Baptist Normal and Theological School to Selma University. Ten years later 1895, we witness another change in name, this time it is from Selma University to the Alabama Baptist Colored University. On May 14, 1908 we have the final change of name by an amendment to the charter, which changed it from Alabama Baptist Colored University back to Selma University. In this same amendment the institution was empowered to confer degrees and grant diplomas, and in 1884 the institution had its graduating class of eleven from the College Preparatory Department.

During these early days of development the young university found itself hard pressed financially and has accumulated an indebtedness which it could not easily rid itself of, thus it found it expedient to sell six acres of the above mentioned land which it had purchased to liquidate this obligation.

In 1880 the American Baptist Home Mission Society adopted the institution and for half a century contributed substantially to its support. In the meantime the women of the state organized the Women's Baptist State Convention in 1886 and became the leading exponents in advancing the cause of the institution.

In 1899, under the leadership of Miss Susie A. Stone, this convention assumed the initiative in the erection of a girl's dormitory, which was named in honor of Miss Stone.

The next major effort in the was of construction was the erection of a chapel. This task was undertaken in 1903 and completed in 1904. This building was named Dinkins Memorial Chapel in honor of the fifth President of the university who spearheaded this movement, but passed away before his plans materialized.

By 1910 the Women's Baptist State Convention was ready and assumed the task of placing another dormitory on the campus for girls. This time the undertaking was led by Miss Susie C. V. Foster President of the Convention and for whom the building was named. Recently this building was completely renovated and is now the main dormitory for girls.

On February 23, 1921, the Dinkins Memorial Chapel was completely destroyed by fire. However, no time was lost in erecting a new Dinkins Memorial Chapel and academic building. This structure was partly occupied as early as December 20, 1921. This building is now the hub of academic activities on the campus.

During the intervening years the university has acquired some valuable property on Lapsely St. on the opposite side from the institution. On this property are four houses, one of which currently serves as the home of the President.

In 1930, under the supervision of Dr. George Rice Hovey of the American Baptist Mission Society, Selma University began its program of extension work in religion off the campus, which continues today in several sections of the state. This work is now jointly carried on by the institution and the Southern Baptist Convention.

The boys dormitory is possibly the most interesting structure from an historical point of view. It was built in 1930 from materials taken from the Vickers Home and the Old Arcade Hotel here in Selma. The legend has it that the Vickers Home was Alabama's first mansion when the estate capital was at Cahaba. Thus this dormitory contains much that was in the first mansion and the front is a replica of this old historic building.

The most recent building on the campus is the Henrietta Gibbs Memorial Dining Hall. This modern structure was erected and furnished in 1953 at a cost of $44,000.00, by the Women's Baptist State Convention, under the leadership of Mrs. Henrietta Gibbs, for whom this edifice is named.

The plant and property holdings of the university are currently valued at more than one-half million dollars.

Baptists Approve Drive To Raise $625,500 For Selma

World Birm, Ala. Sat. 2-2-57 P. 1

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

SELMA, Ala. (SNS) — A fund-raising plan blueprinted to produce $626,500 in capital funds for 83-year-old Selma University was approved here Jan. 30 by the Alabama Baptist State Convention at its adjourned session.

Outlined by S. U. President James H. Owens, the capital funds plans won swift, enthusiatic, unanimous support at the spirited meeting. Proposed developments which would be financed by the funds-collection drive cover eight areas.

They included a library building, $100,000; library equipment and books, $30,000; gymnasium, $80,000; science building, $100,000; equipment for science departments, $40,000; two dormitories (one for men and one for women) $200,000; furnishings for the two dormitories $20,000 and repairs and renovations in Dinkins Hall, $25,000.

The adjourned session sidetracked recommendations made by the State Publishing Board which would have retired the Rev. W. H Smith as editor of The Baptist Leader, organ of the convention. The Rev. Smith, a source of dissatisfaction with certain convention powers has been ill, but reportedly is on the comeback. The board recommended that he be replaced by the Rev. L. L. Carter of Anniston.

Several SPB members championed the recommendation vigorously and found support in Dr. U. J. Robinson, convention president. Forces supporting the Rev. Smith pointed to his long service, his physical condition, and asserting that he was entitled to try to carry on if he so desired.

B. W. Coates, pastor, Tabernacle Baptist Church Birmingham, was named chairman of the important Transportation Commission with the Rev. J. L. Ware also of Birmingham, as secretary. The Rev. Ware is recording secretary of the convention and pastor of Trinity Baptist Church. The committee develops plans and travel service for the Alabama delegates who will attend the National Baptist Convention in Louisville, Ky., next September.

A report of the special committee on State Mission Board was adopted after heated debate the Rev. C. A. Lett of Mobile was elected secretary of the convention's headquarters after prolonged debates.

Leading the attack on the headquarters project, the Rev. E. W Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church charged that the convention had never created the office of executive secretary had not authorized permanent headquarters and that delegates were in the dark on the conduct of their business. Against this argument, Convention President Robinson said that the position under discussion was that of secretary of headquarters, the delegates were free to determine where to locate headquarters and that the annual report accounted for the conduct of the office.

An undertone of challenge flowed through the discussion.

Dr. Robinson discussed "The Secret of Faith" in his opening remarks in which he made a plea for unity built around him as their titular leader. "Any leader is helpless if the people he seeks to lead don't follow," he declared.

Recognizing that Alabama represented the most powerful state delegation at the National Baptist Convention, he suggested that they stick together and recognize him as their chosen leader.

Education For Integration

World Sat. 2-16-57

BY JAMES H. OWENS

(Editor's Note: Dr. James H. Owens is president of Selma University, Selma, Ala. He is the fifteenth president to serve this famous Baptist-sponsored, Black Belt educational institution. The Alabama Baptist State Convention, chief supporter of Selma University, recently approved plans for a $627,500 campaign for capital funds for the school.) Selma, Ala.

COUNTER EDUCATION

Education for integration must, in a large measure, be counter education or re-education since education of the wrong variety has been the order of the day in this country for almost two centuries.

Under these circumstances, I am fully aware that the task of developing a feeling of common purpose mutual respect and esteem for individuals of a racially different type who have been persecuted, mobbed, cheated, disfranchised, outraged, tortured and subjected to all sorts of humiliating experiences for no other purpose than to make them feel that they are inferior is an exceedingly difficult task under the present current practices in education.

What we are striving to achieve now in the realm of education in America should have been the task of democratic education, both lower and higher aspects, at the very outset of the founding of our school systems. Be that as it may, we are now faced with the problem of undoing what has been done for generations. In those early decades, isolationalism and deep seated prejudice became so entrenched in the national life of this country that it is only natural that our system of education should reflect these concepts.

We cannot legislate against prejudice, but we can educate for its eradication.

READY BUT AFRAID

It will be for some like extracting a rotten molar with deep roots; the process will be very painful at times, but the patient will be greatful for having gotten rid of the source of the pain and discomfort. Many good thinking Americans are ready and willing to rid themselves of this obnoxious situation, but are afraid of public opinion. They fear what others might think of them if they declare themselves. In this situation the calamity howlers have found an excellent opportunity to attempt to give universality to what they think, or at least to what they would have us believe they feel about the situation, by declaring that if integration is attempted there will be blue murder, casualties and police action in general to force upon all parties alike the motheaten customs of disintegrating nineteenth century social order that began making its exit at the turn of the century.

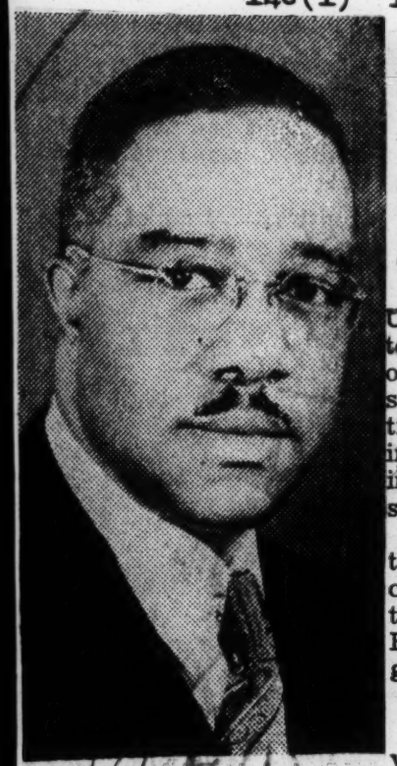
World Pg.

A good case in point is the entering of Negroes in the graduate schools of southern universities. The howlers assured us that tragedy would follow any such attempt on the part of Negroes to defy the sacred traditions of the South. Again the majority expressed itself as being ready and willing to accept the change by exhibiting the kind of behavior that would be expected of an intelligent human being.

THOSE WHO YELL

Those who yell loudly, as for example certain minorities in Tennessee, Alabama and other southern states, are, we believe, suffering from a fairly good case of paranoia. A paranoic's world is made up of people to whom he ascribes certain motives and viewpoints which do not really exist. This was brought out in Mississippi when Negroes began voting some few years ago. There was an editorial in one of the leading newspapers of the state warning Negroes as to what would happen if they attempted to vote. They voted and without bloodshed.

Another example of this paranoic behavior occurred in Washington, D. C. some time back, when for the first time, a certain theatre opened its doors to Negroes. The paranoics were on hand to see what would happen; they were all set for a big session of "I told you so." Police officers were around and ready for action, in case the boys were right. But these race baiters were seriously disappointed. There was not the slightest ripple on the surface; just a waiting line of white and Negro patrons taking turns at purchasing a ticket for a pleasant evening's entertainment. As is clearly evident, our major problem is, and has been, primarily with a highly vocal, non-reflective, shallow thinking, rabble-rousing minority which takes upon itself the responsibility of telling the rest of society how to conduct its affairs.



A "First"

Journal & Guide

Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw University, recently became the first Negro to deliver the commencement address at River Rouge High School, Detroit, Mich. Fifty per cent of the graduates were Negroes.

Shaw Offers Courses For Teachers And Ministers

Journal & Guide p. 13

Norfolk, Va.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Shaw University through its extension department will offer one or more courses for in-service teachers, and will continue also night classes for in-service ministers and other interested persons the first semester this year.

Dr. Nelson H. Harris, director of the department of education, says the courses for teachers will be offered in Room 4 in the Science Hall beginning Sept. 24 at 5 p.m.

Sat. 9-28-57

THE COURSES for in-service teachers will enable them to qualify for certificate renewal, help to change certificates from high school to Primary A or Grammar Grade A, help fulfill requirements for the A. B. or B. S. degree, and in addition, help teachers remove dificiencies which such schools as Columbia University may require of many seeking to qualify for the master's degree.

Dr. Grady D. Davis, dean of the School, of Religion, says courses for ministers will include "The Meaning and Message of the Book of Revelation" and "English Fundamentals" to be taught by the Rev. James D. Roberts of Shaw's school of religion.

* * *

REGISTRATION will be on Tuesday, Sept. 24, in Science Hall, Room 2, at 7:30 p.m. The course meets each Tuesday from 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. and is open to all interested persons.

No pre-requisites are required, however, the course will give credit toward the Shaw University Certificate of Award from the department of religious promotion.

* * *

THE SHAW University faculty and staff workshop concluded its sessions in the library on Thursday, Sept. 12. The theme of the workshop was "The Responsibilities of the Faculty and Staff in Achieving the Purposes and Objectives of Shaw University.'

Greetings were brought to the faculty and staff by Dr. F. P. Payne, dean of the college, at the general staff meeting on Tuesday. New members of the faculty and staff were introduced by President W. R. Strassner.

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SHORTER COLLEGE

Shorter Observes 71st Founder's Day March 5-6

State Press Little Rock Ark. Jan. 31-57

Shorter college will hold its 71st Annual Founders' day observance Tuesday and Wednesday on the college campus, 604 Locust street, at which time Bishop E. L. Hickman, and Dr. Howard D. Gregg will be the featured speakers.

Bishop Hickman will deliver Founders' convocation sermon Wednesday morning, at 10:00 at Bethel AME church, North Little Rock. Music will be rendered by the college choir under the direction of Mrs. Ruth W. Greene, director of music.

Dr. Gregg, president of Daniel Payne college, Birmingham, Alabama, will deliver the Founders' convocation address Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. in the college auditorium.

Also during the Founders' convocation worship the president, faculty, and students will present their Annual Founders' observance financial project. The Miss Founders' day queen will be selected from the class reporting the highest amount of money over class quota.

State Press

Tuesday evening, a play, in one act, will be presented by the Shorter college dramatic guild, under the direction of Professor Cawford J. Mims. The cast of characters are: Damon Brazwell, Joseph Barnes, John Haynes and Mary Hampton.

Bishop Sherman L. Green, will be present at all the services and activities.

Dr. Theophilus D. Alexander, president, will preside.

BISHOP HICKMAN

DR. GREGG

Faculty, Students Of Shorter College Raise $3,187.72

Courier Recorder Nashville, Tenn. Nashville Tenn. Feb. 1957

Shorter College, a church related college under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church, located in North Little Rock, Arkansas, this week celebrated its 71st Anniversary. Bishop E. L. Hickman, the Presiding Bishop of the 13th Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, ably and eloquently delivered the Anniversary Sermon challenging the constituency to move forward in perpetuating the great traditions of African Methodism. Dr. Howard D. Gregg, President of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Alabama, brilliantly and persuasively gave the Anniversary Address challenging the constituency to face realistically the high standards and pressing demands of this new day.

One of the great highlights of the Anniversary Celebration was the announcement by Bishop Sherman L. Greene, Chairman of the institution's Governing Board and President of its Alumni Association, that the sum of $62,000 has been pledged toward a proposed new building replacing Tyree Hall, the institution's oldest but dilapidated building that has recently been torn down.

Dr. Theophilus D. Alexander, President of the College, the faculty and students presented their Annual Founder's Day Project in the sum of $3,187.72, the initial payment on their pledge of $10,000 over the next three years toward the proposed new building. Mrs. Amos J. White victoriously served as Chairman of the Founder's Day Committee. Miss Vera Mae Ashford, a freshman from Searcy, Arkansas, reported $203, the highest sum raised among the students, and captured the honor of being named "Miss Shorter College of 1957." Miss Norma Jean Young, a sophomore from Helena, Ark., reported $109.10, and on the basis of being the ranking contestant of the sophomore class, the class reporting the highest average was named "The Founder's Day Queen." Miss Janet Wade and Mrs. Georgia Sutton, students from El Dorado, Arkansas, and Monticello, Arkansas, respectively, also reported more than a hundred dollars each. Mrs. Vera W. Muldrew, Registrar of the College, reported the sum of $170.00, the highest sum reported among the faculty not including the president of the institution.

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

Tension Still Rules S. C. State Campus

Afro american Sat 2-16-57 P. 3

Baltimore, M.D.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—Nearly one year after it flared up last March tension between the student body and the administration at S.C. State College remains.

The AFRO, in several off-the-record talks with students on the campus this week, was told:

1. Students still resent President Benner C. Turner who, with trustees, expelled diminutive Fred H. Moore, president of the student body, last April in what students termed "doublecrossing persecution."

* * *

"EVERY TIME HIS (Turner's) name is mentioned in chapel, we start scraping our feet on the floor, coughing and making so much noise you can't hear what the speaker is saying," one woman student said. Another told of the president [illegible] hoped at public appear[illegible]

"[illegible] (Turner) doesn't come to chapel often now," another student said. "We don't see much of him."

2. Students charge that, in an effort to clean out sentiment in favor of integration on the campus, the administration has elevated some faculty members as reward for roles played during the long period of unrest, strikes and effigy hangings on the campus last spring.

* * *

STUDENTS READILY give names of these persons, disliked almost as much as the administration and all-white trustee board.

3. Asked about prospects of a return to normal, student spokesmen said it will take perhaps 10 years or more before the 1955 student protests and demonstrations, the explusions of more than 15 students and firings of a half dozen or more faculty members will be forgotten on the campus.

One student said: "At least until the next three classes are graduated, there will be little appreciation among us for the administration. We'll even remember what we've had forced on us the rest of our lives.

"I don't think these things will help South Carolina State in the future," he declared.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA STATERS still undergo mild kidding from other sympathetic college students about the state.

At a recent basketball game between State and Claflin College, on the latter's campus—across the fence — some enterprising students, presumedly not of the S.C. State College body, paraded before the visitors with placards.

One of the placards read "Welcome From Behind the Iron Curtain."

Meanwhile, the visitor to State College campus is impressed with a continuing building of facilities.

* * *

NOW IN USE is a new, modern building housing the school of education and other courses. A new men's dormitory went into use shortly before the last school term ended. Several other buildings are contemplated at the college.

Campus trouble last spring developed after students sought to join in a then citywide boycott of local firms which were working economic pressures against NAACP members and some 57 signers of an integration petition.

Students worked their own version of a boycott on the campus but failed in an effort to force the administration to drop campus business with WCC firms.

7 students expelled in new uprising at S.C. State College

Afro American Baltimore, Md

Sat 5-25-57

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Students at South Carolina State College, whose protests and demonstrations a year ago resulted in approximately 8 student explusions and several firings from the faculty, were up in arms again this week.

A spokesman for the student body told the AFRO that the campus "has been seething the last two weeks" over the expulsions of seven students, including a coed, and conversely because two coeds caught "on a party" with two faculty men weren't expelled.

The student leader told the AFRO:

Two weeks ago six male students were accused of swiping an examination from the offices of L. C. Roache, a faculty member.

They were brought before the Discipline Committee, of which Mr. Roache is a member, tried and recommended for expulsion to President Benner C. Turner. The sextet was sent home.

ABOUT THE same time, the student spokesman said, the college's dean of women "caught" a senior coed in Columbia (42 miles away) shopping with an Orangeburg woman, a public school teacher.

Evidently the coed had left the campus without permissions. She too was brought before the discipline committee and expelled.

Two other coeds, who also apparently left the campus without permission, and who were also "caught" in Columbia, were neither brought before the discipline committee nor expelled, the AFRO was told.

The two young women, the student spokesman said, from Columbia and Florence respectively, were surprised by a dormitory matron while "on a drinking party" with two male faculty members in Columbia.

One of the men is a member of the Discipline Committee, the student leader said.

* * *

"WE THINK the reason these two girls weren't also given disciplinary action," he said "is that the matron ran into them accidentally while on a similar party with an ROTC officer.

"If she'd turned them in they would have told on her and the men; and they didn't want that to happen. You see, they can bring any of us before the Discipline Committee, but we can't bring members of the faculty before the committee," he said.

He said both women are members of the same sorority, were candidates for a campus queen honor and also, honor students.

Afro American

THE STUDENT leader said, also:

1460

"We students are planning to have something done about this. It's not the first time — even this year — that women students have been taken off the campus by men on the faculty.

Sat. 5-25-57

"They are never reported for discipline. It seems that so long as they leave with, or to meet, some professor it's all right and the president never hears about it."

Turning to another incident which he said had also riled students, the spokesman asked:

"Why didn't the dean report the wild drinking party that was given in the rear of the garage of the ROTC building?

"Students know about it; they know who was there and most of the things that happened."

"We want those girls who were caught drinking in Columbia, we want those two faculty men who took them there, and also the matron who discovered them — all expelled or fired," he said.

* * *

WITH LESS than two weeks left in the current school year, it appeared doubtful that the issue can be resolved before school closes.

Last year, State College students wound up the term in a general furor, which developed out of student support of an economic boycott and counter-boycott in the community.

During the dispute, students struck twice, hanged the president, the Governor and several others in effigy.

For roles in this activity, 8 students were expelled, 7 of them after the college closed the term.

* * *

THE OTHER, student body president Fred H. Moore, was expelled with less than month remaining in his senior year. He graduates this month from Allen University in Columbia.

Several members of the faculty were also fired at the end of the last school term for roles, or suspected sympathies in the dispute.

The resulting public censure of the college's administration resulted in a substantially reduced 1956-57 freshman class and the additional loss gy transfers of a number of other students enrolled last year.

Afro-American
Sat. 3-2-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 4

TRYING TO WARD OFF INTEGRATION—This new and modern academic building at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, with its many modern conveniences, is typical of the many new buildings being erected in the vast building program now under way at the college. State is clinging desperately to "Separate but Equal" theory in face of inevitable integration in its public schools and colleges.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-1-57
P. 16

PRESENTATION—Presentation on behalf of South Carolina State College was made by Mrs. B. C. Turner, wife of the president of the college, to the first "Mother of the Year," Mrs. Ola Davis Walker, Greenwood, S. C., at the Mother's Day week-end observance. Left to right: Mrs. Turner, President Turner, Barbara Vaughan, "Miss State College"; Kahn Walker, senior, son of "Mother of the Year," and Mrs. Walker, receiving tray.

14e(1) 1957 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

What's Happening To The "Negro College"?

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-23-57

South Carolina State Is Grooming For A New Role

Norfolk, Va. P.10

14e(1)

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 10

(Editor's Note:—What happening to the "all-Negro College?" Here is a behind-the-scenes analytical story of perhaps the most embattled of the Southern state-supported institutions originally established for Negroes.)

Special to Journal and Guide

ORANGEBURG, S. C. —Obscured by the battle smoke of the intense integration fight in the South is a dramatic behind the-scenes story of the role of the Negro college.

For many reasons, known and understood by Negroes in all regions, Negro students in the middle and deep South will still continue to enroll in Negro colleges for years to come.

* * *

DR. FRED PATTERSON, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute, explains this situation by declaring that, "Because of the prolonged neglect suffered by Negro students, there will be several generations of people who will have to be dealt with specially and sympathetically."

Without fanfare or publicity southern colleges, private and state supported, are wedded to the task of upgrading the calibre of instruction and scholastic achievement. From Virginia to Florida college administrators are feverishly strengthening the quality of their offerings.

Precariously perched at the apex of this movement to prepare the Negro student for inter-group living are the presidents of these colleges. Without admitting it directly, they will nod in agreement that their real challenge is to prepare the unintegratable to make the adjustment which will be required by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision.

One of the southern colleges which is making a giant step toward preparing Negro students for a multi-cultural life, is South Carolina State College.

* * *

DR. HOWARD JORDAN, youthful dean of the School of Education, said, "We can no longer get by with producing college graduates. We must now produce college graduates and scientists who can produce."

He pointed out, however, that according to the last census figures, one out of every three Negroes in the state is classed as a functional illiterate (less than four years of schooling). The median schooling for whites and Negroes in South Carolina is only six years.

For much of the rural South the average daily attendance is from three to four months. Many students start after Christmas and quit after March, depending upon the weather. It takes a top notch, almost super teacher to see to it that these students get the maximum teaching for the times a rural child spends in school.

* * *

UNWITTINGLY PERHAPS; and as a result of sparks of pressures loosed by a growing militancy among southern Negroes, white educators and politicians became increasingly responsive to the physical needs of Negro college plants immediately following the war.

At South Carolina State College the metamorphosis was launched by Harvard-trained Dr. B. C. Turner, president. He took the helm at the beginning of the decade and began to coordinate existing facilities and to initiate additional programs to prepare the institution for "Full, first class status."

At the outset, President Turner's problems were at least two-fold. On the one-hand, he had to arrange for adequate physical facilities to house the kind of program that accreditation agencies were demanding. And not too dissimilar from this challenge, he had, on the other hand, to develop ways and means of

Building Program Is Well Under Way

Dr. Turner takes time out from a busy day's schedule to look over the progress being made on a proposed $10 million building program now underway at the college. In the last six years, buildings totaling $4 million have already been completed. One of such buildings is the ultra-modern academic building in the background.

Foster Research At S. C. State

Dr. Benner C. Turner, (seated) president of South Carolina State College, and Dr. Howard Jordan, youthful dean of the college's School of Education, beam with pride over a research project completed at the school. The project was made possible by a $5,000 fund established by the present administration. During Dr. Turner's administration, top teachers' pay has been increased from $4,000 in 1950 to $7,200 in 1956. Ph.D.'s on the faculty have increased from four to 15, and nine others are candidates for the doctoral degree.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57
Norfolk, Va. p. 10

Students Get Highest Caliber Of Instruction

F. P. Abraham, (seated at the piano) head of the Music Department at South Carolina State College, conducts a class in music. In the class, prospective teachers learn materials and methods to be used in teaching music to children. Here the students are practicing on one of the instruments used in a rhythm band.

procuring a highly trained faculty who could implement a program of the highest quality.

* * *

SYMPATHETIC legislators and highly placed friends cognizant of the magnitude of President Turner's problem, helped him sell hard-boiled legislators on the necessity of expanding aid to SCS.

Some say more than sympathy and interest in the Negro's welfare motivated South Carolina powers who began to pour money into SCS. Be that as it may, the record shows the renaissance at South Carolina State College actually began with the inauguration of Dr. B. C. Turner as president in 1950.

The little known story of Turner's achievements in the six years of his administration is a story of solid success. Especially is this true when viewed against the deep seated antagonisms traditional with the region and the state.

The achievements are many and significant, but perhaps the two which jut out from among the others like the proverbial sore thumb must come in the realm of salaries and plant expansion. The top instructional salary when Turner took office was $4,000. In a little over five years he has doubled instructional salaries to $7,200.

* * *

THE INCREASE from four Ph.D.'s in 1950 to 15 in 1956, is due largely to a program which Turner initiated of paying full salaries to instructors studying for the doctorate.

To encourage research and to stimulate teachers to make some significant contribution to education, a $5,000 fund has been established by the administration to be administered solely by a faculty committee.

Perhaps equally as important as the improved quality of the educational staff is the complete renovation of the instructional program .The present administration has organized a School of Education, a Department of Music, which offers a major in music education. Since 1950 a minor in German and French has been developed.

In an effort to upgrade the students, a student personnel and guidance center was developed. Here all college-wide testing and state-wide entrance examinations are conducted. This service is responsible for freshmen placement tests, sophomore examinations and coordinates the counselling and guidance program.

* * *

SELF DIRECTION AMONG the students is encouraged and assisted by an office of student activities. Under the director, the office coordinates all student activities, curricular and extra-curricular.

For the first time in the history of the school, scholarships were provided for band and choir members and a budget was provided YMCA and YWCA activities. Students have been placed on 15 major committees of the college and in addition, councils for men and women have been established. The student council gets an annual budget from the college. Students who experience financial difficulties during the school year and can establish need are eligible to borrow from a student loan fund which is capitalized at 5$,000.

Without saying it, Dr. Turner gives the unmistakable feeling that the battle that his race is in for first class citizenship will not be won by words. He has expressed the belief that there will always be a place in the future for institutions, educational and financial, serving a definite need.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE College's permanent improvement program involving some 30 projects and costing more than $10,000,000 is nearly half completed. Since 1950, the college has made available for active use a student center, agriculture building, dormitory for men, dairy plant, food conservation center, faculty housing project (two dormitories for men and women, 14 cottages and two apartment buildings with four apartments each), infirmary, stadium, and academic building. In progress now are a women's dormitory and a power plant. These improvements have been made available at a cost of $4,000,000.

Projects which Dr. Turner has told the legislature are urgently needed will cost an estimated additional $6,000,000.

Problems Of Untrained Worker Analyzed Here

Daily Herald Thurs. 10-18-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Many problems of the untrained worker were traced to the home, the school and business executives here Wednesday during the weekly Hungry Club Forum at the Butler Street YMCA.

Mrs. Ossie W. Mitchell, Southern Regional Director of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority blamed the methods of teaching as far back as the elementary schools for the inability for youngsters to meet the standards of secretarial requirements and competent employees.

NO DIFFERENCE

The assistant director of the Booker T. Washington Business College, Birmingham, Alabama said there is "no difference between the small and large business." She said the problem of untrained secretaries is universal.

She praised the work of the Sorority and added:

"As a group of women interested in the improvement in business, growth and advancement ....."

She compared the present-day type of management in business with that of years ago.

NEW LOOK

"The old business is getting a new face in order to meet the "New Look", that is part and parcel of the modern-day business. We can't operate today's business with yesterday's methods," she stated.

Mrs. Mitchell said one goes into business to serve the public and that "one cannot fool the public for long"

"It takes two things to manage a business: some education and common sense," she added.

KEEN COMPETITION

"One cannot meet the very keen competition without the know-how of business. Education for business does not mean very much unless common sense is used.

"Business is like an automobile, it will not run by itself, except down hill."

"Happy employees make a successful business. The secret of success in any business is service."

The sorority official pointed to a recent survey which showed business failures. The survey revealed that 97.8 of the failures were directly related to identifiable human weaknesses of the individuals who owned the business. She said incompetence accounted for 50.3 per cent of the bankruptcies.

Mrs. Mitchell told the group, youngsters must get some inspiration at home and learn to follow the line of least resistance. She said, guidance was one of the big problems of today.

Conference On Education Begins Work

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Wed. 4-24-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23 (P)—Delegates from 15 states and the District of Columbia, including two governors, today opened the Southern Regional Conference on Education Beyond the High School.

Among the 300 educators and civic leaders attending the three-day meeting were Govs. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma and Cecil Underwood of West Virginia.

Sponsored by the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, the conference had as its aim increasing public awareness of educational problems and planning state educational conferences.

It will submit recommendations to the President's Committee for state, regional and Federal action.

States represented at the conference included Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Dr. Anderson To Head Southern School Board

Constitution Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 5-31-57 P. 6

Dr. Robert C. Anderson has been appointed director of the Southern Regional Education Board, succeeding Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., who recently was named executive vice president of New York University.

Dr. Anderson has served as a member of the board's staff since 1953. The announcement was made by Gov. Collins of Florida, chairman of the SREB.

Dr. Anderson

The Southern Regional Education Board was established through legislative action of the Southern states in 1949 to aid the states in pooling their higher education resources. Its headquarters are in Atlanta.

Dr. Anderson, 35, joined the SREB staff as executive associate. In 1955, he became associate director for administration and was made acting director in 1956 while Dr. Ivey was on a study tour abroad.

A native of Birmingham, he received his undergraduate education at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. He took his master's degree at the University of North Carolina and a Ph.D at New York University, where he served as assistant to the dean of the School of Education in 1948-50.

In 1950, Dr. Anderson became director of the Graduate School at Memphis State College.

He has served as a member of the governing board of the Cooperative Bureau for Teachers, director of the Southern Regional Project in Educational Television, a member of the Board of Consultants to the DeKalb County school system and director of the Southern Regional Conference on Education Beyond the High School.

Ivey Receives Award From Regional Board

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Regional Education Board has presented its former director, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., with a certificate of appreciation for his "services in the cause of interstate cooperation in higher education." Dr. Ivey is now executive vice president of New York University.

Atlanta 6-30-57

A letter of transmittal from SREB Chairman LeRoy Collins, governor of Florida, cited Dr. Ivey for his "tremendous contributions —to Southern progress through education."

A scroll was presented to Doctor Ivey, signed by Gov. Collins and Dr. Robert C. Anderson, the present director of the SREB.

REGIONAL EDUCATION HAS ASSISTED 1,000

Commercial Appeal

Marvin Lists Accomplishments Of SREB

1,000 BEING HELPED

Memphis

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—In pooling specialized facilities for advanced education, 16 states already have educated 1,000 students through the Southern Regional Education Board and have another 1,000 in the process of education.

Mon. 9-23-57

This achievement for the SREB was pointed out Saturday by Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin in an address for groundbreaking exercises for a $250,000 headquarters for the inter-state agency. The structure, to be completed by June, will be financed by the regents of the Georgia University System, which will be reimbursed by the SREB over 25 years.

Started In 1949

The regents will then still hold title to the building but the SREB will occupy it rent-free.

Governor Griffin noted that his own state had been a party to the Southern Regional Education Compact since its origin in 1949. He explained that the program enables one state to use schools of another for the education of students for which it itself does not have facilities.

The Governor said that, for example:

"Georgia has been able to purchase 15 places per year from Meharry Medical College in Nashville and three places for veterinary students at Tuskegee Institute at a great savings to the state.

"On the other side of the coin, Georgia has received support for its school of veterinary medicine at the University of Georgia from other states that have no veterinary medical schools, and Emory University, a private institution in Atlanta, has received support from states without medical schools."

Education Swap

Meharry and Tuskegee are Negro institutions and Georgia and Emory are, of course, all-white strictly segregated Georgia schools. Georgia thus has obtained veterinary training for Negro students in another state and afforded the same training for white students from other states at the University of Georgia.

SREB spokesmen, however, have emphasized that the agency's purpose is to spread the benefits of higher education to all students through efficient pooling of facilities.

Governor Griffin noted that other fields in which the SREB has been of assistance are mental health training and research, nuclear energy, forestry, city planning, nursing training and research and educational training. He said the new University of Georgia science center and Georgia's advisory commission nuclear energy, which is pushing plans for a nuclear reactor at Georgia Tech, grew from ideas originating at SREB sessions.

Gov. Collins Wants No Part In 'Do-Nothing' State Rights

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala
Fri. 8-30-57

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Aug. 29 (AP)—Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida said tonight he wants no part of the slogan of states' rights "if it is used as an excuse for doing nothing."

8-3-A

And he takes this stand, he said, despite his "devotion to the rights of states to perform those governmental functions properly within their jurisdiction."

Collins made his remarks in a speech prepared for delivery at the opening session of the legislative work conference on Southern Regional education, sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board, of which he is chairman.

The board is composed of the governors of 16 Southern states, and five persons appointed by each governor. Its purpose is to help states develop higher education programs to meet the South's social and economic needs, and to help colleges and universities develop high quality educational programs.

Collins, who spoke after Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia had welcomed the delegates, said public services should be undertaken by the level of government closest to home which can do the job the best. This naturally means the federal government should do certain jobs, the state government should perform others, and the local governments still others."

"This does not mean, however, that various levels of government should not undertake joint responsibilities. Nor does it mean that state governments should be arrayed against the federal government."

Collins said the necessity that the Southern states pool their resources and work together "is most urgent because we in the South are more dependent upon public education than are the other regions of the nation. We don't have the enormous private educational endowments of other areas."

The Southern states, he said, have indicated their willingness to carry out their responsibilities "in the challenging new fields of technological change" by taking the regional cooperation concept and applying it recently to educational television and nuclear development.

Solution to Mental Ills Lies In Prevention, Says Bloomberg

Journal + Constitution Sun. 2-3-57

Atlanta, Ga.

The ultimate solution to the problem of mental illness lies in preventing its occurrence, believes the new director of the Southern Regional Education Board's program in mental health training and research.

P. 10-C

Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, who recently assumed his duties on the board here, recognizes the need for more facilities and trained

Dr. William Hurder Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg

personnel for mentally ill patients. But he staunchly asserts that "prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Bloomberg came to Atlanta from Boston, where he was chief of the psychiatry and neurology service at the Veterans Administration Hospital there. A graduate of Harvard medical school, Dr. Bloomberg received his graduate training at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. He also did graduate work at the University of Halle hospital in Germany.

* * *

IN HIS OPINION, everyone can improve the level of his mental health. He defined mental health as "the ability to reach one's potentialities in satisfactory relations with others, in gratification in doing one's job, in enjoying one's leisure and in satisfying family relations."

On the other hand, he said, mental illness is a state in which one is emotionally upset to the extent that ordinary activities are hampered to some degree.

He listed the following among needed preventive measures:

1. Elderly persons should be made to feel useful and wanted.

2. Adolescents should have sufficient recreational facilities to enable them to "let off steam" in a constructive way.

3. Court officials should become more aware of the part emotional factors can play in crime and domestic upsets.

4. Children should be brought up in an atmosphere of security, affection and love, because children reared in such surroundings are more likely to become secure who are not.

* * *

DR. BLOOMBERG emphasized that no one is immune to mental illness.

"Mental illness is the result of two factors," he said. "One's vulnerability and the stress exerted at a given time."

It is difficult to predict when stress will triumph, thus causing a breakdown. But acute mental illness has its symptoms. There are many, but generally, they constitute deviations from a person's normal behavior.

"Recognizing these symptoms is important, because help can be sought and, in many cases, a breakdown can be avoided," he said.

Sometimes this help consists of "just a little reassurance," Dr. Bloomberg said. Or perhaps the troubled person needs to seek advice from a trained and objective counselor.

* * *

THE BOARD'S PROGRAM, to be directed by Dr. Bloomberg, will deal with training personnel to work in the mental illness field and with research in the treatment and prevention of mental illness.

The program was organized upon the recommendation of the Southern Governors' Conference in 1954. The conference made its recommendation following a report on a study of mental health programs in 16 Southern states.

Dr. Bloomberg, his assistant, Dr. William Hurder, former head of the State Colony and Training School at Pineville, La., and others on the staff will work with the Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research.

SOUTHERNER GETS NO. 2 POST AT N.Y.U.

Times 4-7-57

New York

Dr. Ivey, Leader of Regional Education Board, Named Executive Vice President

Times 4-7-57

New York University has appointed Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Southern Regional Education Board, as its executive vice president, effective June 1.

Dr. Ivey will assume the position vacated in October when Dr. Carroll V. Newsom was elevated to the presidency of N. Y. U. The exectuive vice president will be second in line of authority and will be in general charge of the educational program.

Dr. Ivey has been in his present post since the Southern Regional Education Board was organized in 1949. He had become an instructor at the University of North Carolina in 1941 and was promoted to Professor of History in 1948.

He received one of two Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships in 1956 for six months of study abroad.

Dr. Ivey is a member of the American Society for Public Administration, the American Sociological Society and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Board Set up By Governors

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 6— The Southern Regional Education Board was established by the Gover,nors of sixteen southern and border states. It serves as a coordinating and administrative agency to strengthen the region's higher education facilities.

Under Dr. Ivy's direction the board has received about $5,500,000 in private grants to support study programs concerning graduate training methods throughout the country. With a system of interstate contracts, the board has promoted widespread student exchange and eliminated much unnecessary duplication of facilities.

A spokesman for the board pointed out today that the coordinating agency worked with the Legislatures of sixteen states and the directors of sixty-five colleges and universities. He added that "the board is an integral part of the region's long-range educational growth plans and a successor to Dr. Ivy will be chosen with that in mind."

The Ivey League

Time p. 88

It would have cost Louisiana State University $5,000,000 to build the school of veterinary medicine it so badly wanted, and L.S.U. had only $500,000 for the project. What could it do? The answer was easy: L.S.U. put its problem to an organization called the Southern Regional Education Board, arranged to send its future vets to campuses in other states. Had the problem come up only a few years before, L.S.U. would still be stumped.

Founded in 1948 by the Southern governors, the S.R.E.B. has been a major boon to higher education in Dixie. But the man most responsible for its success is its soft-spoken, diplomatic Director John Eli Ivey Jr. When the governors found him, Sociologist Ivey was only 28—the youngest full professor at the University of North Carolina. His mission with the S.R.E.B.: to fill the gaps in Southern higher education by getting states and campuses to share each other's facilities.

Cooperate, Coordinate. Sixteen states are now members of the S.R.E.B., and 65 colleges and universities have joined the Ivey league to cooperate in 30 different fields. Each year the board arranges to send hundreds of students whose home states do not have schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or social work to states that do. By such exchanges, says Ivey, the board not only relieves hard-pressed campuses of the necessity of adding facilities that would be duplicated elsewhere; it strengthens the graduate schools already in existence. For instance, Nashville's Meharry Medical College, a medical and dental school for Negroes, was in financial straits when the S.R.E.B. came along. Now, with about 60% of its students coming from outside the state, it is in business to stay.

By coordinating their work in other fields, the South's colleges and universities no longer have to spread themselves thin trying to cover the whole academic waterfront. In 1951 the South had no real graduate-nursing program. The University of North Carolina had a school for public-health nursing, but there was still no place to train psychiatric nurses, administrators, teachers and supervisors. Through the board's work, six campuses in six states now have nursing schools, each of which concentrates on one specialty.

False Notion. Though North Carolina-born Dr. Ivey has kept his board out of the integration controversy, he has

Jay B. Leviton

THE SOUTH'S IVEY
Down with isolationism.

sold educators and politicians alike on the idea that "there is nothing more isolationist than our colleges, and there is no greater barrier to sound development than the generally accepted notion of institutional sovereignty." The board's biggest job ahead: a survey of the South to see what will be needed to meet the coming onrush of students.

Unfortunately, John Ivey will not be around to see the survey through. This week New York University announced that it had snatched him for its No. 2 job, the executive vice-presidency. To the 16 governors who head the S.R.E.B. membership, it was a blow—which was probably the surest measure of Ivey's success. Said Florida's Governor Le Roy Collins somewhat ruefully: "He is one of the top young men in the nation. He has preached the sound doctrine that the South should use the manpower and brains of the South to improve the South, that we should stop the flow of our best-trained men and women to the North. And now I hope he hasn't deserted us entirely."

Educators Will Take Part In Meeting Today

Daily Herald
Tues. 4-23-57
Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A number of Georgia educational, legislative and lay leaders will be prominently involved in the Southwide conference on post-high school education to open here today for three days.

From the Southern Regional Education Board, Dr. John E. Ivey, its director, will preside over the opening general session. Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB associate director, was chosen as conference director by the sponsoring President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.

Other Georgia educators will include Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University who will have direct responsibilities in the conduct of the conference. And also Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College who will be one of fourteen members of the president's committee from Georgia, to represent the region-at-large.

$810,000 CLASSROOM BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN U. PLANNED

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 7 — Southern University began its new year with the final completion of plans for a new $810,000 classroom building, which is part of a three- and one-half million dollar capital outlay to be initiated with in the next few days.

According to Dr. E. C. Harrison Coordinator of Instruction at Southern, the new classroom building will embrace some 60,000 square feet, housing 26 classrooms, offices for the College Dean, Registrar, 40 faculty members, the Audio Visual Aids Center and an allocation of over 8,000 square feet to Special Education and the Improvement Services.

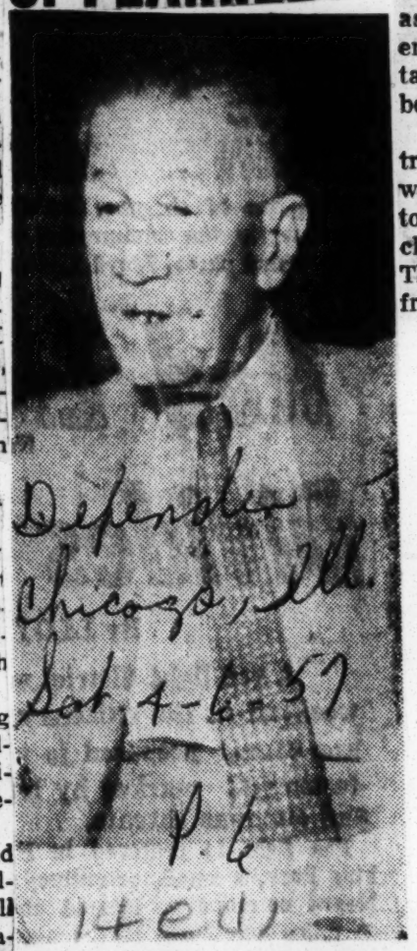
This new building of modern design, which will be erected West of the Music Building, is in keeping with the already modern buildings that grace the campus, which overlooks the Mississippi River.

Other buildings on the drawing board are: 13,000 capacity stadium, Nursery School, Library addition and general campus improvements.

These structures are over and above an additional 4½ million dollar project which Southern will initiate as a result of an authorization of the State Board of Education for the institution to secure a loan to erect special facilities.

The loan will be used to build three dormitories for women three dormitories for men, a 30 unit family apartment building and a student union building.

Southern has some 4,178 resident students enrolled for the 1956-57 academic school year. University officials do not expect a decided increase for the second semester, which begins January 28.



ATTY. JAMES A. BURNES of Meridian, Miss., a member of the class of 1886 at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., was a special guest of the university when Southern observed its 43rd annual Founders' day. The attorney gave a tape-recorded sketch of the University following its charter in 1880.

The Cameron Fund, now totaling almost a thousand dollars, has become a four year plan for constant contribution. Each girl is now assured of an education at Southern university. The tab will be taken by the faculty and student body.

Over and above financial contributions, several classes of which the Mouton girl is a member took on the task of clothing five children of the Mouton family. The ages of these children range from 9 months to 12 years.

Storm Victims 'Adopted' By Student Body

BATON ROUGE, La.—Three coeds at Southern university, whose families were victims of Hurricane Audrey, have been adopted by other members of the student body.

The three girls are Barbara LeBlanc, sophomore; Janette LeBlanc, freshman, and Geneva Mouton, special student. The girls are cousins.

Their families, who lived on joining properties, lost every thing but the wind swept land they have owned for generations. However, no lives were lost in the immediate families of the girls.

Miss Mouton lost nine members of her family, which included her father, two sisters, her brother's wife and three children and two nephews. Her mother and a brother are on the critical list.

14 Teachers Promoted

Salaries Take Big Jump at Southern Univ.

By B. J. COLE

BATON ROUGE, La.—Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern University, in announcing the promotion of some fourteen faculty members, stated that, "Southern is applying its total budget increase of some $267,000 for the 1957-58 session, plus an additional $270,000 slashed from operations, to increase salaries and welfare for faculty and staff."

Those receiving promotions in rank to professors were: Dr. Leon R. Roddy, biologist; Dr. E. E. Thorpe, historian; Dr. Theresa R. Love, director of the communications; Dr. Lena B. Morton; Dr. R. L. Owens, education; and, Dr. J. H. Jefferson, chemistry.

Dr. Morgan Brown, sociology, was promoted to associate professor.

Promotions to assistant professor went to Miss Dorothy J. Adams, laboratory school; W. D. Washington, English; LaJune McDonald, English; James S. Galloway, history; T. H. Goodin, English; John Ewell, mathematics, and Leslie Dawson, extended services.

■

THE ACTION put the salaries of teachers and staff at Southern as high as the budget permitted. An official stated that "No teacher at Southern will receive less than teachers of equal rank on the State Public School salary scale."

To do this, the operations budget, which includes major repairs, supplies, equipment and travel, was slashed some $270,000.

The half-million dollar adjusted increase will also help streamline the faculty and staff welfare program. Under a new policy of the State Board of Education, the University is presently negotiating a contract for group life and hospital insurance of which Southern will pay half of the premium. Added benefits to be included in the insurance embrace all eligible dependents of the insured.

Dr. Clark pointed out that "Southern will continue to put first the maintaining of an excellent faculty and staff in spite of the problem of competition with other colleges, industry and public school systems for qualified teachers."

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SOUTHEASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

COLOR BAR FALLS AT WAKE FOREST SEMINARY

Daily World Sun. 6-9-57

Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Southeastern Baptist Theological seminary, one of the South's best known schools, will let down its color bar to permit admittance of Negro students beginning in 1958, trustees of the school decided at a meeting here last week.

P 7

A resolution calling for the integration move was adopted by the 24 trustees at the Conrad Hilton hotel without a single dissenting vote. The trustees were here to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist convention.

The resolution, as adopted, contained a provision, however. It stipulated that the seminary operate completely on its own property when Negro students are admitted. this was included because the seminary presently is holding chapel services in the Wake Forest Baptist Church, which it does not own. However, a chapel building on the campus is being renovated and readied for the beginning of the 1958-59 college year.

Acceptance of Negro students will bring the seminary in line with three other Southern Baptist institutions which already have flung their doors open to Negroes. They are Southern Baptist Theological seminary in Louisville, Ky., Southwestern Baptist Theological seminary in Fort Worth, Tex., and Golden Gate seminary in Los Angeles.

Southeastern seminary moved to Wake Forest in 1953 and took over the Wake Forest college campus in 1956. The latter institution moved to Winston-Salem.

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SPELMAN COLLEGE

Spelman College Is Getting Portrait Of Retired President Florence Read

Constitution Thurs. 4-11-57 P.19

Atlanta Ga.

A portrait of Miss Florence Read, president emeritus of Spelman College, will be presented to the college at 3 p.m. Thursday in Sisters Chapel by Mrs. Laurance Spelman Rockefeller.

Mrs. Rockefeller, a member of the board of trustees of Spelman College, will arrive in Atlanta at about 1 p.m. for the presentation ceremony. The portrait was donated by Mrs. Rockefeller and her husband, who is the son of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

President Samuel Gould of Antioch College will be principal speaker at the presentation.

Miss Read, who retired in 1953, after many years of service at Spelman College, will be in Atlanta for the ceremony. She is now living in California.

Appoint 12 To Faculty, Staff At St. Augustine

Defender Chicago Ill 1/4/58

RALEIGH, N. C. — President James A. Boyer, of St. Augustine's college, has released the names of 12 new faculty and staff members for the 1957-1958 school year. New members and their areas are: J. M. Holloway, College Business Manager; Dr. Marcus F. Boulware, Ph.D., professor of English and special education; Mrs. Lillian P. Cummings, M. S.; assistant professor of Chemistry.

Miss Rosa Walker, Instructor in science and physical education; Mr. Nirmal K. Sinha, visiting professor of sociology; Albert W. Grauer, professor of music; Cecil Coble, instructor in science; Mrs. Mable Wright, promoted from secretary to Instructor in business; Mrs. Amanda F. Garris, House Directress; Mrs. Millie D. Veasey, secretary to the president; Miss Margaret Wallace, secretary in the registrar's office and Mrs. Catherine Woods, secretary to the dean.

Four faculty members have taken a year's leave to complete work towards the doctorate degree. They are: Wilbur W. Johnson at Cornell, Joseph Jones at Ohio State, Clarence Wade, at Howard university and John Staggers at New York university.

Negro College Fund Aids St. Augustine

14e(1)

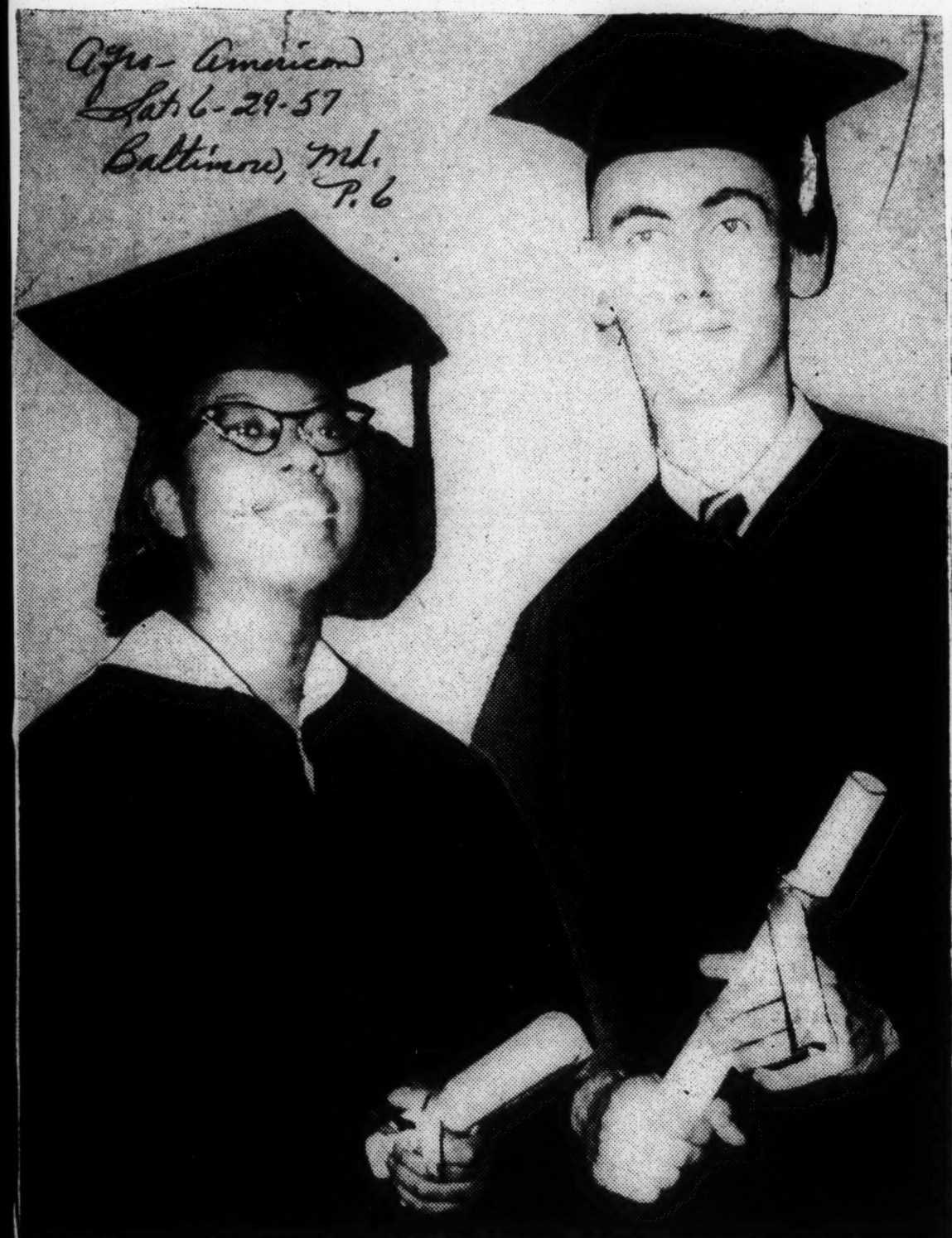
RAEGH, C. A aoca-alLTAO

RALEIGH, N. C. — An allocation of $11,185 has been received by St. Augustine's college from the United Negro College Fund, Dr. James A. Boyer, president of the college announced recently.

This amount is the second allocation to St. Augustine's college, from contributions to the college fund's nation-wide 1957 campaign, making a total of $26,335 received to date. A final grant will be made after the official closing of the 1957 appeal December 31.

Pittsburgh Courier 12-28-57

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 6



FIRST WOMAN to be graduated from 260-year-old St. John's College in Annapolis is Miss Joan Elizabeth Cole, 22, of Baltimore. She is shown above with her academic procession partner and classmate, Harvey Wynn of Cleveland, Ohio, who was the highest ranking student. The graduation exercises on Sunday saw nine other seniors receive degrees.

Baltimorean Is First To Finish St. John's

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57 P. 6

Baltimore, Md.

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

ANNAPOLIS — Joan Elizabeth Cole, 22, 307 E. 23rd St., who ranked third in the graduating class at Dunbar High School in 1953, was graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis on Sunday.

She was the first woman of her race to be graduated from the famed 260-year-old college.

St. John's has graduated three other students, all male, since it became an integrated college in 1948.

Martin Dyer, also a Dunbar honor graduate, finished in 1952. He is now a University of Maryland Law School student.

Everett Wilson, Salisbury, and Leon Simms, Annapolis, graduated in 1956. Mr. Wilson will enter the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine in September.

* * *

MISS COLE was one of a class of 11 students who received the bachelor of arts degree Sunday. She was also one of three Baltimoreans in the class.

She entered in 1953, the first year St. John's admitted women as students and stayed in the dormitory throughout her four years.

An hour before the graduation exercises, Miss Cole told this reporter:

"It has been a great experience for me and for my schoolmates as well. Many of them —especially those from the South—told me that ours has been an experience for which they are grateful.

"They expressed a change in attitudes," she revealed.

* * *

AS WE WALKED along the paths between ivy - covered buildings of the venerable college, it became obvious that Miss Cole had endeared herself to the small student body which comes from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries.

Our conversation was often interrupted with an exchange of pleasant greetings and congratulations from other students. Both men and women "scholars," as they are called there, as well as the tutors (professors) and persons from the community, extended her best wishes, expressed sorrow at parting.

Many times, the scholars recalled with Miss Cole the dance of Saturday night before saying: "Didn't we have a good time?"

Continuing to tell how she felt, Miss Cole said:

"I am sure now that I would not have been happy at any other school anywhere else. Every day has been wonderful and I will miss being here."

* * *

MISS COLE is the daughter of Mrs. Marjorie Brown Cole and Walter Franklin Cole. She is the oldest of nine children.

Her mother is employed at the Social Security Agency, while her father has been in the maintenance department of the Crown Cork and Seal Company for ten years.

Her sister, Nina, 21, finished Morgan State College on June 3. Barbara, 20, now Mrs. Joseph Haskins, has a seven-week-old daughter.

Walter, 18, is a sophomore at Morgan while Wayne, 16, is a senior at Poly. Warren, 15, is in the ninth grade at Dunbar High where Joan, Nina, Barbara and Walter were graduated.

Wendell, 12, is in the eighth grade at Clifton Park Junior High School while Gary, 10, is in the fifth grade at the Benjamin Banneker Elementary School No. 113.

Marsha, 9, the youngest of the family, is in the fourth grade at Banneker.

* * *

ST. JOHNS was founded as King William's School in the colonial days of our country.

Once a staid and strict college with a classical curriculum, it holds rank along with England's historic Oxford University, Harvard, Yale, the University of Paris and other world famed institutions of higher learning.

Today, St. John's is known world-wide for its Great Books Curriculum which was originated in 1937 by Springfellow Barr, L. Scott Buchanan and other great men in the educational world who are professors there.

Students are instructed by tutors in small classes of from eight to 15 students. Their method of learning is on the seminar basis while the greater part of their formal knowledge is gained through reading Homer, Plato, Aristole, Dante, Aquinas, Rousseau and others of classical literature.

* * *

JOAN STATED that her selection of the school was based on knowledge of the college gained while she was a junior at Dunbar.

"In the spring of 1950 I attended an open-house which St. John's accorded high school students.

"This visit brought about my first interest in the school. As I learned more about it, I realized that I did not wish to specialize in any one subject, therefore I knew this was the college for me."

Continuing, Miss Cole said:

"At the beginning of my second year, I won the full State Scholarship which paid room and board and tuition for four years."

"I applied for a scholarship so that I might be able to attend.

"I received the Deiches Scholarship Fund as well as the Delta Sigma Theta Sorori-Scholarship, the State Scholarship, and the National Negro Scholarship.

May Reopen Storer College

Star p.13 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 4-27-57

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va.—Storer College closed two years ago for lack of funds, may be reopened in the near future if an appeal for $200,000 in outright gifts is answered.

If the money is forthcoming it will be used to finance the 90-year-old buildings and grounds on the site of John Brown's fort. The drive is being conducted by the Storer College campaign fund with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Storer College Opening Sought

Post & Times Herald p.15 Washington D.C. 4-28-57

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

On the Harpers Ferry bluff that scans the Shenandoah's swirling juncture with the Potomac, Storer College seems again to be stirring, after two years of silence.

Since 1867 it had stood on that bluff above the gorge dedicated to higher education for young Negroes. When the Class of 1955 marched from the campus for the last time Storer closed its doors.

Ironically, it was the victim of the Supreme Court's school integration decision of 1954. When West Virginia agreed to accept Negroes into its all-white colleges, the State government withdrew Storer's $20,000 annual subsidy.

Though $20,000 is not much to run a college, even a small one, Storer's only other income was the return on a $100,000 endowment. Though the college was debt - free, there was no way to make ends meet.

Now a group of Storer's alumni and friends has undertaken a drive to reopon the school by September, 1958. Leading the campaign is the Rev. William H. Jernagin, pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church.

As a starter, $100,000 is needed, Rev. Jernagin says, to renovate the voiceless classrooms and dormitories that once accommodated a student body of 150 young men and women. There are still eight major, usable buildings on Storer's six-acre campus.

Among them is the engine house where the militant band led by John Brown, the fiery abolitionist, retreated in 1859 after the famous raid on the Harpers Ferry Arsenal.

Waiting to be swept clean and recommissioned is a science building, put up just 10 years ago with Federal funds, equipped with laboratories for, biology, physics, and chemistry.

Sagging but sturdy is the Curtis Memorial Church, built in 1892, which is Storer's chapel and monument to its Baptist origins.

It was the Baptists of New England who founded the college, immediately after the Civil War, to give the newly liberated slaves a start on education. The Rev. N. C. Brackett of the Freedmen's Bureau was its first president. His daughter still participates actively in Storer affairs while her husband, former Commissioner of Patents Thomas E. Robertson, is a member of the Board of Trustees.

The Baptist churches and the Federal Government, through the Freedmen's Bureau, saw Storer through its early years with large contributions of money. For the past several decades, it has been an independent, nonsectarian, secular, liberal arts college.

The present fund - raising campaign is focused on Storer alumni organizations in Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Harpers Ferry, and Charleston, W. Va. The goal for Washington, which has almost 200 Storer graduates, is $50,000.

According to Rev. Jernagin, however, the $100,000 for the buildings is only the beginning.

George W. Fleming, chairman of the city's drive, feels that if alumni can bring the $100,000 goal over the top, business and industry can be persuaded to give a hand.

By specializing in commercial and technical training, Storer can meet the greatest need of the Negro community and, at the same time, attract financial help from the large corporations which are short of skilled personnel, Fleming says.

Less ambitious leaders in the drive would limit the initial phase of Storer's restoration to a junior college. With a total of $200,000 these leaders say they could establish a liberal arts school for students to whom two years of college is enough, as well as for those who want to go on.

All contributions are being held in escrow at the Industrial Bank of Washington, Fleming said, so that they can be returned to their donors if the drive fails.

"But we feel pretty strongly about this and very confident," he declared. "In these days when there aren't enough facilities to go around, to keep Storer closed is a tragedy."

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SOUTHEASTERN TALLADEGANS PRESENT CHECK TO PRESIDENT GRAY — Mrs. Roselyn M. Ware, of Birmingham, presents a check for $330 to President Arthur D. Gray of Talladega College as a contribution to the scholarship fund by the members of the alumni in this region. C. R. Hamilton, recently elected regional vice-president of the alumni association, looks on approvingly.

This was the climax feature of the three-day meet held in Pfeiffer Hall of Clark College. Talladega Alumni of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee assembled for a week of fellowship and discussion on "The Plight of The Private College in Light of Present Economic and Social Trends". Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark College led the discussion. Dr. Herman H. Long, of Nashville acted as moderator for the panel. Dean A. A. McPheeters and Dr. Gray contributed their experiences and views on the subject. Talladega College is a member of the UNCF and its alumni and friends pledge strong support of the fund.

This first Southeastern Regional meeting is the fourth to be established. The Fox Lake, Indiana Regional was the first followed by the Eastern, held at Vassar College Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Gulf Coast, at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach. These Regionals are held each year to keep alive the interest in Alma Mater and rekindle fellowship among Talladegans and Friends. The attendance at all these meetings reportedly is growing.

The Atlanta Talladega Club was host for this meeting and all members extended themselves to entertain the visitors and to show to them the highlights of the great city.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

Talladega President Lauds Record Of George Crawford

TALLADEGA, Ala., Oct. 20 — President Arthur D. Gray was guest speaker today at a testimonial luncheon given by the mayor and citizens of New Haven, Conn., in honor of the 80th birthday of Attorney George W. Crawford. The luncheon was held at the Taft Hotel.

Attorney Crawford is a graduate of Talladega College in the class of 1900. He served for 49 years as an active member of the Trustee Board of the College. He is currently serving as corporation counsel for the city of New Haven.

The testimonial purse will be given to Talladega College. Excerpts from Dr. Gray's address follow: "Throughout the 91 years of its life Talladega College has been engaged in the task of training literate, humane persons—willing and capable of assuming enlightened personal responsibility in citizenship. Nowhere has this historic objective met with fuller realization than in the life of Attorney George W. Crawford. For over 60 of the 80 years he has been intimately associated with the college—as student, alumnus and trustee. His record of service on the trustee board covers a span of 49 years plus four additional years as trustee emeritus.

Significantly, his service has not just been in length of years but in quality of participation. Our plant expansion, endowment extension and academic growth have all been aided through his enlightened leadership.

This testimonial is given not only in honor him for his inumerable contributions to society but to reaffirm our faith and belief in the indispensability of men of good will in the solution of the problems which confront us at home and abroad.

PROFESSOR GIVES RECITAL

The Department of Music of Talladega College will present Thomas J. Flagg, pianist, in a recital Sunday, Oct. 27, at 7:30 p.m. in De Forrest Chapel.

Flagg has won the acclaim of music critics in Detroit and Washington. A graduate of Howard University and the Julliard School, she is on the staff of the Department of Music at Talladega College. The public is invited.

FOUNDER'S DAY NOV. 3

Talladega College will observe Founder's Day Nov. 3 with a service that includes an address by President Luther H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute and a historical narration presented by senior class president Richard English as narrator and College Choir. The program is to be held in DeForest Chapel at 2 p.m.

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Advertiser Mon 10-21-57
Montgomery, Ala.

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P.2-B

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ACIPCO Gives Cash Grant To Talladega

World p. 7 Wed. 1-30-57 14e(1) Birm. Ala.

Talladega College has recently received a contribution of fifteen hundred dollars from the employees and the Auxiliary Board of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham for the purchase of dental equipment for the college hospital, President Gray announced recently.

The members of the Auxiliary Board visited Talladega last October and made a thorough inspection of our work. As a result of this inspection the above gift was made.

Talladega Leaders Discuss Role Of Schools, Colleges

Advertiser Mon. 3-4-57 Montgomery Ala.

TALLADEGA, March 3—About 20 high school principals of the Talladega area together with faculty representatives from some of the schools met with Talladega College faculty March 2 on the college campus.

"Bridging the Gap between High Schools and Colleges" was the theme promoted by principals in their effort to articulate high school and college programs.

Two panels—a group of high school seniors and a group of college freshmen selected from the schools represented shared in the Saturday morning discussion.

ATTEND "Y" CONFERENCES

Carolyn Tolbert, sophomore from Charleston, S. C. attended the Alabama-Georgia Student YWCA Area meeting. This meeting was held at Spelman College, Atlanta. Miss Tolbert is president of the YWCA at Talladega.

Representing Talladega at the annual Southern Area Council of the YMCA held in Atlanta Feb. 22-24 were Wilbur Williams, St. Petersburg, Fla., president of the local "Y," Leonard Smith, South Bend, Ind., and Dr. John R. Bross, chapter adviser. Dr. Bross was elected adviser to the executive committee of the Southern Area Council for 1957-58.

The purpose of the interracial conference was to plan "Y" policies for the encoming year; and through means of workshops, hearing groups, etc., criteria were set up for accredited campus chapters which is now essential for member-shop, and discussions were had concerning the contemporary problems of Human and Race Relations.

AKA SPEAKER

Miss Otis Holloway of Mt. Meigs, Ala. and Basileus of Chi Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was Founders Day Speaker for Gamma Mu and Epsilon Gamma Omega Chapters at Alabama A&M College, Huntsville, Feb. 24. The subject was "From This Day Forward."

Keen and Able Women."

Miss Holloway, a Junior at Talladega College, has an important role in the current Little Theatre production, Among Ourselves, which appears during March in Indianapolis, Chicago and Detroit.

A professionally smooth cast of actors from the Talladega College Little Theatre is taking an interracial drama to stages in Indianapolis (March 8), Chicago (March 10), and Detroit (March 13).

The two act play, Among Ourselves, was written by Joanna Roos, actress cast in the new Tennessee Williams play and is set in a northern town, in the present time.

Talladega, Fisk Co-operate In New Educational Program

Globe and Independent Nashville, Tenn.

Talladega College, one of the 23 participating colleges in the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program, will participate in a program which will award more than $200,000 in scholarship aid to high school students.

Awards will be allocated on the basis of scores made on the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination, to be given in 162 high schools Feb. 23 and March 8.

Talladega College will be responsible for administering this scholarship examination to hgh school students at Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Birmingham, Bessmer, Fairfield, Huntsville, Athens, Decatur, Sheffield, and Talladega, Alabama.

The examination program was organized six years ago to help eliminate some of the duplication of examinations for evaluation of high school seniors. The participating colleges use the test results as one of the criteria for determining their scholarship awards, and several of them require all candidates for admission to take the examination.

Three of the colleges, Fisk, Morehouse and Talladega, have an early entrants program, and students in the 10th and 11th grades are permitted to take the examination for entrance to these three institutions. All of the cooperating colleges are members of the United Negro College Fund and are accredited by their regional associations.

The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program maintains a liason office at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Talladega Has Fund Of $250,000 To Give Deserving Students

Globe Independent Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 4-5-57

Talladega College has started a new program of scholarship aid for students. This year more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150.000.00), will be distributed for the purpose of helping deserving students get a college education. Much of this money will go to high school seniors, many of whom will receive full tuition scholarships for four years of college work (value $1.360).

The college recognizes the growing need for college trained men and women. It also recognizes that the groups which it serves are in general lacking in financial resources. In order to develop some of the academic potentials which lie in these groups, the college is making these awards available. In granting the scholarships, great consideration will be given to character and academic achievement.

RETIRING TALLADEGA COLLEGE HISTORY TEACHER HONORED—Talladega, Ala. (SNS): Prof. Charles Henry Haynes (seated, center), history teacher at Talladega College here, was honor guest May 19 at a lawn supper party given by history majors on the eve of his retirement. He has served for 35 years as head of the History Department at Talladega College.

The lawn party followed a Union Building ceremony in which a portrait of Mr. Haynes was unveiled, and was presented to him by his majors. Shown here are: (seated, from left) Miss Constance Kinard, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Miss Lydia Lewis, Bessemer, Alabama; Mr. Haynes; Miss Roberta Reid, Tuskegee, Alabama; and Miss Marie Marbury, Talladega, Alabama.

(Back row): Mr. Alonzo Pettus, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. O'Donald Young, Attalla, Alabama; Miss Lillie Wilcher, Macon, Georgia; Mr. Richard English, Winter Park, Florida; Miss Otis Holloway, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Mr. Taylor Lewis, Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Thomasina Williams, Charleston, South Carolina; Mr. Earle McCaskill, Madison, Illinois.

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TENNESSEE EVENING LAW SCHOOL

Institution Holding Classes In Colored Y. M. C. A. Building

Globe Fri. 7-5-57 P.1

Nashville, Tenn.

Law School Has Interracial Faculty And Strong Course Of Study; Does Not Discriminate Regarding Race Of Its Students; Sets Sept. 17 As Opening Date For 1957-'58 School Year; Is Latest Venture Sponsored By Dr. H. A. Boyd And Friends

The most recent decison of Publisher Henry Allen Boyd to sponsor a project of primary need for his race in particular and the public in general, quite a number of which he has, in his lifetime been a sponsor, is the "Tennessee Evening Law School."

The law school is located in the colored YMCA Building and has an interacial Board of Trustees.

Last week Mose J. Davie, the business manager of the law school furnished the Globe a copy of the school's catalogue for next year with some other interesting data.

Mr. Davie is one of the best known and most popular leaders of the "younger generation," and has paid the price to qualify himself for effective leadership, thus setting a good example for his contemporaries

He went back to school after finishing his army career in World War II, graduated with the bachelor degree and later acquired the Master's degree. He is an alumnus of Tennessee A&I State University. It pleased Dr. Boyd and the other trustees of the Tennessee Evening Law School to assign Mr. Davie to the duties of business manager of the new law school. They seem to be enthusiastic over the efficient way he has handled the law school's affairs.

The following are some facts about the law school:

History of the School

The Tennessee Evening Law School is a non-profit educational institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Tennessee, and empowered to award the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL.B) upon successful completion of the four year course provided. The school is operated and managed by the Board of Trustees, presently composed of the following members:

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, President
Neill S. Brown
Z. Alexander Looby
W. D. Hawkins, Jr. Sec.-Treas
Donald L. Washburn
Reverend J. T. Patton
Richard N. Satterfield

Course of Study

In order to acquire the degree of Bachelor of Science in law from this school it is required that a four year course of study must be completed. Classes are held each Tuesday and Thursday evening from 6:30 p.m., to 9:30 p.m. Students are required to attend classes two evenings each week. The course of study complies with the rules of the Supreme Court and the Board of Law Examiners of the state of Tennessee.

Applicants must have completed successfully three years of approved college credit at the time of enrollment. Applicants will be given credit for subjects completed at other Law Schools provided a transcript is furnished. All applicants must furnish a transcript of previous college credit or law credit within thirty (30) days after they are accepted for enrollment. Special students in limited numbers may be admitted upon approval of Dean. Classes will begin September 17, 1957 and will continue through June 18, 1958 with the following Holidays:

Thanksgiving: Thursday, November 28, 1957

Christmas: Thursday, December 26, 1957 through Tuesday, December 31, 1957

Summer Vacation, June 19, 1958 through September 15, 1958

Tuition and Fees

Tuition will be $250.00 per school year, payable at the time of registration or $25.00 at the time of registration and $25.00 on the first Tuesday in each of the succeeding nine months. The books will cost approximately $50.00 per year new, and they may be purchased at cost from the school or by the students at any place they desire. A fee of $5.00 will be charged to cover the expense of a Diploma upon graduation. For a special examinations, a fee of $5.00 will be charged. No charges will be made other than these specified.

This institution has and maintains a policy for the refund of the unused portion of tuition, fees, and other charges in the event the veteran fails to enter the course or withdraws or is discontinued therefrom at any time prior to completion therefore for any reason, and such polivy also provides that the amount charged to the veteran for tuition, fees and other charges for a portion of the course shall not exceed the approximtae prorata portion of the total charge for tuition, fees and other charges that the length of the completed portion of the course bears to its total length.

Library And Class Rooms

The school library of essential legal works will be available for students to use at all reasonable hours. It is located in Room 116, at 341 Fourth Avenue, North. Classrooms are located in Rooms 115 and 116.

Text Books

All textbooks will be purchased by the individual student. A supply will be made available by the school upon an order from the student. These books must be paid for in advance before order will be mailed to the publishing company. All other supplies, such as pencils, note books, paper etc., will be furnished by each student.

Enrollment Blanks

Applicants who desire blanks for enrollment should communicate with Mose J. Davie, Business Manager, 1304 Villa Place, Nashville, Tenn., Telephone BRoadway 7-5209 or office, ALphine 6-3239.

For Further information See

Neill S. Brown, Third National Bank Building, telephone ALphine 4-9391.

Rules and Regulations

The policy of the school is to comply with the rules and regulations of the State Department of Education as to leave, absence, class cuts, make-up work, tardiness and interruptions for unsatisfactory attendance. Students absent two (2) nights in a calendar month will be interrupted. In other words, a student is allowed only one absence a calendar month. Authorized absences occur when a student is prevented from attending because of personal sickness, sickness in his immediate family, death in the family, or on accident. Such absences must be reported to the Dean in writing or they will not be excused.

A student may not re-enroll for a period of thirty days for any other reason.

If a student is interrupted twice in a six-month period, he cannot re-enter for a period of sixty days if either of the interruptions was caused by one unauthorized absence He can be re-entered after second interruption if the student and one other person will certify that second interruption was caused by sickness or death in the immediate family, provided he can be integrated into a class, in a training status comparable to the training status at the time his training was interrupted.

Students interrupted for unsatisfactory progress cannot be re-entered in the same course.

Students interrupted for misconduct cannot be re-entered for a period of at least 45 days. If a student is interrupted two times for this reason such student cannot re-enter in the school.

The school has a tardiness policy, and a student will be charged one hour absence for each hour or fractional part of an hour tardy. The actual time the student is in school must be shown on school records.

A student interrupted three (3) time sin a nine-months period of enrollment cannot be re-enrolled in the school if any interruption was not authorized, and only when two of the interruptions are certified by the veteran and some other person that interruption was caused by sickness or death in the immediate family.

No leave is granted. No class cuts are authorized.

With reference to make-up work, the school's only policy is that students must pass the examinations before being given credit.

Examinations And Grades

At the conclusion of each subject, the instructor will give a written examination. The following system of grades is in use:

90 to 100 A
80 to 89 B
70 to 79 C (passing)
60 to 69 D (Condition)
Under 60 Failure

Students failing any subject must take the subject again, if in the opinion of the instructor this should be done.

Students conditioned in three or more subjects will be dismissed and those dismissed are not re-entered.

Progress records are maintained by the school and a record of progress is furnished each student at the end of each school year and when full course is completed and sooner when requested by student in writing.

Conduct of Students

This school operates on the honor system, and any conduct contrary to the honor system will be grounds for expulsion by the **faculty committee**, which shall be composed of the Dean and the active faculty.

I certify that the contents of this Catalogue are correct in content and policy.

NEILL S. BROWN, Dean

Faculty And Personnel

NEILL S. BROWN, Dean—Graduate of George Washington University Law School and is licensed to practice law in Tennessee, Virginia and Washington, D. C.

DONALD L. WASHBURN—Graduate of Vanderbilt University Law School and is licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He will instruct in Contracts and Agency.

RAMSEY LEATHERS—Graduate of Cumberland University Law School and is licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of Tennessee and the Federal Court.

C. ALLEN HIGH—Graduate of Vanderbilt University Law School and licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

COYNESS ENNIX—Graduate of Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C., and is licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of Tennessee and the Federal Court.

WILLIAM C. McINTYE—Graduate of Nashville YMCA Night Law School and was licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1948.

CHARLES F. GALBREATH — Graduate of Cumberland University Law School and admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1947.

The school year is not divided into terms or semesters. Where more than one subject is scheduled the second will not begin until the completion of the first subject.

Registration is from September 1 through September 14, 1957. The last date of registration for full credit is October 1, 1957. However, in case of transfer from other schools, or for certain subjects, registration may be effected at the time desired subjects are offered.

14e(1) 1957

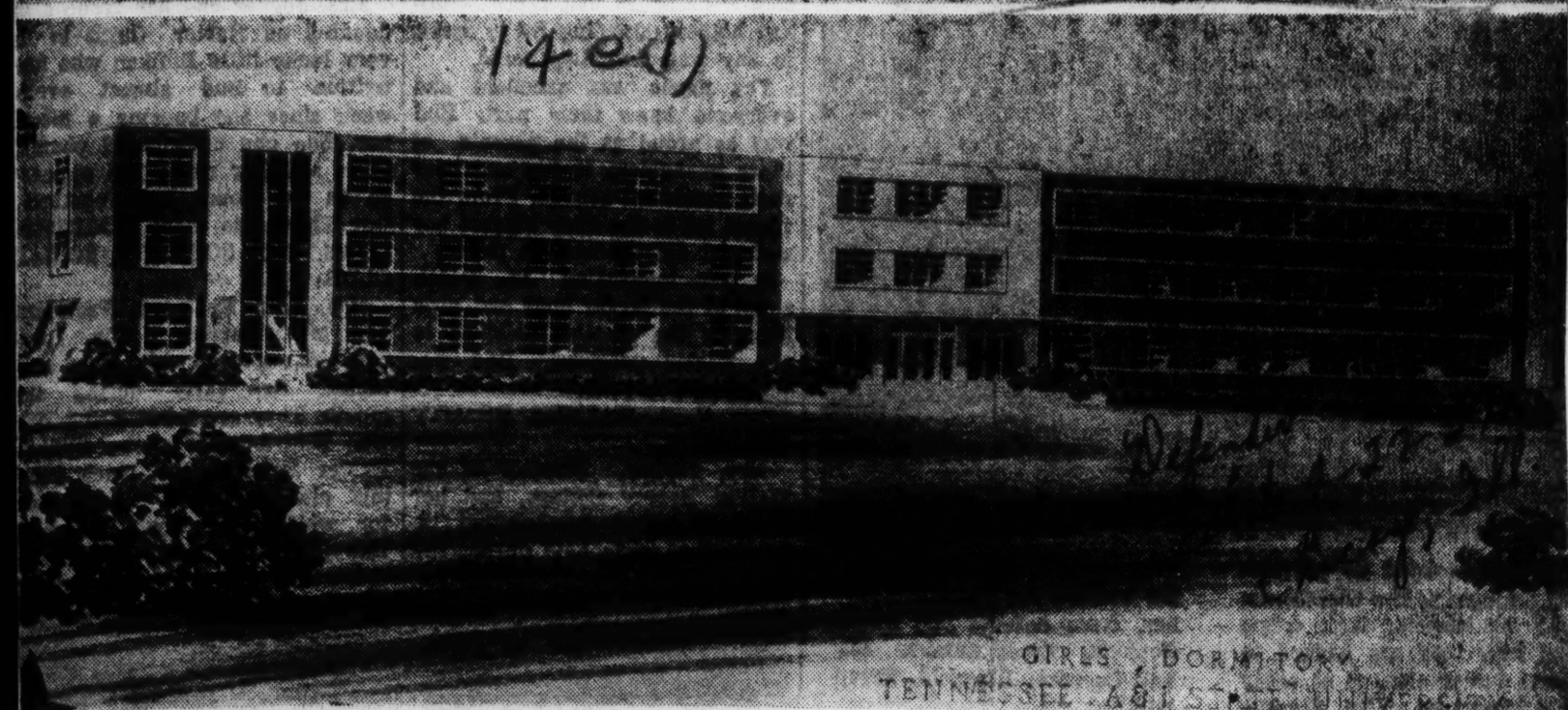
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Tenn. State Gets 2 New $Million Dorms

All Students Can Stay On Campus

Defender Sat. 4-27-57

Chicago, Ill.



14e(1)

NASHVILLE — With two new dormitories opening September 1, and all others completely renovated and redecorated—including an innerespring mattress for each bed—Tennessee State university is rady to campus house all students.

14e(1)

The announcements was made last week by the university's progressive president, Dr. W. S. Davis, whose dream to house all students on the campus has become a reality.

This is the first time in the history of the school that all students seeking admission will have campus housing available to them.

MILLION DOLLARS

The new dormitories—one for girls and one for boys—were designed by McKissack & McKissack, architects. They are the modern conventional type fire proof structures, built of brick and cut Indiana limestone.

More than a million dollars was spent on the structures alone. Comparable furniture and furnishings will add distinctive qualities of functional beauty, while capturing for the students living in these dormitories a homelike atmosphere.

The youngest of the Land-Grant colleges and universities, Tennessee State continues to gain national and international recognition in may facets of its work. Its present building program is a part of an overall design of expansion to give greater service.

THIS IS HOW Tennessee A&I State university's 2 new million dollar dormitories will look when Sept. 1 rolls around and the students begin trickling back to school. Shown at top is the new dormitory for boys. Below is the one for girls. With the completion of these two quarters, the college will be able to house all of its students on the campus for the first time in its history. Beautiful landscaping will add to the allure of the place. The buildings were designed by McKissack and McKissack, architects.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 5-4-57 P. 18

New dormitory for young women at Tennessee State University

Modern dormitory for men at Tennessee State University

Tennessee State can house all its students on campus

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Sat. 5-4-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With two new dormitories opening Sept. 1, and all others completely renovated and redecorated—including an innerspring mattress for each bed — Tennessee State University is ready to campus house all students.

The announcement was made last week by President W. S. Davis, whose dream to house all students on the campus has become a reality.

* * *

P. 18

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The two new dormitories — one for girls and one for boys —were designed by McKissack and McKissack, architects. They are modern conventional type fireproof furniture and brick and cut Indiana limeston

* * *

MORE THAN a million dollars went into the structures alone. Comparable furniture an furnishings will add distinctive qualities of functional beauty, while capturing a homelike atmosphere.

The youngest of the land-grant colleges and universities, Tennessee State's present building program is a part of an overall design of expansion to give greater service.

DIRECTS CONCERT BAND

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — **Paul Meacham**, senior music major at Tennessee State, scored last week when he directed the university's 65-piece concert band during its annual presentation in "The Flying Dutchman Overture," by Wagner.

A native of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mr. Meacham has been student director of Tennessee State's marching and concert bands for the past two years.

ASSISTANT — W. Duke Cox II, Tennessee State University's assistant professor of speech and drama, has begun work in the Berea (Ky.) College outdoor theatre last week as a technical assistant.

Salute to Tenn. State

Courier 1957

EARLY LAST FALL, President Walter S. Davis of Tennessee A. and I. State University in Nashville, sat at his big dining room table enjoying a choice cut of fish and talking about the future of the school.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"This should be our year," he said. He was on the subject of football at that moment. "We've got everything a team should have, including depth. I don't see how anyone can stop us."

Sat 4-27-57

No one did. Tennessee State went on to win two football titles in 1956. They were champions of the Midwest Athletic Association and grabbed the national title after toppling mighty Florida A. and M. in the Orange Blossom Classic.

Apparently, Tennessee had depth in basketball and track, too, because just a few weeks ago the Tennesseans won the Women's Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field championship and copped the National Intercollegiate Athletic title in basketball.

The entire personnel of Tennessee State deserves a noble salute.

Athletics is a big factor at the university, but by no means the major one. Stress is being placed on higher educational standards and new buildings. Just this week, Dr. Davis announced that two new, ultra-modern dormitories will be ready next September, one for boys and the other for girls. "We'll be able to house all of our out-of-town students next fall," he said.

The aggressive president is now dreaming up an amphi-theatre for the campus. State's agriculture and engineering facilities are among the best in the country. Its library and health buildings are imposing structures. And, with all of this, Dr. Davis still is making plans for a bigger campus.

Tenn. State Awards 24 Master's Degrees

Courier Section Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-15-57

NASHVILLE — Analyzing the role key 3-D leadership must play in today's world, Dr. Harold R. W. Benjamin of Peabody College here delivered the commencement address at Tennessee State University.

P. 1

The baccalaureate speaker, Dr. W. O. Carrington, pastor of First AME Zion Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., had already warned the graduating classes of "the high cost of low living." He pointed out in his discussion of courageous religion that "while good living—high living—is a costly thing, low living is costlier."

"If the modern world moves into a global Golden Age instead of falling to destruction," said Dr. Benjamin, "it will be because a key leadership has arisen throughout the world." Key leadership, he continued, must be one whose members are no longer willing to play merely the ordinary roles of ordinary times. These members will construct new roles for themselves . . . look for extraordinary jobs to be done, and . . . will carry out those jobs in extraordinary fashion.

The 3-D leadership role—one of breadth, length and height—which Dr. Benjamin charged the graduating classes to play is "not a safe one," he said, "but a role of broad, far-reaching, high meaning that carries with it the potential of crucial service to all the people of this country and all the people of the world. For these peoples everywhere are on the move. . . . If you and I would serve as their outriders, we must mount and move forward."

As a part of its 25th reunion activities, the Class of 1932 presented to President W. S. Davis a sterling tea service for the new women's dormitory to open September 1. George W. Brooks, president of the class in 1932 and now principal of Burt High School, Clarksville, Tenn., made the presentation.

The university awarded 262 degrees—24 master's and 238 bachelors.

SPEAKER AND THE PRESIDENT—In the line of march at Tennessee State University's 45th annual commencement last week were Dr. Harold R. W. Benjamin of Peabody College for Teachers, guest speaker, and President W. S. Davis.

Tennessee State Adds Five Doctors; Enrollment Up

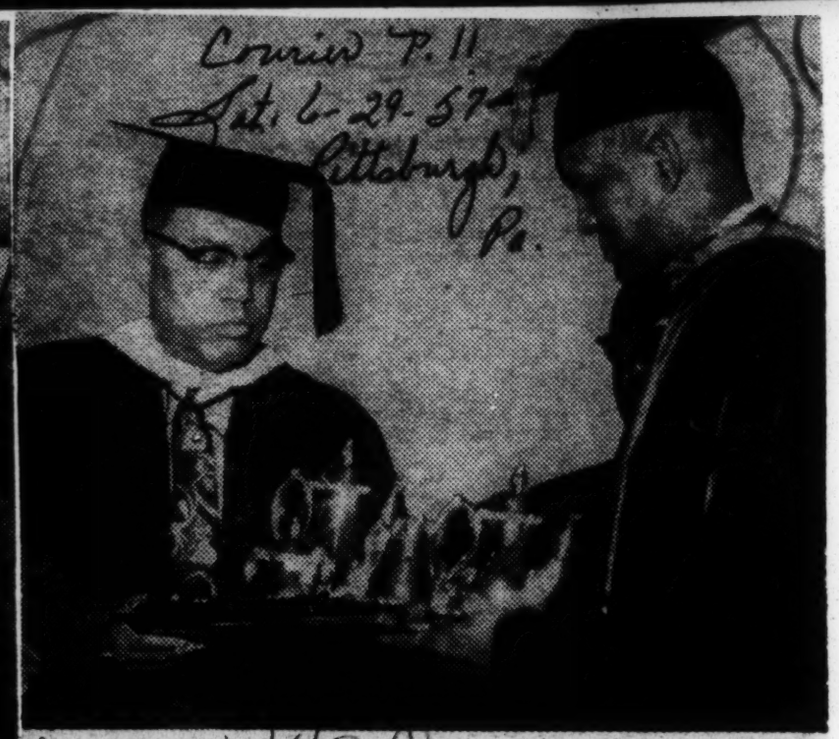
Courier Section Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 7-6-57

NASHVILLE—Five doctors have been added to the summer school faculty at Tennessee State University, Dr. A. V. Boswell, vice president, said as he announced an increased summer enrollment.

With its largest first session enrollment in the institution's history, Tennessee State has strengthened its summer faculty. Coming to the school of education faculty are Dr. Charles U. DeBerry of Elizabethtown, N. C., education administration; Dr. A. Anderson Dumas, Washington, D. C., education; Dr. Frank A. Tolliver, Asheville, N. C., education administration; Dr. Charles Rochelle, Evansville, Ind., education, and Dr. S. O. Roberts, Nashville, psychology.

TENNESSEE FIRST—When Mrs. Anna Briggs Gilbreath received her master's degree in industrial education at Tennessee State University, June 3, she became the first woman in the history of the school to earn such a degree. With her following the commencement exercises are, left to right: Ruby Briggs, a sister; T. U. Briggs, her father; Dr. James A. Parsons, chairman of the School of Engineering's interim committee, and S. E. Gilbreath, her husband.



FOR TEA TIME—When the new million-dollar dormitories open at Tennessee State University in September, this sterling tea service being presented at commencement to President W. S. Davis (right) will enhance the gracious living students will enjoy in the women's dorm. A gift from the class of '32 celebrating its 25th anniversary, the presentation was made by the class president, Tennessee Education Congress' executive secretary George W. Brooks of Clarksville.

Brainy Belle—Anita Louise Roberts, all of 19 years old, is the only female in Tennessee State University's School of Engineering. The lass chose the vocation during her high school days in Chattanooga, Tenn. She is majoring in metalurgical engineering.

SIXTH CAREER CONFERENCE is held by Tennessee State University in cooperation with the National Urban League and its locals. This was the sixth in a series of career conferences designed to assist students in developing the necessary personal, technical, and professional skills essential for careers in commerce and industry, Government and the professions. Left to right are Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State; Frank Allis, Anderson, Ind.; C. Rodger Wilson of Chicago, supervisor, Illinois State Employment Service and national president, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, and Dr. George O. Butler, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John W. Davis Heard In Great Address At A&ISU

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn. p. 4
E.M. 3-29-57

Career Conference Speaker Holds "Progress Is Will Of God," In Admonition To Large Audience Of Students; Who Say 1957 Meeting Was "Best Yet" Of Series Held

By MABEL B. CROOKS

14 e 0

"Change is inevitable; progress is the will of God . . . . I challenge you to be ready," Dr. John W. Davis told a capacity audience last week at Tennessee State University.

Cooperatively sponsored with the National Urban League and its locals, this was the university's sixth in a series of career conferences designed to assist students in developing the necessary personal, technical, and professional skills essential for careers in commerce and industry, Government and the professions, and to help them gain a clearer understanding of labor relations in these careers. The Urban League has been a prime factor in each of these conferences, William V. Harper, the university's coordinator of industrial relations is the director.

"This was the best yet," said seniors, many of whom had been involved in three of the career conferences. "Charting the Course" was the general theme. Freshmen and sophomores had three class group sessions built around decisions for career and choosing a vocation respectively; while the junior-senion group went into three discussion periods of specific specialized fields. There were also individual conferences where job interviews were held.

The venerable Dr. Davis, talent study director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, was one of the galaxy of speakers along with 131 consultants from large and small firms, Government, and the professions who participated in the three-day meet. As closing session speaker, he gave the significance of the conference, picturing for students the 42,000 job categories from which they may choose and prepare to enter. "But, you have got to have a skill that you can sell," he said.

In re-emphasizing the importance of education, training and their attributes which must be possessed in order to maintain a place in the world today and tomorrow, he pointed out that regardless of what we hear, and what many people think, integration is coming. . . . . America is not going backward . . . In all of this confusion and strife the question is whether or not we are going to lose this democracy . . . . America is not going to lose . . . . she is going forward. . . . You must prepare for the change which will envolve in the new world."

"Your most prized possessions are your God-given abilities," Chicago's C. Rodger Wilson, supervisor, service office, Illinois State Employment Services and national president, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, keynote speaker told the conference. "Improved by training, orientated by social refinement, and motivated by the necessity for material well-being, abilities of a kind and a quality find a universal market. I admonish you to chart your courses studiously and well," he continued.

Said A. Maceo Walker, president, Universal life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn., who was speaker for the faculty-consultant dinner session, "we are looking for men who are willing to pay the price in study and solid work experience . . . . In any progress, we must be willing to pay the price . . . the

Tennessee State University's 1957 Career Conference Consultants

ALABAMA:

Williams, Dr. T. S. School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee Institute

Globe & Independent

GEORGIA:

Alston, Harry L., National Urban League, Atlanta

Hamilton, Mrs. Grace Towns, National Urban League, Atlanta.

Harper, William, Clark College, Atlanta

Hoage, Annette Lewis, Atlanta University, Atlanta

Thompson, Alberta L., Federal Housing Administration, Atlanta

Young, Whitney M., Atlanta University, Atlanta.

E.M. 3-29-57

ILLINOIS:

Bradshaw, J. Bernard, Aldens, Inc., Chicago

Higgins, Ora Alice, Spiegel Mail Order Co., Chicago

Wilson, Charles R., Illinois Department of Labor, Chicago

INDIANA:

14 e 0

Allis, Frank H., General Motors (Guiding Lamp Div.) Retired

Harper, W. B., National Urban League, Anderson

Kinch, Joseph A., Indiana CIO Council, Indianapolis

McCreary, W. B., McCrary & Blackwell, Anderson

Minton, Clifford E., National Urban League, Gary

Sloan, John S., Inland Steel Co., East Chicago

MARYLAND:

Bodenstein, Dietrich, Army Chemical Center

MICHIGAN:

David Ed, Ed Davis Motor Sales, Detroit

MISSISSIPPI:

Young, Charles L., Young Manufacturing Co., Meridian

MISSOURI:

Warren, Clifford A., Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City

NEW YORK:

Bennett, George H., Institute of International Education, New York City

Bynum, Charles H., National Foundation of Paralysis, New York City

Davis, John W., Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City

Dowling, Monroe, D., American Cancer Society, New York City

Nelson, Dennis D., United States Government, (Lt. Comm., U. S. Navy) New York City

Olden, Georg, CBS Television, New York City

Waite, Calvin L., IBM, Poughkeepsie

Whisonant, Wyne Holliday, Student Marketing Institute, New York City

NORTH CAROLINA:

Whiteman, Samuel W., Robert Mars Contracting Company, Charlotte

OHIO:

Augustine, Thomas, Urban League Akron

Capers, Mrs. Jean Murrell (attorney-councilwoman), Cleveland

Chambers, James P., Federal-State Grading Service, Columbus.

Decatur, William J., Urban League, Cincinnati

Fleming, Richard C., Goodyear Atomic Corp., Portsmouth

Gibson, Jesse A., Urban League, Dayton

Harris, Edward L., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Irby, Margaret R. (Miss) Urban League Dayton

Pemberton, Lounneer, Urban League, Dayton

Weaver, Charles E., State Department of Education, Columbus

Wilkerson, Frank V., Urban League, Columbus

PENNSYLVANIA

Dowdy, Richard S., Urban League Pittsburgh

TENNESSEE:

Albright, Joseph F., Albright and Assoicates, Nashville

Alexander, Rev. William A., St. Andrew Presbyterian Church Nashville

Anderson, Miss Agatha A. Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Bowman, Mrs. Eva., City Beautiful, Nashville

Cash, Harry T., Memphis City Board of Education, Memphis

Cheney, Mrs. Frances N., Peabody Library School, Nashville

Cole, Miss Lucille, Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Crippen, Nathaniel S., State Department of Education, Nashville

Crowder, Marcus, AFROTIC, Tennessee State Univ., Nashville

Crump, Oliver W., State Department of Education, Nashville

Daves, J. H., Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville

Dixon, Claude M., AFROTC, Tennessee State University, Nashville

Dooley, Wallace T., Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Douglas, Aaron, Fisk University, Nashville

Galloway, Mrs. Lettie S., 12th Avenue Community Center, Nashville

Hughes, Thomas H., Tennessee State University, Nashville

Kelly, Mrs. Anna D., YWCA., Nashville

Kritl, Edward H., Aladdin Industries, Nashville

LeFlore, Jack O., Posten's Knoxville

Lewis, John T (Rev.) Lewis Real Estate, Nashville

Lewis, Cecil T., Tennessee State University, Nashville

Lindsay, Dr. Crawford B., Tennessee State University, Nashville

Long, Dr. Herman H., Race Relations Department, American Missionary Assn., Fisk Univ.

Looby, Dr. Alexander, Attorney-at Law, Nashville

Love, Neuree C., Tennessee Department of Public Welfare, Nashville

McDade, Mrs. Bettie G., Meharry Medical College, Nashville

McDaniel, Rev. James A., Urban League, Memphis

Miller, John G., Miller Instrument Co., Nashville

Moore, Miss Barbara A., Hubbard Hospital, Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Nyabongo, Virginia S., Tennessee State University, Nashville

Robinson, James M., Board of Education, Nashville

Roddy, R. J., Shelby Countq Board of Education, Memphis

Ross, Doyle G., IBM Corporation, Nashville

Simmons, Dr. William J., Tennessee State University, Nashville; Simms, Mrs. M. G., Fisk U.

Spore, J. J., Bark Comm. Nashville; Srygley, Donald B., IBM Corp Nashville

Strobel, Robt. W., Strobel's Music Shop, Nashville; Twardzik, L. F., St. Parks, Nashville

Tyler, Harry W. TVA, Chattanooga; Walker, Chas., Dr., Nashville.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Butler, Dr. Geo., President's Comm. on Government Contracts.

Stewart, Mrs. Ileen E., American Inst. of Biol. Sc.

Student Beating Probed At A. And I. University

Daily Herald
Thurs. 3-7-57 P.3.
Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— (INS)—The President of A & I State College said Wednesday an Executive Committee was investigating a student beating, which touched off a mass demonstration of more than 300 students in the Institution.

Dr. W. D. Davis said he was convinced the matter was "settled," and "neither this guard nor any other guard, will ever beat up one of our students again."

Campus guard Riley Walton, admitted striking Charles McKinney, because, he said, McKinney refused to allow him to escort a coed to the dorm where he intended to report her for violating campus regulations.

"I'm sorry I had to hit him," he said after being accused of striking the senior, "But there wasn't anything else I could do."

The students marched to the auditorium in protest today, where they were told by the faculty that the matter was being brought before the president by a grievance committee.

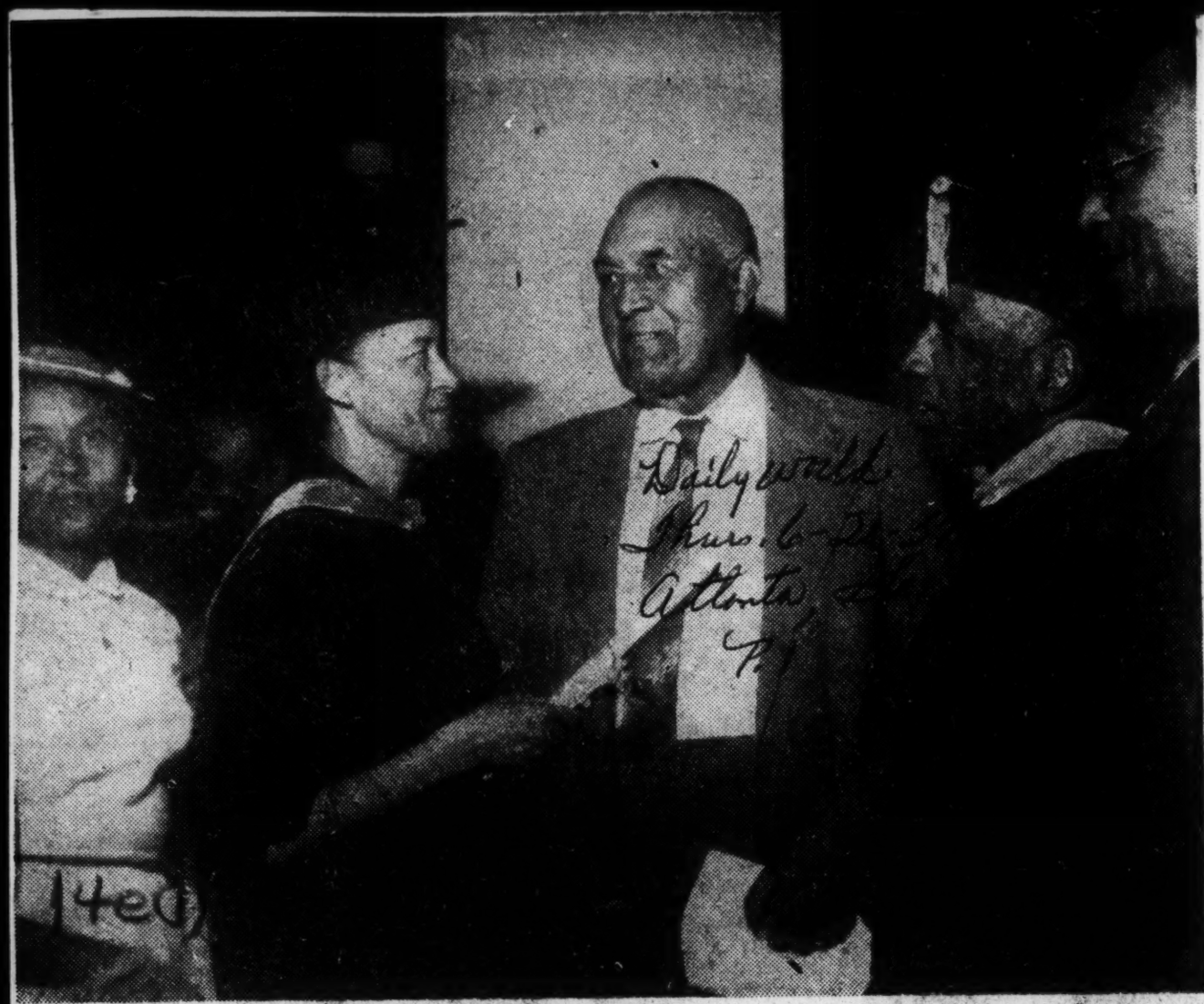
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-57
P.3

SPEAKER AND PRESIDENT —In the line of march at Tennessee State university's 45th annual commencement last week were Dr. Harold R. W. Benjamin (left) of Peabody College for Teachers, speaker, and President W. S. Davis.

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-15-57
P.19

Defender
Sat. 6-15-57
Chicago, Ill.
P.19

IN APPRECIATION — Thirty years of service in education at Tennessee State university were reviewed last week when a group of ten seniors compiled the life history of Mrs. Frances A. Sanders (right), professor and head of elementary education; and in recognition of her contributions to their development, entertained at a reception in her honor. A sterling silver gift and her portrait done by Artist Frances E. Thompson (center), head of Tennessee State's art department, were presented the honoree. Quinester Knox (left), of Nashville, Tenn., with Willie T. Scotton of McMinnville, Tenn. (not shown) were co-chairmen of the project committee. Mrs. Sanders has had much to do with the scope of training of all Tennessee teachers; her students teach in 41 states and four foreign countries. She will deliver the commencement address at Royal Township School, Ferendale, Mich., on June 19.



A TENNESSEE FIRST — When Mrs. Anna Briggs Gilbreath received her master's degree in industrial education at Tennessee State University June 3, she became the first woman in the history of the school to earn such a degree. With her following the commencement exercises are (L. to R.) Miss Ruby Briggs, a sister; T. U. Briggs, her father; Dr. James A. Parsons, chairman of the school of engineering's interim committee; and S. E. Gilbreath, her husband. Mr. Briggs, a Fayetteville (Tenn.) farmer and the father of thirteen children, saw his daughter become his eighth child to receive a college degree, Mrs. Gilbreath, who also holds a bachelor's degree from Tennessee State, teaches cosmetology in Central High School at Alamo, Tenn. She resides in Nashville. — (Clanton III Photo)

14e(1) 1957

TENNESSEE

3- TENNESSEE COLLEGES

3 Tenn. Schools Join In 17th Observance

Defender Sat. 2-9-57

Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE — "Conform or Transform" is the theme of the 17th annual Religious Emphasis Week to be observed jointly by Meharry Medical college, Fisk and Tennessee State universities, Feb. 16-20.

A retreat, communion, and two convocations will be joint activities. On the various campuses concurrently there will be full sessions, seminars, forums, counseling, and personal conferences.

Rev. Tynes

P. 20

Committee on arrangements include Dr. William L. Imes, dean of the chapel at Fisk; Dr. William James Simmons, university minister at Tennessee State; and M. Henry Coleman, chairman of religious activities at Meharry.

NEW YORKER TALKS

Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to New York's Mayor Wagner, will speak at Tennessee State in a joint convocation. Rev. John Clayton of the Methodist Church's Radio and Film Commission, Nashville, will open the observance at a retreat.

This joint activity will be held at the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Feb. 16. The first ecumenical communion will be held in Fisk Memorial Chapel, Feb. 17 with Dr. Imes and Dr. Simmons as administrants. On that same day Dr. James A. Wax of Temple Israel, Memphis, will speak at Fisk.

Among the concurrent services speakers will be Dr. Roy B. Chamberlin, acting dean of the chapel at Talladega college, and Dr. Walter D. Wagnor, executive director, Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship, Princeton, N. J.

Other principal speakers include:

Miss Emily V. Gibbes, board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church USA, Philadelphia, and Rev. Morris H. Tynes, pastor Monumental Baptist Church, Chicago.

Resource persons include Rev. James E. Williams, rector, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Nashville.

6 of State colleges in Tennessee called on to drop bars

14e(1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Desegregation of six of Tennessee's state operated colleges next September was approved Thursday by the State Board of Education.

Courier

The only state - financed institution of higher learning not affected by the action was the University of Tennessee, which is controlled by a separate board.

Baltimore

Acting under the authority granted by the 1957 legislature, the State Board of Education Thursday empowered each college under its control to establish minimum requirements for admitting new students. The "selective devises" shall be used to limit enrollment to the capacity of the institutions and "shall apply equally to all prospective students."

End Segregation In Tenn. Schools

Defender, Chicago, Ill. 1-1

Sat. 11-16-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Segregation in six Tennessee state colleges was put to an end by the state board of education. It becomes effective next fall.

14e(1)

The board unanimously adopted a resolution, which although failing to mention integration or segregation, now makes it mandatory for the colleges to accept all on an equal academic level.

The schools affected are Memphis State, Austin Peay, East Tennessee, Tennessee A & I university, Middle Tennessee State and Tennessee Tech.

The clause that nails down the certainty of de-segregation in 1958 reads in part:

"The state board of education shall authorize the admission of all qualified applicants who meet the entrance requirements of the respective colleges and universities."

Another clause which gives the colleges the right to limit their enrollment because of overcrowding and other reasonable circumstances," qualifies that all chosing devices "shall apply equally to all prospective students.

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Howard Warf, chairman of the committee that drew up the resolution, said he thought it was a "good" resolution — "the best we could do under the circumstances."

Ruling Mandatory That All Be Taken On Equal Level

Daily World

Wilmington, Del.

Sat. 11-9-57

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14e(1)

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Washington Afro-American

Wed. 11-13-57

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14e(1) 1957

TENNESSEE COLLEGES
INTEGRATION- SIX COLLEGES IN 1958

Tennessee Plans Integration for 6 Colleges in '58

Consolidation, Atlanta, Ga
11-9-57 - p. 1

Ventured used

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8 (AP)—The State Board of Education in effect ended segregation in the six colleges under its control today, effective next fall.

The Board's action came after committees named to study integration and admission requirements presented a single report. The resolution, adopted unanimously, said in part:

"The State Board of Education shall authorize the admission of all qualified applicants who meet the entrance requirements of the respective colleges and universities, effective at the beginning of the fall term, 1958."

NO DISCUSSION

There was no discussion, at today's open meeting, of the committee report, submitted by J. Howard Warf of Hohenwald, committee chairman. The plan obviously had been decided upon in the Board's earlier informal, closed door meetings.

The resolution said that when any college becomes overcrowded, or reaches its financial limit, it may set up special tests and screening programs to limit the number of students accepted.

Those tests would apply to all applicants alike, and would have to be approved by the Board.

NO DIRECT MENTION

There was no direct mention of segregation or integration in the resolution.

The resolution said the program of tests would be aimed at keeping out applicants unable to do college level work, to make room for those who can.

The Board also adopted a set of minimum entrance requirements submitted by the Presidents Council, composed of the heads of the colleges under the Board's jurisdiction.

Those requirements are essentially the same as those now in effect.

U. OF T. UNAFFECTED

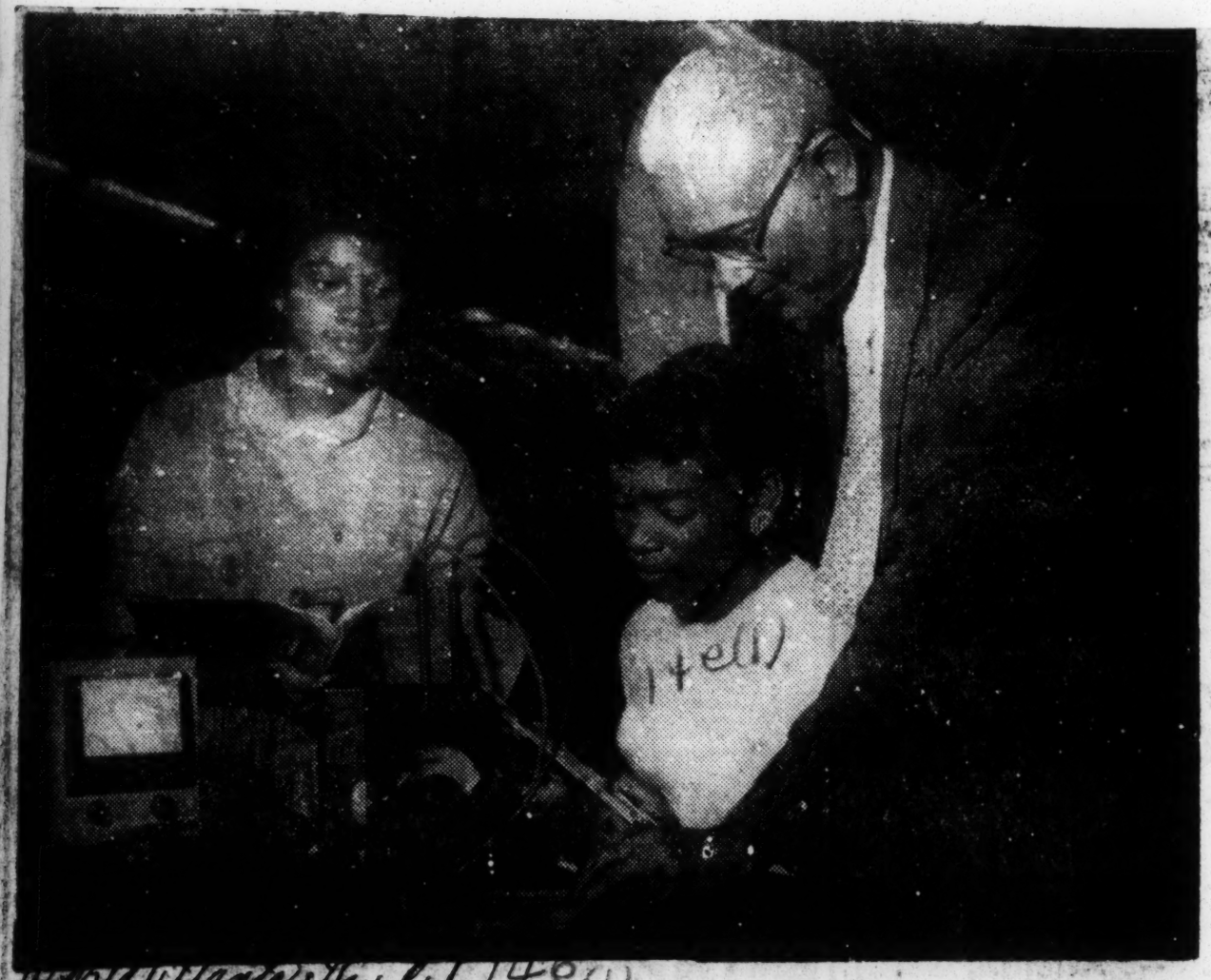
Today's action does not affect the University of Tennessee, which operates under its own board of trustees and is independent of the Board of Education.

A previous plan for gradual integration at Memphis State University has been rejected by the federal courts. It provided for year-by-year admission of Negroes in each class, starting at the graduate level.

Two state colleges, Austin Peay at Clarksville and East Tennessee State at Johnson City, already have had Negro graduate students.

In addition to Memphis State, Austin Peay and East Tennessee, the Board has jurisdiction over Tennessee A and I State University at Nashville, Middle Tennessee State at Murfreesboro and Tennessee Tech at Cookeville.

Dr. DAVIS RELAXES ON HIS CATTLE RANCH — Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee A & I State university, finds the many activities of his recently acquired cattle ranch excellent for keeping physically and mentally fit for his job as university president. He spends such spare time as a university president can squeeze into a very busy schedule doing farm chores in addition to hunting and fishing. His farm and adjacent TVA waters afford excellent hunting and fishing. In the above picture, Dr. Davis relaxes on the gate of his 240-acre cattle ranch and points to his herd of pure bred Hereford cattle. He will expand his herd to 100 breeding cows. The 240-acres include 100 acres of pasture, 75 acres of forestry, and 65 additional acres that can be used for grain or for feeding and protecting wildlife. The ranch was named "Riverview Acres" in keeping with its location on the Cumberland River section of the TVA. The ranch also overlooks the Cheatham Dam and electric plant. The giant lake can be seen in the background. Dr. Davis was born and reared on a Mississippi plantation which he and his family still own and operate. He holds the Ph. D. in agriculture from Cornell University, and feels, "the acquisition of my new cattle ranch was the coming true of a dream of long standing."



THE WEAKER SEX IS INVADING A NEW FIELD at Tennessee A. and I. State University's School of Engineering in increasing numbers every year. Introducing the intricacies of a slide rule and electrical engineering laboratory equipment to freshman engineering majors (L to R) Florence Plan, Birmingham, Alabama and Fannie Hurst, Houston, Texas is electrical engineering department head Fred W. Bright. — (Photo by Clanton III)

62 Years At Texas College

Informer 3-2-57 P.12

Not long ago Texas College, the CME school at Tyler, Texas, celebrated its 62nd anniversary. While the historical picture which was unfolded was truly pride-inspiring, the keynote of the anniversary seemed to rest upon looking "forward to a bright tomorrow". Dr D R Glass himself, who has guided the institution during its last most successful quarter of a century, indicated that he was looking forward to building a scholarship and loan fund, to help worthy boys and girls become good American citizens.

Houston, Texas

We should never lose sight of the glorious work of these pioneer institutions. Nor should we ever imagine that their greatest service has been in the past. On the foundation of the past, their greatest opportunities lie ahead in the future.

Cincinnatian Royally Feted During Gala Texas Visit

Courier Sat. 3-16-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By CAMILLE HOOD

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Mrs. Mabel L. Smith, retired teacher, was invited to Texas College in Tyler, Tex., to receive the Alumni Achievement Award for being a civic, educational and religious leader. Mrs. Smith was the first high school graduate of Texas College, when her uncle, D. C. Potts, was president.

P.17

There was a week of celebration honoring Dr. Potts. Many of the old students were in attendance, among them Rev. Mr. Fowler, chaplain; Prof. M. B. Davis, Jacksonville; John Hunter, Dallas; William Pentecost, oil magnate of Lilgour; Stanton Reid of Chicago and Mrs. Pearl Robinette of Tyler.

■

DR. D. R. GLASS, present president, received an award of 25 years of administration. Mrs. Smith gave the chief address in the chapel after a week of celebration for honored alumni.

Mrs. Smith was overwhelmed not only with Texas hospitality but with the many messages, corsages, baskets of flowers and telegrams from Cincinnati and Covington friends.

■

DURING THE three weeks in hospitable Texas, Mrs. Smith was entertained handsomely by Dr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. Ted Hunter and Mrs. Talliferro of Tyler, guest of Principal Jones of the Jacksonville High School, the Pentecosts of Kilgour, entertained by Dr. and Mrs M. Edwards of Hawkins, Tex.

For four days, she was and dined in Dallas as the guest of the Clinton Hyneses, also in Fort Worth where her hostesses were Mrs. Ruth White Lewis and others. Mrs. Velma Thomas hostessed a gorgeous Mardi Gras party in her honor. Other hostesses there were Mrs. U. S. Hammond and Mrs. Velma Thomas. Dr. and Mrs. Williams drove her to Longview, Tex., for the Medical Association, where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Glass.

14e(1) 1957

TSU Student Shot By Campus Watchman

Informer Sat. 3-30-57

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON -- Ralph A Jackson, a senior Texas Southern University student, was shot in the hand by John A White, a campus night-watchman, Friday night at approximately 12:15. The shooting occurred on the campus in the Student Union area.

Mr Jackson, whose home is in San Angelo, said that Mr White shot him as he raised his hand to ward off a blow.

The watchman, on the other hand, stated that the shot was fired as Mr Jackson advanced toward him after threatening to take his gun. He said he pulled the gun thinking he could frighten the student into going to talk to Mrs King, the supervisor of the women's dormitory. The watchman accused Mr Jackson of peping through a window in the women's dormitory.

Mr Jackson, at the Houston Negro Hospital, told The Informer, that he was stopped on the campus by Mr White as he was returning home from work. He alleges that the watchman pulled a gun and told him that he could be taken dead or alive.

"He waved the gun in front of me and when I threw up my left hand to protect my head from the lick, he shot me in the hand," Mr Jackson stated.

The watchman, who claims that Mr Jackson used abusive language, said that when the student was taken to the women's dormitory office after being injured, he (Mr White) was again cursed and called a fool in the presence of Mrs Rhodes who was on duty in the dormitory.

University officials told The Informer Monday an investigation is still going on and no definite action has been taken.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

WHITES IN NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD OF UNIVERSITY IN TEXAS REPORTS SEVERAL ENROLLED

Houston, Tex., Sept. 8 (AP)
Dr. Samuel Narbit, president of Texas Southern University said today that several white students had enrolled. The university was set up as a school for Negroes.

Dr. Narbit did not give the exact number of white students that had been admitted. He said that one withdraw today.

Texas Southern, state operated, was founded under the name of Texas State University for Negroes in 1947, when the state acquired f cilities of the old Houston College for Negroes, which had been in operation from 1927.

TIMES
Sun. 9-9-56
New York
P. 70

14e(1) 1957

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Tougaloo Prep Closes Doors

TOUGALOO, Miss. — When Tougaloo Preparatory High School held its commencement exercises, the graduating class and the remaining undergraduates said a fond farewell to the school. In keeping with a decision of the trustees of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, the school, one of Mississippi's oldest and most respected private secondary schools, has closed its doors.

U. N. GROUP URGES SCHOOL BIAS BANS

Times P. 15-C

Report on 82-Nation Survey Suggests Government Aid In a World Campaign

Thurs. 3-7-57

New York

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 6—Justice Philip Halpern outlined here today United Nations plans to combat discrimination in education.

Justice Halpern, an associate justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, is the United States expert on the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The subcommission has been meeting here for three weeks, and plans to end its work this week. It is an arm of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

This week it completed work on a report on discrimination in education in eighty-two countries and sent the report, with suggestions for action, to the Commission on Human Rights. It called for an international campaign to combat discrimination in education arising from race, religion, nationality and sex.

Government Measures Urged

It recommended that national and local governments be asked to support the campaign with all legislative, administrative and financial steps, including efforts "to combat propaganda which constitutes an incitement to discrimination."

To finance the international campaign, it called for the use of "as high a proportion as possible" of the funds available to the Economic and Social Council and the funds intended to promote the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Justice Halpern praised the report, which was prepared by Charles D. Ammoun of Lebanon. The justice called it "a step forward in international studies" because it established "the right to make statements critical of governments."

In preparing the report Mr. Ammoun was not authorized to take testimony or oral statements from persons other than representatives of recognized non-governmental bodies, Justice Halpern went on. But from these organizations Mr. Ammoun had a wealth of information critical of government policies, the justice added.

New York State Law Cited

One purpose of the report is to provide an exchange of information on successful techniques in eliminating discrimination in education, the justice explained. The New York State Education Practices Act is regarded as a model in this regard, he said.

He quoted a statement by Theron A. Johnson, administrator of that act, that during the nine years it had been in effect the quota system had been completely eliminated from higher education.

Mr. Ammoun "presented fairly" the situation in the United States, and particularly the South, regarding racial discrimination in education, Justice Halpern said. The report contrasted the United States, which it said was moving away from such discrimination, with South Africa, where it was said to be rigidly maintained.

The subcommission also has under way studies of discrimination based on religion and political beliefs, and is supporting a study by the International Labor Organization of discrimination in employment. The study in the field of religion stems from a proposal Justice Halpern made to the subcommission in 1955.

Even Professors Are Materialists

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

James H. Newman, interim president of the University of Alabama, repeated last week the prediction of a critical loss of faculty members because of low salaries.

Mon. 7-8-57

Alabama colleges, he said, are unable to compete with any Southern state — not to mention small eastern colleges which are paying professors $13,000 a year — with the possible exception of Mississippi.

P. 4-A

There are now 30 vacancies at the University and more expected, Newman said. The problem is a simple one: salaries in Alabama colleges are too low to hold some of the more competent professors. Some will stick around for a while, hoping next year will be better, but in the end even the academic mind succumbs to the love of gold.

Most of those who have already joined the exodus will make $2,000 a year more. Many of those who grudgingly remain watch graduating seniors recruited at starting salaries higher than a professor's. The damage will accumulate over the years to come, with resulting damage to state colleges and universities. The report of the legislative Subcommittee on Financing Education, confirming the "deteriorating faculty salary situation," stated the alternatives:

> In the absence of increased appropriations for current operations, the institutions of higher education face the following alternatives: (a) They may continue current admissions policies with continued enrollment increases, resulting in a watered-down education for the student. (b) They may increase fees, thereby providing more money for faculty salaries and other current operating costs. (c) They may limit enrollments by pursuing a policy of restrictive admissions or selective retentions.

At this time, of course, Alabama could hardly meet the $13,000 offered by small eastern schools like Swarthmore or Williams College. But that wouldn't be necessary. Newman said:

"We could keep most of our professors if we could offer them only a part of the increase they can get other places."

Many of them would like to remain in Alabama, but — even allowing for some understandable overstatement — increasing numbers of them are likely to look to greener pastures. As a result, said Newman: "We face the destruction of a laboriously and costly established system."

That in itself would be tragic. But the consequences of this weakening of our colleges and universities would go far beyond the city limits of Tuscaloosa, Auburn and the other college towns.

The state is moving into a period of growth and industrialization which is all but unlimited. But only the colleges can turn out the engineers, scientists and other trained men and women needed.

As the demands of more, better trained graduates go up, the supply will be going in the opposite direction — unless the threatened faculty exodus is checked.

ALABAMA UNIVERSITY PICKS NEW PRESIDENT

Commercial Appeal

Dr. Rose Of Transylvania Is Named By Trustees

Fri. 9-6-57 Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5. — (UP) — Dr. Frank A. Rose, president of Transylvania College at Lexington, Ky., was elected president of the University of Alabama Thursday.

The university board of trustees made the announcement at a special meeting Thursday. The appointment is effective immediately.

P. 12

Dr. Rose will succeed Dr. O. C. Carmichael who became president of the university in September, 1953, and resigned effective Jan. 1. Dr. James Newman has been acting president since Dr. Carmichael left.

The board also announced that Dr. Newman was elected executive vice president of the university and said it came at the recommendation of the new president.

Dr. Rose, who was born in Meridian, Miss., is a graduate of Transylvania and is an ordained minister of the Christian Church. He was pastor of the First Christian Church at Danville, Ky., from 1947-1951, leaving to become president of Transylvania. He was professor of religion and philosophy at the college prior to that.

Dr. Rose Asks Help To Make U Of A Great

Advertiser Mon. 9-20-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By JIM HALL
Advertiser Correspondent

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 19— Dr. Frank A. Rose, newly elected president of the University of Alabama, tonight pleaded before a packed audience here for their support of a program to make the institution he is to head "great enough to meet the challenges of the Western World."

P. 1

This was the first appearance of the 36-year-old educator at the Capstone since his selection as its new president on Sept. 5.

He spoke before the Tuscaloosa chapter of the Alabama Alumni Assn., faculty and students.

He told the crowd that "we have not faced up to our responsibilities to see that every Alabama boy and girl who desires an education gets it at their state university."

To remedy this, Dr. Rose proposed a broad new program to "take the story of the University to every hamlet in this commonwealth."

He said "we are caught in a mental and intellectual dilemma and we have not been able to dig out way out of it."

Dr. Rose then outlined a three-pronged program to make the university, in his words, "truly great."

To do so, he established a set of "priorities" he said must be accomplished in order of importance: "academic freedom, excellence and leadership."

The speech tonight climaxed the first day of a two-day visit here by Rose and his wife. Both were luncheons by faculty and friends.

Later this afternoon, he and Mrs. Rose visited the president's mansion to make final plans for moving here before assuming duties as president on Jan. 1, 1958.

Dr. Rose will remain on the campus through tomorrow. He has scheduled several conferences with faculty and student leaders before returning to his home at Transylvania College in Kentucky where he is currently serving as the youngest president in its history.

Dr. Frank Rose Chosen Ala. University President

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-6-57 P. 12

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Dr. Frank A. Rose, president of Transylvania College at Lexington, Ky., since 1951, was elected president of the University of Alabama today.

The appointment, announced by the university board of trustees at a special meeting, is effective as soon as Rose can wind up his affairs at Transylvania.

The 27-year-old Rose will succeed Dr. O. C. Carmichael, who became president of the university in September, 1953 and resigned effective Jan. 1 of this year. Dean James Newman has been acting president since Carmichael left.

The announcement was made by Hill Ferguson of Birmingham, vice chairman of the board of trustees. Gov. James E. Folsom, who is ex-officio chairman, was absent from the closed door meeting.

Board of members also announced the election of Newman as executive vice president of the university. They said it came at the recommendation of Rose.

The new president is a native of Meridian, Miss., and a graduate of Transylvania. An ordained minister of the Christian church, he was minister of the First Christian Church at Danville, Ky., from 1947 to 1951, leaving to become president of Transylvania.

Prior to that time, he was professor of religion and philosophy at the college where he graduated and later became president.

How Univ. of Ark. Accepted Negro Student Is Told

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 1-25-57

The University of Arkansas' treatment of Silas Hunt, its first law-school Negro student, in 1948, is a heartwarming recollection in today's segregation controversy. It is described by Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, in the February Reader's Digest.

p. 11

Dr. Johnson saw Hunt, miserable and alone, on a train bound for Fayetteville, Ark. Dr. Johnson didn't know Hunt, but Hunt recognized Johnson when the educator sat with him and asked, "What's wrong, son?"

Plenty was wrong. Hunt explained that he was entering the University of Arkansas as the law school's first Negro student. "They're going to cut me dead," he said. "Those students are going to refrigerate me."

Dr. Johnson had to admit that this "could well happen." He left the train before Fayetteville, but learned later what had occurred.

At the University station Hunt saw 30-odd white students on the platform. As he stepped down, they pressed toward him. A lanky white boy addressed him: "Is your name Hunt?"

His forehead wet with perspiration, Hunt answered, "Yes."

The white boy put out his hand. "Welcome to the University of Arkansas," he said. "Step over here and meet some of your friends."

The welcome had been arranged the night before. The students knew what the Negro would expect, and had determined to see that Hunt had as normal a life at Arkansas as he would at any law school in the nation. As a first move, they met his train.

The boy who had first addressed Hunt said, "These fellows here are not all your friends. There are many more." And there were.

How University Of Arkansas "Refrigerated" Silas Hunt

Sparkman Houston, Tex.
Sat. 2-2-57

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14e(1) 1957

Maryland, Virginia Briefs

Post & Times Herald

U. of Maryland To Raise Sights

Mon. 3-18-57 P. 13-a

Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

The University of Maryland, striving to lift academic standards, will keep the door open to all students but raise its scholastic hurdles.

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, University president, said that Maryland will continue to admit all those "who seem to be qualified." But he said the school is going to set up new standards of performance that the student will be required to meet if he expects to stay.

"The standards of performance required of students to remain in the University have been too low," he said.

At present a student may remain in school if he passes half of his subjects. This means he "may stay for eight or more years in good standing," Dr. Elkins said.

A state university, unlike private schools, cannot limit the kind and number of students it takes, Dr. Elkins said.

A university committee has prepared proposals for higher standards of performance. These proposals probably will be submitted at the April 11 meeting of the Board of Regents.

If they are accepted, they will go into effect in September. Dr. Elkins explained that the aim is to appraise the work of each students at regular periods. Averages will be taken for each term and cumulative averages will be studied in order to estimate student performance from year to year.

Students who get into difficulty will be given a probationary term. Freshmen may given two such terms.

the end of the second there will be a check to mine if the student has ied junior level," Dr. El- said. "If he has not, then ill be required to do this term or two, the time de- ng on his average and on ours he is putting in."

tendent of the Baltimore East District, Baltimore Conuference. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. J. Luther Neff.

The Rev. J. Leas Green, pastor of Bethesda Methodist Church, Salisbury, Md., who will be Superintendent of the Easton District, Peninsula Conference. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Preston W. Spence of Easton.

The Rev. Frank W. Montgomery, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, State College, Pa., who will be Superintendent of Sunbury District, Central Pennsylvania Conference. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Berkneimer of Sunbury.

The Rev. Roy Lawson Tawes, pastor of Peninsula Methodist Church, Wilmington, Del., who will be Superintendent of the Dover District, Peninsula Conference. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Oler A. Bartley of Dover.

The Rev. Eugene C. Woodward, pastor of North Avenue Methodist Church in Baltimore who will be Superintendent of the Hagerstown District, Baltimore Conference. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Harry C. Marsh of Hagerstown, who is retiring after 45 years in the ministry.

Disintegration Of Faculty Disturbing At University

Daily News Jackson, Miss p. 3
Wed. 7-17-57

Note: This is the third and last in a series by Jay Milner, managing editor of the Greenville Delta Democrat - Times, about salaries and academic freedom at the University of Mississippi. Milner, who prepared the series with the research and interview aid of graduate student George McNeill of Laurel, made them available to other Associated Press members.

OXFORD, Miss. — "To see our faculty and our program disintegrate under our eyes. . . . means we invite the grand hand of mediocrity to strangle slowly all the university has so long stuggled to attain."

These are the disturbed words of University of Mississippi Chancellor J. D. Williams in a letter to the school's trustees accompanying the proposed budget for 1957-58. The budget provides for faculty salary increases averaging $100.

But even if the salary hike is approved it would be small comfort to most university professors. A full professor here receives an average of $1,200 a year less than his professional equal at 69 other state universities. And he may have to teach two more months in the year to get that close to the average annual income of his colleagues in other states.

The faculty disintegration Chancellor Williams spoke of is undoubtedly represented by the 31 resignations he has gotten in the past 12 months. All those leaving this summer are going to other states where they will receive salary increases ranging from one-third to 50 per cent.

LACK RESEARCH FUNDS

The lack of research funds is another cause of the snowballing discontent among faculty members here. One professor remarked with a not-so-humorous grin that the history department doesn't even get enough money to buy the new books coming out about the War Between the States.

A full professor with a Ph. D. said he has a friend with only an M. S. degree who teaches history nine months a year at a Wisconsin junior high school for $6,400 plus $50 for each student practice teacher he supervises. The Old Miss Ph. D. has been here 10 years and his annual salary for 12 months work is less than $6,000.

A young graduate student here recently had the rather embarrassing job of telling his faculty advisor that he was offered a starting salary of $4,800 a year to teach at a Louisiana college. His advisor, a Ph. D. who has been here several years, makes $4,800.

Chancellor Williams' proposed budget for the coming school year includes a 33 per cent increase in student tution and fees. Most of this money, it can be assumed, will be used for the small salary increase requested. Student leaders on the campus last spring unanimously approved the tuition hike.

But even with the $100 a year salary raise, this is the way the average Old Miss salaries will stack up with those at the 69 other state-supported universities:

SALARY MEDIANS

The salary medians at other institutions are: instructors $4,159; assistant professors $5,162; associate professors $6,158; professors $7,736. These are for the 1956-57 school year and can be expected to be higher for 1957-58.

At Ole Miss, salary medians with the anticipated raise would be: instructors $3,600; assistant professors $4,500; associate professors $5,000; professors $6,600.

In an effort to halt disintegration of his faculty, Chancellor Williams will ask for a 20 per cent increase in his salary budget for the 1958-59 session. But many aren't waiting around to see if the trustees approve the raise and if the Legislature in turn provides the necessary funds.

"I'm damn tired of promises," one professor who resigned this summer declared.

UNC Religious Group:

White, Negro Scholarships Proposed

CHAPEL HILL, March 6—A proposal to award scholarships to white and Negro high school graduates in the Chapel Hill-Carrboro area is currently being discussed by a University of North Carolina student religious group.

The group is the Campus Christian Council, made up of representatives from Protestant student groups in this area.

A spokesman for the Council said today a final vote on the proposal may come during the next two weeks.

The scholarships, it is understood, would be granted to both white and Negroes who want to attend the University at Chapel Hill. Other provisions are not yet known. The proposal is still in its early stages of development, the spokesman said.

Ten student groups within the Council are now studying the proposal separately and are expected to report later to the full Council.

A similar proposal was brought up recently before the Chapel Hill Ministerial Association. It would have provided scholarships, financed by the Chapel Hill Interracial Fellowship, in connection with local white and Negro churches.

Nothing was done about that proposal, however.

Negro undergraduates first entered the University in the fall of 1955. UNC officials fought the change in policy through Federal Courts, but failed.

Sets Precedent - -

Carolyn Ingram To University N. C. This Fall

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Miss Carolyn Ingram ,of Durham, 1957 graduate of Bennett College will begin the study of psychiatric social work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the fall, leading to the master's degree.

The daughter of Mrs. B Ingram Williamson, Miss Ingram is a graduate of Durham's Hillside High School, where she was president of the Student Council. At Bennett, where she consistently made the honor roll, she was secretary of the Student Senate, a member of the Senior Marshal Board and the Senior Theatre Guild. She was also winner of the David D. Jones Leadership Award for having exhibited the most outstanding qualities of leadership in the activities of the David D. Jones Student Union during the past school year.

It is believed that Miss Ingram will be the first woman of her race to be accepted for graduate work at Chapel Hill in the history of the university.

PROCESSIONAL—Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president, Talladega College, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, are shown leading the procession at the anniversary convocation which was a part of the exercises commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of Virginia State College.—Burke Photo.

Fire Sweeps Through 'Lab' At VS College

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-16-57 Norfolk, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va. — A fire of undetermined origin broke out on the second floor of the biology laboratory in Colson Science Hall Virginia State college last Monday but prompt action by the members of the Ettrick Fire Department restricted the major damage of the fire to one room and an adjoining hall. Smoke and water damaged other rooms in the building.

The fire was discovered by students as they walked across the campus for the evening meal. Eight fire trucks and about forty firemen answered the alarm, and shortly thereafter the fire was brought under control.

• • •

OFFICIALS OF THE college indicated that the damage to the equipment in the laboratory was great. The greatest damage was done to 3 microscopes, biological models and slides, and the laboratory equipment within the room. The laboratory itself was protected by the concrete construction of the bukldingg. No one was in the laboratory at the time that the fire was discovered.

College officials immediately began an investigation as to the cause of the fire and the total extent of the damage.

Fire Hits Hall At Virginia State

Courier Sat. 3-16-57 P.4

PETERSBURG, Va.—A fire of undetermined origin broke out on the second floor of the biology laboratory in Colson Science Hall at Virginia State College, but prompt action by the members of the Ettrick Fire Department restricted the major damage of the fire to one room and an adjoining hall. Smoke and water damaged other rooms in the building.

Va. State Dedicates Tidewater

Defender P. 7 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-8-57

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP)—Tidewater Hall of Norfolk Division of Virginia State college was described as a fine symbol of interracial cooperation at dedicatory exercises for the $2,500,000 building last week.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director of the division, who stressed the importance of more technically trained personnel in the United States. "The note is being repeatedly sounded by leaders of government and education," Dr. Brooks told the audience of about 500, "that the U. S. must improve the quantity and perhaps the quality for scientific and technical personnel or face . . . disaster."

Speaking for the founders of the college, Dr. G. W. C. Brown, supervisor of the Evening College, and the only continuing administrative official throughout its history, said the founding and development of the college was due to the "vision, faith and courage" of the founders and supporters.

Dr. P. B. Young, publisher of the Journal and Guide and chairman of the Advisory of the college, commended local members of the Virginia General Assembly, three city mayors, the city council, members of the school board and others for their cooperation in plans to develop the college.

U. S. Consultant

Journal + Guide Sat. 10-5-57 Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Samuel A. Madden, director of Audio-Visual and Field Services, Virginia State College, is serving as a consultant on Adult Education with the U. S. Office of Education for a period of four months.

Beginning Feb. 1, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., he works under the direction of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner and Chief, Adult Education Section, U. S. Office of Education, in developing a research design on the education of the aging.

Dr. J. M. Hunter Named Dean At Virginia State

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-27-57 Norfolk, Va.

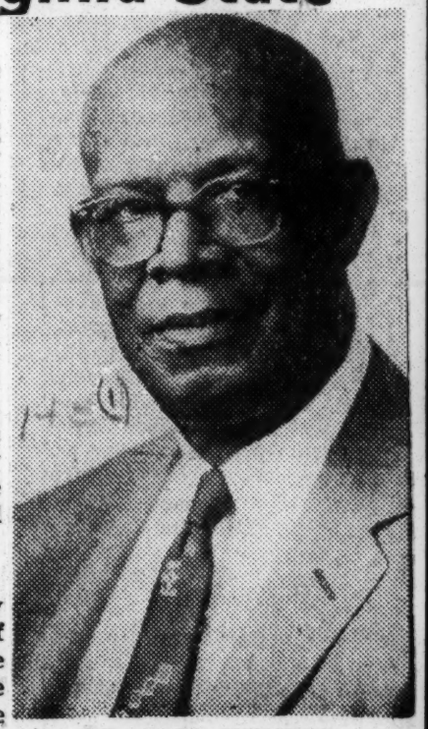
PETERSBURG, Va. — The appointment of Dr. John McNeile Hunter as Dean of Virginia State College, was announced recently by President Robert P. Daniel. He succeeds Dr. J. H. Johnston who retires as dean but will continue his responsibilities as vice president and professor of history.

Dr. Hunter has served as acting dean of the college on two previous occasions when Dean J. H. Johnston was away for advanced study during the academic years 1931-32 and 1934-35.

• • •

HE CAME to the faculty from a position as teacher of physics at Prairie View State College, Texas. Joining the faculty in 1925, he became head of the physics department in 1927 and chairman of the science-mathematics unit, 1930-40; and in 1939 when the State Board of Education authorized courses for the master's degree to be given at Virginia State College, Dr. Hunter was appointed by the president to serve as director of the division of graduate studies.

Dr. Hunter has been entrusted with several assignments of administrative responsibility including supervisor of instruction for the Enlisted Service Men's School, 1942-43, and institutional representative of the Engineering-Science-Management War Training Program, 1942-1945.



DR. J. M. HUNTER
New Dean

Va. State Marking 75th Anniversary

Afro-Magazine Section Sat. 5-25-57

Baltimore Md.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Virginia State College here, one of the oldest state supported institutions of higher education among colored people, is marking this year the 75th anniversary of its founding.

Situated just north of this city in Chesterfield County, State's main campus of 200 acres accommodates more than 20 modern classrooms, laboratory and dormitory buildings.

Designed in Colonial Williamsburg architecture, the buildings are all modern brick, with modern interiors and furnishings. A 400-acre tract serves as a farm and training laboratory for the agriculture students of the college. It adjoins the campus.

* * *

THE TOTAL college plant, including the Norfolk division campus and buildings, is conservatively valued at $12,500,000.

Virginia State's biennial appropriation by the Virginia General Assembly for its operation, including the Norfolk division, for the 1957-59 school years is approximately $10 million dollars.

Included in that appropriation is the sum of $3 million for new construction at the Petersburg and Norfolk institutions.

* * *

THE COLLEGE'S current enrollment, including its division at Norfolk, a summer school program, correspondence and extension courses, totals more than 5,400 students.

A few of these students are located in distant countries around the world, as the college provides United States armed forces correspondence courses.

However, less than 12 per cent of the college's annual enrollment is made up of out-of-state students.

* * *

THE INSTITUTION is now headed by a campus baby, Robert Prentiss Daniel, who was born at Ettricks—site of the college—Nov. 2, 1902, the son of Charles James and Carrie Daniel. He married the former Miss Blanche Taylor in 1929.

Dr Daniel holds the A.B. from Virginia Union, A.M. and Ph.D. from Columbia and a string of honorary degrees. He has had a long and varied career in the field of education since his graduation from Union in 1924.

* * *

AMONG THE executive posts he has held are those of professor of education and director of extension division, director of its division of education and psychology, Virginia Union;

Visitation professor of education, graduate division, Hampton Institute, president of Shaw University from 1936 to 1949, coming to State the same year, where his father had served as secretary for 28 years.

Dr. J. Hunter named dean of Virginia State

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57

Baltimore Md.

PETERSBURG, Va. — The appointment of Dr. John McNeile Hunter as dean of Virginia State College was announced this week by President Robert P. Daniel.

He succeeds Dr. J. H. Johnston who retired as dean but will continue his responsibilities as vice president and professor of history.

Dr. Hunter has served as acting dean of the college on two previous occasions when Dean J. H. Johnston was away for advanced study during the academic years 1931-32 and 1934-35.

* * *

HE CAME to the faculty from a position as teacher of physics at Prairie View State College, Texas.

Joining this faculty in 1925, he became head of the physics department in 1927 and chairman of the science-mathematics unit, 1930-40.

In 1939 when the State Board of Education authorized courses for the master's degree to be given at Virginia State College, Dr. Hunter was appointed as director of the division of graduate studies.

DR. JOHN M. HUNTER

Va. State Advised To Send Budget To Governor

Journal + Guide p.3

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND —Virginia State College at Petersburg and Virginia State School at Newport News were among four institutions authorized last week by the State Board of Education to present their capital outlay and operating budgets to Governor Thomas B. Stanley and the Council on Higher Education. The budget requests of the institutions were reviewed last week by the board.

The capital outlay and operating requests for Virginia State College were not disclosed. Dr. Robert P. Daniel is president of the college.

Sat. 6-3-57

DR. W. M. Whitehead, superintendent of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children, was told to present his two-year budget to the Governor. Superintendent Whitehead is requesting $856,549 for operating costs, and $1,104,782 for capital outlays. The current appropriation for the Newport News school is $675,406 for operations and $532,788 for capital outlays.

Members of the board made it clear that their action did not constitute approval or endorsement of the budget requests. They explained that they were "merely recognizing the needs of the institutions." The requests may be reviewed further by board committees.

* * *

THE CAPITAL outlay and operating budgets for Virginia State College include the needs of the institution in Petersburg and Norfolk Division at Norfolk where Tidewater Hall, the first unit of the building program there, was dedicated on Sunday, May 12. This building cost over $2,000,000.

A part of the budget requests of the institutions include money to increase the salaries of faculty members. Governor Stanley has indicated he would approve salary increases for faculties of all state colleges, but with the provision that the institutions absorb the cost.

An increase in the tuition of some colleges to provide money for salary increase for the faculty would have a damaging effect on enrollment.

NEW DEAN — The appointment of Dr. John McNeill Hunter as dean of Virginia State College was announced by President Robert P. Daniel. He succeeds Dr. J. H. Johnston who retires as dean but will continue his responsibilities as vice president and professor of history.

Negro History Stressed At Va. Seminary

Journal & Guide

p. 3

LYNCHBURG, Va. —Negro history is a "must" at Virginia Theological Seminary and College. A two-year course is offered under the social science department. It is a social science supplement, and is required of every student. The course covers prehistoric Negro history, ancient Negro history, medieval Negro history and modern Negro history.

Norfolk, Va.

Negro life and history are stressed at the college with the idea of not only acquainting the students with the history of the Negro, but dispelling any false conceptions students may have, acquired by their environment or by the propaganda of certain books.

Sat. 11-16-57

BACK IN 1931 when a course was suggested for the institution, students were hesitant about enrolling in the class because they feared they couldn't get credit for the work. Dr. Carter G. Woodson was contacted and he suggested that a study be made to determine to what extent courses in Negro history and Negro art were available in colleges and universities in the country. That study disclosed that a large number of white colleges and universities and a good number of Negro institutions of higher learning as well as a few secondary schools were offering courses in Negro history and art.

Negro history is popular at Virginia Theological Seminary and College. The interest dates back to the days when founders and early supporters of the college deplored the lack of information on Negro Baptists in books written in those days on the denomination. Every president of the college including Dr. M. C. Allen, current president, has stressed the importance of Negro history

Virginia Union University to observe Founders' Day Feb. 15

afro-american Sat. 2-16-57

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Virginia Union University, one of the outstanding small institutions of higher learning in the South, will observe Founder's Day here Friday, Feb. 15.

An institution with its roots back to Richmond Theological School for Freedom in 1865 and Wayland Seminary at Washington in 1865, this school became Virginia Union University with the merger of these two older schools in 1899.

P. 16

President Samuel D. Proctor, is anxious to get the address and occupation of every graduate and former student of Virginia Union by Feb. 15 or as soon thereafter as possible. Unionites should write him inclosing all important information.

* * *

IT IS ESTIMATED that about 5,000 students have graduated from Virginia Union. At one time there were nine college president among its alumni. At least seven Unionites are now heading institutions of higher learning.

The late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, former president of Fisk University, was a graduate of Virginia Union. He was one of the leading sociologists in America. Some Virginia Union graduates who held important positions are:

Drs. Abram L. Harris, professor of economics at the University of Chicago; Charles H. Thompson, head of graduate school at Howard; J. E. Henderson, president of Baptist General Association of Virginia.

Other outstanding alumni include:

* * *

DR. PROCTOR, president, and Dr. Thomas H. Henderson dean, Virginia Union; Dr. G. W. C. Brown, evening college supervisor, Norfolk Division, Virginia State College; Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director of the division;

Drs. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College; J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict College; W. E. Henry, Maryland State College preident; W. R. Strassner, Shaw University president; J. L. Holloman president, Baptist Seminary Washington.

Virginia Union which has been operating on a $600,000 annual budget should have $1,000,000 annually to meet operating and expansion neds. It has been poor in money, but rich in cultural heritage.

It is one of the finest poor institutions of higher learning in America.

Virginia Union To Honor Dr. J. Barco

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-23-57

Dr. John W. Barco, a member of the first graduate class of Virginia Union University, will be honored at a testimonial service in the University chapel, 7 p. m., Mar. 31.

Affectionately known as "Mr. Union", Dr. Barco was the first athletic coach of the University. In 1[illegible] he coached and played on the football team. He is [illegible] member of the class of [illegible] nearly 50 years he [illegible] the university in various [illegible] acities.

Norfolk, a.

THE TESTIMO[illegible] service sponsored by [illegible] John W. Barco chapter of the Virginia Union University Alumni Association. Dr. Robert P. Daniels, president of Virginia State College and former student of Dr. Barco will be guest speaker. A reception in the alumni house will follow the services.

P. 3

Dr. H. H. Bozeman is president of the chapter. Mrs. Emma B. Davidson is the chairman of the testimonial services.

derson, Virginia Union;

Allix B. James, Virginia Union; James H. Johnston, Virginia State College; and Charles H. Thompson, Howard University.

WHAT COLLEGE CAN MATCH FISK?

Virginia Union Stakes Its Claim

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-20-57 (4e(1))

The controversy still rages over which college has the most outstanding living alumni. Here's Virginia Union's side of the question.

P. 5

Virginia Union University, which celebrated its 58th anniversary this year, stakes its claim as the institution with the most distinguished graduates.

President Samuel DeWitt Proctor produced an impressive list when asked whether or not Virginia Union could match the distinguished alumni of Fisk, Morehouse or Howard.

The list, which includes eight college presidents, and seven college deans, follows:

* * *

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS — John A. Bacoats, Benedict College; Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College; William E. Henry, Bowie State Teachers College;

John L. S. Holloman Sr., Washington Baptist Theological Seminary; James H. Owens, Selma University; John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University;

Samuel D. Proctor, Virginia Union University; and William R. Strassner, Shaw University.

* * *

COLLEGE DEANS — A. A. Branch, Tougaloo College; Vattel Daniel, Alabama State College; William Daniel, Delaware State College; Thomas H. Henderson, Virginia Union;

Allix B. James, Virginia Union; James H. Johnston, Virginia State College; and Charles H. Thompson, Howard University.

JUDGE — Homer Brown Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

GOVERNMENT SERVICE — Marshall Shepard, recorder of deeds, Philadelphia, former recorder of deeds, Washington, D.C.; J. Carl Mitchell, Huntington, W. Va., city councilman; Rencher Harris, Durham, N.C., city councilman; Joseph Brown, former state senator, Michigan.

* * *

BANKING AND INSURANCE M. C. Martin, president, First State Bank, Danville, Va.; C. L. Townes Sr., secretary-treasurer, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

* * *

EDITOR — James W. Ivy, managing editor, Crisis.

Virginia Union graduates are professors in 48 colleges and universities.

Forty - one Virginia Union grads have earned doctorate degrees.

J. L. S. HOLLOMAN

WILLIAM R. STRASSNER

SAMUEL PROCTOR

ROBERT P. DANIEL

Ford Foundation, Bapt. Group Give To Va. Union

Journal + Guide - P. 3
Sat. 8-17-57

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia Union University has received the second and final installment of a $146,500 grant from the Ford Foundation, Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, University president, announced this week.

Norfolk, Va.

In July, 1956, the university received $70,000 from the Ford Foundation. Last month it received $76,500.

Dr. Proctor said income from the money will be used to increase teachers' salaries at the university, which are still from $500 to $1000 below the national median in each rank.

• • •

THE PRINCIPAL is invested and becomes available after ten years for whatever service the university may choose.

Dr. Proctor explained that the grant "goes far beyond the dollars indicated because it has stimulated many other corporate gifts for private colleges."

He added, "no doubt the United Negro College Fund has benefited greatly by the pace set for philanthrophy by the Ford Foundation."

The Mattaponi Baptist Association of Virginia and two related bodies donated $1,387.30 to Virginia Union University.

1400

• • •

THE PRESENTATION was made by the Rev. A. P. Young, secretary of the Association, to Dr. Proctor.

The Association and its affilates, the Woman's Missionary and Educational Convention and the Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Convention, also contributed $1,443.75 to Virginia Theological Seminary and College, at Lynchburg.

The contributions were made August 1 as the Mattaponi Baptist Association held its 78th annual convention at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Hanover County. The Rev. D. J. Ragland is pastor of the host church.

Ford Foundation Grant Given To Virginia Union

Call - P. 3
Fri. 8-16-57

Kansas City, Mo.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia Union university has received the second and final installment of a $146,500 grant from the Ford foundation, Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, university president, announced today.

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10 College Heads Serve On Program

1400

Richmond, Va. — The American Baptist Home Mission society will observe its 125th anniversary with an academic convocation at Virginia Union university November 12 and 13, Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of Virginia Union, announced this week.

The convocation will emphasize the advancement of higher education among Negroes since 1865. The theme of the convocation is "An Educated People Moves Freedom Forward."

Ten college presidents are among the top ranking educators to appear on the program.

hese include Dr. Benjamin E Mays, Morehouse college; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton institute; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard university; Dr. William R. Strassner, Shaw university; Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Benedict college; Dr. Albert E. Manley, Spelman college; Dr. Royal W. Bryear, Florida Normal and Industrial college; Dr. Eleanor Anderson, president of The Mather school; Dr. M. K. Curry Jr., Bishop college and Dr. S D. Proctor, Virginia Union universiey.

Other leading educators to speak at the convocation are Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, president, American Baptist Home Mission society; Dr. Frederick P. Patterson, president United Negro College Fund Inc.; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, head department of anatomy, Howard university; Dean Howard Thurman of Marsh chapel, Boston university; Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of the college of Virginia Union; William J. Trent, executve director, United Negro College Fund Inc., and the Rev. C. S. McCall, president, Baptist General Association of Va.

It is significant that Virginia Union was selected as site of the academic convocation as Union is the result of the fusion in 1899 of two educational institutions established by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to give a Christian education to freemen.

Virginia Union and other similar institutions in the shout have produced the vast majority of the top Negro leaders.

The convocation will include seminars on the problems facing private colleges today. The progress made by private Negro colleges since the mid-19th century will be discussed and an effort will be made to chart the future course of these institutions.

1

Planting, Care of Grasses, Pine Trees Give Students Experience

125 Acres at Voorhees Set for Soil Bank Project

Courier Sat. 2-2-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENMARK, S. C. — John F. Potts, president of Voorhees School and Junior College, revealed that 68 acres of the school's farm land has been placed in the conservation reserve of the soil bank. Of this amount 25 acres have been devoted to pine trees and the remaining acreage will be planted in a cover-crop of approved grasses.

In addition to planting 25,000 pine seedlings on a 25-acre tract by a professional forrester, 5,000 more pine seedlings were planted in the Voorhees forest to replace trees that had to be removed because of a forest fire which occurred a year ago. These 5,000 trees were planted by students in the agriculture classes in order to give them an opportunity to participate in a conservation practice. The school already had 200 acres in forest land with a total farm acreage of 125 acres.

The conservation program will not only make the school land more valuable and help beautify the campus with grass areas, but it will give the students valuable experience in a worthwhile project. With the exception of a small tract which will be limited to gardening, the entire 125 acres will be placed in the soil bank during 1957.

14e(1) 1957

WAKE FOREST SEMINARY

Wake Forest Seminary To Admit Negroes

CHICAGO. — (ANP — Southeastern Baptist Theological seminary, one of the South's best known schools, will let down its color bar to permit admittance of Negro students beginning in 1958, trustees of the school decided at a meeting here last week.

A resolution calling for the integration move was adopted by the 24 trustees at the Conrad Hilton hotel without a single dissenting vote. The trustees were here to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist convention.

The resolution. as adopted. contained a provision, however. It stipulated that the seminary operate completely on its own property when Negro students are admitted. This was included because the seminary presently is holding chapel services in the Wake Forest Baptist church, which it does not own. However, a chapel building on the campus is being renovated and readied for the beginning of the 1958-'59 college year.

Acceptance of Negro students will bring the seminary in line with three other Southern Baptist institutions which already have flung their doors open to Negroes. They are Southern Baptist Theological seminary in Louisville, Ky., Southwestern Baptist Theological seminary in Fort Worth, Texas and Golden Gate seminary in Los Angeles.

Southeastern seminary moved to Wake Forest in 1953 and took over the Wake Forest college campus in 1956. The latter institution moved to Winston-Salem.

Other Lands To Hear Of Success Of Integration

Journal & Guide
Sat. 2-3-57
Norfolk, Va.

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—"Reverse Integration" about West Virginia State College published in the New York Times Magazine section, Jan. 6, will be reprinted for over-seas distribution by the United State Information Agency.

HEO P-20

Thomas L. Cannon, acting chief of the agency, requested the permission of the authors Harry Ernest, staff writer for the Gazette and Andrew H. Calloway, director of information at West Virginia State college.

• • •

MR. CANNON said, "reprints of the article will be sent to our offices in foreign countries for distribution and further republication(in English and in translation) by the U. S. Information Service and the foreign press. Credit will, of course be given to you and Mr. Ernest, as well as to be The New York Times. Our use of the material will be restricted to a period of five years if you prefer.'

DR. REMBERT STOKES
New Wilberforce prexy

Dr. Stokes Afro-American president of Force

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57

WILBERFORCE, O. — Three significant developments climaxed by an optimistic progress report were the highlights of the annual trustee board meeting in the 101st year of church supported Wilberforce University.

Elected as the 16th president of the Ohio educational institution was Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, a native of Dayton, Ohio, who had served for six years as dean of the university's Payne Theological Seminary.

Dr. Stokes had been acting head of the school since the death of President Charles L. Hill in December. He holds a doctor's degree from Boston University.

* * *

THE SECOND significant development was the adoption of a resolution by the board to accept the $112,347 appropriated by the State of Ohio in a sundry claims bill.

The state grant was in compensation for what has been termed a "moral claim" which originated when the state school and church supported Wilberforce University separated in 1947.

In the third instance the school received a statement from Bishop S. L. Greene, chairman of the General Board of the AME Church, that the church would take immediate steps to eliminate the remaining indebtedness.

* * *

IT WAS revealed through the report of the secretary - business manager, George H. Valentine, that the indebtedness had been reduced from $99,534 at the close of the last school year to the present $47,258.

The annual report of President Stokes showed considerable progress made in the past year toward satisfying school needs.

The report noted that the library contained 56,777 titles; of which 1,019 were catalogued this year. Also stressed was the half - million Capital Expansions Drive launched in the month of May.

Referring to the counsel of a special visitors committee in the matter of aiding in development of the best possible quality of education at Wilberforce University, Dr. Stokes observed that "there is a new and growing appreciation for the role of the small, privately controlled college in America."

He further emphasized that a recent survey has shown that 62 and 3.10 per cent of the leading business executives, and a large percentage of leading scientists were trained in small, privately controlled colleges.

Dr. Stokes noted that many educators "hoped to keep the small college small."

Courier Sat. 6-22-57

Wilberforce Heads

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, left, has been elected president of Wilberforce U. Dr. Stokes, former dean of Payne Theological Seminary, has been succeeded in that post by the Rev. Charles Spivey Jr., right, pastor of Bethel AME Church of Pittsburgh.

Stokes new office was announced by the board of trustees, holds a doctor's degree from Boston University.

About the same time as the election, announcement was made by Bishop S. L. Greene, Chairman of the General Board of the AME Church that the church would take immediate steps to eliminate the remaining indebtedness. It was revealed that the indebtedness had been reduced greatly since the close of school in 1956.

Wilberforce Gets New President

World P.1 Wed. 6-19-57

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, who served six years as dean of the university's Payne Theological Seminary, has been elected the sixteenth president of Wilberforce University.

Dr. Stokes, a native of Dayton, Ohio, had been acting head of the school since the death of President Charles L. Hill last December.

Wilberforce Receives $500 Industry Grant

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — As one of the fifty-three colleges sharing in the Union Carbide and Carbon corporation gift of $26,500, Wilberforce university will receive a January contribution of $500. The donation is being made to all member colleges of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges.

Wilberforce U. Receives CASC Contribution

WILBERFORCE, OHIO

As one of the fifty-three colleges sharing in the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation gift of $26,500, Wilberforce University will receive a January gift of $500. The gift is being made to all member colleges of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges and according to K. D. Hurley, president and A. T. Hill, executive-secretary, comes as a token of approval and encouragement for joint and individual efforts to meet more effectively the emergency demands on higher education.

Wilberforce University is a charter member of CASC which was established in the spring of 1956 as a service organization to help its members collectively in ways beyond their means individually. Rapid progress is now being made to utilize full facilities of member colleges and to fully develop their resources in confronting the forthcoming college enrollment emergency.

Encouraging reports are forthcoming from administrative officials of CASC. The fifty-three member colleges represent a total enrollment of more than 25,000 students. Their total capital investment is about 65 million dollars. Council officials report that it is very possible that many of these colleges can double or even triple their enrollment which would offer considerable relief to the country at large.

Ages of the member colleges range from five to 129 years. Wilberforce University is one of the oldest of the group having observed its one-hundredth anniversary February 24, 1956.

Definite standards for membership have been set up by the organization. "Application is open to four-year, private, non-profit colleges of arts and sciences whose credits are approved by one or more of the following: state department of education state university, at least three institutions at the graduate or undergraduate level which are members of regional accrediting associations. An additional qualification for membership is a commitment to a program of self-development consistent with membership criteria in the various regional associations. Dues for the first year are $400."

Clearly reflecting the high educational aims of the member colleges is the three-year action program adopted for "advancing quality education" in three areas namely: improvement of teaching methods, revitalizing curricula in terms of student needs and developing procedures of sound management in business and other non-academic affairs Research is now in progress under an executive-secretary with headquarters in Washington, regarding the present status and future needs of member colleges.

Wilberforce U. to Observe 101st Founders' Day 2-25

WILBERFORCE, OHIO

Wilberforce University will observe the first year of the second century since its founding on Feb. 25th it was announced by school officials today. In December a humanities conference completed a series of significant events which extended throughout the past year.

Dr. Paul Weaver, president of Lake Erie College, Plainsville, Ohio, will deliver the principle Founders' Day convocation address at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, February 25th. Also highlighting the Founders' Day activities will be a ground-breaking ceremony in connection with the erection of a new gymnasium. Construction on the gymnasium is expected to follow immediately, under the sponsorship of the Wilberforce University Foundation and the Founders' Day Committee.

In addition to students, faculty and committee, guests, church dignitaries, ministerial and lay members along with alumni in Ohio are expected to attend the occasion. Wilberforce University was founded four years before the Civil War in 1856.

Other program activities planned in connection with Founders' Day will include a Miss Founders' Day of 1957 contest and a Mock Faculty sponsored by the students. Among the rare features to be presented is a special basketball game between old timers and the Wilberforce University regular aggregation. Other presentations are a special Founders' Day sermon on Sunday, February 24, a Founders' Day banquet, musical, and play entitled "Hedda Gabler."

Acting Wilberforce president 'savior'

Afro-American p. 13

Baltimore Md.

BY ELEANOR J. HICKERSON

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Rembrandt Stokes, acting president, was pictured by some as a "savior" for Wilberforce University during recent Founders Day exercises on the University's 101 anniversary.

Dr. Stokes, a young man, sincerely dedicated to the tough, heartbreaking and imperative task of preserving Wilberforce, has a deep affection for his alma mater that can be seen in his eyes.

On his face is a look of determination. He will not be easily stopped. He is a man of high character and modesty, a man of God.

* * *

THE FOUNDERS DAY services were not held in the large Jones Auditorium as usual, but in the Chapel of the Living Saviour (chapel of Payne Theological Seminary). This is no time for flippancy. It is a time for soul searching.

As the services opened, Mrs. Stokes, in a blue and white suit, slips quietly into her seat, accompanied by Mrs. E. C. Hatcher and daughter, Miss Ruby Crawford, and Mrs. M. Butler.

Seated on the rostrum were Bishops E. C. Hatcher and Frederick Jordan, listening to the convocation address by Dr. Paul Weaver, president of Lake Erie College.

* * *

MRS. GERTRUDE T. HOLLAND, chairman of the Founders Day committee, bows her head as the Rev. H. M. McLin, Edward Wyner, attorney, and the Rev. Charles LaRew Jr., receive honorary degrees.

At the close of the convocation, students, faculty and friends gravely walk out of the chapel, on past the old Payne Seminary that knew such greats as:

Dean and Mrs. George F. Woodson, Bishop and Mrs. B. F. Lee, Bishop Joshua H. Jones and "Miss Gussie," and Dr. and Mrs. Tom Jackson.

I thought of my own grandparents, the Tom Perkinses, and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, William Anderson and "Miss Katie," who ran the grocery store; "Antie Reed" of the Reed House who never turned a hungry student away;

Charles Smith and "Miss Nellie," Edward Clarke and "Miss Dovey," the Hunnicuts, the Jack Turners, the Rev. James Maxwells, Col. Charles Noel Young and aunt Ada who was the Omega mother for so many years; Mrs. Pearl Chaplain and Dr. Steward, Mrs. Ama Coleman and Mr. Stewart of the little red school house, Shorter Smith, C. H. Johnson, Bruce H. Greene, "Ma" Warrick;

* * *

"DOC" HARRY LACKYE, Sully James, the Talbert family, the Charles T. Roundtrees, the Willie Rogers, Mrs. Ella Thompson and Mrs. Dolly Lindsay and the school's oldest living graduate, Mrs. Sadie Hamilton, now in Pittsburgh, an alumna to be proud of.

On across the road to the field where the gymnasium ground breaking takes place, the congregation groups around James W. Shocknessy, chairman of the Turnpike Commission, as he turns first ground.

Present were:

* * *

MRS. REVERDY C. RANSOM, whose bishop husband was waiting at home with a heart full of happiness over this occasion; Mrs. D. Ormande Walker, whose late bishop - husband had also dreamed of this project;

Mrs. Charles L. Hill, who knew that her husband so recently gone from us, would have been thrilled to see his work taken over by such capable hands, and Miss Yvonne Walker, assistant to the president, smiling faintly.

Somehow, I had an idea that Bishop Daniel A. Payne was smiling back.

Destiny Speaks

Christian Recorder

(562 in the Series)

By E. DAVID BROWN

Thurs. 5-23-57

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Nashville Tenn.

Wilberforce founded in 1856 is the oldest teaching institution in the world operated and controlled by men of African descent.

P. 8

E. David Brown

She is (has been from the beginning, must ever be) the Christian university where men and women are taught the faith, fear, knowledge, wisdom of the Lord God.

Dare Christian men ever become weak-kneed and spineless enough to surrender to the state the authority to teach Christianity to their children? God forbid.

Will the great Roman Catholic Church ever surrender to the state the authority to teach Catholicism and God to the children of her communion? Heaven knows that the correct answer is No, Never.

Neither should African Methodism ever do so. Therefore, the terms are perpetual upon which we BUILD a bigger and better WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

In the core of her priceless legacy, mother Wilberforce would bequeath to each one of her students (the graduates and the undergraduates) the very SPIRIT, intrepid, indomitable, eternal of her great heroes:

(1) Daniel Alexander Payne; (2) Joshua Hosea Jones; (3) Dougal Ormonde Beaconsfield Walker; (4) Reverdy Cassius Ransom; (5) Eugene Clifford Hatcher.

The Alumni Association

THE WRITER is an alumnus. He was graduated at Wilberforce University in the class of 1931 with the B. S. degree together with 96 classmates.

In those days there were more than 1,000 students on the campus, and 100, more or less, Professors, Associates, Assistants, teachers, officers, and employees on the Wilberforce payroll.

Prior to coming to Wilberforce, the writer had been graduated at MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE in the class of 1929 with the B. A. degree. He might have gone directly into a GRADUATE SCHOOL; but instead, he chose to come on to WILBERFORCE to spend one full year on the campus getting acquainted with new people and, above all, enjoying the "sweet" Christian fellowship.

Later on his graduate work was done at the University of Pittsburgh and at the Pennsylvania State University.

More than 1,000 of us belong to the Alumni Association. Let each one pledge to give $1,000. If so, we shall raise ONE MILLION for WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Rembert E. Stokes Is Wilberforce Head

Call Fri. 6-21-57

Fri. 6-21-57

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — Three significant developments climaxed by an optimistic progress report were the highlights of the annual Trustee board meeting in the 101st year of church supported Wilberforce university.

Kansas City, Mo.

Elected as the 16th president of this Ohio educational institution was Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, a native of Dayton, Ohio, who had served for six years as dean of the university's Payne Theological seminary, and who had been acting head of the school since the death of President Charles L. Hill in December. Stokes holds a doctor's degree from Boston university.

The second significant development was the adoption of a resolution by the board to accept the $112,347 appropriated by the state of Ohio in a sundry claims bill. The state grant was in compensation for what has been termed a "moral claim" which originated when the state school and church supported Wilberforce university separated in 1947.

To Clear Indebtedness

In the third instance the school received a statement from Bishop S. L. Greene, chairman of the general board of the AME church, that the church would take immediate steps to eliminate the remaining indebtedness. It was revealed through the report of the secretary - business manager, George H. Valentine, that the indebtedness had been reduced from $99,534.60 at the close of the last school year to the present $47,258.43.

The annual report of President Stokes showed considerable progress made in the past year toward satisfying school needs

The report noted that the library contained 56,777 titles; of which 1,019 were catalogued this year. Also stressed was the half-million Capital Expansions drive launched in the month of May.

Referring to the counsel of a special Visitors committee in the matter of aiding in development of the best possible quality of education at Wilberforce university, Dr. Stokes observed that "there is a new and growing appreciation for the role of the small, privately controlled college in America."

He further emphasized that a recent survey has shown that 62 and 3-10 per cent of the leading business executives, and a large percentage of leading scientists were trained in small, privately controlled colleges. Dr. Stokes noted that many educators "hoped to keep the small college small."

The need to keep alive all of the operating colleges in America today was pointed up very definitely in President Stokes' report. It was observed that by 1970 college enrollments are expected to double. In Ohio the tidal wave of students is expected to show enrollments in privately controlled institutions as high as 77 per cent over the 1955 levels.

Facilities of existing institutions must be expanded, and it has been suggested that new colleges be organized. In this setting, concluded the report, Wilberforce university represents a deserving institution worth strengthening to assure higher Christian education for the growing number of American youth.

Frontiers Club Gives To Bishop Allen Fund

Call p. 5

Fri. 5-17-57

Kansas City, Mo.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP) — The scholarship fund being established at Wilberforce university in memory of the late Bishop A. J. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio continues to grow.

Most recent contribution was made this week by the Pittsburgh chapter of the Frontiers of America, a national service club, which sponsored a benefit tea for this purpose. The fund, which now totals more than $1,000 was begun by the bishop himself some months prior to his death and has been added to by his family and friends who knew of his great interest in Wilberforce university.

Bishop Allen was chairman of the board of trustees at Wilberforce during a critical eight-year period from 1948-1956, and gave liberally of his time and money to deserving students. He had recently expressed his intention to formalize this interest by establishing a scholarship fund to aid worthy young people of limited financial resources.

As a start toward this objective, he opened a scholarship fund savings account at the Quincy Savings and Lon company in Cleveland and deposited $175 of his own funds.

After his death in November of 1956, the Bishop A. J. Allen Memorial Scholarship fund was formally established. Depository for the fund which is continuing to receive contributions is the Quincy Savings and Loan Company, 8309 Quincy Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio. Its deposits are federally insured up to $10,000. It is expected that the first award from the fund will be made during the school year of 1957-'58.

Rembert E. Stokes Named 16th Pres. Of Wilberforce

Christian Recorder

Nashville Tenn.

Thurs. 7-11-57

Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and for six years Dean of Payne Theological Seminary, was confirmed today by the Wilberforce University board of trustees as the sixteenth president to succeed the late Dr. Charles L. Hill who died in December 1956. The new president has been serving as acting president of the school for the past six months. He is a recipient of degrees from Wilberforce and Boston universities. He is a minister in the A. M. E. Church and is active in church movements throughout Ohio and the nation.

Wiley College Plans 84th Year

Defender P.12
Sat. 2-9-57

MARSHALL, Texas — Large plans looking towards the observance of the eighty-fourth anniversary of Wiley College are now underway. A special service will be held at Trinity East Methodist church, Houston, Texas, Sunday, March 17, at 3:30 p.m. Bishop Willis J. King, Resident Bishop of the New Orleans area will be in charge.

Chicago, Ill

Dr. John A. Tappley, supervisor of Negro schools, Greensboro, North Carolina, will deliver the main address. Music will be furnished by the Wiley College Choir.

More than 1500 from the Houston area and other parts of Texas are expected to attend. Founders' Day will be observed on the Wiley College campus, Marshall, Texas, March 26 through 31. The annual Founders' Day dinner will be held in the college refectory Saturday, March 30, at 7:30 p.m.

Wiley College Tours Mexico

Defender P.3

Chicago, Ill.

MARSHALL, Texas — (ANP)— The A capella Choir of Wiley college will leave the campus here to make a tour of two weeks in Mexico during which they will give concerts in nine cities, including a television show and three concerts under sponsorship of the American Embassy in Mexico.

The choir is under the direction of Gilbert Allen.

3-30-57

Cities to be visited are Monterey, Valles, Pachuca, Mexico Cty, Belles Artes, Teetihuacan, Chapultepee Park, Guadalajara, San Louis and Victoria.

The tour is being sponsored by the Conciertos Maryi, Mexican Concert Bureau, Mamuel Marti, director.

Wiley Celebrates 84th Anniversary

Informer Sat. 4-13-57 P.5

Houston Tex

MARSHALL — Wiley College observed its eighty-fourth anniversary March 26 through 31 as a tribut to the founders of the institution and as a rededication to the purposes of the school.

Activities for the week included two chapel programs one sponsored by the local Wiley alumni and the other one was given by the student body, two one act plays by the Log Cabin Players, the Founlers' Day dance, and the annual Founders' Day dinner. Attorney Hattie Ruth Briscoe, class of 1937, San Antonio, was the main speaker.

The formal observance was held in the college chapel with Professor Melvin B. Tolson (a member of the Wiley College faculty for many years) as the main speaker. Professor Tolson, Mayor of Langston City, Oklahoma, Professor of Creative Literature, Langston University, captivated the audience with his reminisces of the Wiley yesteryear, and a challenge to perpetuate the name, and purposes, and the spirit of Wiley in the future.

Wiley Choir Completes Mexico Tour

Informer P.11
Sat. 5-25-57

Houston Tex

MARSHALL — Sponsored by the American Embassy and the Mexican - American Institute, the Wiley College Choir has recently returned from a two--week tour of Mexico. The choir was presented on television and in concert.

Among the places in which concerts were given were Monterrey Mexico City, Valles, Pachuca, Monte Tampa, Morelia, San Luis Pososi, aand Guadalajara. American - Negro spirituals were featured at all performances.

In Mexico City, the Wileyites performed at the Belles Artes Auditorium, Mexico City College, the famous Chapultepec Park, National Polytechnic Institute, and Gaute Methodist Church.

The choir, which sang to large and enthusiastic audiences, sang three concerts and performed a television show with the famed Johann Sebastian Bach Choir of Mexico City. Gilbert Allen directed the concerts , Wiley did two spirituals; "Everytime I Feel the Spirit" and "Amen" with Raymon Reed as soloist. They were entertained by the American Embassy and were guests of the Guadalajara Symphony Orchestra.

While in Mexico City, Wiley Choir Director Gilbert Allen was made honorary member of the faculty of the Albert Finstein Secondary School.

The choir was received with high acclaim as one of the finest choirs to come from the United States, and at the public school appearances choir members were mobbed for autographs. At all concerts, standing invitations were given to the Wiley singers.

The final concert of the tour was given in Laredo, Texas.

14e(1) 1957

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Survey Bares Race Barrier Among Frats

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 5-16-57

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 15 (AP)—A Williams College student committee's report, made public yesterday said problems of racial and religious discrimination are present in varying degrees at all fraternity colleges, in all areas of the country. P. 2-

In a study of racial and religious discrimination in fraternities at Williams the report said: "Few colleges can show the diligence and sincerity with which the undergraduate members, including fraternity leaders, have pursued the elimination of these problems; that few colleges can show the progress apparent at Williams toward the elimination of these problems."

David C. Phillips of Hartford, Conn., headed the five-man committee which he said is composed of fraternity men who approached the problem in a moderate and objective manner. The group held confidential interviews and studied college rushing records of the past six years.

The 48-page report said two unwritten agreements exist to the exclusion of Jewish students—but one is not abided by in practice at this time—and at least three agreements exist with nationals that exclude Negroes.

On the other hand, Catholics have full and equal opportunity for membership in Williams fraternities, and Orientals do not present the national implications definitely involved in the Negro situation.

Questions Needing Answers

14e(1) Discrimination

THE COLLEGE of William and Mary, after evading the issue by one pretext or another, finally turned down the application of AMOS LEROY WILLIS for admission as a chemical engineering student at its Norfolk Division. Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

We discussed this case at some length, editorially, in our Sept. 21st issue. In view of the specific turn-down given this honor graduate of Norfolk's Booker T. Washington High School, some additional questions arise which demand answers. P. 8-

First, this able young student qualified earlier for the cooperative training offered by the federal government through the Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Norfolk William and Mary. The combined training by the college and a federal agency, primarily financed by federal and state taxes—paid by all—strikes us as a commendable and necessary project. Sat. 10-12-57

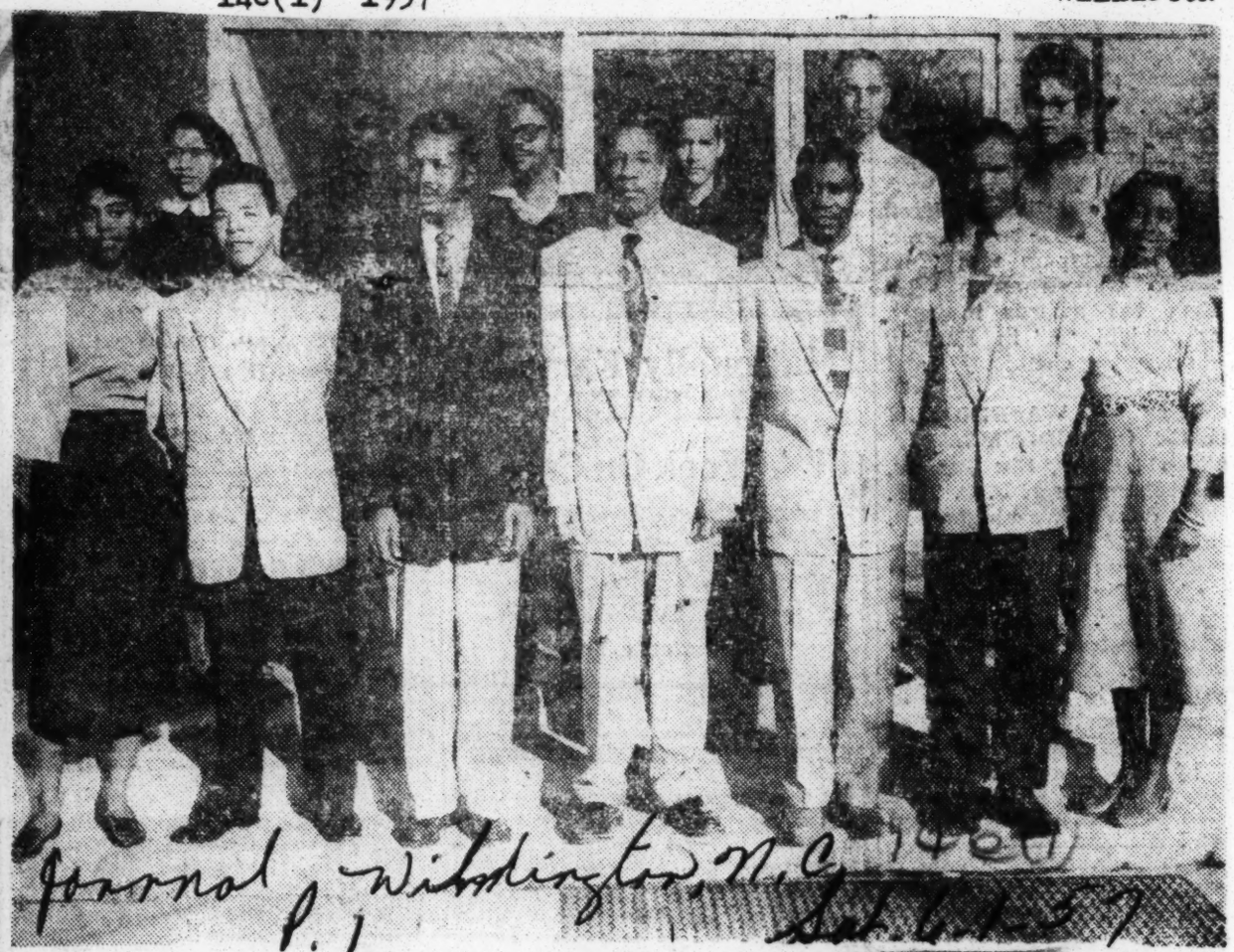
The Russians' launching of the first earth satellite on the past weekend dramatically underlines the imperative need for more and better trained scientists in all fields. Every reliable source of data deplores the increasing shortage of suitably trained men and women in this country, and the comparable advantage in this respect our chief enemy enjoys in the Cold War.

Shouldn't the federal government have a concern in this adverse action by the College of William and Mary? There undoubtedly is a contract existing between the government, or its Navy agency, and the college.

Don't all federal contracts now embody a no-discrimination clause, policed by the Government Contract Compliance Committee headed by Vice-President NIXON? Is the denial of admission to this Norfolk applicant, and to several others a short time earlier, a violation of that contract?

Why is it that the parent college and the Norfolk Division of William and Mary consistently deny admission to Negro applicants on the undergraduate level?

Does it have a special status not enjoyed by Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond Polytechnic Institute, and the University of Virginia? All of them have admitted Negroes. They too are tax-supported state institutions.



Journal, Wilmington, N.C. Sat. 6-1-57
p. 1

SHOWN ABOVE ARE GRADUATES OF WILLISTON COLLEGE

Left to Right: (First Row) Bettie Davis, Julian Funston, Richard Gregg, Albert Monroe, Henry Hammonds, Albert Sinclair and Shirley Webb. (Second Row) Celeste Robinson, Charlie Clark, James Harris, Hoover Adger, James Mack and Barbara Johnson. (Not Shown) Clarence Fredlaw, Wilhelmenia House, Elneta Nunn.

Williston College To Hold Finals

Journal & p
Wilmington N.C.

On Sunday, June 2nd Williston College will hold its Baccalaureate service at Central Baptist Church at 11 A. M. Reverend R. Irving Boone, pastor will preach the sermon.

Sat. 6-1-57

The Commencement exercises will be held in the auditorium of Williston Senior High School Monday evening, June 3rd at 8 P. M. Dr. Spencer E. Durante, Principal of Carver High School, Mount Olive, North Carolina, will address the graduates. Dr. Durante is a native of Wilmington and holds the B. S. Degree from Shaw University and the M. S. and Ed. D. Degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He is former principal of the Sixth Avenue High School, Hendersonville and the Olive Hill School of Morganton, N. C. He is President of the Coastal Plain District of North Carolina Teachers Asso.; Chairman, Department of High School Principals., N. C. T. A.; former Chairman; North Carolina Annual Summer Conference of Principals and Supervisors; member, Evaluation Committees, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; member, Postgraduate Seminar, Graduate Workshop for Education in Family Finance, University of Pennsylvania and a member of Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity.

Candidates for the degree of Associate in Arts are:

Hoover B. Adger, Charlie H. Clark, Bettie M. Davis, Clarence Fredlaw, Julian Fulton, Richard Gregg, Jr., Henry W. Hammonds, Jr., James Harris, Wilhelmenia House, Barbara Johnson, James Mack, Albert Monroe, Elneta R. Nunn, Celeste Robinson, Albert C. Sinclair, Shirley A. Webb.

Univ. of Texas Okays Lucy

Courier p. 14
Sat 3-23-57

TYLER, Tex. (ANP)—The University of Alabama received an indefinite respite in its battle to keep Negro students out when Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster announced here last week that she will enter the University of Tex. as next September to study library science.

Pittsburgh Pa.

And the Texas institution will no doubt afford smoother going for her, since Negroes are now admitted in both graduate and undergraduate schools.

Grads Of Prairie View Awarded M. D. Degrees By Texas U.

Globe
Fri. 7-5-57
Nashville Tenn.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Two former students in the Prairie View Science Department received Medical Degrees this year from the University of Texas Medical School. They are Willie Mitchell and Cecil Harold. Arthur Riddle received the DDS degree from Howard University Dental School. All three were listed as outstanding students.

These three Prairie View Science graduates follow a very fine pattern established over the years by their predecessors. Only last year, two others, Edward Guinn and Frank Bryant, received University of Texas Medical degrees with commendable records to their credit. Eevery year they graduate with advanced degrees from Howard University, Meharry Medical School and major universities throughut the country. A total of twenty-one PV-ites are reported doing satisfactory work in ten medical and dental schools. Ten are at the University of Texas, and one each at Southern California, Stanford, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Land of the Lake, Meharry Cincinnati and Howard.

Globe Pa.

The records of service of earlier graduates stand high for younger students to see. Two are on the teaching staff in medical and dental schools. Dr. Romona Vaughn graduated with the highest honors at Meharry and is now interned in the field of Psychiatry. Two, Sherman Wilson and Leon Woods, have moved into U. S. Civil Service as Biochemists and a 1956 graduate, Booker Hogan, is employed as a well-paid chemist in California.

The list of practicing physicians and dentists is too lengthy to include, but a visit to any Texas city will reveal their identities and their records in community service. This list could be excelled only by one accounting for the hundreds of science teachers in pubic schools and colleges over the state. They too are making outstanding contributions and several have recently been acclaimed for service to the field of Science Teaching.

The youngest of all— the 1957 graduates in science—two are already enrolled for summer work in biology and chemistry at Southern Methodist and Stanford. The department here is waiting for word of others as this tradition of successful accmplishment continues in a very healthy cycle.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Fairfax Supervisors Support Board Seeking Area College

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 3-21-57

Washington D.C.

Fairfax County supervisors, meeting yesterday, concurred in the creation of a regional Control Board designed to establish a two-year university in northern Virginia. P.4-B

Arlington, Alexandria and Falls Church previously backed creation of such a Board after continued delays over the establishment of a branch of the University of Virginia in northern Virginia.

Del. Harrison Mann, who sparked formation of the new Control Board, said northern Virginia is now able to accept a branch of the University of Virginia or to invite another educational facility to locate in the area.

Selection of a site has stalled creation of the University of Virginia branch, with local officials supporting a site near Springfield and University officials backing a Herndon area site. Members appointed to the new Control Board by Falls Church, Alexandria and Arlington favor the Springfield site.

Mann said yesterday he understands a special committee of the University of Virginia Board of Visitors will shortly set up a meeting with northern Virginia legislators to discuss financing a branch of the University in this area.

In other business, the Supervisors agreed to protest after hearing reports that the State Water Control Board had lifted an embargo on the overloaded sewage disposal plant in the town of Fairfax.

Residents of Mantua and Langhorne Acres said the town plant is polluting Occotink creek and adversely affecting community health and property values.

The SWCB last October prohibited additional sewer tapins at the plant. However, it then approved 130 more connections last month.

The Supervisors were not informed of this move despite an agreement with the SWCB on mutual cooperation.

The Board also:

- Adopted a formal resolution authorizing sale of $2.9 million in sewer bonds April 10.
- Heard an estimate from County Executive C. C. Massey that a proposed 3 per cent business license tax on utilities would bring the County $475,000 annually.

Virginia Briefs

Post + Times Herald

Negro Family Granted Quarters at University

Fri. 6-28-57 P.2-B

Washington D.C.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 27 (AP).—University of Virginia officials confirmed today a 30-year-old Negro graduate student has been assigned quarters at Copeley Hill, the school's housing development for married students.

The student, James L. Williams, is the first Negro assigned to the development since it was opened in 1946. Williams, an aeronautical research engineer at Langley Air Force Base, moved into a trailer at the development Tuesday with his wife and 7-month-old son.

University Housing Director Donald M. MacKay said it was not known Williams was a Negro when he applied for housing during summer school. He said the housing office does not require the listing of race on its application forms.

MacKay said the assignment probably would have been made even if it had been known the student was a Negro.

Williams is in his second summer session at the University, where he is working on his master's degree in aeronautical engineering. He is employed by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics at Langley. Williams' records show he is a graduate of the University of Michigan and comes from Philadelphia.

University President Colgate W. Darden Jr. said the school does not "have a determined position" on the question of providing quarters for Negro married students. He said the question "would probably have to go to the board of visitors."

fits paid during May was up 35.3 per cent over April and 64.9 per cent over May a year ago. The 78,698 benefit checks paid out last month were 30.7 per cent over the April total and 29.3 per cent more than in May, 1956.

New claims, representing new spells of unemployment, dropped during May to a weekly average of 2758, down 41.3 per cent from April but still 40.1 per cent above May, 1956.

Ordered Sales Upheld

ANNAPOLIS, June 27 (AP).—The Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that an equity court can declare a person mentally incompetent and decree the sale of his property.

The high court interpreted a 1929 law, amended in 1943, as giving an equity court judge power to act without a jury in such cases and it upheld the constitutionality of the statute.

The appellate court got the case when attorneys for title companies apealed a ruling by Judge William R. Horney in Queen Anne's County. He ruled the 1943 act violated an individual's constitutional rights.

The title company attorneys, alarmed at Judge Horney's decision, told the high court that his ruling, if allowed to stand, would throw in doubt the titles to a great number of parcels of real estate throughout the state.

WCC fumes over scholar in trailer

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (NNPA)—The White Citizens Council said Friday it plans to protest the assignment of a colored graduate student to quarters on Copeley Hill, the University of Virginia's housing development for married students. P.18

George Cason, president of the white hate group, said he would protest through university channels and to his Congressman and Senators.

Under a U.S. Supreme Court decision, colored students can be treated no differently than white student in a state-supported university or college.

University authorities disclosed Thursday that James L. Williams, an aeronautical research engineer at Langley Air Force Base, moved into a trailer unit on Copeley Hill on June 25 with his wife and seven-month old son.

Williams, 30, is using the trailer on a sublease basis, a standard arrangement between summer school students and those who are here for the winter session.

* * *

THIS IS Williams' second summer session at the university where he is working on a master's degree in areonautical enginering. He is employed at Langley by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a government aviation research organization.

Donald Thompson, mayor of Copeley, said the Copeley council adopted a resolution Friday to draft a letter asking the university police force to provide protection for the Williams family. The council will also ask the family to stay in the housing project.

Williams said a man, who identified himself as a member of the White Citizens Council, came to his trailer Thursday night, said they had no business there and suggested that they leave.

* * *

LOUIS HICKS of Albemarle County and a member of the White Citizens Council, Friday said he was the man who had called on Williams to tell him "he was not supposed to be there with those white people and didn't he think he ought to move away."

Williams' neighbors appeared to be sorry that the presence of his family has attracted public notice.

The university housing office said it did not know Williams was colored when he was assigned to Copeley Hill but the assignment would probably have been made anyway since he qualified under the priority system used.

* * *

COLORED STUDENTS are assigned to dormitory rooms at the University of Virginia, though not with white roommates.

Williams, 30, is originally from Philadelphia and has lived in Virginia since 1951. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan.

His wife, Julia Green Williams, 29, is a graduate of Virginia Union University. She has a master's degree in education from Michigan. She formerly taught at George Mason Elementary School in Richmond.

Negro Family Gets Quarters At U. of Va.

Wash. Star Washington D.C. Fri. 6-28-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 28 (AP).—A colored graduate student, his wife and 7-month-old son have been assigned quarters at Copeley Hill, the University of Virginia's housing development for married students.

University officials confirmed yesterday that James L. Williams and his family moved into a trailer at the development Tuesday. Donald M. MacKay, university housing director, said Mr. Williams was not known to be colored when he applied for housing during summer school.

The housing office does not require the listing of race on its application forms, Mr. MacKay said. He added the assignment probably would have been made even if it had been known the student was colored. P. 16-A

Mr. Williams is an aeronautical research engineer employed by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics at Langley Air Force Base. He is in his second summer session at the university, where he is working on his master's degree in aeronautical engineering.

He is the first coolred man assigned to Copeley Hill since it was opened in 1946.

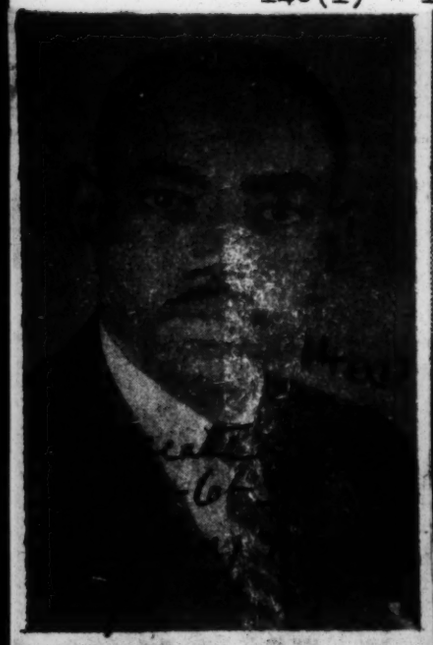
Mr. Williams' records show he is a graduate of the University of Michigan and comes from Philadelphia.

University President Colgate W. Darden, jr., said the school does not "have a determined position" on the question of providing quarters for colored married students. He said the question "would probably have to go to the board (of Visitors)."

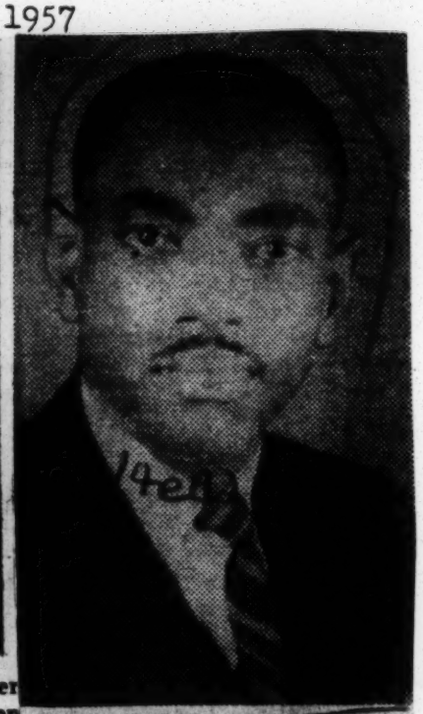
Mr. Darden said the quarters assigned to Mr. Williams have been sublet from a regular occupant who is away for summer vacation.

14e(1) 1957

UTICA INSTITUTE JUNIOR COLLEGE



NEW PRESIDENT: Prof. Walter Washington, above, who has been named president of Utica Institute Junior College, at Utica, Miss.



NEW PREXY—Utica Junior College opens the new school year with its young and energetic new president, Walter Washington. President Washington brings to his new position an extensive background of training and experience. He has served as college dean and for the last two years he has served as principal of a large consolidated high school.

CLEMSON COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

14e(1)

Could Not Have Kept Racial Bars

Journal and Guide

Clemson Values Its Lily-White Policy More Than US Money

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Clemson College last week turned down nearly $100,000 in federal funds because the money was accompanied by a contract with an anti-discrimination clause.

The money, $99,050 to be exact, was returned to the Atomic Energy Commission on the advice of the State Segregation Policy Committee and Governor Timmerman.

Dat. 8-24-57

THE MONEY was to have been used to purchase materials and equipment for use in training students in nuclear sciences. This was just the initial payment of some $350,000 scheduled to be given Clemson. P. 1

The Clemson Board of Trustees had already accepted the money in June, but Gov. Timmerman and the Gressette Committee advised that use of the funds would not be wise.

• • •

THE FEDERAL contract which accompanies such plans states that the money cannot be used in a manner that would discriminate for reasons of race, color, creed or religion.

1957

Spurns $99,000 to keep jim crow

Afro-American

Dat. 9-7-57

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—Because of anti-segregation restrictions attached to it, Clemson College white students refused here recently to accept a $99,000 federal check to aid its nuclear testing and experimentation program. P. 3

The funds are part of a total of $350,000 which Clemson would have received if it continued the program.

The college, a military type school supported by all the citizens of the state bans colored students from enrollment.

Discrimination

ACCORDING TO regualtions of the Atomic Energy commission on such grants, "the grantee agrees that no persons shall be barred from participation in the educational and training program involved or be the subject of other unfavorable discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or religion."

The Clemson trustee board, in a recent meeting, decided to reject the grant but said the nuclear study program would be continued, though "curtailed somewhat."

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GENERAL
DISCRIMINATION

Survey Finds Bias In U. S. Colleges

Daily World Sun. 5-26-57

Atlanta Ga.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — (ANP)—A Williams College undergraduate group stated this week that it had found problems of racial and religious discrimination were present in varying degrees in fraternity colleges in all parts of the country.

P. 5

The group itself stated it held confidential interviews and studied college rushing records of the past six years.

14e(1)

The report stated in part:

"Few colleges can show the diligence and sincerity with which the undergraduate members, including fraternity leaders, have pursued the elimination of these problems of discrimination; few colleges can show the progress apparent at Williams toward the elimination of these problems."

UNWRITTEN AGREEMENTS

The committee found that two unwritten agreements existed to bar Jewish students—but that one as not abided by in practice at this time, and at least "three agreements exist with national fraternities which exclude Negroes."

The report added that Catholics had full and equal opportunity for membership in Williams College fraternities, and "Orientals do not present the national implications definitely involved in the Negro rituation."

The Williams College board of trustees was urged by the committee to require abrogation of all "such agreements" as a prerequisite for staying on the campus. Committee members expressed the opinion that in such a way all the Williams College fraternities would have "real self-determination of members."

Williams College was the scene of national fraternity controversy two years ago when one of its fraternities decided to admit a Negro member. The fraternity was threatened by its national body with expulsion. Immediately the Williams College faculty advised the exclusion from the campus of all fraternities having racial barriers affecting membership.

14e(1) 1957

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Ga. State Integration Suit Stays

A federal judge here Wednesday turned down a motion by the new president of Georgia State College of Business Administration and two members of the Board of Regents to have a segregation complaint against them dropped.

The denial of the latest motions in the suit, brought by four Negroes seeking admission to Georgia State, was signed by U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan.

The Negroes charge the school's president, other school officials and the Board of Regents with discriminating against them in denying their applications for admission.

Since the suit was brought, Dr. Noah Langdale has succeed Dr. George M. Sparks as Georgia State president, and Allen Woodall and James D. Gould have succeeded two members of the Board of Regents.

The court ordered their names substituted in the action for the names of their predecessors.

Woodall, Gould and Langdale filed a motion to have the complaint against them dropped.

In June, Judge Sloan turned down a motion by the other defendants to have the charges against them dropped.

The three new defendants said they were filing their motion on the same grounds the other defendants did and on the grounds that they were not in office during the times that the Negroes' applications were under consideration by the other defendants.

Judge Sloan, in denying their motion, pointed out that Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide that, when an official leaves office, his sucessor takes his place as a defendant in a court action.

The suit was brought by Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, Myra Elliot Dinsmore and Russell T. Roberts. They are represented by E. E. Moore Jr., an Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Girard College Lists Citizens As Trustees

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 10-5-57

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Thirteen private citizens were appointed trustees of Girard College here today in the latest move in the dispute over admission of Negroes to the private school for orphan boys.

Orprans Court announced the appointment of 13 businessmen and educators, including one woman, to replace the Board of City Trusts, a city agency, in administering the 109-year-old school set up by 19th century merchant-shipper Stephen Girard.

Naming of the board completed action taken by the court Sept. 11 when it refused to admit two Negro boys to the school and instead directed that the school be removed from control of the city. These were the alternatives left to it by a directive from the Supreme Court.

DISMISSES PETITIONS

In other actions today, the court dismissed three petitions by the city, the state and attorneys for the Negro boys asking that the Orphans Court modify or vacate its Sept. 11 ruling. City Solicitor David Berger said the city would appeal today's action.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last April that, since the school was administered by a governmental agency, it would be a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to discriminate against Negroes in enrollment. At that time the high court directed the lower court to act in a manner "not inconsistent" with its opinion.

At the heart of the dispute was the provision in Girard's will stipulating that the school be set up for "poor, white, male orphans." Attorneys for the two Negro boys made a test case against this provision, with the backing of the city and the state. Thus the legal battle found the city arrayed against itself, since the Board of City Trusts was a defendant.

Orphans Court maintained that the wishes of a testator must not be set aside and refused to strike out the "white" clause. The state Supreme Court supported this position and the appeal was taken to the U. S. Spreme Court.

CARRIES MORE WEIGHT

In last month's decision to remove the school from city control, the Orphans Court held that Girard's stipulation that students be white carried more weight than the proviso that the city administer his estate.

The Orphans Court today also ruled as premature a state petition claiming the Girard estate, now estimated at 100 million dollars. The commonwealth's claim was based on a provision in the will which requires the city to admisister the estate. The state contends that changing the trustees from city to private hands violates the terms of the Girard will.

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GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Colleges Wonder How Far The Girard Decision Goes

Sunday Star Washington, D.C.
Sun 6-2-57

By PHIL YEAGER and JOHN STARK

The so-called "Girard College Case," in which the Supreme Court outlawed racial discrimination in a private school, promises to take its place among the more controversial decisions of recent times.

Not only have the school's trustees, the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts, petitioned the Court to reconsider its decision, but other schools and colleges all over the country are wondering just how to take the whole thing.

A good example is little Haverford College, a 125-year-old Quaker school a few miles "down the pike" from Girard in Philadelphia.

Haverford has been wrestling with the problem of whether or not to accept a grant of Defense Department funds for research in organic chemistry. However, Haverford "discriminates." It discriminates on the basis of sex and, to a degree, religion. So the question is—

If Haverford accepts Federal money for research, does the Government—on the theory of a demonstrable public interest similar to that which brought Girard under court scrutiny—have the power to stop any discrimination in favor of male Quaker students?

On a practical plane the question may be far-fetched. So far as legal rationale is concerned, it may not be.

Educators Are Puzzled

Ever since the United States Supreme Court on April 29 upset the holding of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court regarding Girard College's traditional policy of restricting its enrollment to "poor white male orphans," educators have been mulling over the possible long-range meaning of the decision for privately endowed schools.

Girard College was established in 1848 in accordance with the will of Stephen Girard, who left $2 million to be administered by the city of Philadelphia for the education of "as many poor white male orphans . . . as the income shall be adequate to maintain."

After 106 years of conformance with these requirements, the college was challenged in 1954 by two Negro boys who met all the entrance qualifications except that of race. They claimed the school policy violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. This idea was rejected by the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia and the State Supreme Court, which said the argument did not apply to private schools.

The United States Supreme Court, however, in a brief *per curiam* order, ruled:

"The Board which operates Girard College is an agency of the State of Pennsylvania. Therefore, even though the Board was acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit (the two boys) to the college because they were Negroes was discrimination by the State. Such discrimination is forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment."

No other reasoning, beyond a simple citation to the court's original anti-segregation ruling, was given.

Where Do They Stand

Where does this leave Haverford and other privately endowed schools which have, or may have, some kind of formal association with a Government agency?

They aren't sure.

Until the Girard decision, such institutions felt themselves beyond the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment. Now they are wondering if the principle relied upon in the Girard case cannot be applied in many types of cases besides the relatively few where some Government unit may be acting as trustee for an otherwise privately run institution.

Some educators, particularly those in the South, have expressed this belief. Dr. A. R. Meadows, Alabama State superintendent of education, has suggested that the Girard ruling might easily be made to apply to private educational institutions subject in any way to a State agency or receiving State grants—a proposition which, if valid, would hold equally true in the case of Federal aid.

Pennsylvania itself presents many instances in which private schools receive State grants. Between them the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh and Temple University come in for something like $20 million a year in State funds. While this is a contractual arrangement under which the schools agree to provide instruction for State students, it is mainly a legal "gimmick" since Pennsylvania students pay the same tuition as anyone else.

The fact that these schools, and others like them coast to coast, may not now be violating any current concepts of "discrimination" is beside the theoretical point. They might, under the Girard rationale, someday find themselves subject to any Fourteenth Amendment requirements which may become applicable to State institutions. So goes the argument. The same argument, of course, would apply to private schools at any level of education.

Ivy League Affected?

Such well-known private schools as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Notre Dame, California Institute of Technology, Case Institute of Cleveland and others are further examples of schools outside the deep South which practice some degree of "discrimination" based on either sex or religion, and which are apt to have formal relationships with government from time to time.

Are their scholastic and administrative policies subject to the Fourteenth Amendment?

What about the kind of situation existing in Maryland, which grants State money for students to attend private colleges? Or New York State, which gives money to private universities for housing and dormitory construction? Or California, which makes appropriations for basic research to be done by private institutions?

It should be emphasized that the kind of discrimination prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment in cases involving public or quasi-public institutions is only that which runs counter to public policy. Where education is concerned it has thus far generally been limited to discrimination based on race or color.

On the other hand, once the legal pattern has been molded there is no guarantee that other kinds of discrimination may not be banned in the future—such as that based on religion, sex, age or residence. (State schools like the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina, which "discriminate" against women at the undergraduate level by employing a kind of separate-but-equal educational system, may be brooding about this possibility.)

In any event, the Girard decision is thought by many to herald the enforcement of antidiscrimination principles, actual or potential, in almost any case where there is a "public interest" tie-in. If it can be done, as in the Girard case, when the school's only governmental connection is through a city board of directors acting as trustees in the administration of an individual's will, then it can be done where the State or Federal government is granting money to the discriminating private school—at least, so some people think.

Others believe it might even be applied in cases where a government agency enters into a contract with a private school to do a certain job, although this seems less likely.

A Further Extension

There is another important facet to the Girard ruling.

Could it be extended to private institutions or services other than educational ones? Could it, for example, be extended to cases where the State licenses an essential service such as those provided by doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, architects, engineers restaurateurs, and so on?

Maybe this sounds pretty remote.

However, in a California lawsuit decided just a few weeks ago a Negro brought a suit against a Los Angeles dentist who had refused to treat him because of his race. The plaintiff had argued that the dentist, as a publicly licensed practitioner of an essential service, was prohibited by constitutional principles from refusing to accept him as a patient.

While the California court ruled for the dentist, it did so at least partly in deference to the traditional reluctance of the courts to interfere with the doctor-patient relationship.

The point is, the question has been raised and has actually gone to court. The argument has been made. In future cases of the kind, the apparent "public interest" doctrine of the Girard case might be advanced in efforts to strengthen that argument.

GIRARD BIAS ORDER DELAYED BY BOARD

New York
Sat 6-22-57

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21—The Board of City Trusts voted unanimously today to defer action on admitting Negro pupils to Girard College until the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the issue.

The board solicitor, Joseph P. Gaffney, reminded the members that the United States Supreme Court, in reversing the state Supreme Court on April 29, had sent the case back to the Pennsylvania tribunal.

The United States court ruled that the board's refusal to admit two Negroes to the school founded of Stephen Girard for "poor white male orphans" was in effect racial discrimination by the state in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In a letter read at the monthly meeting, Mayor Richardson Dilworth, who is in Europe, urged the board to drop its fight against admitting Negroes to Girard College.

"I cannot believe," Mr. Dilworth wrote, "that a responsible group, charged with a public duty, such as the directors of the Board of City Trusts, can seriously contemplate an attempt to evade the clear purpose and intent of the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

"I believe that if the directors now move promptly to comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court, the entire matter can be worked out in such a way that within a few years the scars of the fight will have vanished entirely, and Girard College will continue to have a student body and graduates of whom it can be extremely proud."

Court Act Bars Negroes From Orphans College

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (UP)—Negroes will still be barred from the Girard College for orphaned boys as a result of action taken by the Orphans Court.

The court appointed 13 new trustees to replace the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts in administering the Girard estate, which governs the college.

The court also rejected three petitions asking reconsideration of a previous order removing the city trustees.

* * *

GIRARD COLLEGE is a 109-year-old boarding school supported by the 100-million-dollar estate of Stephen Girard. His will setting up the school stipulated that only "poor, white male orphans" be admitted.

* * *

THE WILL was contested and the U.S. Supreme Court held that to deny Negroes admission to the school because of race would be practicing discrimination by a state agency, the City Board of Trusts, and in violation of the 14th Amendment.

When the case went back to Orphans Court, which earlier had denied admission to two Negro boys, the court removed the estate from the control of the board of trusts.

City solicitors announced they will fight the latest ruling.

Court to review will with bequests for 'white only'

ATLANTIC CITY — The New Jersey State Superior Court said last week that it would review the $300,000 will of Mrs. Laura E. W. Tyler in view of the Girard College case decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In the Girard case the court held that the Philadelphia City Board of Trusts, a public agency, could not administer a trust restricted by racially discriminatory provisions.

Mrs. Tyler's will, also administered by the Board of Trusts, set up funds for the aid of "needy, white, American-born" dependents of inmates of Eastern State Penitentiary, and care of "white, American - born children under 14 with an intelligence quotient of 75 or over."

Girard College court fight centers around new trustees

By RUTH JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA

A battery of five attorneys arguing on behalf of integrating the student body at Girard College made an impressive presentation Thursday before the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The U.S. Supreme Court said last April that the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts which administered Girard College is a state agency.

And no public agency can maintain the college only for "white male orphans" as stipulated by Stephen Girard's will.

* * *

SUCH OPERATION, said the U.S. Supreme Court, is racial discrimination which violates the constitutional rights of the two colored youngsters who otherwise qualify to attend the college.

But rather than order admission of these youngsters, the Orphans Court removed the city board of trustees and substituted a set of private individuals as trustees.

The High Court ruling would not apply to a private board.

Appearing before the State Supreme Court on Thursday, lawyers argued whether the Orphans Court had a rght to replace the board of trustees and what effect such a change would have.

At the conclusion of the four-hour hearing, the State Supreme Court granted the attorneys ten days in which to file new briefs on behalf of the boys seeking admittance to the college.

Attorneys who argued in favor of lowering the racial bars were:

Atty-General Thomas D. McBride for the state of Pennsylvania; City Solicitor David Berger and the former city solicitor, Abraham L. Freedman on behalf of the city;

William T. Coleman Jr. and Raymond Pace Alexander, on behalf of the student applicants, William A. Faust and Robert Felder.

Young Felder and his mother were among the 350 standing-room-only attendants at the hearing.

* *

ARGUING in defense of the newly appointed private board of trustees was Arthur Littleton, former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Mr. Littleton opened his statement by declaring "This is not an argument for racial discrimination in public schools. In such case, I would not be here."

It was, he maintained, only a defense of the right to protect the provisions of Stephen Girard's will.

Attorneys for the state and city argued these points:

The Orphan's Court action in removing the board of trustees is illegal because it was taken without a hearing or notice to the principals, thus violating the "due process" clause of the constitutional.

The action was taken only to maintain discrimination at the college, another violation of the Constitution.

Under city control, the estate has prospered from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000 and therefore the board was removed without just cause.

That loss of the college trusteeship would result also in a city loss of $100,000 worth of other Girard trust benefits which have nothing to do with the school itself.

That city administration of the college has become too involved with other city contracts, project developments and legislation over a period of more than 100 years for the board to be removed summarily and arbitrarily.

THAT THE Orphan's Court acknowledge the satisfactory service of the old trustee board by renaming six of these persons to the new board. By requiring them to resign in order to serve in the new capacity as private trustees, the Court is violating their Constitutional rights.

Mr. Coleman held that from the moment the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the administrative board had no right to maintain discrimination at the college, his clients were entitled to admission without further ado.

And that subsequent action by the Orphans Court to circumvent this directive is un-Constitutional.

Mr. Alexander pointed out that Stephen Girard understandably inserted the racial restriction in his will in keeping with the way of life before the Civil War.

But social, moral and legal changes since then raised the citizenship status of the colored citizen. And if Girard were living today, he would make a will in accordance with today's situation.

That Girard was outspoken and specific in other phases of his will where he intended that no adjustments should be made "not ever." But he made no such stipulation regarding student qualifications.

Summarily, the attorneys argued that the will indicates that to Girard himself, the matter of city operation of the college was more important than the racial restriction.

And that today, from the standpoint of city benefits, the matter of city trusteeship of the college is more important than the racial restriction.

Particularly, they emphasized, during these crucial times, it is the moral obligation of government agencies to encourage educational opportunities rather than restrict them on the basis of race.

On the other side, Mr. Littleton maintained that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled only that the "board of trustees" was a public agency; and not the college itself.

So, he said, the Orphans Court had the "right, the power and the duty" to change the board from public to private in order to conduct the college in accordance with Girard's wishes.

14e(1) 1957

GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Girard College Case Goes To U. S. Supreme Court

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa. p. 11
Wed. 2-13-57

A joint appeal by the City of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and counsel for two Negro boys was filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington yesterday asking the court to rule against racial discrimination at Girard College.

The appeal was taken from a decision of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which upheld the clause in Stephen Girard's will restricting enrollment in the college to "poor white male orphan children."

The U. S. Supreme Court was specifically asked to rule that limitation on the enrollment was a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment provides that no State may deny to any person the equal protection and due process of law.

The appeal said that although the source of the funds for Girard College was private, the institution was in "public control"—administered by the City Board of Trusts—and should come under the provisions of the 14th Amendment.

Signing the appeal for the State were Attorney General Thomas D. McBride and Deputy Attorney General Lois G. Forer. The city, which spearheaded the legal action initially, was represented by former City Solicitor Abraham L. Freedman, Assistant City Solicitor David E. Pinsky and Freedman's successor, David Berger. Berger appointed Freedman as special counsel in the test.

Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander and William G. Coleman, Jr., are attorneys for the two Negro boys seeking admittance to Girard College. The boys are William Ashe Foust and Robert Felder.

Asked if there was any significance in the fact that the appeal was taken on Lincoln's birthday, Berger said, "All things being equal in the matter, we decided it was most appropriate to file it this day."

The next step in the long litigation will be for the City Board of Trusts to file an answer to the appeal. The case will then be listed for argument.

Girard Trustees Fight Bias Appeal to U. S.

Inquirer
Wed. 3-13-57

The U. S. Supreme Court was asked yesterday by the Board of City Trusts to dismiss an appeal by Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and counsel for two Negro boys seeking to desegregate Girard College.

The boys were denied admission to the institution because a stipulation in the will of Stephen Girard provided that only "poor, white male orphans" were eligible to become students.

The effort to break that provision to open the institution to all regardless of creed or color was turned down by the State Supreme Court last Nov. 12 when the court voted 5 to 1 against breaking the Girard will. Later the court turned down a joint petition for argument.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The two local governments and counsel for the boys in their joint appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court contended the State court decision violated the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The Board of City Trusts, a city agency, administers the funds by which Girard College is maintained and operated. Its appeal opposing the action of the State and city to desegregate the school was filed by Joseph P. Gaffney and Owen B. Rhoads, counsel for the board.

The brief declared that the contest of the will "stripped of misleading statements and arguments, is not a case of racial discrimination but one involving the basic concepts of the law of charitable trusts."

The board's counsel said the only difference between the school and any other charitable trust is that the administration of the private funds endowing Girard College has been entrusted to

Supreme Court Rules Out Segregation At College Founded By Girard Bequest

Advertiser Tues. 4-30-57 p. 10

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court today ruled out racial segregation in Philadelphia's Girard College, which for 109 years has admitted only "poor white male orphans" as specified in the will of its founder.

In a unanimous, unsigned decision, the court held that the board of directors of City Trust of Philadelphia, which administers the school, is an agency of the State of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, even though the board was acting as a trustee, the court said its refusal to admit two boys to the school "because they were Negroes was discrimination by the state." "Such discrimination is forbidden by the 14th Amendment," it added.

The court cited its 1954 decision holding racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

French-born Stephen Girard, who amassed a vast fortune as a miner, merchant and banker, left most of his estate to Philadelphia for various municipal purposes when he died in 1831 at the age of 80.

A major bequest was two million dollars to establish Girard College. The will named the City of Philadelphia as trustee to set up and operate a school for "poor white male orphans."

The college opened in 1848 and until 1869 was under the direct charge of the City Council and its various committees. Because of dissatisfaction with the manner in which it was managed, the State Legislature in 1869 transferred direction of the school to the board of directors of City Trust, which includes city officials.

The case in which the court acted today began in February 1954, when William Ash Foust and Robert Felder applied for admission to the school. The board of directors at City Trust adopted a resolution rejecting their applications as contrary to Girard's will.

The board and all other parties involved in the litigation conceded the two boys had all qualifications for admission, save race.

The boys petitioned Orphans' Court in Philadelphia to order the board to admit them. They alleged the board's action violated the 14th Amendment, which guarantees all citizens equal protection of the law.

Orphans' Court ruled the city could exclude Negroes without violating the 14th Amendment. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in November, 1956, with one judge dissenting, affirmed the ruling of the Orphans' Court.

The two Negro boys then asked the Supreme Court to overturn the state court decision. They were supported by Atty. Gen. Thomas D. McBride of Pennsylvania and Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, among others.

Girard's estate of two million dollars had grown to 98 million by 1955, with an annual income of $2,211,000.

The school is located in the heart of Philadelphia in what is now substantially a Negro area. It maintains about 1,130 boys annually.

The Supreme Court did not go into the question of whether Girard is a public or private school. It merely held that the board which operates it is an agency of the state and as such cannot discriminate on racial grounds.

Gates Open—The above photo is the imposing entrance to Philadelphia's Girard College, where a Supreme Court decision broke the 126-year-old clause in the will of Stephen Girard who placed the institution in the hands of the City Board of Trusts, a tax-supported agency, for "poor white male orphans, six to ten years of age."—Sykes Photo.

Still Hoping to Keep Out Negroes

Courier Sat. 5-11-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Girard College May Oppose High Court

P. 3

PHILADELPHIA — As many Philadelphians hailed the latest ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court which orders Girard College to admit Negroes, the college's governing board, the Board of City Trusts, mapped plans to continue to keep Girard all-white.

• Convinced that the austere court erred, the board now has two attorneys preparing to appeal the ruling in order to deny the admittance of Negro orphans.

Editor's note: The money of black men may have been part of the financial basis of Girard College. As one of the financial "advisers" to the Haitian liberator Toussaint L'Overture, Girard, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1777, reportedly fled with the bulk of Haiti's treasury when L'Overture was driven into exile.

Shortly after the ruling which ended a three-year battle, the board voted 12-1 to appeal the case and uphold the will of the late Mr. Girard that the college be limited to "poor, white, male orphans." Mayor Richardson Dilworth, the lone dissenter on the board, claimed an appeal would worsen already difficult problems in the city.

The Supreme Court ruled that the board was a state agency and therefore, under the 14th Amendment, had to admit Negroes to the institution.

• Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, this city's only Negro Councilman, who led the fight against Girard's segregation, said the board's action was an "idle gesture."

He said it was a pity that the city was put into "the same position as the Deep Southern states which refuse to take the Supreme Court ruling."

■

PERHAPS TYPICAL of the rejoicing of the ruling which was similar to that greeting the Supreme Court's school integration ruling in May, 1954, were the remarks of Rev. Hiawatha Coleman, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 50th and Woodland Ave.

The clergyman said: "The decision is one of the finest things that ever happened. I had often wondered why we have fought the South so hard when such institutions as Girard College and its pointedly race-biased will was allowed to operate right under our noses. It was one of the best decisions ever handed down by the Supreme Court."

RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER, the attorney who fought the case to the Supreme Court, was jubilant over this victory and was prepared for it.

He said Tuesday that at least a dozen boys will apply for admission to the school within a month. They are now being processed.

The initial group will include Robert Fe[illegible]er, one of the two youths who saw the case through to the Supreme Court.

The other youngster, William Foust, does not qualify because he is over the 10-year age limit, and his mother was remarried recently. **Only fatherless youngsters are eligible.**

MR. ALEXANDER urged all churches, regardless of denomination, to co-operate in recommending eligible boys. Applications are welcomed from individuals too.

Any family interested should write to Mr. Alexander at Room 404, City Hall or to the Fellowship Commission, 260 S. 15th St., Maurice Fagan, executive director.

12 orphans for Girard

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57

PHILADELPHIA

The one word "denied" was stamped Monday on the petition of the Philadelphia Board of the City Trust which had appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court to reconsider its directive opening Girard College to colored youths.

By this action the High Court upheld its April 29 ruling that the college is operated by a state agency which cannot discriminate.

In accordance with the will of Stephen Girard, whose money founded the school, the board of trust, acting as trustee, had limited the college student body to "poor, white male orphans."

* * *

Girard Decision May Hit 3 Other Trusts Run by City

Inquirer Philadelphia Pa. Sun. 5-5-57

By SAUL SCHRAGA

The U. S. Supreme Court's shattering blow against color discrimination at Girard College has cast doubt upon the legality of barriers imbedded in three other trusts administered by the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

The status of these funds, among the 92 controlled by the board, may require judicial clarification in view of the Supreme Court's dictum that the agency, being an arm of the State government, violated the 14th amendment of the Constitution by refusing to enroll Negro students at Girard College.

The will of Stephen Girard, Colonial merchant prince who left millions to establish the college, specified that only "poor, male white orphan children" were to be admitted.

The three funds upon which attention now is focused are:

The Stephen Girard Fuel Fund, set up, like the Girard College bequest, under the will of Girard. It created a fund of $10,000 to provide fuel for "poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character" living in the old city.

The Thomas D. Grover Fund, established in 1849 by a philanthropic wharf builder. Now totaling about $240,000, the fund provides, among other things, fuel for "white widows of respectable character."

The Inez Walsh Fulton Scholarship Fund of $23,000, created in 1945, to pay for a scholarship at Jefferson Medical College "for a Protestant graduate of Girard College."

Reversing a ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Federal tribunal held that so long as a governmental body administers the Girard estate, Negro applicants must be considered, despite the will's stipulation that students must be white.

HEARING ASKED

The unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court is being appealed by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, which has directed its counsel, Joseph P. Gaffney, to file a request for oral hearing.

Lawyers believe that the high court's ruling does not automatically invalidate the conditions of the other trusts specifying a particular race or religion. They think, however, that with the Girard College precedent, it would be comparatively simple to knock out the biased provisions.

Meanwhile, veterans of the Philadelphia Charter Commission, who wrote the present city charter in 1949 and 1950, recalled yesterday one decision which cost the city three years of litigation in its battle to open the doors of 109-year-old Girard College to Negroes.

FREEDMAN OVERRULED

One of the drafting committee which drew up the charter was Abraham L. Freedman, who became City Solicitor when the Home Rule Charter went into effect in January, 1952. Freedman sought to include the Board of City Trusts under the charter but was overruled by a majority of the commission.

Had the board been under the charter, Freedman as solicitor would only have had to write a formal opinion declaring that the board must admit Negro as well as white orphans to the school.

Instead, the board was left independent, and when the city sought to change the "whites only" policy, the board's counsel appeared in court as the city's opponent.

ATTACK IN COURTS

The issue was first tackled by the city's Commission on Human Relations in 1953. Freedman was unable to persuade the board to join in asking the Orphans Court to drop the word "white" from the will, and the decision was made to attack it in court.

To have a cause, it was decided to have young Negro orphans apply for admission, and Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, whose wife, Sadie, was a member of the Human Relations Commission, made formal application on behalf of six youngsters.

The applications were refused on the ground that the will would not permit their entrance into the school and the long process of litigation began in the summer of 1954.

STATE INTERVENED

The city and Alexander lost the first round before Orphans Court Judge Robert V. Bolger. Then, at Judge Bolger's suggestion, the State intervened, and Deputy Attorney General Lois Forer was assigned to the case. She recommended intervention on the city's side.

Later as the case went before the full Orphans' Court and the State Supreme Court, others joined. City administrations changed in 1956, and David Berger became City Solicitor as Freedman resigned. But Berger acceded to Freedman's request to be allowed to continue as unpaid counsel.

William T. Coleman, a Negro and a member of Mayor Richardson Dilworth's former law firm, joined Alexander as counsel for the applicants now down to two boys for technical reasons, and Coleman brought in a friend, Louis Pollack, Yale law professor.

They lost in the State Supreme Court, 5-to-1, with Justice Michael A. Musmanno vigorously dissenting. In March, the appeal went to the Nation's highest court on Constitutional grounds. Last Monday, without even having heard argument, the Federal tribunal announced its unanimous decision.

14e(1) 1957

GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

High Court Rules Girard Must Admit Negro Students

Tulsa Okla. P. 6
Thurs. 5-9-57

By Alice A. Dunigan

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — As long as Girard college is operated by the city of Philadelphia or the state of Pennsylvania it must admit Negro students regardless of provisions left in Stephen Girard's will. This was the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, Monday, in a suit brought against the Board of Directors of the Girard Trust Fund by the city and state in which the school is located.

The case originated in Philadelphia on March 1, 1954, when Girard college denied the admission of two Negro youths solely because of their race.

The denial was in accord with a will left by Stephen Girard who died December 28, 1831, leaving a will which provided that $2,000,000 of his estate be used to establish and operate a school for boys in Philadelphia. The "college" was to admit "as many poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain."

The will named the City of Philadelphia as the trustee. The provisions of the will were carried out by the State and the city and the college was opened in 1848. Since 1869, by virtue of an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature the trust has been administered and the college operated by the Board of Directors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia.

After young Foust and Felder were denied admission to the college in February 1954, they petitioned the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia County for an order directing the board to admit them, alleging that their exclusion because race violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia joined in the suit also contending that the Board's action violated the 14th Amendment.

The Orphan's court rejected the constitutional contention and refused to order the applicants' admission. This ruling was later affirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

In reversing the State Supreme Court Ruling, the United States Supreme Court pointed out that "even though the Board was acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit Foust and Felder to the college because they were Negroes was discrimination by the State. Such discrimination is forbidden by the fourteenth Amendment."

A Philadelphia College To Nullify The Supreme Court

Advertiser P. 4-A
Montgomery Ala.
Wed. 5-22-57

In The Girard College case, as we recently commented, the U.S. Supreme Court indicated how far it was prepared to go to detect "state action" and thus make private institutions subject to the 14th Amendment rulings. This was a warning against "private school" action by Southern legislatures.

Girard College in Philadelphia was privately endowed under an ancient will to admit only "poor white male orphans." Negroes challenged the barrier, but the Pennsylvania Supreme Court said that the will meant what it said about "poor white male orphans" and that was that. Traditionally, a state court's ruling on the intent of a will is final.

But the U.S. Supreme Court decided that since the trustee of the college was the Board of City Trusts and the Board was created by an 1869 act of the legislature, the Board is an agency of the state. Hence the required state action making Girard College subject to the 14th Amendment rulings that the states may not discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, religion or color.

However, this was not the end of it. In an oddly Southern tack, Girard College seems to be determined to remain white. *The Philadelphia Bulletin's* story on the effort, headed "Plan Studied To Keep Girard A White School," said the Board of City Trusts will be removed as administrator of the Girard will, the Board will agree to offer no resistance to the move, and a private group "including some members of the present board," will be set up to administer the will as a "private, nongovernmental unit."

At bottom of course is a determination, in spite of the Supreme Court, to carry out Girard's will. This plan will naturally be denounced as a "shocking" attempt to evade the Supreme Court ruling.

There are obvious parallels between the plight of the Girard trustees and the predicament of Southern legislatures attempting to carry out the will of the people.

In the Girard case the answer seems relatively simple: a little legal abracadabra and a state agency becomes a private agency. In the case of Southern schools, though the situation is similar, the problems are infinitely more difficult—a public school does not become private simply by calling it that.

Girard Alumni To Fight Ruling

Inquirer P. 18
Wed. 5-8-57
Philadelphia Pa.

Members of the Girard College Alumni Association resolved unanimously last night to fight the Spreme Court decision which opened the college to properly qualified Negroes notwithstanding the specific provisions of Stephen Girard's will.

The alumni board of governors organized a committee "for the defense of the will of Stephen Girard," pointing out that in so doing it was "fighting to uphold the basic right of every American to dispose of his property as his own conscience dictates."

To finance that effort, Girard College alumni pledged the association's resources and "such resources of its members and others as they shall make available" to the committee.

Also at the meeting the alumni association's president, Harry G. Schad, of the Class of 1920, resigned because of his appointment to the Board of City Trusts, which administers Girard's will. Elected as his successor was Edward W. Oescher, of the Class of 1907.

UPHOLD NEGRO PLEA TO ENTER ORPHAN SCHOOL

Daily News
Tues. 5-30-57
Chicago Ill.

Supreme Court Rules in Girard Case

Daily Tribune P. 8-R

BY PHILIP DODD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washingon, April 29—The United States Supreme court ruled unanimously today that the exclusion of Negroes from privately owned Girard school in Philadelphia in unconstitutional.

In an unsigned order, the court said the board which operates the 109-year old institution for young boys is an agency of the state of Pennsylvania and the exclusion of Negroes from it is "discrimination by the state."

The order cited the court's May 17, 1954, opinion which outlawed racial segregation in public schools. Two Negro youths, William Ashe Foust and Robert Felder, had been denied admission to Girard in February, 1954, and then started suit in the state courts.

Founded in 1848

Girard "college" as it is legally known, was founded in 1848 under the terms of a will by Stephen Girard creating the school for "poor white male orphans." The Pennsylvania Supreme court said the terms were "crystal clear and refused to order Foust and Felder admitted.

But the high court today reversed the Pennsylvania judgment and sent the case back for "further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

In another major case, the Supreme court held 6 to 2 that aliens who have been ordered deported may not be compelled to answer questions about communist activities.

Case Involves Chicagoan

The decision, by Justice Frankfurter, was in a case involving George I. Witkovich, a pressman for the Slovenian-English newspaper Prosveta in Chicago, whom the government wants to deport to Yugoslavia.

Witkovich had been indicted under the 1952 immigration and nationality act which makes it a crime for an individual under a deportation order to fail to give the attorney general information about his habits. He had refused to answer questions about communism.

Frankfurter said in his opinion questions directed to aliens under deportation orders must be confined to those concerning the individual's availability for deportation.

Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas, Harlan, and Brennan joined Frankfurter in the majority opinion. Justices Burton and Clark dissented and Justice Whittaker did not participate in the decision.

Other Actions of Court

In other actions, the court:

1. Ruled that welfare fund payments must be included in the federal wage protection accorded laborers on government construction projects. The case involved the Carter Construction company which went broke on two air force construction jobs in California.

Under the 1935 Miller act, firms with federal contracts of more than $2,000 must make bonds guaranteeing payment for labor and material. Carter made such a bond but failed to pay 7½ cents an hour per worker into a union health and welfare fund

under a collective bargaining contract.

Refuse Irvin Hearing

2. Refused a hearing to Leslie Irvin, known in Indiana as the "mad dog killer," who is under a death sentence for killing six persons in the Evansville area.

3. Denied a hearing to Louis B. Saperstein, Newark, N. J., insurance broker, convicted of contempt in 1954 for refusing to identify wiretapped conversations—admissible as evidence in New York where he was tried.

4. Agreed to hear arguments in a dispute over a proposed parody of the film "Gaslight" on Jack Benny's television program. Two lower courts have barred the showing at the request of Loew's Inc., producers of "Gaslight."

Can your boy go to Girard College?

Afro-American p. 12

Baltimore Md.

By RUTH JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA

Do you have a boy who qualifies to attend Girard College?

Sat. 5-18-57

Although it is called a college, the institution is a free boarding school for fatherless boys under 18. Students are admitted twice yearly, in February and in September.

To be eligible for admission, a boy must be between 6 and 10 years of age. His father must be dead and his mother or guardian financially unable to give him education.

* * *

HE MUST be physically sound, show promise of good scholastic performance and be able to fit into group social life. Although Pennsylvania-born boys are given preference, boys born elsewhere are also accepted.

Students may remain at the college until they are graduated, reach their 18th birthday, are dismissed or are withdrawn.

Girard College offers complete maintenance and education through elementary and high school. The school assumes all costs of a student's care with the exception of his vacations at home.

Boys who have reached the 5th grade may visit their homes, if nearby, on Sunday. Weekend visits are permitted to boys whose homes are within five hours travel distance.

The majority of the students return home for 13 weeks of vacation yearly — at Christmas, at Easter and during the summer.

Ordinarily, visiting at the college is limited to two 'Mothers' Days during the school year. But mothers and other interested persons are encouraged to visit at any time for consultation on special problems or situations.

BOYS UP to the age of 12 live in groups of 25 to 30 under the care of experienced women. Each group has its own dining room, play room and sleeping quarters.

Older boys live in dormitories under housemasters. Members of the senior class occupy their own building.

The college has a double curriculum offering an academic course leading to college entrance, supplemented by either trade or business training.

Graduates are fitted for positions as office workers, draftsmen, wood workers, pattern makers, machinists, electricians, printers, auto mechanics, sheet metal workers or foundry workers. A large number of graduates attend leading colleges and universities.

Chapel services, with scripture reading and prayer, are carried on daily.

Nonsectarian Sunday services are conducted. Students ask a blessing before each meal and each boy is encouraged to pursue the religion desired by his family.

Thirteen acres of the campus are devoted to recreation purposes. Two indoor swimming pools are in use daily. A large recreation hall serves games, sports, instrumental music and a military batallion.

Girard teams meet the teams of leading Philadelphia public and independent schools in soccer, swimming, track, basketball, baseball and fencing.

MUSIC opportunities include instruction on an instrument, and participation in the choir, glee club and band.

Classes in art and clubs for handcrafts, model airplane building, photography and other hobbies are available. Scouting also is encouraged.

The college maintains a job placement service which annually is responsible for the placement of several hundred former Girard students.

The institution boasts a handsome 42-acre campus at Girard and Corinthian Aves. in North Philadelphia.

In accordance with Stephen Girard's will, it is surrounded by a 16-foot stone wall, eight feet of which are underground.

FIGHT IS PLEDGED BY GIRARD ALUMNI

Times p. 29

New York

They Criticize Court Ruling Letting Negroes in College —Citizens' Rights Cited

Sun. 5-12-57

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—The Girard College Alumni Association has pledged its resources to fight the United States Supreme Court ruling that opened the way for Negro boys to enter the century-old school.

Edward W. Oescher, newly elected president of the Alumni Board of Governors, reported that the board had organized a committee "for the defense of the will of Stephen Girard." He added that the association was doing more than merely defending one man's will.

"It is a fight," he said, "to uphold the basic rights of every American to dispose of his property as his own conscience dictates."

In his will Mr. Girard left more than $5,000,000 for the erection and maintenance of a school for "poor white male orphans." The Supreme Court ruled that since the Board of City Trusts, a public body, administered the school, race restriction amounted to racial discrimination and was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The alumni say that discrimination is not involved and that the court opinion "breaks" Mr. Girard's will. The association's stand supports the decision of the Board of City Trusts to ask the Supreme Court for an oral hearing of arguments in the case.

The alumni board also passed a resolution declaring itself "unalterably opposed to any relaxation of the full and complete performance of the terms of the will." To finance the effort, the board pledged the resources of the alumni association, augmented by "such resources of its members and others as they shall make available."

Girard College occupies forty-two acres enclosed within a high stone wall on the outskirts of the mid-city area. Now in the midst of a densely populated residential neighborhood, with a high percentage of Negroes, it was "out in the country" when Mr. Girard purchased the site in 1831.

The school was opened in 1848. It has a courent enrollment of 1,051 fatherless boys, ranging in age from 6 to 18. Maintenance costs more than $2,000,000 annually or about $1,900 a pupil.

A delaying tactic

(An Editorial)

Afro-American

It was George F. Norton, retired assistant treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who led the fight in the Board of City Trusts to ask the Supreme Court for a recommendation of its Girard College case ruling.

Baltimore Md.

Disappointingly, ten other members of the board went along with him.

The only dissenting vote was cast, as was to be expected, by Mayor Richardson Dilworth, an ex-officio member of the board.

Sat. 5-18-57

MR. NORTON, IN persuading the board to seek a re-hearing let loose with an outburst of racism which would have done credit to Mississippi's James O. Eastland.

p. 12

"Some of my best friends are N- - - rs. But we wouldn't be doing them a favor by breaking down one of the finest institutions in Pennsylvania."

This is an amazing statement, coming as it does from a member of an official board of the City of Brotherly Love.

Does Dr. Morton actually believe the admission of colored male orphans to Girard would "break down" that 126-year-old institution?

And do the ten other members of the Board of City Trusts actually share this bigoted view?

If so, their thinking is not one whit different from that of Virginia's Byrd, Georgia's Talmadge or South Carolina's Thurmond.

Further, in voting to petition for a re-hearing, the board, four of whose members are lawyers, know full well that this is purely a delaying tactic; that the Supreme Court is as likely to reverse itself as the Susquehanna is of running back up into the mountains.

Delay, evasion and defiance on this issue are not too surprising in the less civilized communities, but it comes as a rude shock to decent Philadelphians to find a responsible agency of their enlightened city resorting to identical tactics.

Profile

Girard—Banker, Ship Owner and Farmer

Inquirer P.3
Tues. 4-30-57
Philadelphia Pa

STEPHEN GIRARD, an immigrant who made good, led a lonely and self-centered life, despite the fact that he was the leading Philadelphian of his day, which spanned the 18th and 19th centuries.

The origin of his interest in education for orphans is easily seen in the fact that he himself was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was 12, and in his own scanty education.

Son of Pierre Girard, a burgess of Bordeaux, France, and a seafaring man who became captain of his town's port, Stephen left home at the age of 14 to follow the sea. At 23, he was a ship's captain, with experience in many parts of the world.

He first saw Philadelphia in May, 1777, when he anchored in the Delaware, and liked it so much he came ashore and rented a store to go into business. He had to flee the city at times during the Revolution, but always returned to his store on Water st.

As his business interests prospered, Girard became more closely identified with Philadelphia, to which he gave more devotion than most native sons. During the yellow fever epidemics of 1793 and 1797-98, he gave money and contributed his own efforts to the sick and dying, and won the plaudits of his fellow-citizens for it.

He was elected a member of the city council in 1802, and at the same time was engaged in the field of banking, an activity which was to spread his fame over international boundaries and build his fortune. When the charter of the first Bank of the United States expired, he took over the building, named it the Bank of Stephen Girard, and developed it into one of the country's great financial houses.

Shortly after Girard arrived in Philadelphia, he married Mary Lum, daughter of a shipbuilder, and settled with her in Mount Holly, N. J. Their happiness was shattered when the wife's mind broke, and she died in Pennsylvania Hospital in 1815, leaving behind a lonely man, childless.

Toward the end of his days he bought a farm in South Philadelphia, and although it was a strange activity for him, he brought to it the same practical mind that had given him success in trade and finance.

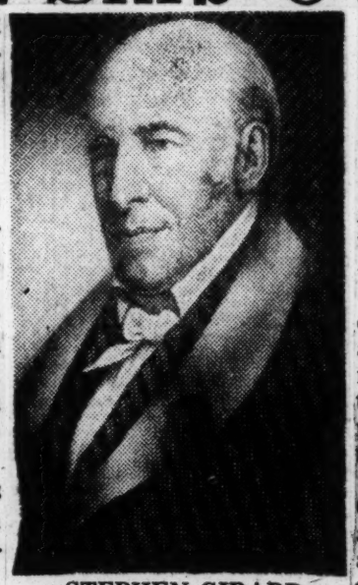
To this farm, in Passyunk, he kept going whenever he sought surcease from the pressures of business.

"At my age," he wrote a friend, "the sole amusement which I enjoy, is to be in the country constantly busy, in attending to the work of the farm generally, and also to my fruit trees, several of which, say about 300, I have imported from France, and I hope will be useful to our country."

At his death in 1831, Girard had three ships plying his old West Indies and European sea lanes, and had another building.

His will left $140,000 to relatives and charities; $300,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for internal improvement; $500,000 to the City of Philadelphia; and the residue, more than $6,000,000, as a trust for educating "poor, white orphan boys."

The relatives, who got the smallest part of the estate, engaged the famous Daniel Webster in an effort to break the will, but were unable to do so.



STEPHEN GIRARD

Supreme Court Ruling In Girard College Case

Inquirer Tues. 4-30-57
Philadelphia Pa. P.3

Following is the United States Supreme Court opinion in the Girard College case:

Pennsylvania vs. Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is reversed. The cause is remanded for further proceedings.

The motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction is granted. 28 U.S.C. No. 2517 (2). Treating the papers as a petition for writ of certiorari. 28 U.S.C. No. 2103, the petition is granted. 28 U.S.C. 1257 (3).

Stephen Girard in a will probated in 1831 left a fund in trust for the erection, maintenance and operation of a "college."

'WHITE MALE ORPHANS'

The will provided that the college was to admit "as many poor, white male orphans between the ages of 6 and 10 years as the said income should be adequate to maintain."

The will named as trustees the City of Philadelphia.

The provisions of the will were carried out by the State and the city and the college was opened in 1848. Since 1869, by virtue of an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the trust has been administered and the college operated by the "Board of Directors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia." Pa. Laws of 1869, No. 176. P.S. Pa. Annotated 1957. Title 53 No. 1365.

ADMISSION REFUSED

In February, 1954, the petitioners, Foust and Felder, applied for admission to the college. They met all the qualifications except that they were Negroes. For this reason the board refused to admit them.

They petitioned to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county for an order directing the board to admit them, alleging that their exclusion because of race violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia joined in the suit, also contending that the board's action violated the 14th Amendment. The Orphans' Court rejected the Constitutional contention and refused to order the applicants' admission. 4 D. & C. 2d, 671 (Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.)

AGENCY OF STATE

This was affirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court 386 Pa. 548. The board which operated Girard College is an agency of the State of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, even though the board was acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit Foust and Felder to the college because they were Negroes was discrimination by the State. Such discrimination is forbidden by the 14th Amendment: Brown V. Board of Education. 347 U. S. 483. Accordingly, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Ruling Backs Admission of Two Students

Inquirer P.1
Tues. 4-30-57
Philadelphia, Pa.

Opinion Climaxes Four-Year Battle To End Racial Ban

1480

The United States Supreme Court yesterday opened the doors of Girard College to Negro students for the first time in the 109-year history of the school.

Climaxing a four-year battle to erase the word "white" from the qualifications for admission listed in Stephen Girard's will, the Nation's highest tribunal held that the color bar violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

STATE DISCRIMINATION

The court held that the Board of Lirectors of the City Trusts, which administers Girard's estate, was an "agency of the State of Pennsylvania," and therefore discrimination by the board constituted discrimination by the State.

The high court's unanimous ruling was a direct reversal of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which on last Nov. 12 rejected the argument that Girard College was publicly administered.

The case was sent back to the State Supreme Court "for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

LOOPHOLE POSSIBLE

Legal observers believed this meant the State court was to issue a new order telling the Board of City Trusts to admit 9-year-old William Ashe Foust, of 5337 Market st., and 8-year-old Robert Felder, of 2619 N. 29th st., both Negroes, whose applications were refused three years ago.

There was a possibly tiny loophole discernible in the ruling. This was the U. S. Supreme Court's finding that the banning of Negro students was illegal because it was done by public officials administering the school.

In some quarters there was a suggestion that by reorganizing, and setting up a private board of directors with no "public" connection, the school could continue to bar Negro students.

BERGER HITS IDEA

But City Solicitor David Berger threw cold water on any such idea. He said it would "do violence to the will" of Girard to "even suggest that a trustee other than the City of Philadelphia" should administer the estate.

Inquirer

Berger, who declared he was "elated" by the decision, said "we will wait for a mandate to come down," and then, if necessary, petition the State Supreme Court to issue an order directing the admission of Foust and Felder.

Joseph P. Gaffney, solicitor for the Board of City Trusts, said determination of what was to be done about admission of Negroes to Girard College was the responsibility of a state court—either the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.

The Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, he said, did not order what was to be done.

RARE DECISION

"They didn't decide that these boys (Foust and Felder) are to be admitted," he explained. "They say it is up to another court to determine what is to be done under this particular opinion."

He emphasized a state court must rule so that the board "knows how to act." He suggested whatever state court assumed jurisdiction could "indicate a procedure" prior to the next meeting of the Board of City Trusts on May 17.

The decision, a rare type in that it reversed a State Supreme Court without hearing argument, was a victory for the city, the State,

Text of Court's Opinion and Profile of Stephen Girard on Page 3.

14th Amendment Cited by Court

Inquirer p.3
Tues. 4-30-57
Philadelphia Pa.

The first two sections of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, on which the Supreme Court's decision in the Girard College case was based, follow:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

'A Better Education'

Inquirer p.1
Tues. 4-30-57

Girard Will Aimed High

Philadelphia Pa.

STEPHEN GIRARD's will, dated Feb. 16, 1830, states in part:

"And whereas I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor . . .

"And I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children, as can be trained in one institution, a better education as well as a more comfortable maintenance than they usually receive from the application of public funds . . .

"Now, I do give devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate of every sort and kind and wheresoever situate (the real estate in Pennsylvania charged as aforesaid) unto The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia their successors and assigns in trust to and for the several uses intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same . . .

which joined in the case, and three lawyers who fought it through.

One of these was Abraham L. Freedman, who was City Solicitor when the initial attempt to force the Girard College doors open to Negroes was made, and who, after he was succeeded in office by Berger, continued as voluntary counsel because of his interest in the matter.

"It's a tremendous victory," Freedman said yesterday. "This is a decision of extraordinary importance. I am naturally gratified."

ALEXANDER IN FIGHT

The other two lawyers are Negroes. One is Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, who touches off the fight with a demand for admission of Negro pupils in July, 1954, and who put a resolution through Council supporting his stand.

The other is William T. Coleman, a member of the firm of Dilworth, Paxon, Kalish and Green and former law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, who joined Alexander as counsel for the two Negro boys who were chosen as test cases, out of an original group of six for whom admission was sought.

Alexander was jubilant over the Supreme Court's ruling but cautioned it did not mean there would be a flood of applications by Negro boys.

DILWORTH PLEASED

"We will seek the admission of a limited number of boys who can prove their worth," he said.

Mayor Richardson Dilworth, happy over the decision, said Girard, in drawing his will, had intended to benefit the city in which he lived.

"The effect of the court's decision will, I am confident, do just that," the Mayor said, "in that it affirms the view of an enlightened society that educational opportunities should be provided without discrimination by reason of race, creed or color."

Dr. E. Newbold Cooper, president of Girard College, would not comment on the court decision, which he had not seen, but said he was prepared to admit Negro boys to the school if the Board of City Trusts directed him to do so.

The college now has about 50 vacancies, he said, which if filled would bring the total enrollment to 1100 students.

CITES '54 DECISION

In holding that the ban against Negroes was discrimination by a State, forbidden by the 14th Amendment, the high court cited its own 1954 decision in the public school segregation case.

The clause in the Girard will affected by yesterday's decision was the one that provided that a candidate for admission to Girard College must be a "male white orphan, between the ages of 6 and 10," and of limited means.

In the lower courts, the attempt to change it ran into the intense regard for the sanctity of a will to its last word. The Freedman-Alexander-Coleman group pointed out that the will had already been changed in two respects—one when the Board of City Trusts was permitted to dispose of real estate against the express wishes of the testator, and again when an orphan was interpreted to be a boy with only one parent dead.

HEARD BY BOLGER

Judge Robert V. Bolger, who heard testimony in Orphans' Court, ruled on July 29, 1955, that the will could not be changed and that the color ban must remain. He was upheld on November 22, 1955, by the Orphans' Court en banc.

An appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, and on last Nov. 12 that court backed the lower court, by a 5-to-1 margin. Horace Stern, then Chief Justice, wrote the majority opinion, which declared that "a man's prejudices are a part of his liberty" and that the school could go on barring Negroes, since it was not a public institution.

MUSMANNO DISSENTS

The sole dissenter was Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who, in a blistering dissent, took issue with his colleagues on virtually every point and poo-poohed the thought that to eliminate racial discrimination would be an attack on the sanctity of wills.

At the hearings before Judge Bolger, sociologists and educators were brought in by the city and its allies to prove that it was not only legally wrong to bar colored boys from the school, but that the white students suffered from this ban.

They were deprived, these witnesses said, of the opportunity to mingle with persons different in appearance from themselves, and so went forth from school lacking a preparation for life available in public schools.

ON 42-ACRE TRACT

Alexander launched his attack in July, 1953, after it came to his attention that Girard College was seeking students from as far away as the western United States to complete its roster for the fall term.

There were plenty of eligible students right outside the high stone walls of the college which occupies a 42-acre tract in North Philadelphia, running north from Girard ave.

He pointed out that the institution benefitted from tax exemption to the extent of about $700,000 a year.

ENROLLMENT CUT

Declining revenues from the big estate have resulted in cutting down the number of orphans at the college, despite a new-found source of income through Social Security payments to orphaned children.

Girard, who wrote his will in 1830 with a codicil the next year establishing the present site, provided for the education and maintenance of the wards of his estate.

He left the bulk of his estate, roughly $6,000,000, for the school, and described to the last stone the manner in which he wanted it built.

One provision, barring clergymen from the school, became the chief grounds upon which the great orator, Daniel Webster, sought to break the will in 1844. After a three-day speech, Webster lost the attempt, ending a will contest that is, even today, cited in cases concerning charitable bequests.

Girard requested that the city councilmen of Philadelphia administer his will, but as the city continued to grow and the trust with it, the State Legislature created the Board of City Trusts, which administers all money left in the city's care, the Girard Estate being the largest.

Since Girard's death, the estate, which includes coal mines and central city properties, has increased in value to nearly $100,000,000.

14e(1) 1957

LOUISIANA STATE COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

TWO LOUISIANA LAWS RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY TWO FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

2 Segregation Laws Upset In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, April 16 (AP)—Two Louisiana laws designed to bar Negroes from state colleges were ruled unconstitutional today by two federal district court judges.

One 1956 law required all college applicants to submit certificates of eligibility and moral character. The other law made it illegal for a school official to advocate integration. This had the effect of preventing the officials from signing certificates for Negroes.

Federal Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright said the laws were "a transparent device" to bypass the 14th Amendment.

Their joint opinion was handed down after argument on three cases were heard in Baton Rouge.

The cases were filed against McNeese State College, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeastern Louisiana College by 12 Negro students. On Jan. 28, the judges granted temporary restraining orders allowing the students to stay in the schools.

Another suit, filed against the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University, was consolidated by the judges in their opinion.

NEGRO STUDENTS WIN COURT PLEA

Enrollment in McNeese, SLI, SLC Ordered

Two judges in federal district court Monday signed temporary restraining orders which have the effect of requiring the registration for the second semester of the 1956-'57 session of 12 Negro students at McNeese State college, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeastern Louisiana college.

One order signed by Judge J. Skelly Wright enjoins the state board of education, state Supt. of Education Shelby M. Jackson, Wayne N. Cusic, president of McNeese, and Inez S. Moses, registrar at McNeese, from refusing to register six Negro students presently enrolled at McNeese "and other Negroes similarly situated."

The other order, signed by Judge Herbert W. Christenberry, pertains to the registration of two Negroes now enrolled at Southeastern and four now enrolled at Southwestern and other Negroes similarly situated.

It is directed at the state board of education, Jackson, Luther H. Dyson, president of Southeastern; C. J. Hyde, registrar at Southeastern; Joel L. Fletcher, president of Southwestern, and Lea L. Seale, registrar at Southwestern.

On Separate Petitions

The restraining orders were signed on separate petitions filed in court Monday, one on behalf of the McNeese students and the other on behalf of those enrolled at Southwestern and Southeastern.

Petitioners claimed that they were being denied the right to register under Louisiana Revised Statutes 17:2131-2135 which provided that "no person shall be registered at any publicly financed institution of higher learning of the state of Louisiana without first filing with it a certificate addressed to it attesting to his eligibility and good moral character, signed by the superintendent of education of the parish, county or municipality in which the applicant graduated from high school and by the principal of the high school from which the applicant graduated."

Petitioners also claimed that the Revised Statutes provide that it is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to register a person who does not possess these certificates and that "a permanent teacher shall not be removed from office except for, inter allia, performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races" in any of the state's institutions of higher learning.

'Deny Equal Protection'

The petitioners alleged that the statutes "deny plaintiffs equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution."

Each petition recited that the students who were parties to the suit had been unable to obtain the necessary certificates from the school superintendents in the parishes where they had graduated from high school and those who had graduated from parochial schools had been able to obtain certificates from the principals of the schools from which they had graduated.

The state board of education on Oct. 31, 1956, according to the petitions, had adopted a resolution requiring that: "The presidents and administrative officers of the colleges be advised that it is the opinion of the board that they should secure such certificates from all students beginning with the opening of the second semester of the 1956-57 session."

Four Steps Sought

Plaintiffs prayed for (1) a temporary restraining order and judgment that RS 17:2131-2135 inclusive and RS 17:443 and the order of the state board of education are violative of the 14th amendment; (2) a temporary restraining order and judgment enjoining defendants from refusing plaintiffs registration; (3) convening of a statutory three-judge court to hear whether preliminary and permanent injunctions should be issued, and (4) holding of a hearing on whether a preliminary and permanent injunction should be issued.

Each of the temporary restraining orders signed by the two judges remains in effect until Feb. 6, 1957, "or until said hearing on said application for interlocutory injunction, whichever is sooner."

Students involved in the McNeese petition are Jack Bailey, James J. Morgan Jr., La Salle C. Williams, Herbert Michael Daniels, Miney Ann DeClouette and Serena Thibodaux. The other suit was filed on behalf of Alma Lark and Mildred Meyers Crawford, students at Southeastern, and Francis Rachal, Joyce J. Johnson, Verdie C. St. Julian and Teletha Aldridge, students at Southwestern.

14e(1) 1957

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Louisiana Seeks New Trial In School Opening

BATON ROUGE, LA.,—(INS)—Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion Thursday asked Federal District Court in Baton Rouge to grant a new trial in the suit of several Negroes seeking permanent attendance at Louisiana State University and several other State colleges.

The Federal Court in New Orleans recently granted a permanent injunction against the school restraining them from denying admission to students who are unable to present "eligibility certificates" from preparatory schools.

HELD UNCONSITITUTIONAL

The New Orleans court held that this requirement was unconstitutional along with one permitting the dismissal of school officials who "aided" integration by granting such certificates to Negroes.

Gremillion contended in Thursday's action that the court was "in error" in that it ruled on a constitutional question with only two judges sitting, whereas three are required to make such a ruling.

The Attorney General said that the court also erred in not taking under consideration a new State Constitutional amendment, adopted last fall, which requires consent of the state for any suit against state educational institutions.

La. school J. C. laws invalidated

NEW ORLEANS — Continued attendance of colored students at Louisiana State University and other publicly financed institutions of higher learning in the state has been assured by a federal court decision invalidating two recently enacted Louisiana laws designed to bar such students.

One of the two laws, both passed last year, requires each student to present a "certificate of eligibility and good moral character" signed by his high school principal and superintendent.

The other provides for the discharge of any teacher, principal or superintendent for "advocating or in any manner performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning of the State of Lousiana."

* * *

IN A DECISION handed down on April 15, United States District Judges Herbert Christenberry and Skelly Wright declared the laws to be unconstitutional because their "obvious intent . . . was to discriminate against colored citizens and thus to circumvent the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

Immediately involved in the litigation were Louisiana State University, Southeastern Louisiana, Southwestern Louisiana and McNeese colleges. The students in whose behalf the suit was filed are Miss Arnease Ludley, Jack Bailey and Miss Alma Lark. They were represented by NAACP attorneys A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Robert L. Carter of New York.

* * *

THE LITIGATION, Judges Christenberry and Wright declare in their joint decision, "concerns another attempt by the Louisiana Legislature to preserve, by law, segregation in the educational institutions of the state.

This attempt, while more subtle than its predecessor, nevertheless fails because the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution 'nullifies sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination.'"

Previously, on March 1, the federal court had declared unconstitutional a pupil assignment law designed to maintain segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools of Louisiana.

Louisiana Asks Retrial Of Integratoin Suits

BATON ROUGE, La., April 25 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion today filed motions for new trials and hearings after two federal judges ruled unconstitutinal two state laws designed to ban Negroes at white state college.

In effect, the attorney general argued the federal courts had erred in not having a three-judge court convened to consider any state constitutional matter.

Also, Gremillion contended the two federal judges had failed to give proper consideration to a Louisiana constitutional amendment, approved by the people last Nov. 6, which bars such integration lawsuits until legislative consent has been obtained.

Act 613 of 1956, Gremillion said, specifically calls for legislative consent before state educational agencies can be sued.

On April 16, U.S. District Court Judges Herbert Christnberry and J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans, in a joint ruling, held that Acts 15 and 249 of the 1956 Legislature were a "transparent device" to continue segregated schools.

Twelve Negro students at Southwestern Louisana Institute, Lafayette; Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond and McNeese State College, Lake Charles, had filed suits attacking the state laws. The suits with another filed against Louisiana State University board of supervisors.

Act 15 required all applicants for state colleges to preesnt certificates of eligibility and moral character from their school principals and superingendents.

Act 249 made it illegal for school officials to advocate integration, putting them under threat of dismissal if they signed certificates for Negroes to enter white state colleges.

In Gremillion's new motion, he argued the federal judges had no right to judge constitutionality and legality of Lousiana laws unless a three-judge court convened.

The court neglected to consider Act 613," Gremillion continued, "which specifically prohibits suit being brought against the Louisiana State Board of Education and Shelby M. Jackson superintendent, without first petitioning the legislature for consent to bring the suit."

Federal Court Voids Louisiana School Bias Laws

New Orleans—Continued attendance of Negro students at Louisiana University and other publicly financed institutions of higher learning in the state has been assured by a federal court decision invalidating two recently enacted Louisiana laws designed to bar Negro students.

One of the two laws, both passed last year, requires each student to present a "certificate of eligibility and good moral character" signed by his high school principal or superintendent. The other provides for the discharge of any teacher, principal or superintendent for "advocating or in any manner performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning of the State of Louisiana."

Unconstitutional

In a decision handed down of April 15, United States District Judges Herbert Christenberry and Skelly Wright declared the laws to be unconstitutional because their "obvious intent was to discriminate against Negro citizens and thus to circumvent the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

Immediately involved in the litigation were Louisiana State University, Southeastern Louisiana, Southwestern Louisiana and McNeese colleges. The Negro students in whose behalf the suit was filed are Miss Arnease Ludley, Jack Bailey and Miss Alma Lark. They were represented by NAACP attorneys A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Robert L. Carter of New York.

More Subtle

Previously, on March 1, the federal court had declared unconstitutional a pupil assignment law designed to maintain segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools of Louisiana.

Storm Center—

A. P. Tureaud Jr., New Orleans, plaintiff in the lawsuit which opened Louisiana State University to Negroes, was graduated recently from Xavier University which he attended during the three years the LSU case was being fought. Son of a prominent attorney, young Tureaud will do graduate work in industrial psychology.

LSU Negro Students Gain Certificates Out of State

times picayune

Step Through Loophole in Segregation Law

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 23 (AP)—Several Louisiana State university Negro students have stepped through a loophole in a segregation law and obtained "acceptable" eligibility certificates, the LSU registrar said Wednesday.

Thurs. 1-24-57

Registrar Albert L. Clary Jr. said "three or four" Negro students had obtained the certificates. All were Louisiana residents who graduated from out of state high schools.

A federal court order which directs that LSU register Negroes already in school without regard to whether they have certificates required by the new state law probably will remain in effect through next week's registration for the spring term.

New Orleans, La.

No date has been set for a hearing on a request for a three-judge court to hear the case and probably won't be heard until next week.

P. 1

The 1956 law requiring certificates of "eligibility or good moral character" signed by local school officials was enacted in a segregation bid to drive Negro students from white colleges.

A companion measure, permitting firing of school teachers or officials who perform any act "toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system," makes it possible to fire any Louisiana official signing a certificate for a Negro to enter a white college.

Both laws are under attack in a suit filed last week in United States district court at New Orleans, contending they violate the equal protection clause of the federal constitution.

The court restraining order directs LSU to admit a 23-year-old sociology student, Arnease Ludley, "and all others similarly situated."

Negroes have attended the LSU graduate school since 1950 under a federal court order which applies only to Louisiana residents.

times picayune

The attorney general ruled last summer the eligibility certificates should be required only from new students.

But Sen. W. M. Rainach, legislative segregation leader, and other segregation leaders insisted the law applied to all students whether they previously had been registered or not.

And Rainach had predicted extending the requirement to old students would force Negroes from LSU and other state colleges. Negroes have attended Southwestern Louisiana institute, McNeese State college and Southeastern Louisiana college as undergraduates under federal court order.

Thurs. 1-24-57

After meeting with the legislative segregation group, the LSU board of supervisors and the state board of education ruled every student in any state-supported college must have on file a certificate by the start of the spring term.

However, Clary said, "three or four Negro graduate students have presented acceptable certificates. They are residents of Louisiana—they are the only ones we have to accept under the court order—but attended high school outside the state."

He said he thought one certificate came from Tennessee, another from California. Reports were other certificates came from Mississippi and North Carolina.

P. 3

But Clary added, "the only acceptable certificates we have received are from Negroes already enrolled. As far as I know, no new Negroes have applied for admission."

Negro registration totaled 124 in the 1955 fall term. This dropped to 62 last fall as the new law went into effect and no new Negro students were enrolled.

14e(1) 1957

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

LSU Instructed To Admit Negro Graduate Students

Advertiser Sat. 1-19-57 P.8-a

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday directed Louisiana State University to permit Negro graduate students to register without requiring eligibility certificates.

The certificates were required under a 1956 law designed to drive Negroes from LSU and other state colleges.

U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry issued the order restraining LSU from denying registration to Arnease Ludley, 23-year-old sociology graduate student, "and all others similarly situated."

Miss Ludley, a graduate of Grambling College, Negro state supported college in north Louisiana, is scheduled to complete work for her master's degree next August.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud said the suit attacked Acts 15 and 250 of 1956. Act 15 requried the certificates of "eligibility or good moral character" signed by high school principal and parish or county school superintendents. Act 250 charged the Teacher Tenure Act to permit firing of teachers who perform "any act toward bringing about the integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning.

Tureaud contended these laws "are a violation of the equal protection clause of the federal constitution."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, legislative segregation leader, predicted after the laws were signed by Gov. Earl Long they would work together to drive Negroes from white state colleges, since any teacher signing a certificate for a Negro to attend a white college would be advocating integration and be fired.

Negroes attend LSU in graduate school and several state colleges as undergraduates. Future court actions are expected to be directed at McNeese State College and Southwestern Louisiana Institute

LSU President Troy Middleton said "our attorney tells us we must comply with the legislative acts until they are declared unconstitutional.

"When we receive the court order, we'll check with our attorneys and decide what steps to take. We plan to abide by the law."

LSU first admitted Negro graduate students under federal court order in 1950. During summer sessions, close to 300 Negro students, mostly teachers, have attended at the Baton Rouge campus.

Middleton said in the term that ends next week, "we have about six full time students and 50 or more part time students."

RETROACTIVE REQUIREMENT

The LSU board of supervisors first applied the certificate only to new students. After the fall term began, the legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation headed by Rainach met with the board and the board decided to require certificates also from students already registered.

The numbers of Negroes attending white colleges dropped sharply during the fall term. Rainach predicted they would be eliminated by next term.

Informed of the court action, Rainach said, "I'd have to read the injunction before I want to comment."

Court Orders Louisiana College To Admit Negroes

Daily World Thurs. 1-24-57

Atlanta, Ga.

BY O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Louisiana State University last week was ordered by a federal court judge here to permit Negro graduate students to register in the institution without being forced to secure eligibility certificates.

The action came as a result of U. S. District judge Herbert Christenberry who issued an order restraining LSU from denying admission to Miss Arnease Ludley, a 23 year-old sociology graduate students "and all others similarly situated."

The provision forcing students to obtain eligibility certificates came under a 1956 law devised to keep Negroes out of LSU and other state colleges.

Miss Ludley, a graduate of Grambling college, is scheduled to complete work for her master's degree next August.

Atty. A. P. Tureaud said the court action attacked Act 15 of 1956, requiring the certificates of "eligibility or good moral character" signed by high school principals and parish or county school heads.

Tureaud said the suit also attacked Act 250 of 1956, which changes the teacher tenure act to permit firing of teachers who perform "any act toward bringing about the integration of the races within the public school system or public institution of higher learning.

Tureaud contended these laws "are a violation of the equal protection clause of the federal constitution."

SCHOOL MIXING BAN IS DEFENDED

Negro-Discrimination

New Orleans, La.

Gremillion to Fight for State Law

7 mi. 1-25-57

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24 (AP)—Louisiana's Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion said Thursday he would defend state laws designed to drive Negroes from white state colleges.

Announcing a defense conference next Tuesday, Gremillion said:

"We are going to defend constitutionality of this law—act 15 of 1956—we thing it is constitutional because it applies to everybody, whites, colored, yellows, greens and reds."

The court order has directed Louisiana State university to register Negro graduate students without eligibility certificates, as required under a 1956 law.

Hits Second Law

The suit also attacks constitutionality of a second 1956 segregation law which, in effect, permits firing of any school official who signs a certificate of "eligibility or moral character" for a Negro to enter a white college.

Gremillion set a meeting next Tuesday with attorneys for LSU, attorneys of the joint legislative committee on segregation which drafted the laws and "any attorney who wants to volunteer his services."

At the same time attorney A. P. Tureaud obtained the temporary restraining order from United States district Judge Herbert Christenberry in New Orleans last week, he asked that a three-judge court hear the case.

Not Date Set

So far, no date has been set for that hearing.

The federal order prevent LSU from denying registration to Arnease Ludley, 23-year-old sociology graduate student "and all others similarly situated." It applies only to students already attending LSU and probably will remain in affect until after registration for the spring term next week.

Several LSU Negro students have bypassed the segregation law and obtained the certificates. All are Louisiana residents who graduated from out-of-state high schools.

Negroes have attended LSU under federal court order since 1950. The order applies only to Louisiana residents.

LSU has taken the position it must comply with legislative acts until they are declared unconstitutional, but also must obey the federal courts.

Court voids race ban in La. colleges

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57

Baltimore, Md.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — A federal judge last week ordered Louisiana State University to abandon its requirement for "eligibility certificates" before permitting enrollment of colored students.

The certificates, required under a 1956 act of the State Legislature, were designed to force colored students out of LSU and other previously white state colleges.

THE CERTIFICATE requirement acted as a double-doored barrier to the enrollment of colored students in such state institutions of higher education.

Act 15 of the Legislatures required that the certificates of "eligibility or good moral character" be signed by the applicants' high school principal and county or parish school superintendent.

Act 250 changed the state's Teacher Tenure Act to permit firing of teachers who perform "any act toward bringing about the integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning."

When the two laws were enacted and signed, jubilant pro-segregationists declared that they would operate together to clear white schools of colored students.

Any teacher signing an eligibility certificate for a colored student to attend a white college would be advocating integration and fired, they said...

Miss Arnease Ludley, a 23-year-old graduate sociology student, challenged the new laws in a suit filed through Attorney A. P. Tureaud who contended that they are "a violation of the equal protection clause of the constitution."

D.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry ruled Thursday, restraining LSU from denying registration to Miss Ludley and "all others similarly situated."

* * *

LOUISIANA State University first admitted colored graduate students in 1950, under court order. Since, mostly during summer sessions, some 300 have attended classes at the Baton Rouge campus.

Since enactment of the laws under attack in Miss Ludley's suit, the number of colored students attending white colleges in the state dropped sharply.

It had been freely predicted that there would be none by next term. LSU President Troy Middleton declined to comment upon what action is contemplated by the university.

"When we receive the court order, we will check with our attorneys and decide what steps to take. We plan to abide by the law."

Students Get Injunction Against Louisiana School Which Would Eject Them

Bystander Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 2-14-57

Baton Rouge, La.—Negro students attending mixed casses in four Louisiana state colleges were granted temporary restraining orders by the federal court last week forbidding school officials from enforcing a state statute and school board regulation which would exclude them from further attending the tax-supported institutions.

The restraining orders were issued by the U. S. District Court for Eastern Louisiana in three separate complaints filed in behalf of 13 Negro students and brought against the Louisiana State Board of Education and the officials of Louisiana State University, McNeese State College, Southeastern College and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

The injunctions were issued without notice against the college officials pending hearings on the complaints.

Must File

The actions sought temporary restraining orders and preliminary and permanent injunctions to restrain the eforcement of the recently enacted state statute which provides that no person shall be registered at any publicly financed institution of higher learning without filing a certificate of "eigibility" and "good moral character." The certificate must be signed by the Superintendent of Education of the Parish, county or municipality in which the student graduated from high school and by the principal of the high school from which he graduated. To register a student who does not possess these certificates is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The state statute also provides that a permanent teacher in the State can be removed from office for "performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races in any public institution of higher learning of the State of Louisiana."

Last October the State Board of Education adopted a resolution which stated that "the presidents and administrative officers of the colleges be advised that it is the opinion of the board that they should secure such certificates from all students beginning with the opening of the second semester of the 1956-57 session."

Refused Certification

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys for the Negro students advised the court that the students who graduated from segregated public high schools applied to the principals of the schools for the necessary certificates, but were advised that signing of the certificates would result in the loss of their jobs. When the students applied to the Superintendents of Education in their communities, they were refused certification because no certificates had been received from the high school principals.

Students who graduated from Catholic high schools, however, were given certificates of eligibility, but school superintendents refused to sign them.

Notified by Officials

All the students were notified by college officials that it would be impossibe for them to register for the second semester if they did not file the certificates on or about February 1.

The complaints allege that Louisiana state laws deny Negro students "equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution" because, as a prerequisite to attending state colleges, they require Negroes to secure certificates of eligibility from public officials who, if they furnished them for Negroes, are subject to dismissal. Public officials may, however, sign certificates for white students without such penalties, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys said.

"The plaintiffs have already established their qualifications for admission and continuation in the public-supported institutions as students," the complaints state. The requirement that they furnish a certificate of eligibility is contrary to the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

Passed Laws

The Louisiana state legislature recently passed laws which call for (1) the excusive use of separate school facilities by white and Negro children; (2) white teachers shall teach only white chidren; (3) suspend compulsory school attendance laws in racially integrated schools; (4) empoyers must furnish separate facilities for white and Negro employees; (5) prohibit interracial social and athletic activities; (6) the provisions for separate parks and recreational facilities for members of the Negro and white races, and (7) the provision for separate accommodations for white and colored passengers in intrastate travel.

In pleading for the restraining orders, the attorneys for the students pointed out that the students have no plain, adeqquate or complete remedy to redress these wrongs other than by the suits for injunctons.

"Any other remedy would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantive relief, would involve a multiplicity of suits and cause further irreparabe injury, damage and inconvenience to plaintiffs and those similarly situated."

Suits Call For

The three suits call for:

a. A temporary restraining order and judgment enjoining college officials from refusing the students' registration and registration of all other Negro students for the forthcoming semester and thereafter.

b. An immediate statutory three-judge court be convened to hear whether preliminary and permanent injunctions should be issued.

c. Hearings be held on whether preliminary and permanent injunctions should be issued enjoining the college officials and their agents from refusing Negro students' registration and registration of all other Negroes similarly situated for the forthcoming semester at the four colleges, and for whatever other relief the Court may "deem proper in the circumstances."

Attorneys filing for the students are Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, and Jack Greenberg, all of New York, and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, La.

Order Protects 13 Students

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-16-57

BATON ROUGE, La. — Negro students attending mixed classes in four Louisiana state colleges were granted temporary restraining orders by the federal court forbidding school officials from enforcing a state statute and school board regulation which would exclude them from further attending the tax-supported institutions.

The restraining orders were issued last week by the U. S. District Court for Eastern Louisiana in three separate complaints filed in behalf of 13 Negro students and brought against the Louisiana State Board of Education and the officials of Louisiana College and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

The injunctions were issued without notice against the college officials pending hearings on the complaints. Hearings are tentatively scheduled for February .8

The actions, sought temporary restraining orders and preliminary and permanent injunctions to restrain the enforcement of the recently enacted state statute which provides that no person shall be registered at any publicly financed institution of higher learning without filing a certificate of "eligibility" and "good moral character." The certificate must be signed by the Supt. of Education the Parish, county or municipality in which the student graduated from high school and by the principal of the high school from which he graduated. To register a student who does not possess these certificates is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The state statute also provides that permanent teachers in the State can be removed from office for "performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races in any public institution of higher learning of the State of Louisiana."

U.S. Judges Delay Louisiana Ruling

Commercial Appeal
Feb. 9, 1957
Memphis, Tenn.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 8. — (AP)—Louisiana asked dismissal Friday of suits striking at two laws designed to force out Negroes attending white colleges.

But United States District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright delayed a ruling, giving both sides 10 days to file briefs and 10 days more for answering the new pleas.

They continued for 10 days an order directing Louisiana State University, McNeese State College, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeastern Louisiana College to admit Negroes without certificates required by a law under attack.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion sought dismissal of the suits for a number of technical reasons, once citing a 1956 constitutional amendment withdrawing permission for individuals to sue the state.

He also said a three-judge Federal court must determine constitutionality of the state law. A request for a three-judge court was rejected.

The attorney general argued, "the sole question before the court is the constitutionality of Act 15 of 1956."

Act 15 provides students at all state supported colleges must present "certificates of eligibility or good moral character" signed by high school principals and parish school superintendents.

COLLEGES LOUISIANA
DISCRIMINATION

Judges See Through Subtle Move To Bar Negro Students

Weekly New Orleans, La. p. 1
Sat. 4-20-57

The so-called certificates of eligibility scheme which Louisiana lawmakers have been using to keep Negro students out of four tax supported colleges is unconstitutional.

A temporary injuction has been issued by U. S. District Judges J. Skelly Wright and Herbert Christenberry against the four schools forcing them to open their doors to all qualified students regardless of their race, creed or color.

That means that Negro students must be admitted to La. State University, McNeese State College, Southeastern La. College and Southwestern La. Institute.

Brunt of the judical order was aimed at Louisiana officials who have forced the state acts of last season requiring such certificates.

State attorney general Jack Gremillion immediately gave notice that he will appeal the case, but was shy about commenting on the opinion handed down by the court until he has seen the order.

The officials at the four schools affected have been ordered not to refuse an applicant for the purpose of pursuing a course of study even though an applicant might fail to present his certificate of eligibility.

The court indicated that the certificate of eligibility was an act passed by the Louisiana Legislature for the purpose of keeping the four colleges white.

The opinion of the court said in part, "Not a single principal of a public school or superintendent of a public school system has signed a certificate for a Negro to go to a white school" and that the device is more than just merely a certificate of good character for admission to a state insitution of higher learning.

"Addressing a certificate of good character for a Negro to a particular institution for example, jeopardizes the job of the principal or the superintendent addressing the certificate.

"If for example, a Negro graduate of a parochial school were successful in obtaining the signature of the principal of his school, such principal would not be subject to the state's tenure law, the signature of the parish superintendent of education would be unavailable because his position would be jeopardized by his signing.

The scheme of dividing discriminatory legislation into two separate acts, one apparently innocuous, was used by the 1954 Louisiana Legislature and was condemned in Bush vs. Orleans Parish School Board. Davis vs. Schnell. There a statue, apparently valid on its face, became unconstitutional when applied in tandem with discriminatory legislation. Even considered alone and without reference to Act 249, Act 15 would still be unconstitutional for the reason that the obvious intent of the legislature in passing the Act was to discriminate against Negro citizens and thus to circumvent the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Twelve Negro students had filed suits.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said at Baton Rouge that he could not comment on the ruling until he had read it.

"But we certainly are going to ask for a rehearing or make an appeal," he added.

U.S. Judges Rule Against Louisiana

Advertiser p. 1
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 4-20-57

NEW ORLEANS, April 16 (AP)—Two federal district court judges today ruled unconstitutional two Louisiana laws designed to bar Negroes from state colleges.

"We'll take further steps," said State Sen. William Rainach, whose committee drafted the laws.

Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright held the acts were "a transparent device" to continue segregated schools.

Court Kills Bias Laws In Louisiana

Birm. Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Two laws designed to bar Negroes from state colleges were ruled unconstitutional Tuesday, by two federal district court judges.

Sat. 4-20-57

Federal Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Shelly Wright said that laws were "a transparent device" to bypass the 14th Amendment. The joint opinion was issued after argument on three cases were heard in Baton Rouge.

A 1956 law required all college applicants to submit certificates of eligibility and moral character. Another prevented a school official to advocate integration. This had the effect of preventing officials from signing certificates for Negroes.

The cases were instituted against McNeese State College, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeastern Louisiana College by 12 Negro Students.

The Judges granted a temporary restraining order on Jan. 28 which permited the students to remain in school.

Another suit was filed against the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University, which shared the judges opinion.

All suits were filed by A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, former attorney for the Louisiana NAACP.

14e(1) 1957

MEMPHIS STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Appeals Court Denies Attempt At Delay Of School Integration

Advertiser P.1 Montgomery Ala.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, today ruled against another attempt to delay complete desegregation of a school.

Jan 15-57

The court, by a 2-1 decision, reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, Tenn., in which he had refused to enjoin the Tennessee Board of Education and officials of Memphis State College from refusing admission to five Negro students.

In his dcision on Nov. 22, 1955, Judge Boyd approved a plan under which the board of education said it planned to achieve total desegregation in five years.

SIMILAR EDICT GIVEN

The decision was somewhat similar to one given by the appeals court in a Hillsboro, Ohio, elementary school case in which desegregation was ordered although the school board said it wanted to delay the action until new buildings could be completed.

In the Memphis case, school officials said they could not handle more than 1,000 students in a freshman class and said they planned to desegregate gradually over a five-year period.

School officials at Memphis declined to comment on the decision but State Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless said at Nashville that "undoubtedly" the case would be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The appeals court majority opinion, written by Judges Charles Simons of Detroit and Florence Allen of Cleveland, said the board of education has the right to limit admissions "but the board is not authorized to establish a limitation based on race or color."

MSC RACIAL RULING REVERSED BY COURT

Commercial Appeal P.1

Gradual Negro Admittance Plan Is Illegal, Says Majority Opinion

Jan. 1-15-57

The Federal Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati yesterday reversed a district court ruling calling for racial desegregation of Memphis State College over a five-year period.

Memphis Press

In overruling Judge Marion S. Boyd by a 2 to 1 vote, and returning the case for further action, the court said the five-year wait seemed to be a "non-compliance with the declaration of the United States Supreme Court."

Review Is Expected

State Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless, who expressed disappointment at the decision, added: "I thought the plan was sound and I think Judge Boyd's opinion was sound. I feel sure we will seek a review of the decision before the Supreme Court."

Judge Boyd ruled Tennessee school segregation laws were unconstitutional about 15 months ago and ordered admission of five Negroes under a gradual integration plan.

Suggested by the state Board of Education, the plan called for the admission of properly qualified graduate students in February of 1956, seniors in September of 1956, juniors at the beginning of the next school year and sophomores and freshmen on successive years.

Several Negro students sought admission to Memphis State later but failed qualifying examinations, according to college officials.

Opinion Is Cited

Declaring the appeals court is aware the Supreme Court held school facilities and transportation could be considered in working out an orderly desegregation, the majority opinion said:

"But the court also declared this should be done with all deliberate speed. To deny entrance to these plaintiffs for five years and to place them at the bottom of the list regardless of their applications for entrance, seems to a majority of this court to be a non-compliance with the declaration of the Supreme Court."

Commercial

In a further attack on the plan, Judge Charles C. Simons of Detroit and Florence Allen of Cleveland said:

"The plan adopted postpones for five years admission of those qualified plaintiffs to the freshman class and expressly contemplates that white students who have registered later shall be admitted earlier. This is a clear discrimination of race.

"It is another form of discrimination that the plaintiffs may be contemplated to seek education elsewhere in order to secure a college education without being deferred for several years."

Defense Is Hit

The majority report also took issue with the defense of school officials that the college was not equipped to admit a freshman class in excess of 1,000 students.

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Shackelford Miller Jr. of Louisville, Ky., said he believed the plan proposed by the school board "is a good waith solution."

"The district judge expressly found," he added, "that the time is absolutely necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. I am of the opinion there was no abuse of discretion on the part of the district judge and should be affirmed."

Judge Miller explained that "a gradual plan of desegregation offers greater possibility of the eventual complete acceptance of the situation by members of both races than would be an abrupt transition at present, and that time is necessary to carry out in an effective manner the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Stand Is Told

"Unless the district judge abused discretion in approving the plan proposed to meet the problems presented by such a faction background, we are not authorized to review the plan in order to substitute a different plan of our own.

"There are problems practical as well as financial that can hardly be determined. The district judgea— longtime resident of Memphis — and closely in touch with the local situation is much better situated to understand and analyze and evaluate the problems than we are."

The case was brought Elijah Noel of 1636 Carnes, Joseph McGhee of 851 South Lauderdale, Mardest Knowles of 1534 Ellison, Ruth Booker of 1647 Ash and Nellie Peoples of 828 Hamilton.

Negro atttorney H. T. Lockard, who represents the five, declined comment until "I have a chance to read the entire decision."

Court kayoes Tennessee's 5-year integration scheme

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57

Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI (ANP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was 2-1 against any attempt to delay school integration by the Tennessee Board of Education and officials of Memphis State College.

P.3

The ruling, given last week, reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, Tenn., who refused to enjoin the state board and college officials from refusing admission to five colored persons.

* * *

ON NOV. 22, 1955, Judge Boyd approved a plan under which the board would achieve total desegregation in five years.

The Memphis school had contended it could not handle more than 1,000 students in a freshman class, but planned to desegregate gradually over a five-year period.

The appeals court majority decision said the board of education has the right to limit admissions, but not to "establish a limitation based on race or color."

SUPREME COURT RULES 5-year integration proposal too slow

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57 P.18

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—The Tennessee Board of Education must work out a speedier integration plan for institutions under its control than the one it proposed when suit was filed to compel the admission of colored students to Memphis State College.

This summation of the Supreme Court's refusal Monday to review the decision of the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals holding that the proposed plan was not in accord with the high tribunal's ruling against racial segregation in public education.

The effect of the denial of a review is to leave standing the decision of the circuit court reversing the Federal District judge at Memphis, who held that the proposed plan was in keeping with the decision against segregated public schools.

* * *

MISS RUTH BOOKER and others, all residents of Memphis, brought suit as a class action in the Federal District Court of Memphis.

They sought an injunction to restrain the Tennessee Board of Education and the president and registrar of Memphis State College from refusing to admit colored students.

t was conceded that they were fully qualified for admission and that they were denied admission solely because they are colored.

Memphis State College was maintained for the education of white persons exclusively. The Tennessee Constitution of 1870 and state statutes expressly prohibited the attend-

RICHMOND

A new test of Virginia's pupil placement law will come in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals June 10 when Mrs. Theo T. DeFebio asks that tribunal to order readmission of her two suspended boys.

C. Douglas Adams Jr. and Albert I. Kassabin, attorneys for the white Fairfax County mother, served notice on local and state school authorities last week that they will seek a hearing on June 10.

The action poses another test of the state's "massive resistance" scheme, its first line of defense aimed at preventing any integration of the races in Virginia's public schools.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the attorneys, copies of the motion have been mailed to the Supreme Court of the state and copies placed in the hands of Fairfax County Sheriff John Taylor for service on Fairfax officials.

Mrs. DeFebio's sons, Micky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were dismissed from school last month because she refused to sign placement applications for them. She said she did not wish to be a party to a scheme to flout the school desegregation ruling.

The two pupils were ousted from school under regulations of the new state pupil placement board which provide that no new students may remain in school unless placement applications are filled out within 15 days after parents receive them.

2 NEGROES REFUSED BY MEMPHIS STATE

Commercial Appeal P.1

Women Applied Too Late — Seven Whites Fail To Pass Exams

Jan. 6-1-57

By REESE WELLS

Memphis State College yesterday refused to admit two Negro women for undergraduate study because they applied too late.

Maxine Smith, 27, of 1096 South Lauderdale and Miriam Sugarmon, 22, of 790 Walker (rear) previously were refused admission for graduate study because they could not qualify.

Chairman Upheld

The committee on entrance and credits also turned down seven white applicants for graduate work who failed to qualify in an examination Saturday. Six white applicants who passed the examination were admitted.

Following its meeting in the office of J. Millard Smith, college president, the committee issued this statement:

"The committee . . . went on

record in upholding the action of the chairman in refusing admission to Maxine Smith and Miriam Sugarmon for graduate or undergraduate work for the summer session on the basis that they were not eligible for graduate school and that they did not apply for undergraduate work on or before May 24. The committee directed that further inquiry be referred to President Smith."

No Comment

Mr. Smith had no comment.

R. P. Clark, registrar and committee chairman, advised the women previously they could not qualify for graduate study and they had filed too late for undergraduate work. He referred their applications to the accrediting committee after they insisted.

Although the Negroes visited the college yesterday morning, they were not present when the committee met. They called on Dr. Bascom Story, graduate school director, but he was out of his office at the time.

Mr. Clark said the Negro applicants and 13 white applicants would be informed of the committee's action by mail.

Maxie Smith was rejected for graduate study in foreign languages because there are no graduate courses in that field. Miriam Sugarmon was ruled ineligible for graduate study in English because she did not have enough courses on the undergraduate level.

They lowered their sights to regular college study last week after having been turned down for the advanced courses.

Other Negroes have applied to enter MSC but none of their applications ever reached the committee.

Five who sought admission in 1954 were turned down for lack of credentials and later sued in Federal District Court to end segregation at the college.

Negroes were ordered admitted under a gradual desegregation plan. The plan proposed by the state was ruled unconstitutional last January. An appeal for a review was refused recently by the United States Supreme Court.

Another five Negroes applied for graduate study last year but could not pass the entrance examination.

A Thread Of Consistency

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

In November, 1955, Federal District Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, Tennessee, rejected a petition on the part of five Negroes that he order their immediate admission to Memphis State University. He approved, however, the state's desegregation program, which called for admission of Negroes to state colleges — properly qualified graduate students in 1956, seniors in 1956, sophomores in 1957, and freshmen in 1958. The petitioning students had sought to enter as freshmen.

The Federal Court of Appeals at Cincinnati later reversed the lower court's findings, and sent the case back to Judge Boyd for action. This week the Supreme Court refused to review the appeals court decision.

One member of the appeals court dissented, Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr., holding that Tennessee's "stairstep" schedule constituted compliance in good faith with the Supreme Court's original decision and its implementing decrees. And at first glance the high tribunal's recent ruling does seem inconsistent with its somewhat tacit approval of the North Carolina local assignment plan as moving with "deliberate speed."

Two explanations are possible, however. First, the Memphis case involves students of college age; the North Carolina plan, the grade schools. Second, Tennessee's plea rested on the overcrowded condition of the Memphis institution. The appeals court observed that this condition might be improved by a bar on out-of-state students, but not by a bar on race. The North Carolina plan prescribes that local school boards must base their pupil assignments on broader grounds than race alone.

There would seem to be present in the Memphis University ruling that thread of consistency which must continue to guide the Supreme Court in weighing many appeals arising from many circumstances.

DENY MEMPHIS INTEGRATION DELAY APPEAL

Supreme Court OK's Circuit Ruling

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 20 — The United States Supreme court today denied the Tennessee board of education a review of a lower court decision requiring immediate admission of Negroes to the Memphis State college.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati had held 2 to 1 that the board's plan for gradual admission of Negroes to the Memphis institution was not in accord with the Supreme court's decision that public school integration must be accomplished with "deliberate speed."

Reverses District Court

In today's unsigned order, the high court upheld the Cincinnati decision, which had reversed a District court decision approving a Tennessee gradual integration plan which would have meant five years would have to elapse before Negroes could be admitted as freshmen.

The Tennessee plan would have applied to five other state colleges—Middle Tennessee State college at Murfreesboro, East Tennessee State college at Johnson City, Austin Peay State college at Clarksville, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State university at Nashville.

No Written Opinions

No written opinions were handed down by the Supreme court today, altho there was a backlog of 57 cases which have been argued in the term which began last October and in which opinions probably will be rendered. The court usually quits for the year the first week in June.

Most of today's brief session was devoted to the admission of 60 women attorneys to practice before the court—the largest number of females admitted in one day in the court's history, according to veteran court attendants.

Of the group, 35 were from Massachusetts and they were introduced by Sen. Saltonstall [R., Mass.]. Twenty-five women attorneys from New York were introduced by Judge William B. Groat Jr., of Queens county.

First All-Female Group

"You are the first all-women delegation we've had—the pilgrimages are improving," Chief Justice Warren told the Massachusetts group, the first to be introduced.

In other actions today, the court granted a hearing to Herman Beilan, a Philadelphia, Pa., school teacher who was fired in 1954 after refusing to answer questions about membership in a communist political association in 1944.

The Pennsylvania supreme court had upheld Beilan's dismissal on the grounds it was for "incompetency" under the state's public school code. The case governs proceedings against 25 other Philadelphia teachers.

The Supreme court also held today that the justice department lacks authority to ban communist activity by an alien who has been under a deportation order for six months. It affirmed a decision of a special three-judge District court in the case of Mrs. Antonia Sentner of St. Louis, Mo. Justices Burton and Clark dissented.

2 Negroes Rejected By Memphis College

MEMPHIS, May 30 (AP)—Registrar R. P. Clark said today Memphis College had rejected the applications of two Negro women who sought entrance to the college for graduate work.

One of the women, Clark said, was turned down because she wished to major in foreign languages, a course not offered by the graduate school. The other woman, Clark said, lacked sufficient undergraduate credits in her proposed major. Neither woman was identified.

State has no Negro students.

A proposed plan to admit Negroes at the graduate level, stepping down one class a year, last week was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court. The high court upheld the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals which called the so-called "stairstep plan" discriminatory.

Court Upsets College Ban On Negroes

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14 (AP) — The 6th District United States Circuit Court of Appeals today ruled against a 5-year plan to integrate the Memphis, Tenn., State College.

The court, in a 2-1 decision, held the school had a right to limit enrollment, but not on the basis of race or color.

Chief Judge Charles Simons and Judge Florence Allen reversed the ruling of Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd, Memphis, who approved the plan in rejecting the plea of five Negroes for immediate admission to the school.

Judge Shackelford Miller Jr., who dissented in the Circuit Court opinion, said he believed the lower Court decision was made in good faith. He said time was needed to carry out the desegregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

Memphis College Rejects Negroes

MEMPHIS, May 30 (AP) — Registrar R. P. Clark said today Memphis College had rejected the applications of two Negro women who sought entrance to the college for graduate work.

One of the women, Clark said, was turned down because she wished to major in foreign languages, a course not offered by the graduate school. The other woman, Clark said, lacked sufficient undergraduate credits in her proposed major. Neither woman was identified.

State has no Negro students.

A proposed plan to admit Negroes at the graduate level, stepping down one class a year, last week was rejected by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Two seek entry to Tennessee College

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Though the May 24 deadline for summer school applications has passed, two colored women, Miss Maxine Smith and Miss Mariam Sugarman, applied for entry to all white Memphis State College to do undergraduate study in foreign language.

Some late applicants have already been refused, registrar R. P. Clark said. However, the applications will be passed on to the entrance and credits committee, the registrar disclosed.

14e(1) 1957

MEMPHIS COLLEGE DISCRIMINATION

Tennessee College Told To Enroll Negroes Now

Constitution Tues. 5-21-57 P1

Atlanta, Ga.

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Supreme Court refused today to review a lower court ruling that Tennessee may not limit admissions to state-operated colleges on the basis of color or race.

The effect is to leave standing a decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals that Negroes must be admitted without delay to Memphis State College. That decision nullified a Tennessee plan for gradual integration of teacher colleges and normal schools.

Five Negroes brought suit after they were denied enrollment in the Memphis college. They claimed that they were entitled to admission under the Supreme Court's ruling in 1954 that separation of pupils by races in public schools is unconstitutional.

Tennessee's code provides that white persons over 16 who have completed four years of high school and are residents of the state shall be admitted without tuition to teachers colleges and state normal schools. Non-residents are admitted on payment of tuition.

The five who applied for admission were residents of Memphis or vicinity and had finished high school.

After the Supreme Court's ruling in the school segregation cases, Tennessee adopted a plan for integration of its state-operated colleges. Under it, Negroes would have been admitted to graduate and senior classes in the 1956-57 school year; to junior classes in 1957-58, to sophomore classes in 1958-59 and as freshmen in 1959-60.

Constitution

Under this plan, the Negroes who brought suit could not have been admitted for five years.

In addition to the Memphis school, the plan would have applied to Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookesville, and the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University for Negroes at Nashville.

The state contended that faster integration of Memphis college would deprive it accreditation in the Southern Association of Colleges. A minimum expenditure of $300 per pupil is required for accreditation. Admission of eligible Negroes, the state asserted, would bring this expenditure below the minimum.

The Memphis college was "terrifically overcrowded," it was contended, and no room for the Negroes who might seek admission.

Gain in Memphis

Courier Sat. 6-1-57 P.9

There will be more teeth-grinding in Dixie over the latest setback to segregationists in Memphis, Tenn., where, by action of the U. S. Supreme Court, Memphis State College must now admit Negroes, contrary to the Tennessee plan for "gradualism."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This means that Middle Tennessee State College, East Tennessee State College, Austin Peay State College, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute and Tennessee A. and I. State University must become integrated.

Chalk up another victory for the legal department of the NAACP.

5 Memphis applicants need only court order

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57

Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (ANP)—H. T. Lockard, counsel for five students who last week won the right to attend Memphis State College here, has stated that his clients only need a court order to be admitted to the school.

At the same time he did not indicate when he would ask for the judicial decree.

Lockard brought action against Memphis State College on the petition of five students who sought to enter the school.

The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the complainants when the state had asked the high court to review a ruling against it last January by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

* * *

THE LAWYER said he was not surprised at the Supreme Court action. The high tribunal ruled that the school's timetable integration plan was "non-compliant" with the 1954 desegregation decree of the Supreme Court.

The plan called for admission of qualified students over a five-year period with graduate students to start Feb., 1956 and freshmen in 1959.

High Court Orders Tennessee College To Integrate Now

Times Tues. 5-21-57

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Supreme Court refused today to review a lower court's ruling that Tennessee had no right to limit admissions to state-operated colleges on the basis of color or race.

New York

The effect is to leave standing a decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals that Negroes must be admitted without delay to Memphis State College. That decision nullified a Tennessee plan for gradual integration of teachers colleges and normal schools.

Five Negroes brought suit after they had been denied enrollment in the Memphis college. They contended that they were entitled to admission under the Supreme Court's ruling in 1954 that separation of pupils by races in public schools was unconstitutional.

Integration Plan Adopted

Tennessee's code provided that white persons over 16 years old who had completed four years of high school and were residents of the state should be admitted without tuition to teachers colleges and state normal schools. Nonresidents are admitted on payment of tuition.

The five who applied for admission were residents of Memphis or vicinity and had finished high school.

After the Supreme Court's ruling in the school segregation cases, Tennessee adopted a plan for integration of its state-operated colleges. Under it Negroes would have been admitted to graduate and senior classes in the 1956-57 school year; to junior classes in 1957-58, to sophomore classes in 1958-59 and as freshmen in 1959-60.

Under this plan, the Negroes who brought the suit could not have been admitted for five years.

The plan also would have applied to Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro; East Tennessee State College, Johnson City; Austin Peay State College, Clarksville; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, and the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University for Negroes at Nashville.

The state contended that faster integration of Memphis State College would deprive it accreditation in the Southern Association of Colleges. A minimum expenditure of $300 a pupil is required for accreditation. Admission of eligible Negroes, the state asserted, would bring this expenditure below the minimum.

College Called Crowded

The Memphis college was terrifically overcrowded," the state asserted, and had no room for the Negroes who might seek admission.

A Federal District Judge at Memphis sustained the integration plan. The Court of Appeals reversed by a vote of 2-to-1.

Chief Judge Charles C. Simons and Judge Florence E. Allen ruled that the state could limit admissions but not on the basis of color. They suggested that one way to relieve congestion in the school would be to eliminate out-of-state admissions.

Judge Shackelford Miller Jr., dissenting, said that the state's integration plan constituted compliance in good faith with the Supreme Court's segregation decision and should be approved.

Nat Tipton, Advocate General of Tennessee, presented the state's appeal to the Supreme Court. Robert L. Carter was the attorney for the Negro pupils.

Memphis State Denied Delay On Integration

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Tues. 5-21-57

Supreme Court Review Of Decision Is Refused

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Tennessee Board of Education today was denied a Supreme Court review of a decision requiring the immediate admission of Negroes to Memphis State College.

The decision was given by the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati in a case filed by five Memphis Negroes.

The circuit court ruled, 2 to 1, that a board plan for gradual desegregation of the college was not in step with the Supreme Court's decision that public-school integration be accomplished with all deliberate speed.

The board plan called for immediate desegregation in graduate work and desegregation of other classes on the basis of one class a year.

'Clear Discrimination'

In ruling against the plan, the Circuit Court said the board could limit the number of admissions according to available physical facilities, but could not base the limitations on race or color.

Further, it said the plan put off for five years the admission of the five Negroes to the freshman class, while admitting white students who registered later than the Negroes. The Circuit Court called this "a clear discrimination."

It reversed the U. S. District Court in Memphis, which had found the plan fair and reasonable and had denied the Negroes an order for immediate admission.

'In Position To Judge'

Tennessee State officials, in appealing to the Supreme Court, said the District Court in Memphis was familiar with local conditions "and in position to judge of the proper spirit to be met in integration."

"The physical facilities of Memphis State College are already terrifically overcrowded," the appeal said. "Unrestricted admission at the present time would result, practically, in the destruction of the college as an institution of higher learning."

Overtaxation of physical facilities at the college, the appeal stated, would result in the school's being deprived of its accredited standing and membership in the Southern Association of Colleges.

MSC WILL CONSIDER NEGRO APPLICATIONS AS UNDERGRADUATES

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Sat. 6-1-57

Two Women Failed To Meet College Requirements For Graduate Study

ACTION DUE MONDAY

It Will Mark First Time Entrance Committee Has Taken Racial Case—Court Decision Echoes

By REESE WELLS

Two Negro women who failed to meet requirements for graduate study at Memphis State College will be the first of their race to be considered by the entrance and credits committee for undergraduate work.

R. P. Clark, registrar, said the committee which he heads will consider at 2 p.m. Monday the applications of Maxine Smith of 1096 South Lauderdale and Miriam Sugarman of 790 Walker (Rear).

The two women appeared at the college yesterday. They had been informed earlier this week that they were not eligible for graduate study.

Summer Deadline Passed

"They said they understood it was customary when a person is not eligible for graduate school to make up any deficiencies in their undergraduate work," Mr. Clark said.

"I took their request to take undergraduate work in foreign languages and said I would refer it to the entrance and credits committee."

However, Mr. Clark said he advised the women it was "useless" to seek committee approval since the deadline to apply for undergraduate study for the summer session was May 24. Several white students who failed to file their credentials before the deadline have been turned away.

Maxine Smith, a graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta, was turned down for graduate study in foreign languages because there are no courses in foreign languages in the graduate school.

Miriam Sugarman, who was graduated from Wesslesley College in Massachusetts, was ruled ineligible for graduate study in English because she did not have a sufficient number of courses on the undergraduate level.

Five Went To Court

Although Negroes have previously applied for admission to the college none of the applications has been brought before the entrance and credits committee.

Five who sought admission in 1954 were turned down for lack of credentials. Five Negroes sought admission to the graduate school last year but none passed the qualifying examinations.

The five sued in Federal District Court to end segregation at the college. Judge Marion S. Boyd ruled segregation laws unconstitutional and ordered them admitted under a gradual desegregation plan which the State Board of Education proposed to start at the graduate level.

The gradual desegregation plan was appealed to the Federal Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, which returned a ruling last January that it was unconstitutional. The state appealed for a review by the United States Supreme Court, which refused.

Two Seek Entrance To Memphis State

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

MEMPHIS—Two Negro women will have their applications for admission to Memphis State College considered by the institution's entrance and credits committee Monday. They are Miss Maxine Smith and Miss Miriam Sugarman.

Sun 6-2-57

Registrar R. P. Clark said Saturday they will not be admitted. He claims that applications filed by the two women came after the summer term's May 24 deadline. They had applied for admission as undergraduates after being informed they were not eligible for postgraduate work.

Miss Smith, a Spelman College graduate, had applied for postgraduate work in foreign languages. Memphis State told her it had no such course. Miss Sugerman, a Wellesley College graduate, was rejected on grounds she does not have enough college credits.

10 Negroes Seek Entry To School In Memphis

Advance p. 10-A Sun. 7-14-57

MEMPHIS, July 13 (AP)—Registrar R. P. Clark today said about 10 Negroes have applied thus far for admission to all-white Memphis State University when the fall semester opens Sept. 16.

"I'm not giving out any names," he said. "I don't see that it's news."

Four of the students left their applications at the registrar's office yesterday. The other applications arrived by mail.

Hits at Memphis College

Post & Times Herald Washington, D. C.

Supreme Court Upholds Decision Barring 'Gradual' Integration Plan

Tues. 5-21-57

International News Service

The Supreme Court upheld yesterday a lower court decision challenging a "gradual" integration plan of the Memphis (Tenn.) State College.

The brief order by the high court was the first affecting an integration "time table" since its historic desegregation decision three years ago.

The college adopted a five-year plan under which graduate students would be the first to be integrated. The freshman class would not be integrated until the 1959-1960 school year.

Refusal of the high court to review the case has the effect of upholding a 2 to 1 circuit court decision that the plan is too slow to meet the supreme court's mandate of "all deliberate speed."

[In Memphis, J. Mill[illegible] Smith, Memphis State pr[illegible]dent, declined immediate [illegible]ment on the Court's atcion Associated Press reported. [illegible] said he planned to confer wi[illegible] State Attorney General George E. McCanless and Quill E. Cope, State Commissioner of Education.]

The suit was brought by five Negro students who wanted to enter Memphis State College last year. The college turned them down, citing its five-year plan and declaring that its facilities would be inadequate if the school were opened to unrestricted admission immediately.

A District Court judge upheld Memphis State College and Tennessee, holding that the school was carrying out a gradual integration program in good faith and complying with the Supreme Court's "all deliberate speed" order.

However, the Sixth Circuit Appeals Court ruled that while physical facilities of the school would be inadequate if the undergraduate body were radically increased, "this circumstance is not a valid defense."

The board, it said, could limit the number of admissions, but not on the basis of race or color. The State of Tennessee appealed the ruling, which affects other state colleges, to the high court.

10 Negroes Seek Entry To School In Memphis

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

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Sun 7-14-57

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14e(1) 1957

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

10 Negroes Seek Entry To School In Memphis

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Memphis Racial Case Decision Is Reversed

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 (AP).—The United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, yesterday reversed a decision by a Memphis (Tenn.) district judge in which he had refused to order, in effect, the admission of five Negroes to Memphis State College.

By a 2-1 decision, the court ordered the case sent back to District Judge Marion Boyd for further action.

The case was one in which Roth Booker, Nellie Peoples, Mardes Knowles Vanhook, Elijah Noel and Joseph McGhee, jr., sought an injunction to prevent the Tennessee State Board of Education and officials of the college from denying them admission to the school.

In his decision, given November 22, 1955, Judge Boyd denied the injunction request, but approved a plan proposed by the Board of Education under which there would be total desegregation at the school within five years.

Judges Charles C. Simons of Detroit and Florence Allen of Cleveland voted to reverse the decision, while Judge Shackleford Miller, jr., of Louisville, Ky., dissented.

In its defense in the case, the school officials declared the college was not equipped to admit a freshman class in excess of 1,000 students and proposed the five-year plan.

Judges Simons and Allen ruled that "in two respects" the five-year plan did not comply with a United States Supreme Court ruling banning school segregation. They declared that the record shows the physical facilities of the college would not be adequate if the undergraduate school was "radically increased," but they added:

"This circumstane is not a valid defense to the action. The board has the authority to establish a limit of admissions, but the board is not authorized to establish a limitation based on race or color."

Declaring the Appeals Court is aware that the Supreme Court held school facilities and transportation could be considered in working out an orderly desegregation, the majority opinion said:

"But the court also declared that this should be done with all deliberate speed. To deny entrance to these plaintiffs for five years, to place them at the bottom of the list regardless of the time of their application for entrance, seems to a majority of this court a non-compliance with the declaration of the Supreme Court."

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Miller said he believed the plan proposed by the school board for partial desegregation at once and gradual elimination of all segregation during the next five years "is a good faith solution."

"The district judge expressly found," he said, "that the time is absolutely necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. I am of the opinion there was no abuse of discretion on the part of the district judge and should be affirmed.

Board Defers Opening Doors Of MSU, Others To Negroes

By JAMES EWING
From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Aug. 9.—Negroes would be denied admission to Memphis State University and the four state colleges next month under a resolution adopted Friday by the State Board of Education.

The board authorized Education Commissioner Quill E. Cope, chairman, to appoint a three-member committee to recommend a program for admission of qualified students, regardless of race, to all institutions under its control.

J. M. Smith, president of Memphis State, said he interpreted the action to mean he is without authority to admit the 12 Negroes seeking admission there until the board has provided such a plan.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, called on the committee to report to the state board "with all deliberate speed so as not to delay unnecessarily the admission of qualified students."

May Wait Until November

J. Howard Warf, chairman of the committee submitting the plan, said there might be no action on the plan until the board holds its next regular meeting in November.

Dr. Cope said he will name the committee "within the next week or 10 days."

The board also directed presidents of the universities and colleges under its control (not the University of Tennessee which is under a separate board) to submit plans for entrance requirements at the November meeting.

The action was based on a proposal by the presidents, who said many of the state institutions are becoming so crowded it may be necessary at some future time to deny "students not qualified to do an acceptable quality of college work."

The 1957 Legislature enacted a law permitting the state board and the University of Tennessee to "prescribe rules and regulations and requirements for the admission of students to colleges and universities . . ." under their control.

Could Limit Numbers

While Dr. Cope and other education officials have insisted the purpose of the law is to prevent overcrowding, there has been speculation that it could be used to keep down the number of Negroes entering the colleges and universities.

The resolution dealing directly with desegregation said it is the intention of the state board to "comply with the law of the land as interpreted by the courts."

"At the same time," it declared, "the board desires to preserve and protect the system of public higher education which can and may be destroyed by psychological and sociological factors over which it has no control."

The board reviewed the lawsuit instigated by five Memphis Negroes and its own "good faith" adoption of a plan of gradual desegregation over a five-year period beginning with graduate students in 1955.

It pointed out the plaintiffs refused to accept their plan despite its acceptance by Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd of Memphis.

Boyd Later Overruled

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati overruled Judge Boyd and the United States Supreme Court refused to review the decision last May.

"Since that date inquiries concerning admission of Negro students have been directed to the president of Memphis State University and the chairman of the state board," the resolution said.

Since "no policy governing the admission of Negro students exists which has been approved by the State Board of Education," it was proposed that the study be made.

Mr. Smith said he took the resolution to mean "we are right back where we were when they started." He referred to the initial applications made by the five Negroes who were rejected because the state board at that time had provided no plan for their admission.

Other Colleges Affected

The state boards decision also involves Middle Tennessee State College at Murfreesboro, Austin Peay State College at Clarksville, East Tennessee State College at Johnson City and Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville.

The board deferred action until November on proposals by the presidents for tuition increases beginning September, 1958, to finance higher salaries for professors and instructors.

The presidents proposed raising tuition fees from $40 to $55 a quarter and from $60 to $82.50 a semester. Out-of-state students would have their tuition fees raised from $75 to $110 a quarter and from $112.50 to $165 a semester.

Action was also deferred on a proposal to allow long-time leases of campus property to fraternities and sororities at Memphis State University and the other institutions of higher learning.

14e(1) 1957

TENNESSEE COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

Tenn. Colleges Not To Accept Negroes In '57

Defender 8/
Thurs. 8-15-57
Louisville Ky.

Nashville — Because a Federal Court of Appeals rejected a "stair-step" plan of integration in Tennessee colleges and universities, there will be no integration in the schools controlled by the State Board of Education this year.

The board, which controls Memphis State University and four colleges, Austin Peay, Middle Tennessee, Tennessee Tech, and East Tennessee, indicated that a committee would be formed to work on a new desegregation plan.

The University of Tennessee which has had Negroes in graduate schools for several years, is not under the jurisdiction of the Education Board.

The "stairstep" plan which called for freshmen to enter Memphis State this year, was approved by the Federal District Court but was overruled by the Court of Appeals.

Definite Steps Ordered By Board; Report Awaited

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 8-11-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Tennessee's Board of Education had begun definite steps Saturday toward desegregation of the six colleges and universities under its jurisdiction.

Meeting in Nashville, the board ordered a committee studying a desegregation program to report back "with all deliberate speed so as not to delay unnecessarily the admission of qualified students."

The board's next meeting, however, is not until next November, insuring segregation at least through this fall. Fourteen Negro students have applied for enrollment this fall in Memphis State University.

REPORT AWAITED

The board deferred action on setting up specific entrance requirements until the committee reports back. But it declared that an admission program for students "regardless of race" would be in keeping with decisions made by the court of appeals and the supreme court.

Tenn. Colleges

The educators had their five-year "gradual" desegregation plan tossed out in May by the Court of Appeals, after it had been approved by Memphis Federal Judge Marion Boyd. The Supreme Court refused to review the decision.

At the same time Friday, the Nashville City School Board granted an instruction committee more time to study segregationists pleas to drop first-grade integration plans. The special committee is studying a 5,000-signature petition submitted by the parents school preference committee. The preference group, in contacting parents of both races, asked how many desire to send their children to schools exclusively of their own race.

14e(1) 1957

Editor In Tuscaloosa, Ala., Home Of State University Backs Integration In Speech To Citizens Council

Advocate Sat. 1-12-57 Jackson Miss.

See Need For Compromise As Between The Races On Issues Resulting From The Court Decision

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 14.—(Special)—In this usually quiet university community the other night a southern newspaper publisher took advantage of a white Citizens Council invitation to tell Alabamians that they had best prepare to accept the inevitable—integration at least in the University of Alabama.

Since last February when the Autherine Lucy incident broke wide across the nation, Buford Boone has been a prime target of the white Citizens' Council in the state. They have charged that he favors integration. Mr. Boone has patiently endured such assertions and his paper has continued steadfastly to report and comment on racial developments with what many feel is above average wisdom and superior courage.

Mr. Boone's Tuscaloosa News, in the midst of the rioting which followed Miss Lucy's entry into the university, published an editorial condemnation of the community for having failed to keep order and seeming to surrender to the rioters in a hopeless fashion. Among newspapermen in Alabama generally, the consensus was that Mr. Boone had directed his paper with a degree of courage which was highly unusual. The plain fact was that Mr. Boone, right under the noses of the councilmen and brawling rioters, was saying more, and saying it more strongly, than were other papers—though all papers were reasonably prompt in condemning the violence.

After the council had invited him to speak Mr. Boone appeared before the unit's members at the county court house Jan. 4 in Tuscaloosa and said: Advocate

"Sooner or later, and I have no idea how soon or how late it will be, another Negro student will appear on the university campus. Under such circumstances are whites again going to attempt to take the law into their own hands?"

Though it was a basic question, what seemed even more important was Mr. Boone's flat assertions in support of the United States Supreme Court decision:

"Nothing in it (the decision) is inconsistent with my conception of democracy. Even though a background of southern living and southern tradition tells me it will be strange to see colored faces at the University of Alabama, I believe we should prepare ourselves to accept this development, since it has been ordered as rightful and just by our courts."

Mr. Boone, who is a university graduate, and whose son is now an undergraduate there, said the decision of the Supreme Court "had to come and was morally right."

"Can't Get Away With It"

He went on to say that "this United States is one country. We in the South are outnumbered. We don't like what the Supreme Court has said, but we have been ignoring the rest of the country, and we can't do that and get away with it.

"They're going to do like you and I would if one of our communities told us it meant to violate the law as much as it pleased. We'd control them lawfully. So will the rest of the country use the full force of the law on us, if we drive them to it."

Mr. Boone emphasized the need for compromise, as between the races, on the issues resulting from the court decision. But he made this emphasis clear in accepting the weight of the ruling: "for whites the contribution," he said, "must be in a willingness to give up some of their traditions and customs so as to share more equally the blessings of education.

"For the Negro, the contribution must be acceptance of less speed than could be demanded legally in implementation of newly established rights. Meanwhile, time and attention can be directed by our Negro groups and institutions toward a greater understanding of the responsibilities of first-class citizenship. For there is much responsibility along with privilege."

In making such a bold utterance, Mr. Boone is certain to win additional criticism. But his record, especially over the past year, is such as to indicate that he will continue, with his paper, to stand firm. Thus far he has marked himself as one of the most courageous southern newspapermen in connection with the racial issues.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DISCRIMINATION

ALABAMA: Newsweek

New Decision

Mar. 1-23-57

The long legal battle between the University of Alabama and Autherine Lucy Foster finally ended last week—and on a court decision over a matter only remotely related to Mrs. Foster's original attempt to become the first Negro student at the university.

Mrs. Foster's original admittance to the university had touched off a series of riots that led to her being expelled "for her own safety." She was readmitted under an enjoining order issued by Federal Judge Hobart Grooms—and was immediately expelled again by the board of trustees because her suit for readmittance had charged them with "conspiring" with the rioting mob (NEWSWEEK, March 12, 1956). The trustees also asserted that Mrs. Foster had made "false, impertinent, and scandalous" charges about them.

Last week, Judge Grooms upheld the trustees. Vacating the enjoining order, he ruled that Mrs. Foster's charges against the trustees had been "baseless and without foundation in fact."

While the Supreme Court forbids racial discrimination, said Judge Grooms, "it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race. If I correctly read the Supreme Court decisions construing the equal protection provision . . . that provision does not warp the color line—it erases it."

MRS. AUTHERINE LUCY FOSTER

Race Bias Wins at Ala. U.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 1-26-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A quiet execution marked the demise of the Autherine Lucy case in Federal Court here when District Judge Hobart Grooms ruled that the University of Alabama was NOT in contempt of court when it "permanently" expelled Autherine Lucy Foster from classes last March. p. 3

Judge Grooms ruled that the school was within its rights in expelling its first and only Negro student, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster.

• The controversial Lucy case reached court when Miss Lucy filed charges against University of Alabama officials.

It was on the basis of these so-called "false" charges that Miss Lucy was ousted from the campus. Perhaps an inkling of what was to happen was given by Miss Lucy when she addressed an audience at the Trinity Presbyterian Church in Montclair, N.J., last June.

■

AT THAT TIME, she said, "We made a mistake in filing charges that the University of Alabama officials conspired to prevent me from entering the school last fall by promoting mob violence. The charges were made in emotionally intensified circumstances.

• "It was a mistake we made and, as a result, I'm not a student at Alabama now. However, I feel the trustees did not do all they could to prevent incidents."

• The fine hand of the White Citizens Council was seen in the case. After Miss Lucy was banned from University of Alabama classes, one spokesman said the Council had "proper, strategic plans to meet the order for her readmittance."

When she appeared for registration last February, she was processed in the record time of 23 minutes in a procedure that usually takes three hours.

■

DURING THOSE hectic days as a student at the Tuscaloosa school, Miss Lucy was pelted with rotten fruit and eggs, firecrackers, mud balls and rocks.

Her first day on the campus occasioned the burning of four Klan-type crosses, the exploding of firecrackers and a defiant parade of race-haters through the town of Tuscaloosa with the processional being paced along with the "rebel" yells of participants.

• Although Section 489, Title 2, of the Alabama code specifies that University of Alabama students are eligible for the "full benefit of the university fund," Miss Lucy had been denied dining and rooming facilities and had been forced to commute between Birmingham and Tuscaloosa in order to attend classes.

The rioters shouted such "poetry" as "Kill her! Hang her! Hey, hey, ho, where'd that n——r go?" The words echoed throughout the world as a hollow mockery of this country's protestations of democracy and equal rights for all persons.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

2

Judge Upholds University In Expelling Negro Coed

Ruling Holds Plot Charge As Baseless

Advertiser
Sat. 1-19-57
Montgomery
Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP) —A federal judge today ruled that University of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling Autherine Lucy Foster, the school's first Negro student.

U. S. Dist. Judge H. Hobart Grooms held that the woman's charges that university authorities conspired in rioting which drove her from the campus at Tuscaloosa are "baseless and without foundation in fact."

He dismissed contempt proceedings brought against the Board of Trustees by Mrs. Foster's attorneys and ordered her taxed with court costs.

'HIGHLY PLEASED'

Hill Ferguson, Birmingham, chairman pro-tem of the board, said in a statement, "I am highly pleased with the decision of the court."

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, who represented Mrs. Foster, said he would study the decision before announcing whether the case will be appealed.

The ruling by Grooms, the judge who ordered the university to drop its racial barriers, was the sharpest rebuff suffered in Mrs. Foster's 4½-year court battle for admission to the university.

It does not close the school to other qualified Negro applicants, however.

The university fought Grooms' July 1, 1955, ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court, and after losing there permitted Mrs. Foster to enroll last Feb. 1.

She was suspended for safety reasons when a mob drove her from the campus Feb. 6. Another order from Grooms Feb. 29 required the school to readmit her March 5, but she was expelled a few hours later.

"While the equal protection provision forbids racial discrimination," said Grooms in a written decision, "it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race. If I correctly read the Supreme Court decisions construing the equal protection provisions, and especially the more recent decisions, that provision does not warp the color line—it erases it."

"The evidence offered upon this hearing," said Grooms, "establishes the fact that the charges and statements above referred to are baseless and without foundation in fact.

"The members of the board of trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic lif of this state, and these charge and statements are of a seriou nature. They reflect not only upo the individuals but upon the un versity as well. Under all the ev dence the board was justified expelling Autherine Lucy."

Earlier in the decision Groon cited the long list of allegatio made by Mrs Foster against ur versity officials The allegatio were dropped Feb. 29.

Contrasting with the crowd whites and Negroes who soug seats at earlier hearings on th case, only a small number of spe tators was present.

Among these was R. E. Cham liss, at one time alleged by Mr Foster to have conspired wi university authorities in the rio ing. Chambliss, who identifie himself as a Ku Klux Klan of cial, is suing the Negro woma and the National Assn. for the A vancement of Colored People f one million dollars because of t allegations.

A university trustee testifie during the hearing that a whi student as well as the Negro co was expelled for false charg against school officials.

Attorney John Caddell, Decatu Ala., said the action was tak against prosegregation lead Leonard Wilson after the latt charged that DR O. C. Carn chael was "not fit to serve president of the university."

Court upholds expulsion—

UA doors remain shut to ex-coed

BY PAUL HOGAN, News staff writer

An apparent end was reached in the long Autherine Lucy Foster case when a federal judge Friday ruled University of Alabama officials justified in expelling her.

The Negro woman's attorney, Arthur D. Shores, has the right to appeal Judge H. Hobart Grooms' decision to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals within 30 days.

However, Shores would not say Friday whether he would appeal, saying he would have to study the decree and talk to his client before plotting further moves.

Sat. 1-19-57

GROOMS' ORDER said, "Under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling" Mrs. Foster.

The first Negro ever to attend classes at Alabama, she has since married a minister and is living in Tyler, Tex.

Shores had asked for contempt action against the trustees, which was denied yesterday.

He charged that they did not comply with a ruling handed down by Judge Grooms on Feb. 29, when he ordered a suspension over her lifted.

The trustees admittedly met hours after that decision was made, and passed a resolution "expelling" her.

SHE HAD BEEN suspended for her own safety and to preserve order on the campus after several demonstrations in Tuscaloosa.

A white student, Leonard Wilson was expelled for his statements after the demonstrations.

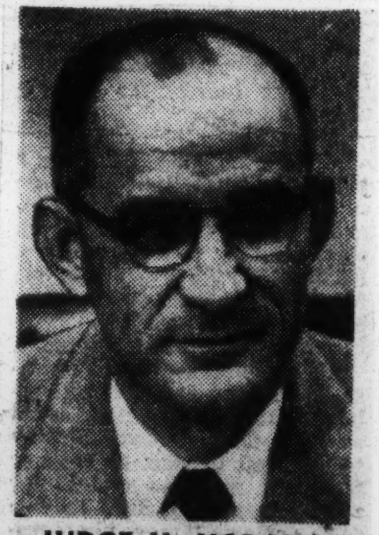
The board's unanimously-passed resolution which expelled Mrs. Foster claimed she had made unfounded charges against the trustees.

AS A DEFENSE in Friday's hearing here, lawyers for the trustees showed a television film taken at a press conference Feb. 9, 1956, at which Constance Motley, New York NAACP attorney, read the charges from a proposed complaint that was later filed in court.

The charges were later dropped when the action was amended by Thurgood Marshall, another NAACP attorney.

In Judge Grooms' decree, he noted that the complainant avered "that her suspension is a cunning strategem for denying her right to attend and pursue courses of study at the University of Alabama.

"That defendants . . . conspired to deny the injunction of this court, have in fact done other certain overt acts in defiance of the said order, and have done acts so near to this court as to obstruct the administration of justice by this court . . .



JUDGE H. HOBART GROOMS . . . Upholds trustees

Negro Coed's Expulsion At Alabama Justified, Federal Jurist Rules

Constitution Sat. 1-19-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

"Defendants . . . have failed and refused to take the necessary action to prevent the unidentified individuals from milling about the campus of the University, from inciting students to parade, demonstrate and make anti-Negro speeches and threaten the plaintiff with bodily harm."

News P.2

The averments continued: "Defendants . . . have intentionally permitted the said acts of the unidentified persons in order to assimilate an air of riot and disorder and rebellion on the campus against the plaintiff in order that same may be used as a subterfuge for refusing to permit her to pursue courses of study at the University."

B'ham Ala.

JUDGE GROOMS stated that "the members of the Board of Trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of this state, and these charges and statements are of a serious nature. They reflect not only upon the individual but upon the University as well."

Called to testify Friday by Andrew Thomas, attorney for the trustees, were Newscaster Davenport Smith of WBRC, Irving Beiman, business editor of the Birmingham News, and Leroy Holt, photographer for WABT.

The three described the press conference that depicted in the National Broadcasting Co. film that was shown to the court.

Hill Ferguson, chairman pro-tem of the trustees, and Bill Cadell, a member of the board also testified, along with James J. Bennett, assistant to the president of the University.

THE LUCY CASE started more than four years ago, and Judge Grooms ruled on July 1, 1955, that she would have to be admitted. The University fought the decision all the way to the Supreme Court, but finally was forced to admit her Feb. 1, 1956.

On Feb. 6, she was suspended for safety reasons after a mob had driven her from the campus.

Only a reversal of Judge Grooms' ruling yesterday could open the doors of the University to Mrs. Foster, but the decision does not close the school to other qualified Negro applicants.

Lucy Charge Of Riot Plot Held Baseless

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP). A federal judge today ruled that University of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling Autherine Lucy Foster, the Deep South's school's first Negro student.

U.S. Dist. Judge H. Hobart Grooms held that the woman's charges that university authorities conspired in rioting which drove her from the campus are "baseless and without foundation in fact."

He dismissed contempt proceedings brought against the board of trustees by Mrs. Foster's attorneys, and ordered her taxed with court costs.

Hill Ferguson, Birmingham, chairman pro-tem of the board, said in a statement, "I am highly pleased with the decision of the court."

SHARPEST REBUFF

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, who represented Mrs. Foster, said he would study the decision before announcing whether the case will be appealed.

The ruling by Grooms, the judge who ordered the university to drop its racial barriers, was the sharpest rebuff suffered in Mrs. Foster's 4½-year court battle for admission to the university.

It does not close the school to other qualified Negro applicants however.

The university fought Grooms' historic July 1, 1955, ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court, and after losing there permitted Mrs. Foster to enroll last Feb. 1.

REPELLED BY MOB

She was suspended for safety reasons when a mob drove her from the campus Feb. 6. She won a second order from Grooms Feb. 26 requiring the school to readmit her March 5, but was expelled a few hours later.

"While the equal protection provision forbids racial discrimination," said Grooms in a written decision, "it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race. If I correctly read the Supreme Court decisions construing the equal protection provisions and especially the more recent decisions, that provision does not warp the color line—it erases it.

Constitution P.2

"The evidence offered upon this hearing," said Grooms, "establishes the fact that the charges and statements above referred to are baseless and without foundation in fact.

"The members of the Board of Trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of this state, and these charges and statements are of a serious nature. They reflect not only upon the individuals but upon the university as well. Under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling movant, Autherine Lucy."

Earlier in the decision Grooms cited the long list of allegations made by Mrs. Foster against University officials.

Contrasting with the crowd of whites and Negroes who sought seats at earlier hearings on the case, only a small number of spectators were present.

Among these was R. E. Chambliss, at one time alleged by Mrs. Foster to have conspired with University authorities in the rioting. Chambliss, who identified himself as a Ku Klux Klan official, is suing the Negro woman and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for one million dollars because of the allegations, which were dropped on Feb. 29.

A university trustee testified during the hearing that a white student as well as the Negro co-ed was expelled for false charges against school officials.

Attorney John Caddell, Decatur, Ala., said the action was taken against pro-segregation leader Leonard Wilson after the latter charged that Dr. O. C. Carmichael was "not fit to serve as president of the university."

Caddell said Wilson asserted that other university officials should be "cleaned out."

The way it looks from here about the only solution to the problem we could suggest to the University of Alabama's board is that the school give someone like Senator Eastland or Sam Englehardt an honorary doctorate and elevate him to the presidency.

News In Brief

P. 2

Alabama U. Wins: Inauguration Rehearsal

Newsst Observer

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Raleigh N.C.

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That Alabama Search

Afro American

The University of Alabama's board of trustees, from all we can learn, is still seeking a president of that school.

The search began on January 1 when scholarly, sensitive and law-abiding Dr. O. C. Carmichael resigned the post, rather than remain with an institution which had disgraced itself with the Autherine Lucy incident. P. 4

After surrendering to lawlessness, the board compounded its felony by expelling Autherine for having the temerity to resent being the target of an enraged mob.

Ala. 8-31-57

One of the requirements of the university's new president is that he pledge a continued violation of the Constitution by keeping the classrooms of this tax - supported institution free of colored citizens.

That's quite an order, especially in these days when more than 3,000 colored students are now enrolled in state schools of higher learning all over the South.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

MRS. AUTHERINE LUCY FOSTER

Federal Judge Denies Autherine Lucy Appeal

Defender Sat. 1-26-57 Chicago, Ill.

P. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The University of Alabama's board of trustees was cleared last week of contempt charges rising from their expulsion of the first Negro to attend the university.

Birmingham Federal Court Judge Hobart Grooms ruled that the University had the judge had ordered her re-admitted right to expel any student, and to the school. therefore, the decision of the board to expel the Negro co-ed could not make them liable to contempt charges.

Judge Grooms said if the student was expelled justly and not because she was a Negro, the board's action was perfectly within the rights of the university. He added:

"While the equal protection provision of the constitution forbids racial discrimination, it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race."

Negro Attorney Arthur Shores said he "hadn't decided" what further court action he was going to take.

A darkened federal court saw motion pictures of Autherine Lucy Foster accusing University of Alabama officials of not using all means at their disposal to stop rioting which drove her from the campus.

In an unusual procedure, university attorneys succeeded in showing a television sound-film in which Mrs. Foster repeated charges her attorneys had made in court — that university officials "conspired" to permit rioting on the campus.

The film was offered to back the university's contention that Mrs. Foster was not expelled from the university because she is a Negro, but because she publicly made damaging charges which her attorneys later said they could not prove.

The university contends it was exercising proper disciplinary control over a student when it expelled the 27-year-old former secretary, hours after a federal court finally ordered her admitted, she was excluded after rioting, the court ordered her re-admitted, and then she was expelled.

AUTHERINE FOSTER

Mrs. Foster's attorneys contend the university board of trustees should be held in contempt of court. It was on the same sort of petition that the charges, which resulted in her being expelled were raised last February.

She had been barred from the campus earlier, after three days of protest rioting, "for her own safety."

A member of the board of trustees, John A. Caddell, testified that Mrs. Foster was not the only student expelled for charges leveled against officials during the fur- or early last year.

He pointed out that the university had expelled a white student, Leonard Wilson, for his criticism of university officials. The actions were taken, he said, in the interest of maintaining discipline at school.

Mrs. Foster, who university officials had said narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob on the campus, had sought for two years to enroll in school. A federal

CO-ED'S EXPULSION UPHELD BY COURT

Times

Judge Rules U. of Alabama Officials Had Legal Right to Oust Autherine Lucy

Sat. 1-19-57

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18 —Federal Judge Hobart H. Grooms ruled today that University of Alabama officials were justified in expelling Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster last year.

In vacating his own order to show cause why the officials should not be held in contempt of court, Judge Grooms sided with the university's board of trustees. They had accused Mrs. Foster, who had been the university's first Negro coed, and her attorneys of making "false, defamatory, impertinent and scandalous charges" against them.

New York, N.Y.

The judge also ordered Mrs. Foster to pay the court costs.

The board of trustees had referred to accusations made publicly and in motion pictures by Mrs. Foster that the trustees had conspired to permit persons to mill about the campus to simulate an air of riot and disorder. The trustees had based their permanent expulsion of Mrs. Foster on the disorders that took place when she tried to attend classes last February.

In July, 1955, Judge Grooms had permanently enjoined the university from denying Mrs. Foster admission to the university. Mrs. Foster's contempt proceedings had been based on the school's failure to comply with an order by Judge Grooms last Feb. 29 to reinstate her.

Judge Grooms declined today to take into consideration the fact that, in amended motion papers for the contempt action, Mrs. Foster's attorneys had deleted the accusations of conspiracy against the trustees.

In his ruling today, Judge Grooms said:

"The evidence offered upon this hearing establishes the fact that the charges and statements * * * are baseless and without foundation in fact.

"The members of the board of trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of this state, and these charges and statements are of a serious nature.

"They reflect not only upon the individuals but upon the university as well. Under all the evidence the board of trustees was justified in expelling the movant, Autherine Lucy."

Mrs. Foster, who was married after the incidents at the university, is living in Teas. Arthur D. Shores, her attorney, said today he would study the transcripts of today's hearing and ask Mrs. Foster what she wanted to do next.

Mr. Shores said his next step could be to ask for a rehearing or to take the case to the United States Court of Appeals. Asked whether the fight might be dropped, Mr. Shores said he would have to consult with Mrs. Foster first.

FORMAL RULING FILED IN AUTHERINE'S CASE

Commercial Appeal

U.S. Judge Holds Alabama U. Justified In Expulsion

Sun. 1-27-57

Memphis, Tenn.

P. 3

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 26. — (AP)—A formal finding clearing University of Alabama trustees of contempt charges in the Autherine Lucy case has been filed by a Federal judge.

United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms announced his ruling last Friday. The formal action Friday spelled out the findings of fact, conclusions of law and judgment that the trustees were justified in expelling the Negro Feb. 29, 1956.

The former Birmingham secretary, now the wife of a minister living in Texas, was expelled for her unproved charges that school officials conspired in rioting that drove her from the campus early last year.

Judge Grooms was asked by the woman's attorney to hold university trustees in contempt of court for refusing to readmit Her. She first had been excluded from classes "for her own protection."

Judge Grooms ruled that the trustees were justified in permanently expelling her, providing that such disciplinary action is not used arbitrarily.

He said conspiracy allegations made by the former Negro student's attorneys were not privileged and that the trustees could use them as a basis for action against her.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores said no decision has been reached on whether to appeal Judge Grooms' decision.

Text Of Court Ruling

Post-Herald Sat. 1-19-57

Birmingham, Ala.

P. 2

A text of yesterday's ruling—complete except where noted—by U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms in the Autherine Lucy Foster case follows:

"What is the test for the determination of the issue here involved? Is it not this: Is the evidence sufficient to justify expulsion of any student, regardless of color, standing in the shoes of movant Lucy?

"Applying this test, if the evidence is not sufficient to justify expulsion, the court would be warranted in concluding that the movant was expelled because she is a Negro. If the evidence is sufficient, movant has no cause to complain, and the court would be warranted in concluding that she was not so expelled but was expelled for justifiable cause.

"If she was expelled for just cause and not because she is a Negro, she cannot be heard to say that she has been denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"While the equal protection provision forbids racial discrimination, it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race.

"If I correctly read the Supreme Court decisions construing the equal protection provision, and especially the more recent decisions, that provision does not warp the color line—it erases it.

"In her 'motion for issuance of order to show cause and for contempt judgment' filed on Feb. 9, 1956, the plaintiff made the following among other averments":

(Here Judge Grooms quoted at length from the motion, including the charge that "her suspension is a cunning stratagem for denying her right to attend and pursue courses of study at the University.")

"In her affidavit filed with said motion, plaintiff states that 'she believes the members of the board of trustees have conspired with the defendant Adams and other identified persons.'

"That 'she believes she has been suspended by the board of trustees. . .' to appease persons having no connection with the University of Alabama who wish to defy and prevent the enforcement of the order of this court.

"'That Adams and the members of the board of trustees . . . have failed and refused to take action within their power to prevent persons having no connection with the University of Alabama from interferring with the order of this court.'

"These charges, if sustained, would appear to constitute a violation of the criminal conspiracy statutes of the State of Alabama, Title 14, Sections 99 and 101, Alabama Code of 1940.

"They would appear also to constitute a violation of the criminal statutes against riots and mobs, Title 14, Sections 407, 408 and 355, Code of Alabama 1940.

"The federal criminal statutes, Title 18, USCA 241, make it a criminal offense for 'two or more persons to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or the Laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same.'

"The charges were given wide publicity by the various news gathering agencies, including the radio and television news service. When the motion was called for hearing on the 29th day of February, 1956, plaintiff's counsel, in open court, stated that

these charges referred to could not be substantiated, and asked leave to amend the motion. Such leave was granted.

"The court will not further undertake to detail the evidence taken upon the trial of the instant motion.

"The evidence offered upon this hearing established the fact that the charges and statements above referred to are baseless and without foundation in fact.

"The members of the board of trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of this state, and these charges and statements are of a serious nature.

"They reflect not only upon the individuals but upon the University as well.

"Under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling movant, Autherine Lucy.

"It is therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed:

"1. That the order to show cause should be and the same is hereby vacated and the defendants be and they are hereby discharged therefrom.

"2. That movant be and she is hereby taxed with costs.

"Done and ordered, this 18th day of January, 1957.

"H. H. Grooms

"United States District Judge."

Autherine Quits Re-Entry Fight

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-2-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26 (AP)—Autherine Lucy Foster's fight to re-enter the University of Alabama has ended officially.

Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores said the case would not be pursued further in the courts. She was admitted to the University under federal court order and attended classes for three days in February last year. She was later expelled for making charges against school officials.

She Won't Appeal—

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 3-26-57

Autherine Lucy Case Is 'All Over'

The Autherine Lucy case is 'all over."

Arthur Shores, attorney for the University of Alabama's only Negro student, said yesterday there will be no appeal of a Jan. 18 ruling that Trustees were justified in expelling her.

"We've decided not to go any further," he said.

Shores said he understood Autherine Lucy Foster "definitely" plans to enter the University of Texas this Fall. She now lives in Texas with her husband, the Rev. H. L. Foster, pastor of a Tyler, Tex., church.

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms ruled Jan. 18, "under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling . . . Autherine Lucy."

The expulsion by the board came after the 27-year-old former secretary made "false, defamatory, impertinent and scandalous charges," the trustees' resolution of Feb. 29, 1956, stated.

The charges were contained in a motion filed with the court 20 days earlier, in which i twas said the University officials conspired with a mob that drove her from the campus after three days of classes.

The trustees said that "any student who was guilty of similar misconduct, regardless of race or color," would be expelled.

The Lucy case was filed in court here July 1, 1953, asking that the University be required to admit the Negro student.

On July 1, 1955, Judge Grooms issued an injunction restraining University officials from denying to Negro students the right to enroll in the University solely on account of their race or color.

The trustees, late last January, instructed the dean of admissions to allow Autherine Lucy to enroll at the University. She registered and appeared on the campus for three days.

Three separate mob demonstrations led to her "exclusion" by the trustees "for her own safety." On Feb. 29, Judge Grooms ruled the University not in contempt for this action, but ordered her re-admitted on March 1. A few hours after this ruling the trustees met and "permanently expelled" the student.

At a contempt hearing in August Judge Grooms said "the court is of the opinion that it should not interfere with the administraive acts of the trustees . . ."

"The trustees have an unquestioned right to expel a student for just cause," he said.

COURT UPHOLDS LUCY EXPULSION

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 1-19-57

Says Allegations Against Educators Baseless

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 18 (AP)—A federal judge Friday ruled that University of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling Autherine Lucy Foster, the Deep South school's first Negro student.

US district Judge H. Hobart Grooms held that the woman's charges that university authorities conspired in rioting which drove her from the campus are "baseless and without foundation in fact."

He dismissed contempt proceedings brought against the board of trustees by Mrs. Foster's attorneys, and ordered her taxed with court costs.

Hill Ferguson, Birmingham, chairman pro-tem of the board, said in a statement, "I am highly pleased with the decision of the court."

Attorney to Study Ruling

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, who represented Mrs. Foster, said he would study the decision before announcing whether the case will be appealed.

The ruling by Grooms, the judge who ordered the university to drop its racial barriers, was the sharpest rebuff suffered in Mrs. Foster's 4½-year court battle for admission to the university.

It does not close the school to other qualified Negro applicants, however.

The university fought Grooms' historic July 1, 1955, ruling to the US supreme court, and after losing there permitted Mrs. Foster to enroll last Feb. 1.

She was suspended for safety reasons when a mob drove her from the campus Feb. 6. She won a second order from Grooms Feb. 29 requiring the school to readmit her March 5, but was expelled a few hours later.

'Does Not Warp Color Line'

"While the equal protection provision forbids racial discrimination," said Grooms in a written decision, "it does not grant immunity from equal application of the laws because of race. If I correctly read the supreme court decisions construing the equal protection provisions, and especially the more recent decisions, that provision does not warp the color line—it erases it."

"The evidence offered upon this hearing," said Grooms, "establishes the fact that the charges and statements above referred to are baseless and without foundation in fact.

"The members of the board of trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of this state, and these charges and statements are of a serious nature. They reflect not only upon the individuals but upon the university as well. Under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling movant, Autherine Lucy."

Earlier in the decision Grooms cited the long list of allegations made by Mrs. Foster against university officials.

Contrasting wth the crowd of whites and Negroes who sought seats at earlier hearings on the case, only a small number of spectators was present.

Says White Student Ousted

Among these was R. E. Chambliss, at one time alleged by Mrs. Foster to have conspired with university authorities in the rioting. Chambliss, who identified himself as a Ku Klux Klan official, is suing the Negro woman and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for $1 million because of the allegations, which were dropped Feb. 29.

A university trustee testified during the hearing that a white student as well as the Negro co-ed was expelled for false charges against school officials.

Attorney John Caddell, Decatur, Ala., said the action was taken against prosegregation leader Leonard Wilson after the latter charged that Dr. O. C. Carmichael was "not fit to serve as president of the university."

Caddell said Wilson asserted that other university officials should be "cleaned out."

U OF A CONTROVERSY

Advertiser p. 6-A
Sat. 1-26-57

Judge Issues Formal Ruling Upholding Ousting Of Coed

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 25 (AP) — A formal finding clearing University of Alabama trustees of contempt charges in the Autherine Lucy case has been filed by a federal judge.

U.S. District Judge H. Hobart Grooms announced his ruling last Friday. The formal action today spelled out the findings of fact, conclusions of law and judgement that the trustees were justified in expelling the Negro, Feb. 29. 1956.

The former Birmingham secretary, now the wife of a minister living in Texas, was expelled for her unproved charges that school officials conspired in rioting that drove her from the campus early last year.

Grooms was asked by the woman's attorney to hold university trustees in contempt of court for refusing to readmit her. She first had been excluded from classes "for her own protection."

Grooms ruled that the trustees were justified in permanently expelling her, providing that such disciplinary action is not used arbitrarily.

He said that conspiracy allegations made by the former Negro student's attorneys were not privileged, and that the trustees could use them as a basis for action against her.

Atty Arthur D. Shores said no decision has been reached on whether to appeal Grooms' decision.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

Answers civil suit—

NAACP denies paying attorney fees for Lucy

News Thurs. 1-3-57 p. 38
B'ham, Ala.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have filed an answer to a civil suit, denying that the organization paid attorney fees for Authurine Lucy's fight to become the first Negro student at the University of Alabama.

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The answers were to interrogatories put by attorneys for Ed Watts, one of four white men who are seeking damages against the NAACP for being accused of helping to incite trouble at the University.

Discrimination

WATTS AND THE others are seeking $1 million against the Negro organization, claiming their reputations were damaged, and they were put to expense and caused embarrassment after being cited for contempt of a U. S. District Court order.

The answers were signed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and by its attorneys, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, and Robert L. Carter of New York.

In the suit, Watts had asked that the NAACP make public the names of those who contributed to Authurine Lucy's expenses during the time she was attempting to study at the University last Spring.

The document filed in Circuit Court here today listed 15 contributors, all out of the state. The largest contribution listed was $100 from the United Packinghouse Workers of America, in St. Paul, Minn. Most of the other contributors, listed as giving amounts from $5 to $25, were New York or New Jersey residents.

THE TOTAL contributed to the cause during February, March and April, 1946, according to the sworn statement, was $240.

The defendant NAACP alleged in its answers that it paid none of the attorney fees in the Lucy or the Polly Ann Hudson case.

A total of $5000 in attorney fees were paid from the Alabama Scholastic and Educational Fund, and from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, apparently not considered a part of the NAACP.

The NAACP listed 46 chapters in Alabama, including seven in Jefferson County. Those in Jefferson are in Birmingham, Bessemer, Dolomite, Fairfield, Cairo and Roosevelt.

AS TO THE QUESTION OF whether Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional director, NAACP, solicited membership in Alabama, the organization said it "presumed" she had.

She was not specifically authorized to solicit membership, the answers said, but was "impliedly" authorized to do so due to her position.

The document filed stated that there are no records kept on how many, or the names of, any members she might have solicited in the state.

In addition to the civil suits against the NAACP here, it is under a $100,000 contempt of court citation in Montgomery, and is enjoined from doing further business in the state.

UA presents evidence on Lucy expulsion

News p. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 1-18-57

The University of Alabama presented evidence today to support its contention that Negro co-ed Autherine Lucy made false charges against school officials last February and that her expulsion had nothing to do with her race.

Discrimination

The school's trustees are before Federal Judge H. Hobart Grooms in a contempt case. He will decide whether they were in contempt of his court when they expelled the co-ed last Feb. 29 despite a court order for her readmission.

There was no immediate indication as to when a decision will come.

SHE HAS SINCE married and is now Arthurine Lucy Foster, living in Tyler, Tex.

Davenport Smith, news director of Radio Station WBRC, testified he attended a news conference in the office of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here on Feb. 9.

Attorneys for the co-ed, he said, asserted that the trustees and school officials conspired with the mob which drove Miss Lucy from the Alabama campus on Feb. 6, her third day of attending classes.

SMITH SAID Constance Motley, NAACP attorney from New York, told the 30 to 40 newsmen present that school officials "intentionally allowed" the demonstrations against the Negro co-ed "so as to constitute a subterfuge" and prevent her attendance at classes.

The charges made by her attorneys, Smith testified, were distributed by wire services, radio and television.

NEWS STAFF WRITER Irving Beiman gave similar testimony and the court adjourned for a 15-minute recess.

JAMES J. (JEFF) BENNETT, assistant to the president of the University, testified he saw a telecast in which Arthur D. Shores and Mrs. Motley, attorneys for the Negro co-ed, read charges that the trustees conspired with the mob and made comments on the charges.

John Caddell, Decatur attorney and member of the board of trustees, supported the contention that the false charges against school officials were the sole reasons for expulsion of the Negro student.

He said he attended the board meeting at which the decision was made to expel Miss Lucy.

Her attorneys claim that the trustees are in contempt of two court orders. One was an order of July 1, 1955, which enjoined Dean of Admissions William F. Adams from denying the student the right to enroll because of her race or color.

The other was Grooms' order of last Feb. 29, saying that she should be readmitted to the school by March 5.

Lucy returning

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, the first student of color at the University of Alabama, is going back. She re-signed a statement Friday authorizing Arthur Shores, her lawyer, to continue working for her re-admission.

Discrimination

Members of the school's board of trustees must show cause on Jan. 18 why they are not in contempt of court in their expulsion of Mrs. Foster after violence accompanied her enrollment at the Tuscaloosa campus.

News p. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 1-19-57

Judge Grooms' Sound Ruling

Federal Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled yesterday that the University of Alabama board of trustees is not in contempt of court for refusing to re-admit Autherine Lucy to the University. The Negro woman student was permanently expelled by the trustees last Feb. 29 on the grounds that she made unfounded charges of connivance by University officials in demonstrations against her.

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Judge Grooms held that evidence offered established the fact that the charges "are baseless and without foundation in fact," that they are of a serious nature, reflecting upon the trustees as individuals and upon the University as well, and that upon all the evidence the board was justified in expelling the student.

Judge Grooms' ruling again upholds the right of trustees to expel a student for just cause and their power to delegate the right of expulsion to officers of the University. School authorities clearly must have broad administrative powers bearing on student conduct and discipline. Student discipline and morale obviously depend to a great extent on adequate administrative authority and on sound procedure under such authority.

We see no basis whatever for the contempt petition. The ruling, in our view, was soundly based and well considered.

NAACP Denies School Fight Aid To Lucy

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 1-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11 (AP)—In a statement filed in Circuit Court today, the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People denied giving any financial assistance to a Negro woman in her fight to attend the University of Alabama.

14e(1)

The statement was in answer to one of four million-dollar suits filed against the NAACP. They were filed by four men whom the organization had accused of participating in riots which drove Autherine Lucy from the campus last Feb. 6.

The woman is now Mrs. H. C. Foster, of Tyler, Texas. She had made the charges in a federal court petition, but dropped them when the legal action came up for hearing.

Today's statement was filed in the case by R. E. Chambliss of Birmingham.

The statement said the NAACP paid $325 travel expenses for the former Birmingham secretary to attend its annual convention in San Francisco, but denied that she was used to raise funds for the group.

Uncle Sam Pays $195 For Autherine Lucy Stories

Call Kansas city, missouri

Jrn. 4-19-57

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Information Agency paid a reporter for the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News $195 for stories on the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama.

The reporter, John T. Hamner, also was covering for the Associated Press.

P.1

These facts came to light during hearings on appropriations for the USIA for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The agency requested $11,474,000 for "press service" for the next fiscal year—$1,593,074 more than it got for the current year.

Under questioning by Representative Frank T. Bow, Republican of Ohio, it was developed that USIA has about 300 free-lance writers scattered over the country, most of whom work for newspapers and write for the agency as a sideline.

Quizzed On Case

Bow asked what was the development in the Autherine Lucy case that made it necessary for USIA to buy a story on it and where did the agency use the story abroad.

Burnett Anderson, deputy director in charge of the press service, replied that the story was written so that the agency would have its "own reliable information about actually what was going on." He continued:

"As you know, there was a great deal of material sent abroad on the Autherine Lucy case, and it was widely discussed and to a considerable extent distorted in other countries.

"We filed material that would tend, if required to be used, to put this sensational reporting into perspective.

"We did not put anything out for publication, as such. We filed the basic, factual information without sensationalism for the information of our officers to use at their discretion in replying to the charges and sensationalism that were flying around."

Asked what was the editorial attitude of the Tuscaloosa News, Anderson replied that he did not know.

Jrn. 4-19-57

"Did you get your AP files on this case?" Bow asked.

"He (Hamner) was also covering for AP there," Anderson replied. "We did get AP and UP files."

P.4

"So you have a pretty complete file over at the AP without going down to a local newswriter on one of these rather sensational papers and certainly one with a lot of heat back of it?" Bow asked.

Anderson replied that USIA is not permitted to use AP and UP material. He said USIA felt that the Autherine Lucy stories were important enough for the agency to have its own factual reports on which to rely.

MRS. ARTHERINE L. FOSTER

Lucy Not Giving Up

Afro-American

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "We haven't given up," Arthur D. Shores, attorney for Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, told the AFRO, Saturday, in commenting on the adverse ruling made the previous day on the case in U.S. District Court.

"I have asked for a transcript of the hearing and, after studying it, I shall decide whether or not to appeal the decision," the civil rights attorney said.

P.1

Mr. Shores had asked that the board of trustees of the University of Alabama be held in contempt of the Feb. 29, 1956, ruling of a Federal Court that Autherine (then Miss Lucy) be readmitted to the hitherto all-white university.

* * *

WHEN MISS LUCY sought to re-enter the school in March, the board refused her admittance on the grounds that certain allegations maintaining that a conspiracy to keep her out of the institution had been made by her and were grounds for her expulsion.

Mr. Shores, in his petition for the contempt charges, argued that contrary to the Federal court's order, Miss Lucy had never been readmitted to the school and that this constituted contempt of the court's order.

Afro-American

U.S. DISTRICT Judge H. Hobart Grooms, who ruled on the appeal Friday, stated that the Univerity of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling the would-be student.

P.2

He called her charges that university authorities conspired in rioting that drove her from "baseless and without foundation in fact."

He therefore dismissed the contempt proceedings and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the court hearing.

Judge Grooms was the same judge that ordered the university to admit Miss Lucy in 1955 and readmit her on Feb. 29, 1956.

* * *

THURSDAY'S RULING climaxes the now Mrs. Foster's 4½-year fight to enter the University of Alabama. It does not close the school to other qualified colored applicants, however, Mr. Shores pointed out.

He said that in the latest litigation, no reference was made to race.

The University of Alabama had fought Judge Groom's July 1, 1955, ruling that it must open its doors to Miss Lucy all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, and after losing there permitted her to enter the school on Feb. 1, 1956.

After she had attended peacefully for a day, mobs began forming on the campus and on Feb. 5, the school suspended her for "safety reasons."

* * *

THE YOUNG WOMAN then petitioned the court to make the university readmit her, and the order for her readmission was signed Feb. 29, but when she went back the school stated that she was expelled for charges aired against authorities during the readmission hearing.

At the appeal hearing this week, Judge Grooms cited the long list of allegations made by Miss Lucy and noted that her counsel had stated that they had no proof of the charges.

* * *

ONE OF THE spectators at the hearing was R. E. Chambliss, who Miss Lucy charged with having conspired with university authorities in the rioting.

Chambliss, who identified himself as a Ku Klux Klan official, is suing the would-be student and the NAACP for $1,000,000 because of the allegations.

It was testified at the hearing by a university trustee that not only Miss Lucy but also a white coed had been expelled from the school for making "false charges" against school officials.

Autherine was married last April to Rev. Hugh L. Foster of Tyler, Texas, and the couple makes their home near there.

No Mobs This Time

Afro-American

Alabama, which likes to call itself the heart of Dixie, has opened its arms in a warm and sincere welcome for a group of Hungarian refugees.

P.4

Not only were they provided with good jobs, but more was provided for them.

Baltimore, Md.

The citizens of one community gave one family a new home, completely furnished and well stocked with food.

Another family with children of college age quickly found their problem solved.

Sat 1-5-57

Three of them were granted unprecedented admission during the middle of the semester to the University of Alabama.

Everything, in keeping with the Christmas season, was peaceful and calm. Good will for these unfortunate aliens pervaded the campus.

All of which was in sharp contrast to what happened there last February when a lone, but courageous girl made her appearance at Tuscaloosa.

Alabama, it seems, shows its ugly, ill-mannered face only when its native-born citizens of color, seek to enjoy some of the good things their hard-earned tax money has made possible.

J. H. Newman Takes Office As University President

Advertiser Wed, 1-2-57
Montgomery, Ala.

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Jan. 1 — Addicted to work, devoted to state and school, the interim president of the University of Alabama, J. H. Newman, took office today.

Newman is now in his 24th year of university administration. Were you to ask him about his hobby, he might unthinkingly say "educational administration," for this is what has occupied much of his waking hours since his graduation here amid a flurry of honors back in the depression year of 1930.

In that year, the UA conferred its master of arts degree in political science upon this young man from LaFayette, Ala. That year he was recipient of the Algernon Sydney Sullivan award for demonstrated leadership and outstanding character.

These were additional notes of merit to a campus leader who had been tapped to Phi Beta Kappa, top scholastic honor society in liberal arts; to Omicron Delta Kappa, national senior honor society for men, and to Jasons, Alabama's senior men's honorary. He is also a member of Alpha Phi Omega, Quadrangle, and Phi Eta Sigma.

His tutelage in educational administration was begun that year under the inspired guidance of Dean of Men, Dabney S. Lancaster. One of Newman's first assignments was to help the UA organize its 100th year celebration, its centennial anniversary.

Another assignment was one close to the student pulse at the UA, that of director of the Student Union Building.

In subsequent steps he became assistant dean of men and associate dean of men. In 1938 he was named dean of men at the university by the late Richard E. Foster. Newman was one of President Foster's first appointees.

In 1942 came a three-year stint in the Navy which saw him rise to the rank of lieutenant commander, and he'll confide that a Navy officer is usually no more effective than are junior officers and seamen who serve under him. "I had good men with me all the way," he likes to recall.

For four years after World War II Newman was Dean of Students at the University of Virginia. Then in 1950 he was recalled to the UA as Dean of Administration, serving in that capacity under Dr. John M. Gallalee, but for a short time under Dean Lee Bidgood and since 1953 under Dr. O. C. Carmichael.

These are the facts behind the Board of Trustees' resolution that "by virtue of his familiarity with the office and duties of the president, because of the close relationship between the two offices . . . he is hereby elected interim president . . ."

NAACP Denies Paying Fees In University Admission Fight

Advertiser Fri. 1-4-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3 (AP)—The National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has denied paying attorneys' fees for two Negroes who sought admittance to the University of Alabama.

After a long legal battle, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster was admitted, but later expelled. Mrs. Polly Anner Myers Hudson was refused admittance.

NAACP attorneys issued the denial in a statement yesterday in answer to interrogatories in one of four one-million-dollar suits on file in Jefferson County Circuit Court.

In other answers, the NAACP listed 46 chapters in Alabama and named several out-of-state contributors to the Autherine Lucy educational fund.

FOUR SUITS

The four suits against the NAACP were filed because of allegations by Autherine Lucy after she was driven from the University campus by mobs last Feb. 6.

The answers filed yesterday were in the suit brought by Ed Watts, Tuscaloosa.

Largest contribution listed from out-of-state sources was $100 from the United Packinghouse Workers of America, St. Paul, Minn.

Most of the other funds came from New York or New Jersey residents.

According to the statement, $5,000 in attorneys fees was paid from the Alabama scholastic and educational fund and from the NAACP legal defense and educational fund. The NAACP fund is considered separate from the organization itself.

Negro Coed's Expulsion Legal, U. S. Judge Rules

Courier-Journal 1-2
Sat. 1-19-57 Louisville, Ky.

Birmingham, Jan. 18 (AP)—A federal judge ruled today that University of Alabama trustees had a legal right to expel Negro coed Autherine Lucy Foster, and refused to hold them in contempt.

The trustees expelled Mrs. Foster last February 29 because of her unproved charges that school officials conspired in rioting that drove her from the campus last February 6.

The trustees contended that the expulsion of the university's first Negro student was an administrative action, and within powers granted by the State Constitution.

White Also Expelled

A white student who took part in demonstrations against the woman was also expelled for criticism of school authorities.

Attorneys for Mrs. Foster had asked United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms to declare the trustees in contempt of court for failing to readmit her in compliance with an order he issued a few hours before she was expelled.

Judge Grooms, a native of Kentucky, held that Mrs. Foster's charges that university authorities consipred in rioting were "baseless and without foundation in fact."

To 'Study Decision'

Hill Ferguson, Birmingham, chairman pro tem of the board, said in a statement, "I am highly pleased with the decision of the court."

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, who represented Mrs. Foster, said he would study the decision before announcing whether the case will be appealed.

The ruling by Grooms, the judge who ordered the university to drop its racial barriers, was the sharpest rebuff suffered in Mrs. Foster's 4½-year court battle for admission to the university.

ALABAMA U. UPHELD IN AUTHERINE CASE

Commercial Appeal
Justified In Expelling Her, Federal Judge Rules

Sat. 1-19-57
Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 18. — (AP) — A Federal judge Friday ruled that University of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling Autherine Lucy Foster, the Deep South school's first Negro student.

United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms held that the woman's charges that university authorities conspired in rioting which drove her from the campus are "baseless and without foundation in fact."

He dismissed contempt proceedings brought against the Board of Trustees by Autherine Foster's attorneys, and ordered her to pay court costs.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, who represented Autherine Foster, said he would study the decision before announcing whether the case will be appealed.

The ruling by Judge Grooms, the judge who ordered the university to drop its racial barriers, was the sharpest rebuff suffered in Autherine Foster's 4½ year court battle for admission to the university.

Ku Klux Klan Boils Over Race Discussion at Alabama School

Dispatch Fri 3-29-57 P.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(ANP)—A seminar at the University of Alabama where race relations were discussed last week has caused the Ku Klux Klan here to do a slow burn.

Members of the hate group assembled near the Methodist student center where an Open Forum was underway and the subject of discussion was "The Impact of Segregation on the South."

A spokesman for the racist group of about 70, identified himself as boss of a Tuscaloosa Klan group and proceeded to blast the discussion as being "pink" and "Communist."

He said: "The University of Alabama is a white man's school. It has always been that way and we intend for it to stay that way."

Dr. Paul Ramsey, university faculty member and chairman of the forum, said the forum was "purely a discussion group open to anyone from the university staff or students." He added: "We have been discussing racial relations because it is one of the most important problems we have to deal with."

Morning Mail
Post-Herald

Reinstatement Urged For Leonard Wilson

Sat. 3-30-57 P.4
Birm, Ala.

It was a year ago this month that the University of Alabama Board of Trustees expelled Leonard R. Wilson for having made, as they charged, "unwarranted and outrageous attacks . . . upon the integrity of the president and faculty and officials of the University."

At the time of his expulsion it was the general belief that Leonard Wilson had, in fact, overstepped the bounds of propriety and that his punishment was justifiable.

There was hardly anyone who would have denied that his assertions were without factual basis, as Dr. Carmichael and the Board of Trustees contended.

Since that time, however, a strong current of opinion has developed which questions this action by the Trustees on the grounds of the precipitancy with which it was taken and in the light of documentary evidence now available.

The evidence to which I refer was first produced piecemeal during April and May of 1956.

It was contained in a series of letters to The Tuscaloosa News and one to The Alabama Journal, the collective contents of which provided indisputable proof of student Wilson's "attacks" upon President Carmichael.

Fully documented, the substance of these letters revealed Dr. Carmichael's previous activities in organizations dedicated to the task of racial integration in the field of higher education.

In one of these letters his role as a member of the president's commission on higher education, 1947, was dealt with extensively. These revelations were never refuted by him or any official at the University.

Unfortunately the public at large was unaware of these facts due to the reluctance of news agencies to give them adequate cover.

The University faculty also invited "attack" by this young crusader. That an alarming percentage of the former faculty did harbor integration sentiment has been subsequently disclosed in statements of resigning members themselves to such magazines as Life and Ebony. Since last March a score or more of these people have left either in "protest" or in "disgust" over the Lucy disposition.

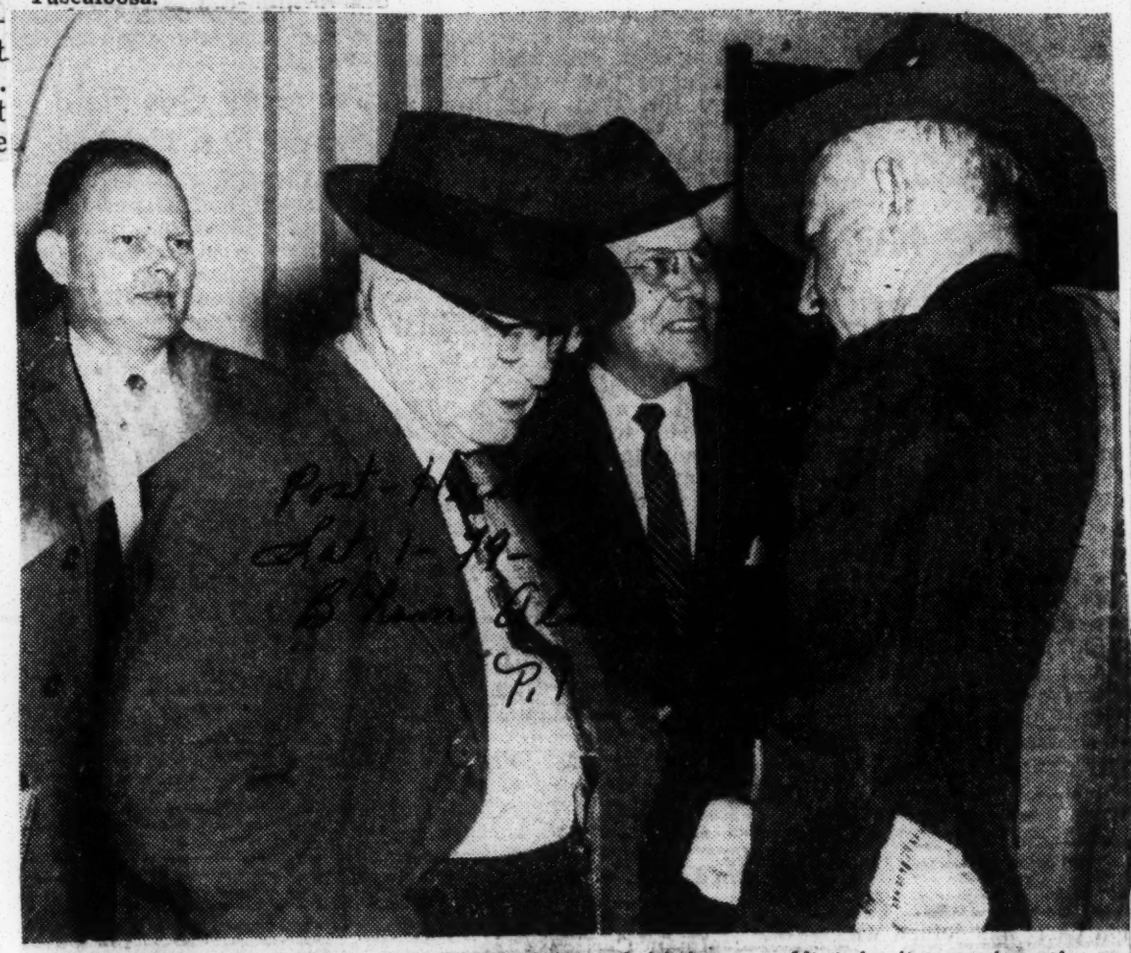
If Leonard Wilson is to be forever denied an education and made an example of because he dared to speak the truth, what protection is afforded to any University student whose conscience may demand similar action?

As an alumnus of the University I would rather see it razed to the ground than that this intolerable condition should continue.

Leonard Wilson spoke the truth and should be reinstated. If the University can accommodate Chinese, Japanese, Persians, East Indians, Puerto Ricans and people from New York City, it can certainly make room for one boy from Selma, Ala.

Public justice demands this much.

JOHN W. ALTMAN,
Tuscaloosa.



Post-Herald
Sat 1-19-57
Birm, Ala
P.1

RECESS CONFAB—These University of Alabama officials discused testimony in the Autherine Lucy contempt hearing during a recess. Shown are (left to right) Rufus Bealle, secretary to the board of trustees, and Trustees Hill Ferguson, Birmingham; John Caddell, Decatur, and Brewer Dixon, Talladega.

Contempt Action Against Trustees Of UA Dismissed

Post-Herald P.1
Sat. 1-19-57
Birm, Ala.

BY JIM STRICKLAND

University of Alabama trustees were justified in expelling Autherine Lucy in February, U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms ruled yesterday.

After listening to four hours of testimony, Judge Grooms said the trustees were not in contempt of court for refusing to readmit the school's only Negro student. She attended classes less than a week.

The evidence offered "established the fact," he said, that charges made by the woman, now Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, 27, and her attorneys against University officials "are baseless and without foundation in fact."

Negro Atty. Arthur Shores, representing the Birmingham woman, said after Grooms gave his ruling he "would not know whether there will be an appeal until I talk with my client and have studied the decision."

The Negro woman, who was not present for the hearing, was taxed with costs of the long court action. Presumably she is in Texas, where she now lives.

Hill Ferguson of Birmingham, president pro tem of the board of trustees and a defendant in the action, said, "We are highly pleased with the decision of the court."

Shores called Ferguson as his only witness soon after the 9:30 a.m. hearing started.

Ferguson testified that Autherine Lucy was expelled Feb. 29, 1956, by the trustees and that the resolution they issued on that date stated "the only grounds" for the expulsion.

He identified a copy of the resolution, which said that Mrs. Foster (then Autherine Lucy) had made "false, defamatory, impertinent and scandalous charges" against University officials.

She had said, the resolution stated, that the school officials "conspired to defy" the injunction order of the federal court and did "certain overt acts in defiance of said action."

They also "intentionally permitted persons to mill about on the campus of the University in such a manner as to assimilate an air of riot, disorder and rebellion," according to a motion field by Mrs. Foster's attorneys, which motion formed the basis of the expulsion, Ferguson said.

Autherine Lucy attended three days of classes at the University in February 1956 but was "excluded" for "her own safety" following campus demonstrations.

She was ordered readmitted by Judge Grooms in a Feb. 29 hearing, but was expelled a few hours later by the trustees.

Atty. Andrew J. Thomas, representing the University trustees, called five witnesses and showed the court a movie.

Two newsmen, Davenport Smith, news director of WBRC-radio, and Irving Bieman, business reporter of The Birmingham News, were questioned by Thomas concerning a news conference held Feb. 9.

Both said they attended the conference and heard Shores and Constance Motley, another Lucy lawyer, read two motions which had been filed that day in federal court.

One of these motions contained the charges for which their client was expelled.

Smith said the conference was held in the regional offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was well attended by press, radio and television men.

He identified a picture which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinal of Feb. 10, 1956 as being taken at the conference.

Thomas showed the court a 400-foot sound movie taken by National Broadcasting Co. cameramen at the conference. Smith was recalled to the stand and said that the film showed only a part of the conference.

Leroy Holt, director of film photography for television station WABT, said he also made a film of the conference, substantially the same as the one shown.

James Jefferson (Jeff) Bennett, assistant to the University president, and Trustee John A. Caddell of Decatur were the other defense witnesses.

Both said they had seen pictures of the press conference on television.

Post-Herald

Caddell backed up Ferguson in saying there were "no other reasons" for the expulsion action than those stated.

P.2

Ward Case Resumes Here Today

Daily World Thurs. 1-3-57 Atlanta Ga.

The U. S. district court hearing of the Horace Ward-University of Georgia case is scheduled to resume at 9:30 this morning.

Final argument in the case is expected to be presented before Judge Frank A. Hooper by both sides.

Ward, a student at Northwestern University's law school is contending that the University of Georgia "wilfully discriminated against him because of his race and denied him admittance to the university's law school in Athens" about five years ago.

The university is contending that "Ward was denied enrollment to the law school because he lacks academic qualifications from a school which is a member of the Southern Regional College and Secondary School Association."

Ward is being represented by Chief Atty. Austin T. Walden; Atty. Donald L. Hollowell; Atty. Constance Baker Motley; Atty. Thurgood Marshall.

The University is presenting defense by Special Atty. D. B. Murphy; State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Hall and Freeman Leverett.

The case has attracted keen interest because Georgia is believed to be the only state in the union which has not admitted Negroes to any all-white college or university.

University Integration Seen

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 5—A Tuscaloosa newspaper publisher told a pro-segregation Citizens Council meeting here Friday night that Negro students were inevitable at the University of Alabama.

Buford Boone, 47-year-old publisher of The Tuscaloosa News, told the segregationists that concessions must be made by both whites and Negroes the next time a Negro applied for admission to the university here.

Mr. Boone was invited to speak before the council at the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse by Leonard Wilson, a former university student. Mr. Wilson was expelled by university authorities some time after mob violence broke out last February when Autherine Lucy Foster became the first Negro to enroll at the institution.

Mr. Boone, who was born in Georgia, was jeered and lightly applauded. He paused in his speech to ask council members what they proposed to do when another Negro attempted to enroll.

"Kill him,' one man in the audience answered. "Hang him," shouted another. A third spectator sugested that Mr. Boone be thrown out the window."

UA integration certain, fair, says publisher

News Birmingham Ala. Sat. 1-5-57

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—A Southern newspaper publisher Friday night urged a White Citizens Council to uphold law and order when the next Negro seeks admittance to the University of Alabama.

Buford Boone, publisher of The Tuscaloosa News, told the West Alabama Citizens Council here that integration at the University is inevitable.

He declared that concessions among both Negroes and whites would be necessary to avert bloodshed.

THE UNIVERSITY was the scene of violent demonstrations last February when Autherine Lucy was driven from the campus after attending classes for three days. She was the first Negro ever to attend the all-white school.

Boone addressed the council in the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse by invitation. He had been called an advocate of integration by the council.

Curt Copeland, Hot Springs, Ark., segregation leader, drew loud applause from the council audience when he attacked "top-water preachers who have followed the Golden Rule so long they wouldn't recognize guts, and out so-called intelligent educators."

The publisher stressed the urgency of meeting the segregation issue with open minds.

"Fortunately, we came through our most difficult period with no lives lost and little blood spilled but we had a lot of ammunition sold," Boone said in reference to the Lucy rioting.

"A lot of people were ready for a great deal of trouble. We could have had it in abundance the day that Autherine Lucy was taken from the campus . . ."

HE SAID HE had been informed that ammunition and guns in quality had been in evidence by members of both races during the days of the Lucy rioting.

"We got by then; but what about the next time?" he asked.

"Court orders applying to all Negroes give those who are qualified to enter the University of Alabama the right to do so. Your organization has taken a stand against activity outside the law. What are you going to do when the next Negro student appears on the University campus under the protection of our courts and with the right to expect assistance from law enforcement officers, if needed?"

Boone said that integration at the University is inevitable.

"Sooner or later, and I have no idea how soon or how late it will be, another Negro student will appear on the University campus. Under such circumstances are whites again going to attempt to take the law into their own hands?" he asked.

The publisher said the Supreme Court decision outlawing come and was morally right."

REFERRING to a council charge that he is an integrationist, Boone said "nothing in it (the Supreme Court decision) is inconsistent with my conception of democracy, even though a background of Southern living, Southern custom and Southern tradition tells me it will be strange to see colored faces at the University of Alabama. But I believe we should prepare outselves to accept this development, since it has been ordered as rightful, and just by our courts."

Boone said Tuscaloosa is being "tested as a people, as a community and as a state, and we alone can give the answer of whether we can and will make the compromises and adjustments that will be unnatural, difficult and hard, but make them we must, if we are to stay within the law."

He reminded the council that "this United States is one country, we in the South are outnumbered. We don't like what the Supreme Court has said, but we have been telling the rest of the country to go to hell, and we can't do that and get away with it.

"They're going to do like you and I would do if one of our communities told us it meant to violate the law as much as it pleased. We'd control them lawfully. So will the rest of this country use the full force of the law on us if we drive them to it," he declared.

BOONE SAID there will have to be compromises from both sides.

"For whites, the contribution must be in a willingness to give up some of their traditions and customs so as to share more equally the blessings of education.

"For the Negro, the contribution must be acceptance of less speed than could be demanded legally in implimentation of newly established rights. Meanwhile, time and attention can be directed by our Negro groups and institutions toward a greater understanding of the responsibilities of first-class citizenship. For there is much responsibility along with privilege."

COPELAND WAS introduced as publisher of The Arkansas Faith, a worker in the states' rights movement for 10 years, and a close associate of the late Huey Long.

Copeland criticized the U. S. Supreme Court, newspapers and preachers. He referred to "top-water preachers" and "so-called intelligent educators" as "two messes of trash that have hurt us most."

He advised Citizens Council members to stay out of the courts, which he said "are a one-way street leading in the wrong direction."

The Arkansas man said he was not speaking of the younger generation because "they have been brainwashed in the schools."

Speaking of the segregation conflict, Copeland said, "It isn't a question of whether a few impudent Negroes ride a bus or go to school with us, but whether or not a Christian civilization will continue to exist on earth or be enslaved by a Communist conspiracy. All demands aimed at destruction of racial segregation in the South are aimed at Christian civilization."

Mrs. Foster Brings Case To Fed. Court

Daily World Fri. 1-18-57 Atlanta Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Another round in the long legal battle between the University of Alabama and the school's only Negro student is scheduled today in U. S. District Court in Birmingham, when a motion is heard charging the University Board of Trustees with contempt.

Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster has asked that the trustees be held in contempt of court for refusing to readmit her in accordance with a previous court order.

If the contempt motion is granted in favor of the plaintiff, the university will be under court order to allow Mrs. Foster to reenter the university at Tuscaloosa.

The legal battle started more than three years ago when Mrs. Foster (then Miss Lucy) and Polly Hudson, Birmingham Negress, filed suit in District Court asking that they be allowed to study at the university.

One of the first damaging blows to Alabama's segregation laws was struck later when Federal Court ruled that Mrs. Foster and other persons could not be denied the right to enroll at the University of Alabama solely because of race or color.

Mrs. Foster attended classes for three days. During this time riots and demonstrations broke out, marked by stone-throwing and egg-tossing.

Following the riots, Mrs. Foster was "excluded" from attending classes for "her own safety." Later a court ordered that she be readmitted. A few hours after this order, she was permanently expelled by the trustees for making unproved charges against the trustees and university officials.

~~Autherine To Try~~ Texas U. in Fall

Constitution Tues. 3-5-57 Atlanta Ga.

TYLER, Tex., March 4 (AP)—Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, first Negro to attend the University of Alabama, said today in an interview she intends to enter the University of Texas in September.

Mrs. Foster was expelled from the Alabama school last year.

Her husband, the Rev. H. L. Foster, will become pastor of the Liberty Baptist church at Tyler.

AUTHERINE'S FIGHT OFFICIALLY AT END

Commercial Appeal Wed. 3-27-57 Memphis Tenn.

Battle With University Will Be Taken No Further

BIRMINGHAM, March 26. — (AP)—Autherine Lucy Foster's fight to reenter the University of Alabama has ended officially after a court fight lasting several years.

Negro attorney Arthur D. Shores said Tuesday the case would not be pursued further in the courts. She was admitted to the university under a Federal court order and attended classes three days in February, 1956.

Driven from the campus by a mob, she was ordered re-admitted by United States Judge H. Hobart Grooms on Feb. 29, 1956, but school trustees "permanently expelled" her the same day for "false, defamatory, impertinent and scandalous charges" against school officials.

Autherine had charged the authorities with conspiring with the mob to drive her away.

Shores, on her behalf, attempted to overthrow that decision with another petition before Judge Grooms but the judge held the trustees were within their rights.

The Negro woman, now married and living in Texas, has said she expects to enter the University of Texas this fall. Her husband is Rev. H. L. Foster, formerly of Birmingham.

She is the only Negro student ever registered at the University of Alabama.

Tuscaloosa Editor Believes Segregation Not Democratic

Advertiser

By KENNETH BEFNE

United Press Staff Cor ndent

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., n. 1 (UP) A soft-spoken, southern-born newspaper pubisher who believes segregation is in conflict with American democracy has put his position boldly and frankly before the public in this area of die-hard opposition to integration.

Ala. Buford Boone of the Tuscaloosa News does not consider himself a hero or martyr for the cause of desegregation. Rather he believes people in responsible positions in the South must adopt a positive approach to the inevitable" lest the region is overrun by the house-bombers and political demogogues.

Tuscaloosa is the site of the University of Alabama where one of the first serious outbursts of violence over integration occurred last year. Autherine Lucy Foster, a Birmingham Negro woman, won admission to the all-white school under federal court order only to be excluded after police said they feared adequate protection of her life could not be provided.

INVITED TO SPEAK

Perhaps the climax to Boone's newspaper crusade for "law and order," however, came last week when he accepted an invitation to speak to a meeting of a white citizens council group. The council also scheduled a pro-segregation leader and tabbed Boone on the program as an "outspoken advocate of integration."

Chairman of the council is a 20-year-old former University of Alabama student who was expelled from the campus for fiery pro-segregation activities during the Lucy incidents. Most persons would have cringed from making such an appearance but Boone said he wanted the chance to "explain" his views.

Before the often jeering crowd, Boone said he thought the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling "had to come and that it was morally right."

He said nothing in it was inconsistent with his conception of democracy "even though a background of southern living, southern custom, and southern tradition tells me it would be strange to see colored faces at the University of Alabama."

Boone said it is easy to condemn the Supreme Court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but "our problem is with ourselves and what we are going to do as responsible American citizens to recognize, or deny, privileges which our courts have said are the proper rights of Negroes."

The publisher said "it seems to me that our problems are complicated by the ease with which we apply labels and the facility with which we speak of large groups of people as if they were only one individual.

"All whites are not honorable, upright and fair. All Negroes are not dirty, ignorant, shiftless and lazy. In fact, one of the very greatest things about our country is the privilege of any person to be judged on the basis of what he stands for and what he can amount to."

Boone speaks and writes with the gamble he may get wholesale subscription cancellations from his readers. But a week after he had explained his stand, he said he had counted only eight cancellations.

MISS LUCY TO STUDY

New York

Plans to Enter Texas U. in Fall, Her Husband Says

Times

TYLER, Tex., March 4 (UP) —Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, 26-year-old Negro coed who was expelled from the University of Alabama after student riots a year ago, will attempt to enter the University of Texas this fall, her husband said today. The University has been integrated.

A spokesman for the University of Texas said that "only the facts could determine whether she could be admitted, and if so under what conditions."

The spokesman said she would have to meet entrance requirements, an aptitude test and present proper transfer credits, which would be subject to examination.

3-5-57

The University of Texas admitted Negroes on the undergraduate level last September. About ninety were admitted. A number of others are in graduate school, where Negroes have been admitted for several years.

Mrs. Foster has been living in Tyler since her marriage last April to the Rev. H. L. Foster.

The Trustees Were Justified

Advertiser P. 4-A

FEDERAL JUDGE HOBART GROOMS' ruling yesterday that the University of Alabama board of trustees was justified in expelling Student Lucy was a forceful repudiation of the current concept that a Negro litigant can do no wrong.

Birmingham, Ala.

In what is perhaps the most outlandish, scandalous charge ever made by a University freshman, she and her corps of attorneys had accused the University, its president and trustees of conspiring in the riots that resulted in her suspension last February. After she was ordered reinstated, the trustees expelled her for the libel and a young white agitator, Leonard Wilson, for his attacks on the University. Both expulsions were justified by extreme provocation.

Judge Grooms, who had originally ordered the University doors open to Negroes, said yesterday that the conspiracy charges were "baseless and without foundation in fact," adding:

The members of the board of trustees are prominent in the professional, business and civic life of the state and these charges and statements are of a serious nature. They reflect not only upon the individuals but upon the University as well. Under all the evidence the board was justified in expelling Autherine Lucy.

This seems to lay the groundwork for a libel or slander action against the excoed should she wish to pursue the matter further. Judge Grooms' original ruling was hailed by Negroes as a triumph of justice. His latest ruling will doubtless be denounced by them as a miscarriage.

Four On Faculty At Alabama U. Quit Because Of Bias

Globe P. 1

Fri. 2-8-57

Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO—Four professors resigned from the University of Alabama faculty after the campus riots erupted a year ago when Miss Autherine Lucy enrolled there. They tell the March EBONY why they left the school. During the past year, 21 or more teachers resigned from faculty, many as a direct result of the Autherine Lucy case.

Professor Robert T. Daland, who taught at Alabama U for seven years prior to the Lucy clash, says he has no doubt that the exodus of professors interested in decency

Globe P. 4

ing more thermal data on rare earth substances.

In recent years much attention has been given to the rare earth elements—a group of 14 metals whose atomic weights are slightly less than that of gold and platinum. They are pecular in that they nearly always occur in nature together and are a chemically similar that they are extremely difficult to separate. Many industries and medical laboratories are interested in the stabilities of these metals.

Dr. Stubblefield is a native of Navasota, Texas, a graduate of Texas Southern University, Prairie View A. & M. College and the State University of Iowa. He began teaching chemistry at Prairie View in 947, went to Texas Southern in 1948, and returned to Prairie View n. 1954. At Iowa, he held fellowships from the Atomic Energy Commission for two years. He holds nembership in the American Chemical Society, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Beta Kappa Chi, Society of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha and the National nstitute of Science.

Negro Lawyer Closes Doors On Lucy Case

Advertiser P. 8-B

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 3-27-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26 (AP)—Autherine Lucy Foster's fight to re-enter the University of Alabama has ended officially.

Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores said the case would not be pursued further in the courts. She was admitted to the university under a federal court order and attended classes for three days in February last year.

Driven from the campus by a mob, she was ordered re-admitted by U.S. Dist. Judge W. Hobart Grooms on Feb. 29, 1956, but trustees of the school "permanently expelled" her the same day for "false, defamatory, impertinent and scandalous charges" against school officials.

She had charged trustees and other school authorities with conspiring with the mob to drive her away from the university.

Shores, on her behalf, attempted to overthrow that decision with another petition before Grooms but the judge held the trustees were within their rights.

Now married and living in Texas, she has said she expects to enter the University of Texas this fall. Her husband is the Rev. H. L. Foster, formerly of Birmingham.

She is the only Negro student ever registered at the University of Alabama.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Hawkins May Shun Fla. Court In Bid For Law School

World 7-1, Sat. 6-22-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., — (INS) — Asst. State Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum held Tuesday that Virgil Hawkins is attempting to by-pass the Florida Supreme Court in his new bid to gain admission to the University of Florida Law School.

Odum expressed the opinion after receiving notice of an appeal which Hawkins attorneys filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington.

The appeal calls on the high court to direct the state board of control to admit the Daytona Beach man to the all-white school.

Odum termed the procedure "unusual," and said Hawkins, in effect ,was attempting to by-pass the Florida Supreme Court.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last march that Hawkins should be admitted to the law school without delay, but the Florida Court threw up a states rights barrier, contending the Federal Court had no authority "to dictate" when a state could issue a final order in a local case.

ate enrollment.

The Florida Supreme Court recognized that Hawkins, under U. S. desegregation mandates, cannot be barred solely because of color. But it invoked state sovereignty to put off his enrollment until public attitudes will permit.

Earlier, the U. S. court had ruled there is no reason for a delay in admitting Hawkins to the graduate school.

The U. S. court, he said, "will not arrogantly brush aside as impertinent a delay by the Supreme Court of Florida based on factual considerations and local conditions."

Supreme Court Asked For Delay on Negro

Herald Tues. 7-2-57 P.3-A
Miami Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — The U.S. Supreme Court was urged Monday to go along with a delay in admission of a Negro to the University of Florida Law School because of a "solid wall of opposition to integration in Florida."

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin asked the high court to throw out Negro Virgil Hawkins' latest legal maneuver to gain entrance to the law school in Gainesville. Hawkins, from Daytona Beach, has called on the U.S. court to bypass Florida courts and order his immedi-

High Court Rejects Fla. School Case

14-0

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Virgil D. Hawkins, who has been fighting for the past eight years for an opportunity to enroll in the professional and graduate school of the University of Florida, must again call upon the District Court for relief.

This became evident, last week, when the United States Supreme Court declined to review the case. The petition was denied without prejudice to Hawkins with the suggestion that he seek relief in an appropriate United States District Court.

Sat. 10-26-57

Hawkins was one of the four applicants who sought admission to the Florida University back in 1949. A month after the application was filed he was advised that his admission to the University Law School was prohibited because he was a Negro. And the Board of Control offered to pay his tuition to any other institution of his choice outside of the state.

The following year the Board of Control ordered the establishment of a school of law and other graduate courses at Florida A and M College for Negroes.

It again offered to provide out-of-state scholarship aid to applicants pending the establishment of these segregated educational facilities. My so doing the Board claimed that it had fully satisfied the state's constitutional obligation to furnish equal educational opportunities to the Negro students. And the court agreed that similar facilities for Negroes in the stae had satisfied the equal protection requirement of the 14th Amendment.

The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court in 1951 but the motion was denied. The case was then brought to the United States Supreme Court where it was denied on the grounds that no final judgement had been entered.

The case had to go back to the Florida Supreme Court again where it was denied in 1952. It was then brought back to the United States Supreme Court. By this time the famous school desegregation decision had been rendered in 1954, and the high court vacated the judgement below and sent it back to the lower court for "consideration in the light of the School Segregation cases decided on May 17, 1954 . . . and conditions that now prevail."

High Court Rejects Negro Student's Plea

Miami Herald

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.— The Supreme Court today rejected the fourth appeal of Virgil D. Hawkins, a Negro who has been trying since 1949 to enter the University of Florida.

The court said, however, that the way is open for Mr. Hawkins to apply for relief "in an appropriate U.S. District Court." The action was taken in a brief order.

Mon. 10-14-57

The case had already been through the courts when on March 12, 1956, the Supreme Court ordered Mr. Hawkins admitted promptly to the university's law school.

On June 20, 1956, Mr. Hawkins applied to the Florida Supreme Court for an order requiring his admission. The state court refused to issue one. But it said he could ask again when he is able to show his admission will not do "great public mischief."

In bringing the case to the U.S. Supreme Court for the fourth time, Mr. Hawkins' lawyers said "not since the early days of the republic has the authority of this court to interpret the Constitution been challenged in so flagrant a manner by a court of inferior jurisdiction."

Negro School Suit Faces Top Court

Herald, Miami, Fla. P. 10-A
Sun. 10-13-57.

WASHINGTON — (UP) — The Supreme Court meets in the term's first "work" session Monday, faced with a particularly stubborn school segregation problem in Florida.

HAWKINS

Virgil D. Hawkins, a Negro who has been trying since 1949 to get into the University of Florida law school at Gainesville, has brought his situation to the high court for the fourth time.

Hawkins' lawyers—Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, of New York—have asked the court to resolve the impasse by going back to the early days of the last century for precedents. In a series of decrees beginning in 1816, the Supreme Court established its superiority over recalcitrant state tribunals.

The Florida Supreme Court has refused to order Hawkins admitted to the law school on the grounds that violence would result, although the U.S. Supreme Court directed his immediate admission a year and a half ago.

The court is expected to act on this and a small mountain of other appeals filed during the summer recess.

Keeping The Virgil Hawkins Record Straight

14e(1) Discrimination

Lest politics and cold war strategy eclipse the real meaning of the Virgil Hawkins case in which he sought entrance to the law school of the University of Florida, the record should be kept consistent with the disposition of the affair. Thurs. 10-17-57

In the first place, there is nothing new, in what the Supreme Court decided as some would cite to the contrary. It is the time set policy of the court that one exhaust all local means before a case is channeled to the Supreme Court. That is common court procedure and the precedent has been laid down in other such cases.

Atlanta Record

The Autherine Lucy case and the coming up from Claren-don County South Carolina, are all well established.

In the now current Little Rock affair, the local federal district judge is the one who issued that order, Judge Ronald Davies.

This case did not have to go up to the Supreme Court because Judge Davies in his review found that its merits would warrant just what he decided, and the army went to the rescue of the government and those persons affected by his order when they were refused the franchise granted under the orders of the court.

So, in keeping with a policy of consistency, there was nothing left for the courts to do but as it did in the Virgil Hawkins case.

However, it should be apparent by this time that since going the rounds of the federal district court is merely procedural, the state has time to admit Hawkins on the merits of the case and in keeping with what has already happened in like cases.

Maybe, the time will be ripe in this case for the state to consider admitting the student, rather than wait for the certain inevitable. It would more become a state of the moderation, like florida, not to relish being pushed into something, it otherwise has an option on making voluntarily.

Soon or late, the states might see fit to drop all this law suit fanfare, which in the end is a disservice to our pretended legal ethics, and go on admitting such students as qualify for matriculation in these graduate schools. We are desperately in need of scientists, engineers, lawyers and physicians in these critical times. Our technical courses and graduate schools might find the answers through a process of color blindedness.

LET'S NOT FIDDLE WHILE ROME BURNS

Supreme Court Refuses To Order Negro Into Fla. U.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to order the immediate admission of a Negro to the law school of the all-white University of Florida.

But the court did point out to the Negro, Virgil Hawkins of Daytona Beach, the legal route he must take in future efforts to get into the law school.

In rejecting Hawkins' plea for an order directing the university's Board of Control to admit him immediately, the court said its action was "without prejudice to the petitioner seeking relief in an appropriate U.S. district court."

CALLED PROCEDURAL

Robert L. Carter of New York, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he regarded the action as "merely procedural."

It indicated to him, Carter said, reluctance on the part of the court to issue an order directly upon the university. Carter said the court has the power, but rarely exercises it. He added that a new action probably will be started in the near future in a U.S. district court in Florida.

The court's refusal to speak directly to the university's officials aroused some hope in the South that it constituted a reversal of its position that qualified Negroes are entitled to prompt admission to graduate schools of tax supported universities.

COURT'S POLICY

In general ,however, the action was viewed here as adherence to the court's almost inflexible policy of requiring that cases reach it through the usual route—federal district and appellate courts—before being ripe for review.

On March 12, 1956, the Supreme Court said Hawkins was entitled to prompt admission to the law school "under the rules and regulations applicable to other qualified candidates."

The court at that time took occasion to observe that it did not intend to imply in an earlier action in the same case that "decrees involving graduate study present the same problems of public elementary and secondary schools."

It added that its decision implementing its public school decision, which allowed federal district courts considerable leeway in timing desegregation orders, "had no application to a case involving a Negro applying for admission to a state law school."

The Florida Supreme Court, in a 4-2 decision March 8, 1957, refused to order Hawkins admitted to the law school on the ground that to do so at this time "would tend to work serious public mischief." The Florida court ruled that Hawkins might renew his motion for admission "when he is prepared to present testimony showing that his admission can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

Hawkins, through his attorneys, returned to the U.S. Supreme Court seeking an order bypassing the Florida Supreme Court and directing the university Board of Control to admit Hawkins.

In a separate action dealing indirectly with the public school integration controversy, the Supreme Court refused to review John Kasper's 1956 criminal contempt conviction.

Kasper, avowed segregationist, was found guilty of disregarding a U. S. District Court order in Knoxville, Tenn., growing out of the Clinton, Tenn., integration disorders last year.

In other actions today—the first all-out business session of its new term which opened last Monday—the tribunal:

1. Set aside the convictions of Junius I. Scales and Claude M. Lightfoot, first two persons tried under the "knowing membership" clause of the Smith Anti-Communist Act. The government had said the convictions had to be upset in the light of the high court's Jencks' case ruling of last June.

2. Set aside on a government motion the convictions of three Portland, Ore., residents for refusing to answer questions asked by a House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities. Herbert Simpson, Donald M. Wallom and John Rogers MacKenzie refused to tell anything but their names when the subcommittee on June 18 and 19, 1954, held hearings on Communist activities in the Portland area. The three pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

The Justice Department in a memorandum to the high tribunal said some of the questions might have tended to be incriminating.

3. Agreed to rule whether union inducement of employes not to handle "hot cargo" is legal under some labor - management contracts.

The contracts contain "hot cargo" clauses which allow union members to refuse to handle non-union or struck goods. The legal issue is whether inducement to refuse to work on "hot cargo" violates the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Florida Denies Negro Law-School Entrance

Courier-Journal P. 3

Sat. 3-9-57 Louisville, Ky.

State Supreme Court Is Convinced That Violence Would Break Out

© New York Times News Service

Tallahassee, Fla., March 8.—Declaring that "the states are the natural guardians of the public against violence," the Florida Supreme Court today denied a Negro's request for immediate entrance to the University of Florida Law School.

The states'-rights barrier was thrown up by the Florida court a year after the United States Supreme Court said the Negro should be admitted promptly.

The Negro, Virgil D. Hawkins, Daytona Beach, has been trying to enter the school eight years.

The court split, 5 to 2, on the question.

The majority said it was convinced violence would break out in university communities and a critical disruption of the University system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

The court said it could not conceive that the U. S. Supreme Court "would hold that the highest court of a sovereign state does not have the right to control the effective date of its own discretionary process."

Dissenter Cites Oath To Uphold Constitution

In a dissenting opinion, Justice E. Harris Drew said he had taken an oath to uphold the U. S. Constitution and the U. S. Supreme Court had been long established as the "final interpreter."

He added, "Such an interpretation has been made in this case. I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said as far as he was concerned the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling had ended the litigation. "The matter is now one purely of administration," he added.

The majority opinion capitalized on the words used by the U. S. court ordering Hawkins' admission "if it's feasible to do so at this time."

Court Says Conclusion Is Inevitable

The State court in 1955 ruled Hawkins should be admitted but held off on saying when he should be admitted until after a special survey was made.

The State court said, "Our study of the results of the survey material to the question here and other material evidence leads inevitably to the conclusion that violence in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system could occur if Negro students are permitted to enter the State white universities at this time."

The opinion concluded, "The old expression, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' is especially applicable to the situation here—involving as it does the public welfare of all our people."

The majority opinion was written by Justice B. K. Roberts.

The Stepped-Up Struggle For Equality

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida Supreme Court Wednesday rejected a request of the University of Florida Board of Control to inquire into whether Virgil Hawkins' eight-year old application to the university's law school was "illegal." The U.S Supreme Court has ruled that Hawkins cannot be denied admission, but the state court has refused to rule when when he may be admitted.

Sat 3-9-57

WASHINGTON — Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch warned the NAACP here Wednesday that if it attempted to force integration, nine Southern states would do away with their public schools rather than submit. He named the states as Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

* * *

ATLANTA — Eight years of delays have not dampened **Horace Ward's** determination to be the first colored student in the University of Georgia Law School he disclosed last week. Denied admission by U.S. Judge Frank Hooper because he did not "pursue proper procedure" he will seek admission this time as a "transfer student" from Northwestern University Law School where he is currently enrolled.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — U.S. Judge Seybourn Lynn has taken under advisement pleas of the city and state that he dismiss the petition of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin seeking the end of segregation at the train station here. The city suddenly dismissed disorderly conduct cases against the couple, apparently to prevent a ruling on the constitutionality of the segregation law.

* * *

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — John Gates, Clinton cafe owner, charged with violating an injunction against interference with Clinton High School integration was arraigned before U.S. Judge Robert Taylor Friday. John Kasper, also accused, did not appear. He is already under a year's sentence for a previous offense. Trial date will await an appellate court ruling on this sentence, Judge Taylor said.

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Attorneys for the City-County Personnel Board last week asked Circuit Court Judge W. A. Jenkins Jr. to kill the suit brought by George Johnson and Clyde Jones who were refused permission to take an examination for policemen jobs.

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An interracial trio of students were found guilty by City Judge John Rudd of violating this city's odd bus seat assignment law. The judge brushed aside defense arguments that the law is unconstitutional. Convicted were Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon of Florida A. and M. University and Joseph Spagna of the white Florida State University.

* * *

CHICAGO—Rep. Paul Simon (Dem.), newspaper publisher, recently charged that many Illinois school systems are still discriminating against colored teachers despite of the serious shortage of teachers.

* * *

NEW YORK — Some 50 representatives of labor, industry, and civic groups attending a NAACP meeting at the YMCA at 180 W. 135th St. last week pledged to fight for broader powers and an increased budget for the Commission Against Discrimination.

* * *

WASHINGTON — George P. Whitman, chairman of Georgia Board of Education, said before a House Education subcommittee that Georgia opposed Federal aid to state school construction because it could lead to Federal "administrative" commands to end racial segregation.

MOBILE, Ala. — The City Commission last week posted a $500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for bombings or cross burnings on private property.

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Attorney General Ervin last week said he will recommend to the legislature to pass a law whereby residents of a locality could abolish or suspend public schools "as a last resort" to keep racial segregation.

* * *

TAMPA, Fla. — The Rev. James L. Knox, 28, pastor of St. Johns Methodist Church, last week called segregation "sinful and immoral" and at the same time, Hyde Park Methodist, one of Tampa's largest, passed a resolution supporting segregation. Its pastor refused to vote on the issue.

* * *

NEW YORK — Patrick M. Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said last week that the ACLU will sue the State Department if it denies passports to newsmen who went into Red China in defiance of the department's ban.

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MIAMI, Fla.—The legislative NAACP investigating committee has turned its attention to public school desegregation suits in this area in an attempt to find out if the association has been stirring up litigation. Some 25 witnesses have been subpoenaed.

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NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph L. Roy, a white Methodist churchman, last week told the congregation of Friendship Baptist Church in Harlem that "the future welfare and advance of Protestism in N.Y.C. rests largely in colored people's hands" because of the population trends.

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WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court last week rejected Attorney General John Patterson's plea to reconsider its cent decision to set aside the death penalty for William E. Fikes, convicted by Alabama courts of burglary with intent to rape.

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NEW YORK—In an address at Abyssinian Baptist Church here last week, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church of Birmingham, Ala., appealed to President Eisenhower for federal aid to colored southerners.

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KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor last week ordered the arrest of John Kasper, segregation leader, on a second criminal contempt of court charge. He is accused of interferring with peaceful integration at Clinton High School.

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MIAMI, Fla. — A Miami Herald informant said last week that a speaker at a Seaboard White Citizens Council meeting here revealed that the group had hidden 100 cases of dynamite outside of the city to use against integration supporters.

* * *

MIAMI, Fla. — Police here arrested four white men who were attempting to burn a cross on the lawn of Frank Legree who recently purchased the house in a white neighborhood. Arrested were Fred B. Hockett, 51; Frank L. Foster, 29; James McSweeney, 45, and J. E. Shaver, 47.

* * *

FRANKFORD, Ky. — The Kentucky Conference of Community Leaders, Louisville, was charged here last week to promote understanding between the races. Among the incorporators are President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College and Miss Sara Landau, University of Louisville instructor.

* * *

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower civil rights program will clear the House of Representatives around March 15 and should be acted on in the Senate before Easter (April 21) was the prediction of Republican Congressional leaders, Rep. Joe Martin and Sen. William Knowland.

Denied Entry To Florida College

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-16-57 p. 3

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS)— The State Supreme court dealt Florida integration forces a stinging blow by challenging a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and denying a Negro entry to the University of Florida law school.

The Florida court voted 5-2 against immediately admitting 48-year-old Virgil Hawkins to the all-white school, despite a ruling by the U. S. Supreme court last year that Hawkins should be admitted without delay.

The Florida tribunal said it could not conceive that the U. S. Supreme court "would hold that the highest court of a sovereign state does not have the right to control the effective date of its own discretionary process."

Hawkins has been trying since 1948 to win entry to the law school and his case has become a symbol for the integration movement in Florida.

Francisco Rodriquez of Tampa, Fla., Attorney for the NAACP, said he was not as concerned with the ruling itself "as the thinking it seems to represent."

He said there "seems to be a current throught that the Hawkins and other segregation cases on file were brought for the purpose of strife."

Rodriquez pointed out that "judicial review is the only way to test the validity of laws," and added: "If we ever get to the point where we start criticizing the practice of judicial review, we will have cut at the very foundations of our democracy."

SUPREME COURT IN FLORIDA OK'S BAN ON NEGRO

Daily Mirror Chicago Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

Tallahassee, Fla., March 8 (AP)—The Florida Supreme court today threw up a state rights barrier to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida law school.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year old ruling from the United States Supreme court that he be admitted promptly.

Relying on the "compelling duty" of the state to maintain the public peace and prevent violence, the Florida court in a 5 to 2 decision denied the petition of Virgil D. Hawkins for an immediate order requiring his admission.

Hawkins, 49, an instructor at Bethune-Cookman college has been trying for eight years to gain admittance to the university.

Court Fears Violence

The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

But the majority said it was convinced that violence would break out in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice E. Harris Drew said he had taken an oath to uphold the federal Constitution and that the United States Supreme court had been long established as the "final interpreter."

"Such an interpretation has been made in this case," Drew said. "I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said he thought the ruling of the United States Supreme court that "there is no reason for delay" had ended the litigation.

No Authority to Dictate

Roberts, however, took the position that the United States Supreme court has not knocked out a 1955 decision of the state court which called for a study of when Hawkins could be admitted to the white university without causing "public mischief."

He held further that the federal court would have had no lawful authority to dictate when the highest tribunal of a sovereign state must issue a final order in a state case.

Roberts said the 1955 decision of the state court to delay Hawkins' admission until it was determined whether his enrollment would create trouble was based on two grounds —one state and one federal. The state ground was the possible threat to the public peace; the federal ground the United States Supreme court's previous ruling that local courts would have discretion to consider local conditions when fixing times for integration of local schools.

Supreme Court Defied In Florida Bias Ruling

Herald Tribune New York p. 3 Sat. 3-9-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Mar. 8 (AP).—The Florida Supreme Court today threw up a states' rights barrier to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year-old ruling from the United States Supreme Court that he be admitted promptly.

Relying on the "compelling duty" of the state to maintain the public peace and prevent violence, the Florida court in a 5-2 decision denied the petition of Virgil D. Hawkins for an immediate order requiring his admission.

8-Year Battle

Mr. Hawkins, a forty-nine-year-old instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, has been trying for eight years to gain admittance to the university. Mr. Hawkins' attorney, Horace E. Hill, of Daytona Beach, declined to comment until he had examined the opinion. Mr. Hawkins also declined comment.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in New York, "If Virgil Hawkins requests our assistance we shall continue our efforts to secure his prompt admission to the University of Florida Law School."

The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Mr. Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

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"Such an interpretation has been made in this case," Justice Drew said. "I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

Cites Ruling

The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said he thought the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that "there is no reason for delay" had ended the litigation.

"The matter is now one purely of administration," he said.

Justice Roberts, however, took the position that the United States Supreme Court has not knocked out a 1955 decision of the state court which called for a study of when Mr. Hawkins could be admitted to the white university without causing "public mischief."

He held further that the Federal court would have had no lawful authority to dictate when the highest tribunal of a sovereign state must issue a final order in a state case.

Associated Press wirephoto

REFUSED — Virgil Hawkins, who lost his eight-year fight to gain admission to the University of Florida Law School.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP Helped Hawkins

Herald P13-0
Fri. 2-8-57
Miami, Fla.

Herald Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — An attorney for a Negro seeking admittance to the University of Florida denied Thursday that he violated the Florida Bar's code of ethics in allowing the legal defense fund committee of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to deal with him on behalf of his client.

Horace E. Hill, Daytona Beach Negro, defended his handling of the lawsuits for Virgil D. Hawkins and others before the legislative investigating committee adjourned its public hearings until Monday, Feb. 18.

Hawkins, trying to get into the UF law school, was called back before the committee and asked if he wanted to change his story and agree that the NAACP committee made arrangements for attorneys to file the suits before he ever consulted with the attorneys.

"That may have been the way of it," Hawkins said. "I'll say yes."

Hill was asked why he permitted the defense fund committee to intervene in the legal direction of the cases. He replied that he apologized if any indiscretions had occurred but "I always had my client uppermost in my mind . . . my responsibility as a lawyer . . . and my loyalty to the Negro people. I felt the case was a legitimate and valid struggle and that I did not go afoul of the code."

Earlier, Hill asserted he did not "want to commit perjury before this committee. I want to be helpful."

He then recalled he had received fees from the NAACP defense funds for his work in the Hawkins case and Hawes introduced a letter from Davis to Hill, accusing the attorney of being "only in this case to draw every cent from it you possibly can."

Was Hawkins Action Launched Illegally?

Herald
Tues. 2-26-57

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— The Supreme Court was told Monday there are indications Virgil Hawkins, a Daytona Beach Negro, may have stirred up litigation illegally in his attempts to gain entrance to the white University of Florida law school.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum asked the court to take testimony bearing on evidence uncovered by the legislative committee to investigate the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The testimony relates to how this suit was instigated, how the petitioner's attorney's fees and other costs of the litigation were paid, certain contracts relating to the employment of attorneys, the control and conduct of the case from its inception and the interest of the various parties concerned in the outcome of the litigation," Odum told the court.

Miami, Fla.

"Parts of this testimony are contradictory and conflicting to the extent that the possibility of perjury may be present."

P. 9

The court took Odum's motion under advisement. There was no indication of when it might rule.

14e(1)

Neither Hawkins nor his attorney, Horace Hill of Daytona Beach, appeared.

However, Hill filed a written answer to Odum's motion in which he declared his client had proved his good faith by his "eight years of personal and protracted endeavor" to gain entrance to the university.

'I Took An Oath'—Says Fla. Judge

A fro-American Sat. 3-16-57 p.3

Baltimore Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — "I have taken an oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. Supreme Court has long been established as the final interpreter (of the laws).

"Such an interpretation has been made in this case (Virgil Hawkins vs University of Florida) and I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

14e(1)

These words, in substance, formed the heart of a dissenting opinion by Justice E. Harris Drew as the Florida Supreme Court for the third time hurled defiance at the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *

THE OTHER DISSENTER in the court's 5-2 decision to fly in the face of the Supreme Court, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said he thought that the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court that "there is no reason for delay" had ended the litigation.

"The matter is now one purely of administration," Justice Thomas said.

The court's majority opinion on Friday based its action on the state's right to bar Mr. Hawkins from the state university on the ground that his admission would "cause public mischief."

* *

RELYING ON THE "compelling duty of the state to maintain the public peace and prevent violence," the Florida court voted to deny Mr. Hawkins' petition for an order requiring his immediate admission.

The state supreme court took its action in the face of a year-old ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court that Mr. Hawkins be admitted to the university promptly.

The first reversal for the Florida high court in the Hawkins case came seven days after the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases decided on May 17, 1954.

In that order it remanded the case and directed that the Florida Supreme Court reconsider the case in the light of its May 17 decision, but the state court continued the case pending findings on "conditions that now prevail."

* * *

ON MR. HAWKINS' petition for review, the Supreme Court refused the review but issued a new order after recalling and vacating its previous order to the Florida court.

The new order, issued March 12, 1956, the court said, "makes it clear that while the principle of the initial decision in the school segregation cases is applicable to all levels of public education, the factors of possible delay in the public schools recognized in the second 'implementation' decision in those cases are not involved in graduate professional schools."

Mr. Hawkins, 49, instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, has sought for eight years to gain admission to the university. His attorney, Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, declined comment until he has had time to study the decision.

* * *

MR. HAWKINS ALSO refused to discuss the court's ruling, apparently for similar reasons.

Meanwhile, in NYC, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, said "If Mr. Hawkins requests our assistance we shall continue our efforts to secure his prompt admission to the University of Florida law school."

The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Mr. Hawkins' admission to the university only "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

States Rights Are Cited In Barring of Negro

Boston Sunday Herald
Washington D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8 (AP)—The Florida Supreme Court threw up a states rights barrier today to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year-old ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court that he be admitted promptly.

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The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said he thought the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court that "there is no reason for delay" had ended the litigation. "The matter is now one purely of Administration," he said.

Roberts, however, took the position that the U. S. Supreme Court has not knocked out a 1955 decision of the state court which called for a study of when Hawkins could be admitted to the white university without causing "public mischief."

He held further that the Federal court would have had no lawful authority to dictate when the highest tribunal of a sovereign state must issue a final order in a state case.

Florida Court Blocks Negro From School

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Sat. 3-9-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8 (AP)—The Florida Supreme Court today threw up a states rights barrier to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year-old ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court that he be admited promptly.

Relying on the "compelling duty" of the state to maintain the public peace and prevent violence, the Florida court in a 5-2 decision denied the petition of Virgil D. Hawkins for an immediate order requiring his admission.

Hawkins, a 49-year-old instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, has been trying for eight years to gain admittance to the university. Hawkins' attorney, Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, declined

to comment until he had examined the opinion. Hawkins also declined comment.

AID PLEDGED

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said in New York, "If Virgil Hawkins requests our assistance we shall continue our efforts to secure his prompt admission to the University of Florida Law School."

The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

But the majority said it was convinced that violence would break out in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

FLORIDA HIGH COURT DEFIES U.S. RULING, SETS RACIAL BARRIER

Memphis, Tenn.

State Prevents Immediate Entrance Of Negro To White Law School

Sat. 3-9-57

DECISION IS 5 TO 2

Tribunal Stresses Need To Maintain Public Peace And To Avoid Violence Despite Federal Order

By HAROLD PARR

Associated Press Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8.—The Florida Supreme Court Friday threw up a states' rights barrier to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year-old ruling from the United States Supreme Court that he be admitted promptly.

Relying on the "compelling duty" of the state to maintain the public peace and prevent violence, the Florida court in a 5-2 decision denied the petition of Virgil D. Hawkins for an immediate order requiring his admission.

NAACP Pledges Aid

Hawkins, a 49-year-old instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, has been trying for eight years to gain admittance to the university. Hawkins' attorney, Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, declined to comment until he had examined the opinion.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in New York "if Virgil Hawkins requests our assistance we shall continue our efforts to secure his prompt admission to the University of Florida Law School."

The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

But the majority said it was convinced violence would break out in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice E. Harris Drew said he had taken an oath to uphold the Federal Constitution and that the United States Supreme Court had been long-established as the "final interpreter."

Dissents Explained

"Such an interpretation has been made in this case," Justice Drew said. "I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said he thought the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that "there is no reason for delay" had ended the litigation.

Justice Roberts, however, took the position that the United States Supreme Court has not knocked out a 1955 decision of the state court which called for a study of when Hawkins could be admitted to the white university without causing "public mischief."

He held further that the Federal court would have had no lawful authority to dictate when the highest tribunal of a sovereign state must issue a final order in a state case.

The majority ruling said while certain recent decisions of the Federal court indicate a "progressive disappearance of state sovereignty we cannot assume that the Supreme Court intended to deprive the highest court of an independent sovereign state of one of its traditional powers, that is, the right to exercise a sound judicial discretion as to the date of the issuance of its process in order to prevent a serious public mischief."

FLORIDA BLOCKS BIAS CASE ORDER FROM HIGH COURT

Times Sat. 3-9-57

New York, N.Y.

State Tribunal Rules Negro Cannot Enter University, Lest Violence Result

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8—The Florida Supreme Court denied today a Negro's request for immediate entrance to the University of Florida Law School. It said, "the states are the natural guardians of the public against violence."

The state's rights barrier was thrown up by the Florida court a year after the United States Supreme Court had said the Negro should be admitted.

The Negro, Virgil D. Hawkins of Daytona Beach, has been trying to enter the school for eight years. Both he and his attorney, Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, declined comment. Mr. Hawkins, 49 years old, is an instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach.

The Florida court split, 5 to 2, on the question. The majority said it was convinced violence would break out in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

The Dissenting Opinion

The court said it could not conceive that the United States Supreme Court "would hold that the highest court of a sovereign state does not have the right to control the effective date of its own discretionary process."

In a dissenting opinion, Justice E. Harris Drew said he had taken an oath to uphold the Federal Constitution and the United States Supreme Court had been long-established as the "final interpreter." He added:

"Such an interpretation has been made in this case. I cannot conclude that any discretion remains in this court to lawfully postpone the issuance of the peremptory writ."

The other dissenter, Justice Elwyn Thomas, said that as far as he was concerned the United States Supreme Court's ruling had ended the litigation.

"The matter is now one purely of administration," he said.

Court Fears Violence

The majority opinion capitalized on the words used by the Federal court in ordering Mr. Hawkins' admission "if it's feasible to do so at this time."

The state court in 1955 ruled that Mr. Hawkins should be admitted but held off on setting a date until after a special survey had been made.

The Florida court said today that "our study of the results of the survey material to the question here and other material evidence leads inevitably to the conclusion that violence in university communities and a critical disruption of the university system could occur if Negro students are permitted to enter the state white universities at this time.

"This court has an opportunity to prevent the incidence of violence which are even now occurring in various parts of this country as a result of the states' efforts to enforce the Supreme Court in the Brown case [public school disegration case]."

The opinion concluded:

"The homely expression 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' is especially applicable ot the situation here—involving as it does the public welfare of all our people."

The majority opinion was written by Justice B. K. Roberts. Concurring were Justices Glenn Terrell, T. Frank Hobson, Campbell Thornal and Stepnen C. O'Connell.

Sat. 3-9-57

Tuskegee Faces Cut-Off

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8 (UP)—The Alabama Legislative Council voted unanimously today to recommend withholding appropriations from the all-Negro Tuskegee Institute if a Negro was enrolled in a white institution of higher learning in Alabama.

P. 34

The proposal will be presented to the May session of the Legislature. The council recommended that all "funds be withdrawn or withheld from Tuskegee Institute upon the admission and continued enrollment of any Negro in a white institution of higher learning in Alabama."

The proposal was made by State Representative W. L. Martin.

The state appropriates money to Tuskegee, although the school is a private institution.

Negro Blocked By Florida Court

Post-Herald Birm., Ala.

Entering Law School Would Be 'Disruptive'

Sat. 3-9-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8 (AP) — The Florida Supreme Court today threw up a states rights barrier to block immediate entrance of a Negro to the all-white University of Florida law school.

The state tribunal took the action despite a year-old ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court that he be admitted promptly.

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Hawkins, a 49-year-old instructor at Bethune-Cookman College, has been trying for eight years to gain admittance to the University.

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The majority opinion, written by Justice B. K. Roberts, recognized the duty of the state court to compel Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible to do so at this time."

But the majority said it was convinced that violence would break out in University communities and a critical disruption of the University system would occur if Negroes were permitted to enter white schools at this time.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Dropping Fight To Enter Georgia School

Advertiser Thurs. 6-6-57 Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, June 5 (AP) — Horace T. Ward, 27-year-old Atlanta Negro, has abandoned his long effort to gain entrance to the all-white University of Georgia Law school.

Ward's attorney, A. T. Walden, said today the attempt to gain approval for Ward to transfer from the Northwestern University Law School to the Georgia Institution has been dropped for the present time.

Ward has sought admittance to the Georgia school for seven years. He first filed an application in 1950 and when that was turned down by university system officials he filed a suit in 1953 asking the court to order his admittance.

In March of this year he suffered a major reversal as U.S. Federal District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper declined to keep jurisdiction of the suit.

In February Hooper dismissed the action on the ground that Ward failed to file a new application for admittance to the law school upon returning from two years Army service and that the question had become moot since Ward entered Northwestern.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Judge Denies State School Suit Motion

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

A motion by the State Board of Regents to kill a suit by four to enter the University of Georgia State College of Business Administration has been turned down by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan.

The Judge said Monday in an order, that "there is no substantial merit in any of the grounds" of the state's motion to dismiss the suit.

THE APPLICATIONS

..**Those applying for entrance were**

Those applying for entrance were Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, Myra Elliott Dinsmore and Russell T. Roberts. The group filed applications last summer to enroll at the school, but were barred for what the Board termed a "failure to entrance rules."

The suit was later taken to U. S. District Court here. It was done on the contention that the rules, as set up by the Board were designed specifically to keep Negroes out of the university on the grounds of race.

SUPPORT OF ALUMNI

The state has contended that the applicants failed to furnish a certificate of residence from the Fulton County orinary and such recomendations as required from the alumni.

The judge took under consideration that the ordinary "does not sign such certificates under the existing policy or arrangement" and they "were therefore unable to comply'

The judge in ruling set aside other state objections, including a contention that the four applicants could not seek relief jointly and for all "similarly situated" because the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution concerns individual and not class rights.

Judge Sloan also added the names of new Regents James D. Gould of Brunswick and Allen Woodall as alditional defendants in the case.

"We have won the first round," Attorney E. E. Moore said last night.

DISCRIMINATION

Dismissal of the college suit filed by Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, Myra Elliott Dinsmore and Russell T. Roberts, was asked in a petition filed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

The case has been pending in U. S. District Court since June 15, 1956. The plaintiffs claim they were denied admission to the all-white college because entrance requirements are "unreasonable and arbitrary" and "discriminate and unlawfully . . . exclude qualified Negroes from admission."

Negro Dropping Fight To Enter Georgia School

Montgomery Ala Advertiser Thurs. 6-6-57

ATLANTA, June 5 (AP) — Horace T. Ward, 27-year-old Atlanta Negro, has abandoned his long effort to gain entrance to the all-white University of Georgia Law school.

Ward's attorney, A. T. Walden, said today the attempt to gain approval for Ward to transfer from the Northwestern University Law School to the Georgia Institution has been dropped for the present time.

Ward has sought admittance to the Georgia school for seven years. He first filed an application in 1950 and when that was turned down by university system officials he filed a suit in 1953 asking the court to order his admittance.

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In February Hooper dismissed the action on the ground that Ward failed to file a new application for admittance to the law school upon returning from two years Army service and that the question had become moot since Ward entered Northwestern.

Dismissal of suit by Negroes asked

News p. 7 Aug. 6-30-57

ATLANTA, June 29—(AP)—Dismissal of a suit by four Negroes seeking admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration here was asked today as hearing was set on the suit of two Negro ministers attacking Atlanta bus segregation laws.

B'ham. Ala.

Five Years The Road

Ward Case Concluded; Judge Is Given Issue

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Attorneys for Horace Ward, plaintiff in a federal court case against the University of Georgia for "racial discrimination," Thursday asked the court to "enjoin the university from discriminating against Ward solely because of his race or color."

The request was made during final argument of the five-day hearing which started Dec. 17. District Judge Frank A. Hooper is expected to hand down his final decision in the very near future since he expressed a desire to clear the six-year-old case from the court's docket at the start of the hearing.

However, he did not indicate when the decision would be delivered. Speculation placed it within 60 days.

Ward, 29, currently a student at Northwestern University's law school is the first Negro who has ever attempted to enroll at the all-white university. He was not present for the final argument.

If a decision is handed down in Ward's favor, the university stands the chance of losing it's state appropriation which the state's law says that "any school which permits integration of the races could possibly suffer discontinuance of the appropriations.

Georgia is one of the last three states in the union which has not permitted integration in colleges or universities.

ATTY WALDEN

On presenting final argument the chief counsel for the plaintiff, Austin T. Walden pointed out Ward's contention that:

(1) Evidence showed the application to the law school was made "June 1950."

(2) He met all academic qualifications of an applicant.

(3) All facts and circumstances, perhaps not ony single fact alone, that he was denied admission simply because of race and color and that consideration must inevitably show this in the court's findings.

At this point Judge Hooper asked Atty. Walden "if the court would say now that the university is enjoined, where would that leave the case?"

Walden replied "he would be admitted on his qualifications which applied in 1950. However we don't contend he should be admitted against the regulations which govern the admittance of any other student."

DEFENDANTS

Counsel for the defendants D. B. Murphy, special attorney for the state, in his final argument contended:

(1) The plaintiff failed to exhaust administrative remedies.

(2) He would have been admitted had he presented the required credits from an accredited institution.

(3) He was refused because his lack of general fitness of character and attitude.

(4) He was not refused because he was a Negro.

(5) The case should be dismissed on these grounds.

Murphy continued he recognized the force and effect of the 14th Amendment, the U. S. Constitution and the Constitution of Georgia.

However, the plaintiff has voluntarily put himself in a position where he cannot be admitted as of 1950 because he has enrolled at a law school. He would have to start all over or apply as a transfer student, explained Atty. Murphy.

Under rebuttal another counsel for the plaintiff, Atty. Constance Baker Motley of New York City, said that Ward had clearly established in court that he did exhaust administrative remedies, he did qualify.

She explained that if the board of regents wanted to prevent the plaintiff from entering the university, they could change the rules and regulations every time he applied.

Atty. Motley contended that is the reason in the pleadings they asked the court to consider the rules for applicants as of June 1950, when Ward first applied, rather than currently. The board of regents had made several changes regarding entrance.

She cited from several Federal court cases including the famous Lucy versus Adams case in Alabama.

On conclusion Atty. Motley advanced "if he is qualified to enter Northwestern university surely he would qualify for the University of Georgia's law school. I don't know the requirements at Northwestern but it is reasonable to assume they are not less than Georgia university."

Earlier in the argument Atty. Donald L. Hollowell, also a counsel for the plaintiff, had said, no evidence shows that the board of regents had passed resolution to raise the standards of the law school until July 15 and later, after Ward's application was pending.

"When you begin to look at the total picture and notice the changes, the timing, and the dates, it is a prime consideration," in determining that the school did discriminate because of race.

Judge Hooper's final words concerning the final arguments were: "I take this evidence under advisement."

Horace Ward Quits Fight To Enter University Of Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thur. 6-4-59

The seven-year-old battle by Horace Ward to enter the University of Georgia law school has ended, it was disclosed here Wednesday.

Attorney A. T. Walden, when reached at his home last night said the case was ended as of now.

"We may renew it later but for the present time, it has been dropped," the attorney said.

This ended a seven-year-attempt by Ward to enter the University.

U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper threw out the cae last February At the time, Ward made efforts to enter the university on a transfer basis from the Northwestern University at which time he asked the judge to retain jurisdiction. Hooper refused to do so.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Georgia Waits Court Ruling In Race Test

Advertiser p1 Jan. 1-4-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Arguments were concluded in U.S. District Court today in the case of Horace Ward, 29-year-old Atlanta Negro who is attempting to enroll in the all-white University of Georgia.

Judge Frank A. Hooper said he hopes to make a decision "within the next two weeks" in the six-year-old suit.

B. D. Murphy, special state counsel, contended Ward was denied admission because he failed to comply with University regulations and not because of his race and color.

Ward's attorneys contended their cleint refused to comply with the regulations because they were adopted by the University in June, 1952, some 18 months after he first applied for admission.

RULES ADOPTED

In June, 1952, the Board of Regents, University governing body, adopted rules requiring an applicant to pass certain aptitude tests

Horace Ward Faces 3 Barriers In Attempt To Enter U. of Georgia

Call. p1 Kansas City, Mo. Jan. 1-25-57

ATLANTA. — (INS) — Attorneys for Horace Ward face three apparent barriers in their attempt to obtain a court order forcing the University of Georgia to enroll him.

The three were raised Monday by Federal Judge Frank Hooper who said the case is "different from any other case," involving racial discrimination.

Ward's federal court suit contends he was denied admission in 1950, and subsequently, because of his race. The state of Georgia contends there was no discrimination against Ward because he is a Negro, but insists he was not qualified to become a law student.

There was no discrimination by reason of state law or school policy.

"This is the first case in which the qualifications of the student, and not the policy of the school," are at issue, Judge Hooper observed.

The jurist posed these legal possibilities to Ward's attorneys:

1—That he had "abandoned" in 1950 application when he enrolled last September at Northwestern University at Chicago.

2—That he had not exhausted administrative procedure, because he did not file a new application for admission and supply necessary new data when he returned from military service.

3—That he was rejected, not because of race, but because of a lack of qualifications.

The jurist said at the conclusion of arguments however that he would consider the case in the light of contentions of these points advanced by Ward's attorneys.

Constance Baker Motley took issue with the suggestion that the Ward case was different from the long list of segregation cases. The New York attorney, on the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued:

"The common thread running through all these cases is (a plea for) enjoining segregation."

Testimony was, the judge observed, that there was no discrimination based on race at the University of Georgia, and to this Miss Motley replied:

"The out-of-state aid policy, declared unconstitutional 20 years ago, is still in operation. It has not been abandoned. It is the same policy that excludes Ward. We say that policy is discriminatory."

was unqualified and not because he is a Negro scored an important point today.

In view of this position, U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper said the most the court could say is that the Negro's rejection is "tainted with a spirit of discrimination." The court, he added, then could order the board to reconsider Ward's application.

When a University spokesman declared that a qualified Negro applicant would be accepted by the law school, Hooper said, the issue became one of individual qualifications and not racial discrimination as in most such litigation.

The judge made his observations at a hearing to clarify the issues in Ward's six-year-long efforts to enter the law school. He did not indicate when his ruling might be expected.

Hooper declared that the court would not order the Board of Regents to admit Ward forthwith. No school, he observed, could be expected to admit an unqualifed student.

He was openly critical of the legal conduct of both Ward and his attorneys. Ward, he held should have informed the court in September that he had been accepted as a student by Northwestern University Law School in Chicago instead of waiting until start of the trial in December to make the disclosure. The court, the judge went on, made every effort to bring the suit to an early decision under the mistaken impression that Ward wanted to enter Georgia Law School last fall.

Hooper taxes Ward's attorneys with doing everything they could to keep the action from coming to trial in September. Their delaying action, he said, included a "useless and frivolous proceeding" of naming two individual regents as defendants.

The Horace Ward Case Brings The Issue Into Closer Focus

Daily World p. 4

The ruling of Judge Frank A. Hooper in the Horace Ward case that Negroes cannot be denied admission to the law school of the University of Georgia, at least brings the cause evident in the Ward case closer into focus. The judge's ruling must be carefully scrutinized in order to obtain the merit upon which he based his decision.

Atlanta, Ga. (Discrimination)

First, the judge ruled that discrimination might have existed when Ward first filed in 1950, when the Board first refused admission, but Ward did not pursue his administrative remedies and was denied admission on the grounds that he was not qualified as to "attitude and character."

Thurs. 2-14-57

By some arrival the judge held that his suit became "moot" when he entered the law school of Northwestern University.

In fact, the judge's decision was based upon that class action which denied Ward the right to enroll.

The judge observed that in all decided cases, however, the decision was either a class action in which the qualifications of the applicant were admitted or had been judicially determined.

Judge Hooper, therefore, decided that Ward's failure to file a new application as required by school authorities and his failure to comply with the valid portions of rules adopted by the university subsequent to his original application, "would bar any relief to him by the courts."

In a nutshell, Judge Hooper said Ward's suit had become "moot" when he enrolled at Northwestern University. Apparently, this is a question of law.

The decision, one of the first of its kind to come up in Georgia, deserves careful study. From the judge's decision, future cases may be processed from another given point; the judge said that no person should be denied admission to the university purely on a color basis; that this is not class action in reference to his decision regarding Ward's application.

We can at least find comfort in the fact that for the first time a federal jurist and a Georgian has opined:

"It is well established that the authorities in control of the operation of any state-supported law school in this country may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of race or color."

That had not been legally decided here before in Georgia, and by such a token, the issue is at least brought into closer focus.

ON 'UNQUALIFIED' CLAIM

Georgia Scores Big Point In Suit Brought By Negro

Advertiser p. 10-B Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 1-22-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 21 (AP) — The University of Georgia's claim that Horace Ward was excluded from its law school because he

May appeal Ward case dismissal

AP Wire Andrews Sat. 2-23-57

Baltimore, Md. p. 3

ATLANTA — An appeal of Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper's dismissal of Horace Ward's suit to enter the University of Georgia law school is under study, A. T. Walden, attorney for Mr. Ward, stated last week.

Judge Hooper listed three reasons for his dismissal of Mr. Ward's suit, filed in U.S. District Court in 1950. They were:

1. His (Ward's) failure to file a new application as required by school regulations.

2. Ward "failed and refused to furnish additional information as to character" to the university.

3. When Ward entered Northwestern University in 1956, the action "expressly abandoned his formal application to enter" Georgia as a first year law student.

The ruling pointed out that it is now well established that state supported law schools

"may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of his race and color."

* * *

"THIS IS not a class action," the ruling said, adding that Mr. Ward was denied admission on grounds that he was "not qualified as to attitude and character."

Mr. Ward applied for admission to the law school in September 1950. During trial of the case last December, university officials testified that he was turned down because he did not meet entrance requirements.

The applicant's attorneys contended that he was refused admittance to the all white school because of his race and color.

* * *

IN HIS decision Judge Hooper said Mr. Ward failed "to pursue his administrative remedies."

The trial of the case on its merits had been delayed by legal skirmishes, pretrial hearings and Mr. Ward's service in the Army from 1953 to 1955.

Ward Seeking Transfer to U. of Georgia

Constitution Tues. 2-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Attorneys for Horace T. Ward were back Monday for another round in their fight to get their Negro client admitted to the University of Georgia Law School.

They filed a motion in federal court for an "order modifying the order of dismissal" on grounds that Ward—whose case against the Board of Regents was thrown out of court Feb. 12 by Judge Frank Hooper—has filed application to transfer from Northwestern University Law School to the Georgia Law School.

Judge Hooper had dismissed the suit inasmuch as, he said, Ward's status had changed because he matriculated at Northwestern after he first applied for admission to the University of Georgia in 1950.

Ward's attorneys have asked Judge Hooper to hold a hearing on their new motion March 4.

A. T. Walden, Atlanta, one of the attorneys representing the 29-year-old Ward, said Ward would enter Georgia this fall if the ruling is favorable to his suit.

Ward Request Gets 'Routine' Consideration

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-2-57

Negro Horace Ward will be sent application papers in a "routine manner" in his bid to transfer from Northwestern University to the University of Georgia Law School, University Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell said Friday.

The transfer attempt is the latest move in Ward's long fight to gain admission to the all-white university law school.

Federal Judge Frank Hooper earlier this year dismissed Ward's suit to enroll at the university. The 29-year-old Ward claims he was denied admittance because of his race.

Following this ruling, Ward's attorneys asked Hooper to retain jurisdiction in the case while the Negro sought to transfer from Northwestern University to the University of Georgia Law School.

Negro Plans To Reapply At Georgia

Post Time Herald Tues. 2-26-57 Washington, D.C.

ATLANTA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Attorneys for Horace Ward, 29-year-old Negro law student, say he plans to reapply for admission to the all-white University of Georgia law school at Athens.

A motion filed in U. S. District Court asks Judge Frank A. Hooper to retain jurisdiction of the case brought by Ward against the university system board of regents and dismissed by Hooper Feb. 12.

The attorneys said Ward is "presently in the process of making application" for a transfer from Northwestern University, where he is now in law school, to the University of Georgia. They asked that Hooper retain the case "pending disposition of plaintiff's application for admission . . . as a transfer student."

Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta said Ward had written the University of Georgia for application blanks and "it is my understanding that he has received those blanks and is in the process of filling them out."

Negro's attorneys to appeal dismissal of admission suit

News Fri. 2-15-57 Athens, Ga.

ATLANTA, Feb. 13 —(AP)—Attorneys for a 29-year-old Atlanta Negro today indicated they will appeal dismissal of his U. S. District Court suit for admission to the University of Georgia Law School.

Judge Frank A. Hooper dismissed Horace T. Ward's suit yesterday. It was the latest move in Ward's six-year-old effort to become a student at the all-white law school.

WARD APPLIED for admission in September, 1950. University officials who turned him down testified last month that he did not meet entrance requirements.

Attorneys for the Negro contended he was refused admission because of his race.

Hooper, in his decision, said Ward failed to "pursue his administrative remedies." Specific reasons for the ruling were:

(1) Ward's failure to file a new application after he was turned down in 1950, (2) His failure and refusal "to furnish additional information as to character" to the university, and (3) Ward "expressedly abandoned him formal application to enter" Georgia as a first-year law student when he entered Northwestern University in 1956.

A. T. Walden, chief legal counsel in the involved suit, said "the great probability is that we will appeal" the decision.

ATTY. GEN. EUGENE Cook, whose office represented the defendants, commented: "I believe the judge is on solid ground. I am willing to predict that the Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court will affirm the decision."

This is "not a class action," the ruling said. Ward was denied admission on grounds he was "not qualified as to attitude and character."

"The court should not now declare any discrimination even though it might have existed at or about September, 1950," Hooper said. The non-jury trial was heard by Hooper in December.

Cook Urges Ward Suit Be Killed

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 2-1-57

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook made a new request for dismissal of the Horace Ward segregation suit here Thursday—this time on the ground that the Atlanta Negro's enrollment at Northwestern University renders the action "moot."

Cook's request is contained in a written brief filed in federal court in rebuttal to a request by Ward that his "prayer for relief" be amended. The proposed amendment seeks an order requiring University of Georgia officials not to discriminate against Ward should he later attempt to transfer from Northwestern to the University of Georgia law school.

CITES RULINGS

In his brief Cook cites several previous rulings to support a state contention that the courts may not base their rulings on "something that may or may not happen in the future.

"This court may not determine questions which may arise if the plaintiff makes application for admission based upon his attendance at Northwestern School of Law," Cook argued.

WARD'S AMENDMENT

The state has taken the position that the University of Georgia "cannot now or in the future" treat Ward as a new student based on his status at the time he originated his suit in 1950. To be considered as a candidate for admission to the school, Ward must reapply under the rules governing transfer students, the defense claims.

Cook also contends in his brief that Ward's proposed amendment sets out a "new cause of action" which is not authorized under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The attorney general's brief charges that Ward's claims that he had been discriminated against solely because of his race and color "are not based upon the facts in this record." It further claims that Ward's "assumptions" are based on rulings dealing with "an entirely different class of cases."

Constitution

"This case differs . . . in that the chancellor of the University (of Georgia) System, Dr. Harmon Caldwell, has categorically settled the question of discrimination on account of race by a forthright statement made in the presence of the court and which is in the record."

The brief apparently referred to Caldwell's testimony during the recent trial of the case. Caldwell said at that time he would rul any qualified Negro eligible fo admission to any state-supporte college, and that the "regent (Board of Regents of the Univer sity System) could take it fron there."

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank A. Hoo per presided at the non-jury tria but has not yet issued his deci sion. He recently conducted "clarification of issues" hearin at which he observed that Ward' admitted refusal to reapply fo admission to the University o Georgia following military serv ice—as required by school regu lations — apparently complicate the issues involved.

The judge said at that time tha if he should order the regents t reconsider Ward's application they apparently would "have nothing to consider." He also said he "could rule" that the handling of the 29-year-old former teacher's application was "tainted" with racial discrimination.

Judge Hooper also said the Ward case differs from segragation suits in other states in that the defense did not oppose integration but maintained that Ward was not otherwise qualified for admission.

a six-year court battle to gain ad mission to the Georgia law school, is believed to be considering an attempt to transfer from Northwestern University.

Regent Charles Bloch of Macon emphasized that the new blank does not make any distinction as to race, however.

The abolishment of Dr. Brown's post was termed an economy move by one of the regents.

Other action by the board included:

1. Re-election of all presidents of the university system units except Tech and Georgia State College.

2. Approval of further study of a plan to establish a preparatory school for Tech at Middle Georgia College in Milledgeville.

3. Approval of a plan to enlarge the proposed new Regional Education Board building to include space for the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

4. Empowering Boch and Chancellor Harmon Caldwell to act on a complaint by the Georgia Hotel Assn. regarding the League of Women Voters' using the Continuing Education Center at Athens for a convention.

Regents Okay New Bars to Negro Entry

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 4-11-57

The State Board of Regents Wednesday adopted a new form for applicants to the University of Georgia law school in an apparent attempt to strengthen bars against Negroes.

There regents also abolished the post of assistant chancellor of the university system, currenly held by Dr. Gordon Brown. But they failed to act on presidency vacancies at Georgia Tech and Georgia State College of Business Administration.

Actually, the new law school application blank embodies requirements approved by the regents as far back as 1952. The blanks require the recommendation of two alumni of the law school and testimonials of good character from the applicant's superior court judge and ordinary or superior court clerk.

The blank will apply to new students and transfers. Horace Ward, a Negro who recently lost

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

JUDGE RULES AGAINST WARD'S BID TO ENTER SEGREGATED SCHOOL

His Race Not Reason, Says Judge Hooper

Daily World
Wed. 2-13-57
Atlanta Ga.

A federal court judge ruled here Tuesday that Negroes cannot be denied admission to state supported schools because of "race and color," but dismissed the case of Horace Ward, who was denied admission to the Law School of the University of Georgia for nearly six years.

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper, who has heard presentments on the case since 1950 when the board of regents first refused admission to the graduate of Morehouse College, ruled that Ward did not pursue his administrative remedies, and was denied admission on grounds that he was not "qualified as to attitude and character."

Judge Hooper said that discriminations may have existed when he first filed in 1950, but should not be declared at present in determining the case.

It was also held that his suit became "moot" when he entered the law school of Northwestern University last fall after being denied entrance for several years through obvious efforts to maintain the south's old system of segregation.

Ward's attorneys did not reveal whether the matter will be taken to a higher court. Attorney Austin T. Walden said he had not received a copy of the decision, and knew only the minute details he had heard over a radio newscast.

He indicated, however, there may not be too much concern over the decision.

Ward's lawyers had last month asked Judge Hooper for an injunction in which Georgia University officials would be kept from discriminating against the veteran if he later should attempt to transfer from Northwestern. Hooper said Ward could again apply for relief to the courts if such an application in the future was denied.

However, he ruled, "the court should not now declare discrimination even though it might have existed at or about September, 1950."

The opinion said in part:

"It is now well established that the authorities in control of the operation of any state supported law school in this country may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of race and color.

"In all the decided cases, however, the decision was either a class action in which the qualifications of the applicant were admitted or had been judicially determined."

Judge Hooper held that Ward's case was not class action. He further held that Ward's refusal to file a new application as required by the school "would bar any relief to him by the courts."

Ward's attorneys had set up that new regulations were set up after Ward filed to enter the school. They had told the court that these rules were set up primarily to keep Negroes from being able to complete application to attend the school.

When Ward first filed to enter the school, the attorneys said at an earlier hearing, the application was not even answered for several months during which time applications of white students were considered and passed upon, with many of them attending school long before the trial came up ..... At the trial the state vigorously denied Ward's race had anything to do with his being refused.

Ward Suit Dismissed As U.S. Court Holds Rules Were Ignored

14e(1) discrimination Univ. of Ga

Judge Finds Entry Dispute Is Outdated

Constitution p.1
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 2-13-57

By BOB WILLIMON

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper dismissed the Horace Ward segregation suit here Tuesday—primarily on the ground the Atlanta Negro failed to "pursue his administrative remedies."

The judge also ruled that "regardless" of the foregoing ground, Ward's "cause of action" in his suit as originally brought became moot when the plaintiff entered Northwestern University's school of law last September

NOT ON COLOR ALONE

Discussing the case, non-jury trial of which was completed here in January, Judge Hooper said in his opinion:

"It is now well established that the authorities in control of the operation of any state-supported law school in this country may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of race and color.

"In all the decided cases, however . . . the decision was either a class action in which the qualifications of the applicant were admitted or had been judicially determined."

This is "not a class action," the judge continued. Ward was denied admission on the ground he was "not qualified as to attitude and character."

WOULD BAR RELIEF

Ward's failure to file a new application as required by school regulations, and his failure to comply with the "valid" portions of rules adopted by the university subsequent to his original application, "would bar any relief to him by the courts," Judge Hooper commented.

This would be "particularly true," the opinion continued, "where (Ward's) refusal to file a new application was persisted in up until the time of final trial in December, 1956." It would be true, too, in regard to the period of six-and-a-half years which elapsed during which the "plaintiff had two years military service and was absent from the state for a considerable period during which his whereabouts were unknown to the defendants," the ruling said.

Turning to Ward's January petition for an injunction in which University officials would be prohibited from discriminating against the plaintiff should he later attempt to transfer from Northwestern, Judge Hooper said Ward could again apply to the courts for relief if he should file such transfer application and be denied.

Constitution

"The court should not now declare any discrimination even though it might have existed at or about September, 1950," the opinion said. "The court does not see any necessity for retaining jurisdiction over this case for an indefinite time in the future, nor does plaintiff ask for same."

Citing a previous ruling, Judge Hooper said "remedy by injunction . . . ought not to be had to control the state officer in the conduct of his office, even though his conduct may appear to be wrong, until the remedy to correct him provided by the state has been exhausted. This rule is of special importance between the federal courts and state functionaries."

Ward's failure to pursue his administrative remedies means that "no determination of (his application to enter the university) can be made, nor can it be the basis of a fragmentary ruling" for use in cases which "may possibly be brought in the future," the ruling said.

A. T. Walden, chief counsel for Ward, said he hadn't read copies of Judge Hooper's opinion yet, but "the great probability is that we will appeal it."

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, whose office represented the defendants, said, "I am extremely gratified. This is one of the few cases that I am willing to hazard a guess as to what the circuit court or Supreme Court will do.

"I am of the firm opinion, continued Cook, "that these courts will affirm Judge Hooper's decision."

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

U.S. Court Denies Admission Of Negro To Graduate School

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57 Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12 (AP)—A suit by 29-year-old Atlanta Negro for admission to the University of Georgia Law School was dismissed today in U. S. District Court.

Judge Frank A. Hooper listed three reasons for dismissal of the suit brought by Horace Ward in 1950. An attorney for the Negro said the decision probably will be appealed.

Ward applied for admission to the law school in September, 1950. During the trial in the case last December, University officials testified the Negro was turned down because he did not meet entrance requirements.

Ward's attorneys contended he was refused admittance to the all-white school because of his race.

In his decision, the judge said Ward failed to "pursue his administrative remdies." Hooper listed as reasons for dismissal:

1. Ward's failure to file a new application as required by school regulations.

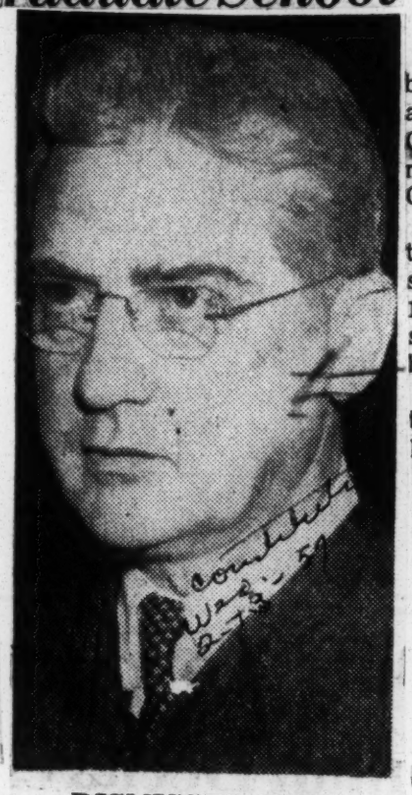
2. Ward "failed and refused to furnish additional information as to character" to the university.

3. When Ward entered Northwestern University in 1956, the action "expressedly abandoned his formal application to enter" Georgia as a first-year law student.

The ruling stated that it is now well established that state-supported law schools "may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of his race and color."

This is "not a class action," the ruling said. Ward was denied admission on grounds he was "not qualified as to attitude and character", Hooper said.

The trial was delayed by legal skirmishes, pre-trial hearings and Ward's service in the Army from 1953-55.



DISMISSES SUIT
Judge Frank A. Hooper

U.S. Court Won't Renew Ward Case

Constitution Thurs. 3-21-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Federal Judge Frank Hooper Wednesday gave an emphatic "no" to Atlanta Negro Horace T. Ward's plea that the court retain jurisdiction in his suit for admission to the University of Georgia Law School. P. 32

Judge Hooper threw the case out of court Feb. 12, and Ward's attorneys came back nine days later with a plea that the court keep jurisdiction pending outcome of Ward's application as a transfer student from Northwestern University Law School to the Georgia Law School.

In his ruling Wednesday, Judge Hooper said it would be "legally impossible" for the court to retain jurisdiction in the seven-year-old law suit.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Advertiser P. 1

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In his decision, the judge said Ward failed to "pursue his administrative remdies." Hooper listed as reasons for dismissal:

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2. Ward "failed and refused to furnish additional information as to character" to the university.

3. When Ward entered Northwestern University in 1956, the action "expressedly abandoned his formal application to enter" Georgia as a first-year law student.

The ruling stated that it is now well established that state-supported law schools "may not refuse admission to any person solely on account of his race and color."

This is "not a class action," the ruling said. Ward was denied admission on grounds he was "not qualified as to attitude and character", Hooper said.

The trial was delayed by legal skirmishes, pre-trial hearings and Ward's service in the Army from 1953-55.

Negro Student Loses In Ruling

Post-Herald P. 33 Fri. 3-22-57

ATLANTA, March 21 (AP)—The seven-year-old effort of Horace Ward, 28, an Atlanta Negro, to enter the all-white University of Georgia Law School received a major reverse yesterday in refusal of U. S. District Court to retain jurisdiction in a suit for admission. Birmingham, Ala.

Attorneys for Ward, now a law student at Northwestern University in Illinois, asked the court to keep jurisdiction because Ward now is in the process of applying for admittance as a transfer student.

Judge Frank A. Hooper, who had dismissed the action Feb. 21, ruled that the court could not retain jurisdiction because it already has held that it does not have jurisdiction.

The ruling was viewed as disposing finally of the action filed in 1952 after a 1950 application to the law school was rejected, unless reversed by a higher court.

Georgia School Blocks Negroes

Herald P. 20-A Sun. 4-14-57

ATLANTA —(AP)— A new application form for entrants to the University of Georgia law school, apparently intended to bar Negroes from the all-white institution, has been adopted by the university system board of regents. Miami Herald

The new form requires the recommendation of two alumni of the law school and of the judge of the Superior Court of the applicant's district.

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Fla. Says 'No' In Spite Of Ruling By Federal Court

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. The Florida State Supreme Court last Friday overrode a decision of the highest court in the land when they ruled again that a Negro, Virgil Hawkins, an instructor at Bethune - Cookman College, cannot gain admission to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

Norfolk, Va.

The ruling was another in a series against the efforts of Hawkins to gain entrance to the school, the first coming eight years ago when he first applied for admission to the school.

DESPITE A RULING by the United States Supreme Court over a year ago that Hawkins be admitted to the university promptly, the Florida high court this time threw up a 'states rights barrier to deny Hawkins' admission.

By a vote of 5-2, the state tribunal defeated Hawkins' petition to enter the school. The court said that it could not conceive that the U. S. Supreme Court "would hold that the highest court of a sovereign state does not have the right to control the effective date of its own discretionary processes."

THE FLORIDA court voiced its decision by a 5-2 vote. One of the dissenters, Justice E. Harris Drew, said that he had taken an oath to uphold the Federal Constitution and that the United States Supreme Court had long been established as the "final interpreter." The majority claimed that the admission of Negroes would create a critical disruption of the university system while recognizing that it is the duty of the court to compel Hawkins' admission "if it is feasible."

Mr. Hawkins is an instructor at Bethune-Cookman and has been trying to enter the school for the past eight years.

Florida Courier Says 'No' To Negro

Sat. 3-16-57
Pittsburgh, Penn.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Virgil D. Hawkins has been denied entrance to the University of Florida law school.

In outright defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling which ordered Hawkins' "prompt admission" to the school, the Florida Supreme Court has denied Hawkins' request for admission on the grounds of the state's "compelling duty" to maintain the peace and prevent violence.

Discrimination

High Court Asked To Reverse Stand In Florida Case

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-4-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The U. S. Supreme Court was urged Monday to reverse its stand on admitting a Negro to the University of Fla., law school because of "overtones of racial unrest, violence and sincere opposition of law-abiding citizens."

IMMEDIATE ENROLLMENT

The appeal was made by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin who asked the high court to throw out Virgil Hawkins' move to be admitted to the law school after Hawkins asked the court to by-pass Florida courts and order his immediate enrollment.

The U. S. Supreme Court earlier ruled that there was no reason for delay in admitting the Negro to the law school. Under U. S. desegregation laws, Hawkins cannot be denied admission solely because he is a Negro.

The Florida Supreme Court avoided this by invoking state sovreingty and seeking to halt the case because of what it trems a solid wall of opposition to integration in Fla."

Florida Asks Court to Delay Order on Negro Law Student

Journal & Constitution p. 5-E
Atlanta, Ga.

Reasons Other Than Race for Going Slow, State Tribunal Says

Sun. 7-21-57

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., July 20—State officials believe Florida's pupil assignment law will stand despite a federal court action ruling unconstitutional a similar Virginia statute.

Ralph Odham, Florida assistant general, who is a specialist in school matters, acknowledged that Florida's pupil assignment law is almost identical to that of Virginia.

But, he said, the U. S. Court of Appeals threw out the Virginia law because of another law which would have automatically cut off state funds to schools forced to integrate.

Odham said this showed that Virginia had no intenton of complying with the U.S. Supreme Court's edict to end segregation and brought on the lower tribunal's ruling.

Florida doesn't have such a law, but nearly matched it during this year's Legislature.

Vetoed by Governor

The so-called "last resort" bill to prevent integration in the schools passed the 1957 Legislature but was vetoed by the governor.

It authorized the suspension of mixed schools upon a favorable vote of the people of a city, district or county to escape integration. State and county funds would have been provided to send pupils to private schools if other segregated facilities were not available.

Opponents of the bill said its passage might endanger the defense of Florida's pupil assignment law before federal courts.

Florida's pupil assignment law empowers local school boards to assign pupils to schools. The boards can use a number of criteria in making decisions, none of which is based on race.

There has not yet been a clear test of this law in federal court.

A Miami federal judge threw out the only case to reach the court so far.

He based the dismissal on the ground the Negro student should attend the school nearest his home. This was a Negro school. The judge did not attempt to rule on the legality of the assignment law.

Odham warned that the Florida law might be declared unconstitutional if it should be applied in an arbitrary manner which showed it to be an obvious subterfuge to keep Negroes out of white schools.

Meanwhile, Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin has filed a brief

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with the U.S. Supreme Court asking for a delay in the enrollment of a Negro at the University of Florida Law School.

Sends Resolution

He sent along a copy of the Interposition resolution passed by the 1957 Legislature.

The U.S. Supreme Court already has ordered that the Negro, Virgil Hawkins of Daytona Beach, be admitted to the law school.

The Florida Supreme Court, however, invoked state sovereignty, declaring that while Hawkins, in view of the high tribunal's ruling, could not be barred solely because of his race, that there were other reasons for delaying admission of the Negro to the school.

Results of an exhaustive survey, which tended to discourage integration, were included in Ervin's brief.

Hawkins has called on the U.S. court to again order his admission to the university.

But, in his brief to the U.S. Supreme Court, Ervin said that the interposition resolution, which refuses to recognize the desegregation decisions, is evidence of the official expression of the feelings of the white people of Florida against mixing of the races in the schools.

Ervin said that the Florida Supreme Court was "conscious of its duty and responsibility" in carrying out the U.S. Court's order to admit Hawkins to the school, but he added that the Florida tribunal felt that some delay was necessary for reasons other than race.

Administrative problems, he said, that may be encountered include:

Provision for housing of Negro students.

Administration of an increased number of course drops by students indicating that they would not be in the same class with a Negro.

Need for additional time and personnel to administer the program of more rigid entrance requirements.

Vigilance on the part of administrators and counsellors to prevent racial incidents which may occur because of the admission of Negroes.

Housing Inspection

Inspection of off-campus housing to protect the health and welfare of all students.

Replacement of the faculty and staff who would resign because of integration.

Development of understanding on the part of alumni of the universities to insure continued loyal and enthusiastic support.

Adjustments in food service operations to prevent deficits resulting from loss of white student patrons refusing to eat with Negroes.

Counseling of students to prevent them from engaging in activities to discourage Negroes from attending classes.

Provision for care of Negroes in the student health services.

Modification of regulations governing swimming classes and other sports.

And review of present offerings at Florida A&M University, the Negro college, to eliminate unnecessary and uneconomical offerings.

Ervin said that the factual problem now confronting Florida was one of administration, not of law.

"The law," he declared, "cannot alter the minds or mores of men in a free nation and the dilemma is concerned with the conflict between the law and mental attitudes. We know that these conflicts exist and believe that we have given this court (the U.S. Supreme Court) abundant evidence of a solid wall of opposition to integration in Florida schools and colleges which justifies the Supreme Court of Florida in delaying its writ in the interest of the general peace and welfare of this state."

Ervin urged the U.S. court to take a "realistic" view of the factual reasons behind the Florida court's delay in ordering the university to admit Hawkins.

Elsewhere on the segregation front in Florida, the Fort Lauderdale city commission has agreed to sell to private interests for $562,000 a golf course valued at more than one million dollars, which federal court has ordered integrated.

High Court Asked To Reverse Stand In Florida Case

World p7
Oct. 7-6-57
B'ham Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The U. S. Supreme Court was urged Monday to reverse its stand on admitting a Negro to the University of Fla. law school because of "overtones of racial unrest, violence and sincere opposition of law-abiding citizens."

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Supreme Court's Decision Praised in Law School Case

Constitution, Atlanta Ga. 10-27-57

Sun. 10-27-57

Florida Officials Say Ruling Indicates Considerate Approach

14 CU Discrimination

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 26—State officials are encouraged over the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to order the immediate admission of a Negro to the University of Florida law school, and are hopeful the high tribunal's outlawing of Virginia's pupil assignment law won't affect a similar Florida statute.

The court told the Negro, Virgil Hawkins, he would have to apply to a lower federal court.

Florida legal circles are interpreting the decision as a victory for the state supreme court, which had refused to follow the high court's previous order to admit the 48-year-old Daytona Beach Negro to the law school without delay.

Gov. LeRoy Collins, who has attempted to mediate the Little Rock dispute said that the court's ruling on Hawkins indicated "a more conciliatory and understanding position. And for this I can say only thank goodness."

Commends Court

Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin, who has been extremely critical of the U.S. Supreme Court's earlier rulings in segregated matters, commended it on its "considerate and wise approach to this most difficult problem."

The attorney general, who has represented the state in the Hawkins case, and twice intervened in U.S. Supreme Court proceedings regarding the racial issue, declared:

"We believe the United States Supreme Court has proceeded wisely and prudently in treating the university case as falling in the same category as grade school cases by having it considered in the light of implementation or second decision of the Brown case rather than ordering immediate admission.

"We further believe that the federal district courts will give the most respectful consideration to the finding of the Florida Supreme Court that disruption of the university system would occur if Negro students are permitted to enter at this time, if resort is had to these courts."

U.S. Sen. George Smathers said it appears that members of the Supreme Court have begun to "recognize the havoc and confusion which their (desegregation) decision has caused."

He declared the court's decision indicates "possibly a change of attitude."

Smathers said the court shows indications it is considering the psychological ef-

FLORIDA

fect of integration on the South. When racial tests first came before the court, he recalled, the justices emphasized the psychological effect of segregation on Negroes.

8-Year Effort

Hawkins, who has been trying for eight years to gain admission to the all-white law school, had asked the high court to void a Florida Supreme Court decision.

In 1952, the Florida court ruled that Hawkins could not be denied admission "solely because of his race," but withheld approval pending a survey.

The court wanted to determine whether violence or social upheaval would result from mixing of races in the school.

The U.S. Supreme Court two years later asked the Florida tribunal to reconsider its decision as there was "no reason for delay."

But, following the survey, the Florida court refused to order Hawkins admitted to the school on the ground it would "tend to work serious public mischief."

The state court said Hawkins could renew his application "when he is prepared to present testimony showing that his admission can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

Hawkins' next legal move isn't expected to be disclosed until next month when his attorney, Robert L. Carter of New York, general counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, returns from vacation.

Carter has indicated, however, that a new action probably will be started in the near future in federal district court either at Tallahassee, Tampa or Jacksonville.

Sees No Effect

As to the U.S. Supreme Court's action in striking down Virginia's pupil placement law, Florida Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph E. Odum said this would have no effect on the validity of this state's pupil assignment statute.

Odum, a specialist in school law, expressed confidence the Florida law will be found constitutional when, and if, it gets before the federal courts.

He explained the Virginia law was one of a series which, when read together, made integragation of public schools impossible. Florida has no laws which eliminate completely the possibility of integrated public schools, he added.

"Our pupil assignment law," said Odum, "stands by itself and sets forth criteria, other than race, which are to guide local school boards in assigning pupils to specific schools. These include scholastic achievement, location of the applicant's home in relation to a school, sociological and psychological factors."

Odum explained: "It is entirely possible under Florida law for a Negro to be assigned to a white school if in the opinion of a local school board he qualifies in all respects. And there are no companion laws which would make the assignment an empty gesture."

He also pointed out the difference in the administration of the Virginia and Florida laws. "The Virginia act puts the decision for placing students in a state school board," said Odum. "Florida law vests responsibility for assigning pupils in the local school boards. Policies adopted by a state board logically could be construed as applying to every school in a state. The policies of one local school board could not be considered binding upon any other school board."

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

High Court Denies Entry Of Negro To U. Of Florida

Kasper Case Turned Down By Tribunal

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court today underscored its ruling that specific steps in school integration cases are to be left in the hands of local U. S. courts—to determine whether the time is ripe for Negroes to be enrolled in all-white schools.

The tribunal did so in refusing to order the immediate admission of a Negro, Virgil Hawkins, to the University of Florida law school. It told him to bring his suit in an appropriate U. S. District Court.

In a separate action dealing indirectly with the public school integration controversy, the Supreme Court refused to review John Kasper's 1956 criminal contempt conviction.

Kasper, a vowed segregationist, was found guilty of disregarding a U. S. District Court order in Knoxville, Tenn., growing out of disorders last year.

RENEW EFFORTS

Atty. J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington promptly announced that he will renew his efforts to save Kasper from going to jail. Simmons said he will file a petition specifically asking that all nine justices hear Kasper's case.

Kasper's appeal got no special attention, and there was no indication that any of the justices disagreed with the action in denying him a Supreme Court hearing. This case was grouped with scores of others with the notation at the end of the list that the petitions for review "in these cases are severally denied."

Kasper's bond will remain in effect pending disposition of more legal formalities. He has 25 days in which to ask the court to reconsider today's action. If this is denied, the court will send out its formal notice to lower federal courts involved. This usually requires about 30 days.

GROSSLY EXCESSIVE

In asking the high court to review his conviction, Kasper contended his constitutional right of freedom of speech had been violated. He also called his sentence grossly excessive.

Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, lists his residences as Washington, D.C., and Camden, N.J.

The action today did not involve another contempt conviction growing out of the Clinton disorders. Kasper and six others were convicted by a jury in Taylor's court last July 23 of fomenting disorders in violation of an injunction against obstructing orderly integration of Clinton High School.

Kasper also figured in integration disorders in Nashville, Tenn. He was convicted in local courts there on minor charges.

In other actions today—the first all-out business session of its new term which opened last Monday—the tribunal:

1. Set aside the convictions of Junius I. Scales and Claude M. Lightfoot, first two persons tried under the "knowing membership" clause of the Smith Anti-Communist Act. The government had said the convictions had to be upset in the light of the high court's Jencks' case ruling of last June.

2. Set aside on a government

(Continued From Page 1)

motion the convictions of three Portland, Ore., residents for refusing to answer questions asked by a House subcommittee on Un-American Activities. Herbert Simpson, Donald M. Wollam and John Rogers MacKenzie refused to tell anything but their names when the subcommittee on June 18 and 19, 1954, held hearings on Communist activities in the Portland area. The three pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

WERE INCRIMINATING

The Justice Department in a memorandum to the high tribunal said some of the questions might have tended to be incriminating.

3. Agreed to rule whether union inducement of employes not to handle "hot cargo" is legal under some labor - management contracts.

The contracts contain "hot cargo" clauses which allow union members to refuse to handle non-union or struck goods. The legal issue is whether inducement to refuse to work on "hot cargo" violates the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

U. S. courts of appeals have divided 2-2 in cases involving the issue.

4. Agreed to rule on efforts by Interhandel, Swiss holding firm, to keep alive a suit to recover stock control of General Aniline & Film Corp.

Interhandel was owner of more than 90 per cent of the capital stock of General Aniline & Film. The stock was seized by the government during World War II. Basis of the seizure was that Interhandel was controlled by I. G. Farben, a German enemy corporation.

The world Court also is considering the case.

5. Granted Max Lerner, a New York City subway conductor, a review of his dismissal for refusing to state whether he ever had been a Communist party member.

DISMISSMAL ORDERED

Lerner's dismissal was ordered under the 1951 New York security risk law, which says evidence of membership in an organization found by the State Civil Service Commission to be subversive makes an employe a security risk.

6. Set aside the contempt conviction of Willard Uphaus for refusing to supply a list of guests at the World Fellowship Center at Albany, N.H.

7. Agreed to review a decision requiring lower Panama Canal tolls. The decision, by the U.S. Circuit Court in New York, was given in a suit by Grace Line, Inc. and other steamship lines which use the canal.

8. Agreed to review the contempt conviction of Milton Knapp, Bronx manufacturer, for refusing to answer questions asked by a New York County grand jury during a 1956 investigation of alleged bribery of Teamster Union officials.

REVIEW DECISION

9. Agreed to review a decision that a widow who receives the proceeds of her husband's life insurance policies is not liable for his unpaid federal income taxes. The decision given by the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati rejected government efforts to collect $32,777 in income taxes and penalties from the widow of Dr. Milton J. Stern, of Lexington, Ky.

10. Let stand by refusing to review a state court decision upholding a Connecticut "drunk" law. The law makes an alcoholic beverage dealer liable for damages if he sells to an intoxicated person and the "drunk" thereafter causes any injuries.

11. Also let stand a decision permitting a cut in back pay ordered by the National Labor Relations Board for employes found to have been unlawfully discharged.

The decision, by the U. S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati, applied to instances where discharged employes made good-faith efforts to get new jobs in their line of work but were unable to do so.

PAY REDUCED

The Circuit Court said that if the employes failed to seek a different type of employment, even though at lower wages, the back pay ordered by the board should be reduced.

12. Rejected the plea of General Electric Co. for review of a U. S. Circuit Court decision in New York permitting a Washington, D. C., mail order firm to advertise and sell GE products in New York at below "fair tade" prices.

The decision upheld business activities in New York permitting a Washington, D. C., mail order firm to advertise and sell GE products in New York at below "fair trade" prices.

The decision upheld business activities in New York State by Masters Mail Order Co. of Washington, D. C., Inc.

13. Refused to review the conviction of Acy Lennon, a secretary to Rep. Powell (D-NY) on four counts of federal income tax evasion.

Florida Negro Case Before Supreme Court

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 10-14-57

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UP)—The Supreme Court meets in the term's first "work" session Monday, faced with a particularly

stubborn school segregation problem in Florida.

Virgil D. Hawkins, a Negro who has been trying since 1949 to get into the state university law school at Gainesville, has brought his situation to the high court for the fourth time.

Hawkins' lawyers — Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, of New York — have asked the court to resolve the impasse by going back to the early days of the last century for precedents. In a series of decrees beginning in 1816 the Supreme Court established its superiority over recalcitrant state tribunals.

The Florida Supreme Court has refused to order Hawkins admitted to the law school on grounds that violence would result, although the U.S. Supreme Court directed his immediate admission a year and a half ago.

MOUNTAIN OF APPEALS

The court is expected to act on this and a small mountain of other appeals filed during the summer recess. Then it will begin hearing arguments on some of the cases that were accepted for review during the closing weeks of last term.

The summer backlog includes test of New Hampshire and New York anti-subversive laws, the latest legal quirk in the "fair trade" price controversy, and a challenge to "hot cargo" contracts which protect labor union members from having to work on non-union goods.

On the argument list is a plea to overrule a 1954 decision that aliens may be deported solely for past membership in the Communist Party.

Another is a complaint by Negro railroad employes in Texas alleging discrimination by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The Hawkins' case presents the Supreme Court with the problem of what to do when its orders to state courts are not carried out. In its last action in the case on March 12, 1956, the high court pointed out that decisions rendered prior to the historic school segregation ruling of 1954 provided for admission of Negroes to state-supported graduate schools.

STATE COURT REFUSES

Nevertheless, the state court refused to issue an admission order for Hawkins. It said students and parents planned to make life very unpleasant for any Negro students who might enter the university, that may students would leave, that revenue would fall off, and that "a critical disruption of the university system would occur."

The opinion said Hawkins can apply again when he can show that his admission "can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

Marshall and Carter have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to bypass the state tribunal by issuing an order in Hawkins' favor directly to the State Board of Control, which administers the university. The high court took similar action in 1816 and 1880 to bypass the Virginia Court of Appeals and in 1872 to oypass the Missouri Supreme Court.

Florida Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin contended that these cases are not in point. He said the high court ought to "welcome the counsel, the prudence, and the careful considerations of a state appelate court. . ."

Last week the Florida Legislature approved a bill providing for automatic shutdown of any school to which federal troops are sent to compel integration.

14e(1) 1957

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

Judicial law breakers

Pro-American

The Florida Supreme Court, thumbing its nose at the United States Supreme Court, has denied Virgil D. Hawkins immediate admission to the University of Florida.

Baltimore Md.

Mr. Hawkins first appealed to the courts for the right to attend the state law school in 1949.

Sat. 3-23-57

Twice, the nation's highest tribunal has ruled that by denying him admission, Florida was robbing Hawkins of his constitutional rights.

Five years after he had entered the state courts, the Florida Supreme Court dismissed his petition, an action which was immediately appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Editorial

On May 24, 1954, that court issued a mandate requiring the Florida Supreme Court to reconsider its action in light of previous rulings opening tax-supported professional and graduate schools to all citizens.

The Florida Supreme Court, ignoring this mandate, began a survey of "capacity, plant, and other conditions that prevail at the University of Florida," meanwhile refusing Hawkins the right to enroll.

A second appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court which on March 12, 1956, issued another mandate declaring "there is no reason for delay" and that Hawkins is "entitled to prompt admission" to Florida's law school.

A year after receiving this order five of the seven members of the Florida Supreme Court, say, in effect "we're not going to obey."

Up to now the Florida court has made a travesty of this case.

Stripped of its legal verbiage, it is simply a case of the judiciary itself breaking the law.

The Florida court's delays, deliberate refusal to act and open defiance amount to criminal violation of the law.

The fact is Florida doesn't intend to grant Hawkins his citizenship rights because he's colored.

In our lay view, the Supreme Court has no alternative but to deal with this brazen challenge of its authority.

We see no reason why members of the judiciary should enjoy any special immunity from the law, not enjoyed by individuals or corporations.

No government in which judges are above the law can long exist.

We are certain it would be painful and action might be taken with extreme regret but we feel there's nothing left for the Supreme Court to do but to treat these five Florida judges like ordinary criminals and lawbreakers.

But we're not lawyers.

We have been told by persons far more competent in this field than us that it will now be necessary for Hawkins to go back to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus.

And then if members of the Florida court for the third time refuse to act, they can be cited for contempt, convicted, fined and possibly sentenced to jail.

Florida Court Defies U.S. on Negro Student

World-Telegram + Sun
New York City, N. Y.

Fri. 3-8-57

By BARBARA FRYE,
United Press Staff Writer.

p. 3

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8.—The Florida Supreme Court, contending a state court should decide when integration can be accomplished peacefully, postponed today a Negro's admission to the University of Florida.

In a 5-2 decision, it held that the admission of Virgil Hawkins to the university law school at Gainesville at this time would result in violence in university communities and a "critical disruption of the university system."

Disregarding a March, 1956, U.S. Supreme Court mandate ordering Mr. Hawkins' "prompt admission," the state's highest court told him to renew his application "when he is prepared to present testimony showing his admission can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

Justice E. Harris Drew, who dissented, said "justice delayed is justice denied."

The Florida court already had ruled—in 1955—that Mr. Hawkins could not be barred because of color in view of U.S. court desegregation rulings. But the court held then and repeated today that the highest court of an "independent sovereign state" had the right to "exercise a sound judicial discretion" as to when integration could be put into actual practice.

Justice T. Frank Hobson based a special concurring opinion on the fact a state survey showing students, parents and alumni of the universities would violently resist integration was not in the record when the U.S. court ruled "there is no reason to delay" Mr. Hawkins' enrollment.

Justice B. K. Roberts, who wrote the majority opinion, said "this court has an opportunity to prevent the incidents of violence which are, even now, occurring in various parts of this country as a result of the states' efforts to enforce desegregation."

Florida's Dr. Reitz

14e(1) Discrimination

Right now the University of Florida is defying the Supreme Court's order to admit colored students to its law school.

Pro-American

Now on top of that the school's officials have accepted a Federal Government contract which specifically states that the university cannot discriminate on grounds of race or color.

The contract, with the Atomic Energy Commission, provides $95,000 for a reactor and $130,000 for instruments needed for research in the atomic field.

Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, president of the school, says he knows the anti-discrimination clause is in the contract but he doesn't believe the colored people of Florida are advanced enough to apply for study in this highly specialized field and in the event one did, he would find a way to keep him out.

Dr. Reitz could be only fooling himself.

Baltimore Md.

He need not be surprised if any day now a native of Florida, a graduate in physics or chemistry, and not white, applies for study under the Federal grant.

Sat. 3-16-57

We have no idea how long the University of Florida is going to get away with defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court but we can't believe it will be too long.

And moreover, we don't think Dr. Reitz has accurate knowledge of his own state.

148(2) 1957

Funds Sought For Medical School Help

Post-Herald
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The Nation's 82 medical schools will have no choice but to seek more Federal aid if private sources do not do better in providing support, a report of the National Fund for Medical Education said today.

The report said the medical schools were in a "struggle for solvency."

At stake, the report added, was the ability of the schools to supply medical personnel as well as "their ability to realize the full potential of the medical sciences and to fulfill new opportunities for advancing the Nation's health."

The report voiced an appeal for $10 million in annual contributions, chiefly from industry, to be distributed in grants to accredited medical schools.

Operating costs of medical schools, the report noted, are at their highest point in history, having risen from $27 million in 1941-42 to $120 million in 1956-57. Income from tuition currently is about one-sixth of the total operating cost. Thus "for every dollar the average school receives in tuition, it spends an additional $5 on operation," the report added.

The report noted also that tuition costs had risen 84 per cent since 1940, and "further increases might bar many qualified students—students the medical profession could ill afford to lose."

The chief reason for the crisis in medical education, the report said, was the "swarm of new activities and responsibilities" which the schools have accepted or "had thrust upon them" as a result of the rapid advance of the medical sciences during and since World War II.

EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN SOUTH GETS HOME

Times P.129

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14—A ground breaking ceremony for a building that will become the permanent home of the Southern Regional Education Board will be held here next Saturday at 9:15 A. M.

The board, an agency of the Southern states dealing with interstate cooperation among the colleges and universities of the South, has had its headquarters here since it was established in 1949.

The first spade of ground symbolizing the start of construction for the modern, two-story office building will be turned by Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, chairman of the education board. He will be introduced by Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, whose plan made it possible for the interstate agency to have its first permanent headquarters building.

Among others who will take part are Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, who will give the invocation, and State Representative George Rayne Cossar of Mississippi, vice chairman of the board, who will act as master of ceremonies.

The new building was designed by Blau & Hall, an Atlanta architectural firm. It will consist primarily of office spaces with a library and conference room combination on the second floor.

Morgan prexy on education advisory board

Apr. Amer. p. 18

Baltimore

BALTIMORE

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, has been named a member of the advisory commission on higher education by Governor McKeldin.

Included in the job of the new unit is a continuing study of the state's problems in higher education. Such a group was recommended to the Governor last year by a commission appointed to study the needs of higher education in Maryland.

Other members of the group include:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland; Dr. Daniel Z. Gibson, president of Washington College; Richard D. Weigle, president of St. John's College.

Also Sister Margaret Mary, president of St. John's College. Notre Dame; Dr. Thomas G. Pullen Jr., state superintendent of education; Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of Baltimore schools and Dr. Donald E. Deyo, dean of Montgomery Junior College.

Sun 1-12-57

National Effort On To Stamp Out Illiteracy

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

Jan. 17-19-57

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— There are ten million Americans of adult age who are functionally illiterate i.e., who cannot read or write, and an alarming number of them are Negro.

P. 20

This fact adds interest to the announcement that Dr. Ambrose Caliver who holds the highest post reached in the U. S. Office of Education, will serve as consultant to the newly formed National Commission on Literacy.

Six Point Program

A six point program for action at the commission's first meeting in regard to combatting illiteracy is as follows:

1. The 35-member independent commission plans to help create a national awareness of the magnitude, seriousness, and urgency of the problem of illiteracy.

2. It aims to assist in developing an understanding of the significance and implications of illiteracy to (a) our national security, (b) our national economy and prosperity, (c) our social and cultural development (d) the individual worker in an age of rapidly increasing mechanization and automation and (e) the growing need for personal adjustment and growth.

3. The commission expects to bring together the salient facts about illiteracy and to interpret and present them dramatically to the nation.

4. It will take the leadership in promoting community action in eradicating the blot of adult illiteracy.

5. It will promote and encourage school and community programs designed to prevent the recurrance of the problem.

6. And it will provide information helpful in the technical assistance program.

Dr. Caliver's "Brainchild"

Although this commission was organized and is operating completely independent from government it is actually the brainchild of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, chief of the adult education section of the U. S. Office of Education, and assistant to the commissioner.

This adult illiteracy is the factor underlying most of our major social ills such as poverty, ignorance, disease, occupational inefficiency, poor citizenship and personal, family and group maladjustment.

Notables on Commission

Beside Dr. Caliver, some of the other members of the commission are Dr. Luther H. Foster, president Tuskegee Institute; and Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

A few of the other members are Jonathan Daniels, Editor, "The News and Observer" of Raleigh, N. C.; Senator J. W. Fulbright; Dr. Willard Givens, former executive secretary of NEA and chairman of the U. S. Commission for UNESCO; Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN, India-Pakistan Mediator; Mrs. Agnes Meyers, famous author and lecturer; Henry V. Putzel of St. Louis; Victor Reuther, assistant to the president of UAW; Miss Myrna Loy, star of screen and radio; and Dr. Howard McC. Snyder, White House physician.

Every minute of today, about 105,000 gallons of gasoline are being used in the nation's vehicles, planes, tractors, boats, and industrial engines.

Washington — The Union armies during the U.S. Civil war had a pioneer balloon corps which operated seven balloons.

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Ambrose Caliver Heads National Effort To Stamp Out Illiteracy

World B'ham, Ala. Sat. 2-20-57

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

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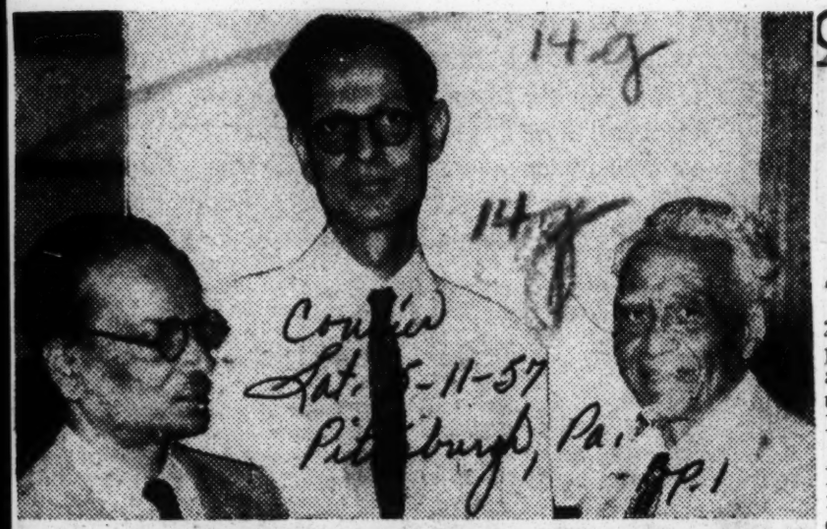


OVERSEAS VISITORS—Dr. Lawrence C. Jones, right, founder and principal of the Piney Woods (Miss.) School, introduces visitors from Calcutta University in India. Dr. Kalyan G. GanGuli and Dr. Seekumas Rau, from left, were introduced to members and friends of the Mary Church Terrell Literary Club at a civil tea, sponsored by the club at People's Funeral and Burial Association.

Others 'Demonstrate Skills'—

Post-Herald p.44

Young Negro Vaccinates A Pig And Graduates At Piney Woods

Fri. 5-24-57 B'ham, Ala.

BY TIM PARKER
Associated Press Staff Writer

PINEY WOODS, Miss., May 23—Mussolini Magee has proved he can vaccinate a hog and thus became a 1957 graduate of Piney Woods Country Life School.

The 19-year-old Columbia, Miss., Negro lad plunged a needle into a squirming pig in one of the "demonstrations of skills" by 40 graduates of one of the world's most unusual schools.

Piney Woods has come a long way since it was founded in 1909 by Dr. Laurence C. Jones as a school for the underprivileged Negro children of Mississippi's backwoods.

The emphasis then was on survival—how to work, how to keep clean. Today, its graduates are known the nation over not only for such skills as bookkeeping, accounting, carpentry and bricklaying. They also recognized for their pride and for such niceties as faultless grammar and accent-free speech.

The one thing has not changed. Each graduate is required to learn two "trades" and demonstrate on graduation day that he has learned his lessons well.

The "demonstrations of skill" were performed yesterday in a natural amphitheater surrounded by tall pines. The wind sang through the trees, birds wheeled overhead and the sun glinted off a blue lake a few steps away.

Mary Retta Solomon, a slender girl from Americus, Ga., showed her sewing skill. The dark fingers of Clara Anderson, 19, of Eudora, Ark., flew over the keys of an accounting machine.

Minnie Marie Leeper, slender 20-year-old girl from Nettleton, passed a supreme test with flying colors. She fried chicken for the families and friends at the annual commencement exercises.

Other students operated drill presses and lathes, laid tile, made brick, ironed shirts, and operated office machines.

Piney Woods has grades from kindergarten to an accredited junior college level. Yesterday's graduates, many of them planning to be teachers, were all junior college students. Each student works his way, attending classes half a day and working the other half.

The school is supported by donations and the students' own work. A windfall of more than $600,000 followed Dr. Jones' 1954 appearance on a national television program.

That his commencement speech was not the high point of the occasion was quickly admitted by the Rev. Preston Bradley of People's Church, Chicago, a Congregational-Unitarian minister.

Bradley, a white man long interested in Piney Woods, said their new skills will enable the graduates to "participate effectively in our economy."

In the only reference to the racial question which is so volative in Mississippi, the Chicago minister urged the graduates to "develop Christian courage" in seeking a "minimum of economic tragedy and racial antagonism." He said, "There are no unimportant souls in the kingdom of man."

Dr. Jones, agile at 72, happily watched the "demonstration of skills" and joked easily with the graduates as he handed them their diplomas.

Mississippi may have been hostile when he came here in 1909 from Iowa to found the school, winning his first support among the few Negroes who could offer land and the buildings. Two years ago, he was called to the state capital at Jackson to be honored. He shared the speaker's platform with then Gov. Hugh White, who acclaimed Jones as Mississippi's first citizen."

Cornelius Reed To High Office At Boys' School

14g

TOPEKA, Kas. — Cornelius Reed, a psychiatric social worker, has been named chief of the social service division of the Boys' Industrial school here. He fills the position vacated by Frank Epling who resigned.

Call p 20

Reed, 27, is the first Negro to hold this position at the school. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Reed of Muskogee, Okla. He holds a bachelor of arts and master's degrees from the University of Kansas.

Topeka 12-13-57

He came to the Boy's Industrial school in 1955 as a psychiatric social worker. He was appointed acting director in September, 1956.

His field placement was at the Jackson County Welfare department in Kansas City. He also received a federal government work study grant from the Mental Hygiene Clinic regional office, Veterans Administration, Kansas City, for one year.

Reed served three years in the United States Army. He enrolled at KU after his discharge.

He lives on the school campus with his wife, the former Miss Addie Louise Russell and their four-year-old daughter, Cornelia Jean Reed.

He is a member of Mu chapter (Lawrence) of Kappa Alphs Psi and the alumni chapter, Topeka.

14g 1957

Prentiss Institute To Mark 50th Anniversary

Delphian, Chicago, Ill. Apr. 4-13-57

PRENTISS, Miss. — One of the founders of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute will head a mammoth celebration April 21-22 in observance of the institution's 50th year.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, who with her late husband founded the school in 1907 on a red clay hill one mile east of the town, will be on hand to receive plaudits from all over the world for 50 years of service.

The Johnsons also founded the Oak Park Vocational school in Laurel, Miss., in 1929.

The two schools have grown from humble beginnings to plants of enormous size with curriculums recognized by the Mississippi Department of Education.

The fruits of the Johnsons' labor is best seen in the hundreds of Prentiss graduates scattered throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

P. 3

Jan. 20-57

Prentiss Institute Observing Its 50th Anniversary

Advocate p. 7 Apr. 4-20-57

Jackson, Miss.

Public Invited To Commencement Sunday And Monday

Prentiss, Miss., April 15—Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute here, widely known both in and out of the state for its contribution to Negro education, is observing ifts Fiftieth Anniversary along with its annual commencement program Sunday and Monday.

The Commencement program includes the Sermon at 2:00 P. M. Sunday by Rev. J. R. Davis, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Columbia, Miss., and the Commencement address at 2:00 P. M. Monday, by Rev. Ramsey Bridges, Class 33, Pastor of Warren Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The history of the Prentiss Institute is evidence of complete faith of two young people in God, in mankind and in themselves. They came to Prentiss in 1907 from Pike County, Mississippi where they had married in 1904. Prof. Johnson was a graduate of Alcorn College, the state college for Negroes, and Mrs. Johnson had graduated from Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington.

They were looked upon with distrust by members of their own race as well as by the white inhabitants. This was especially true when it was learned that they intended to establish a school in this rural section where Negroes outnumbered the whites two to one. They had no money and their only worldly possessions were their clothing and two children, one seven weeks and the other two years of age. Thus, the Prentiss Institute was born under these humble circumstances some fifty years ago.

Ad. Advocate

A small plot of land, situated about one mile east of Prentiss and containing only an ante-bellum dwelling, was secured by Prof. Johnson. This was purchased with borrowed money from the local bank. A group of Negro farmers endorsed the note.

Most of the white and colored people were skeptical of the Johnsons and the school project. This meant the beginning of a long and hard struggle. The school had to be sold to both races.

About 40 day students were enrolled the first year with some four or five boarders. Money had to be raised to meet immediate needs as well as to make payments on the mortgage. Prof. and Mrs. Johnson canvassed from house to house among the colored people throughout Jefferson Davis and adjacent counties. A chicken here, a peck of meal there were used to feed themsevles and the boarders. These were the most difficult years in the school's history.

Two complete years of college work and two years of Teacher-Training work-based on theory and supervised practice; four years of accredited high school work including Home Economics and Vocational Agriculture, Bricklaying, Business and Commercial Music, Cleaning and Pressing, Carpentry, Shoe Repairing, Auto Mechanics, and Vocational Photography. Bible Training may be secured through the coopearting and adjacent Mississippi Union Theological Seminary.

PRENTISS NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Non-Sectarian, but Christian.

The physical plant of the school consists now of 550 acres of land, 24 buildings and farm and trade equipment. The enrollment 1956-1957 session was 780, including many veterans with a staff of 44.

The Institute is supported largely by hundreds of contributors who live in every state in the union. Their many friends believe not only in the type of training offered to the Negro of Mississippi, but feel that it is a good program for youth of the nation as well..

The late Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute on the thesis that "the training of the head, the heart and the hands" offers the best foundation for the future development of young people, regardless of the individual's plans for a life's vocation. Prentiss Institute, fashioned after Tuskegee, has foilowed this theory of education from its very beginning. Each student is encouraged to develop his individual talent with a view toward service to his fellowman.

The Institution has always prided itself on being the moving spirit in many new ventures. In 1912 the work of the Jeanes Agent in the South began at Prentiss. These agents are assistants to the various county superintendents of education and supervisors of Negro Public Schools. Today there are 17 states with such agents in the South.

In 1913 the first Negro farm extension agent in the state of Mississippi began his work at Prentiss. In 1913 the American Sunday School Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, began its work in the South for Negroes at Prentiss.

The Institute has always been a community school, concerned first with local needs and problems. Never has a majority of its students resided outside of the county. A community appeal for help was made by the teachers, high school graduates, who were interested in furthering their education in a school which could offer some opportunity for progression, rather than attend the summer normals then in vogue. In answer to this appeal the two years of teacher training were added in the year 1940. The State Department of Education approved the Institute for certification of teachers.

On November 19, 1953, Prof. J. E. Johnson passed to his heavenly reward. However, the tenets upon which the school was founded have remained unchanged. On April 29, 1954, the board of trustees elected Mrs. J. E. Johnson to succeed her late husband as President.

Trustees And References

Mr. H. E. Schweitzer*, Peoria, Illinois.

Dr. F. D. Patterson*, Ex-president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Phelps Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

Dr. Lamar Fortenberry, State Dept. of Education, Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Willie B. Herring, Pascagoula National Bank, Pascagoula, Miss.

Mrs. L. O. Crosby, Sr.*, Picayune, Miss.

Atty. Joseph Dale*, Prentiss, Miss.

Atty. W. H. Livingston*, Cr., Bd. of Trustees, Prentiss, Miss.

Mr. John Bynum*, County Superintendent of Education, Prentiss, Miss.

Mrs. R. C. Wiliams, Vice-President, Bank of Blountville, Prentiss, Miss.

Mr. James R. Leavell, Continental Ills. National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Noble Robinson* St. Charles Minn.

*Trustees.

14h 1957

ALABAMA

Sketches ready on new Negro library

A new Negro branch of the Birmingham Public Library may be completed this Fall.

Architect's sketches for the building at Avenue F and Center-st were approved yesterday by the Library Board.

The branch is the last of four buildings constructed with $500,000 from a 1953 bond issue, Library Director Fant Thornly said.

Thornly said the library may be opened next September.

It will have adult and children's reading rooms, a staff room, equipment, work and public meeting rooms.

The building will be air conditioned and will have recessed fluorescent lighting, vinyl tile and acoustical ceilings.

Architect is Jack B. Smith.

2 Negroes 1st Professionals In Library's Book Division

Courier-Journal 9-6
Louisville Ky.

Transfer of two employees at Western Branch Library, 604 S. 10th, to the Main Library was approved yesterday by the Library Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Ruth Harry will be assigned to the reference department and Mrs. Barbara Miller to the children's department at the Main Library.

9-11-57

They are the first Negro professional workers in the "book division" of the Library. A Negro has been employed for some time in the Library's Audio-Visual Department.

Branches' Hours Changed

C. R. Graham, Library director, said the transfers will result in a "more efficient use" of Library personnel. Western Branch has had five professional workers. Before the transfer, the Main Library had "serious problems" because of a staff shortage.

The trustees also approved changing Western's hours to coincide with those of other branches—from 2 to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, instead of 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday hours will remain the same—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Hours of Eastern Branch, 600 Lampton, were changed to 2 to 6 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and 2 to 9 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday. The branch is closer on Saturday.

Graham reported the resignations of Miss Jane Davies as head of the children's department at the Main Library, Miss Ellen Harding as head of the Kentucky Room, and Mrs. Mary Spradling as head of Eastern Branch.

Miss Davies, who had been here two months, left to marry. Mrs. Spradling has taken a position in another state and Miss Harding is ill. Mrs. Martha McCoy was promoted to assistant in charge of the Eastern Branch.

The trustees accepted a bequest of $2,012.58 from Mary Graton Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass. The 1886 Louisville directory lists a woman by that name as "teacher at Hampton College." An earlier directory lists such a person as "a teacher who boards at the Galt House."

Death Date Not Known

Library officials did not know when Miss or Mrs. Bartlett died, but have carried on correspondence with executors of her estate since 1930. She left her money to a woman who died recently, with the stipulation the Library was to get a share eventually.

Income from the bequest to the Library will be used to purchase framed art reproductions to be lent to the public.

14h 1957

NORTH CAROLINA

Matter Of Libraries

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
8-17-57

A number of public libraries in North Carolina are not open to colored citizens.

Some of them have systems, by which colored readers must make application for a book in writing and the book is then delivered under cover of darkness to their homes.

The elemental function of a library is to show books where the public can browse and select books to glance over for a few minutes or to take home and read.

The mayor of Smithfield, N.C., seems alarmed because a group of colored people proposes to take legal action to open that community's library to all tax-payers.

He issued a long statement on the subject of the interest of colored people in books.

He should assume that all people have the same interests and the same rights —and if the Smithfield library is open to one citizen, it should be open to all.

Greensboro, N. C., Libraries Opened

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — This city's public libraries have been thrown open fully to Negroes by the City Council, but a petition presented by Negroes last month asking that public swimming pools be open to both races was rejected by the city's legislative body.

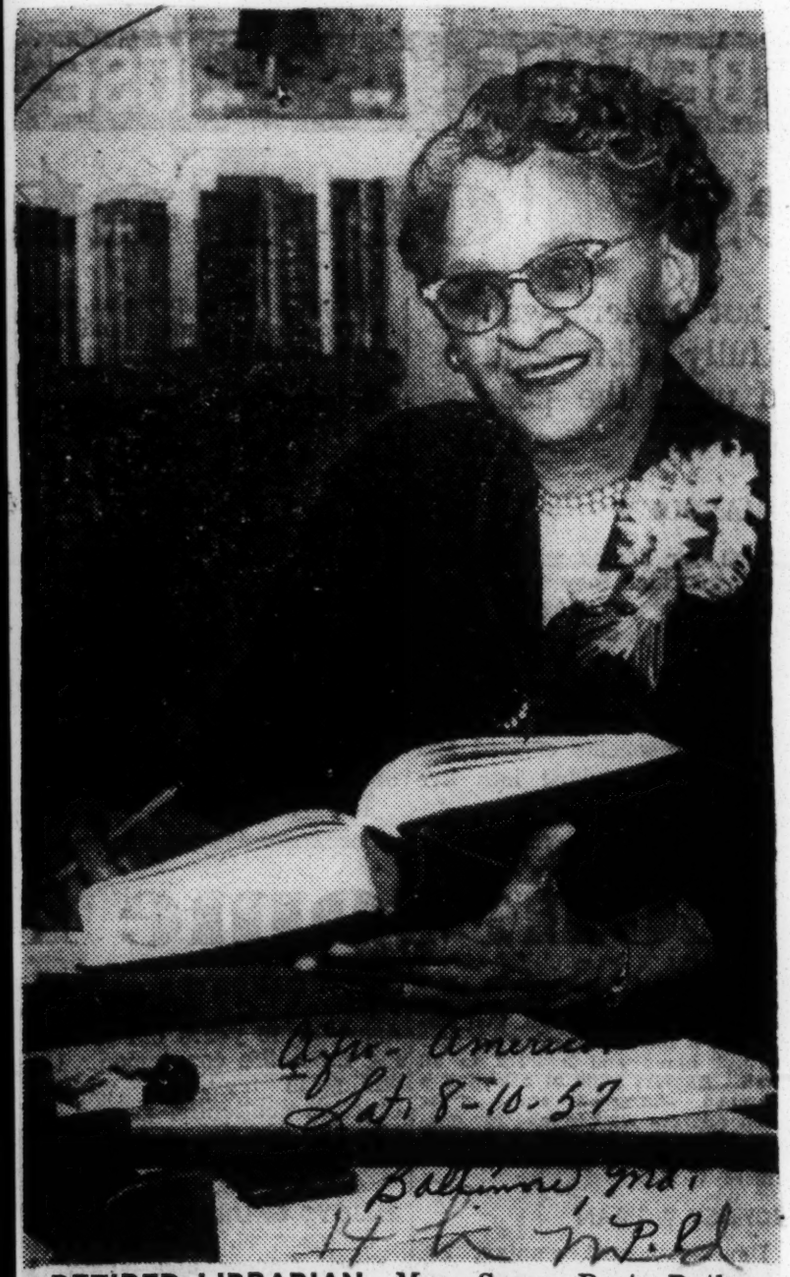
TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIAN

BRICE CARTER,JR., ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF ALBANY STATE COLLEGE since 1955,has accepted the position of Technology Librariah in the Science and Technology Dept. of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa. He will take over his new position on July 1.

Mr. Carter received the B.S. degree from Morehouse College and the M.S.L.S. degree from Atlanta Univ. A Mathematics major and chemistry minor, Mr. Carter chose Library Science because of the urgent need and demand for science and Technology Librarians.

Mr.Carter,Son of Mrs.Fannie L. Carter of Columbus, Ga., and the late Mr.Brice Carter, is married to the former Miss Trophyce Delores Hill, a native of Atlanta.They are the parents of one child, a three year old daughter, Cartilia Arnese.

Daily World p.2
Thurs.6-27-57
Atlanta, Ga.



RETIRED LIBRARIAN—Mrs. Susan Dart Butler who started a reading room for high school students in 1927 at her own expense. In 1931, the project was taken over by the Charleston County Free Library System, and Mrs. Butler was named head librarian. Mrs. Butler, after 30 years of service, retired recently as librarian at the Dart Library. An ardent club woman, she is affiliated with the YWCA, Federation of Women's Clubs, Council of Negro Women and a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

NEGROES GAIN LIBRARIES USE

Greensboro Desegregates Public Libraries; Keeps Pool Segregated

GREENSBORO, July 15 (AP) — Greensboro's public libraries were officially opened to Negroes today, but the city's public swimming pools will continue on a segregated basis for the time being.

Members of the City Council voted unanimously to adopt a statement of policy issued by the Greensboro Public Library's Board of Managers that, in effect, declares the library desegregated.

This is the policy laid down by the board and adopted by council:

"The facilities of the Greensboro public library are available to any citizen of Guilford County who can present satisfactory identification."

A petition asking an end to segregation in the city's libraries and public swimming pools was presented to the Council on June 27.

Among the 26 were Edwin R. Edmonds, chairman of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advance of the Colored People, and Mrs. Annie L. Gist, mother of Dr. Ann Gist, who was denied admission to the All-white Lindley Park pool on June 26.

At the time it was presented, Council referred the petition to City Attorney Jack Elam for further study.

As to public swimming pools, Council turned thumbs down on the proposal that they be opened to both races, at least for the rest of the 1957 season. The following resolution setting forth the policy as to public swimming pools was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Be it resolved that it be declared to be the policy of the city council to maintain and operate the public swimming pools of the city for the remainder of the 1957 season in the same manner as they presently being used; provided, however, that the city will, before the 1958 season, give earnest consideration to the problems raised in the petition."

C. C. Fordham Jr., chairman of the Board of Library Managers, said the action means that Negroes may now obtain library cards at the white library.

"Actually, it's a minor change in policy," he said. "Negroes have in the past been able to use reference works at the local library and to borrow books on an inter-library loan basis."

In the past, Negroes have been able to borrow books from the white library by presenting cards from Carnegie Library, the Negro library, saying that the book was not available there.

Use Of Library In Smithfield, N. C. Pushed By Attorney

SMITHFIELD, N. C. — (ANP) — Denouncing the fact that Negroes have twice been denied use of the municipal library here, built and maintained by public funds, an attorney for four Negroes bringing litigation against library segregation said last week that "one way or the other" his clients intend to use the public reading center.

"If nothing can be gained by discussion, then we have no other course but to file suit," stated Atty. Samuel S. Mitchell of Raleigh, who had earlier stated that he would exhaust all bargaining possibilities before going into the courts.

In the event the case reached the courts, it would be the first such action to force a public library here to desegregate. Earlier this week the Greensboro City Council lowered racial bars and admitted Negroes to its public libraries.

Mitchell pointed out that he is willing to confer with city officials to determine what arrangements can be made in regard to library integration.

Currently, Negroes use city library books through the county library which closes at night and on Saturdays.

"ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, WE WILL USE LIBRARY" SAYS ATTORNEY

Smithfield, N.C. - (ANP) - Denouncing the fact that Negroes have twice been denied use of the municipal library here, built and maintained by public funds, an attorney for four Negroes bringing litigation against library segregation said last week that "one way or the other" his clients intend to use the public reading center.

"If nothing can be gained by discussion, then we have no other course but to file suit," stated Atty. Samuel S. Mitchell of Raleigh

Pays Taxes, He May Sue To Use Library

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 P.3

Baltimore Md.

PURCELLEVILLE, Va. — "There is no doubt about the Virginia State law. It provides that libraries to be free to all inhabitants."

Thus commented Oliver E. Stone, Washington lawyer, on a letter he sent to trustees of the Purcelleville Public Library, advising them that he will bring suit unless his client is given full rights under Virginia law.

Mr. Stone is counsel for Samuel C. Murray, 42, local upholsterer, who was refused service by both a clerk and Library Board Chairman O. Emerick when he sought to borrow a book there on Jan. 10.

Mr. Emerick, who presided, presented the letter from the attorney to the board at its monthly meeting Thursday night.

ON FRIDAY, Mr. Emerick said the library's board of trustees had decided to delay any decision on the letter until after consultation with the county board of supervisors March 4 and the Town Council on March 12.

The library board chairman reportedly refused to permit Mr. Murray to borrow the book from the library on grounds that it would be "contrary to practice."

"I went to the library to get a book on French drapes to use n my business," Mr. Murray said. "The librarian, Miss Graham, told me I'd have to get permission from Mr. Emerick."

When Mr. Emerick refused him service, Mr. Murray said he would get a lawyer to enforce his right to use the library if necessary.

HIS "HOT POTATO" was turned down by two Loudoun County lawyers, according to Mr. Murray, so he then went to Washington and approached Mr. Stone, who accepted the case.

"If I didn't pay my taxes, they would sell my home," Mr. Murray declared. "Since I do pay my taxes, I felt that I should have the use of the books from the library which is paid for by my taxes."

Mr. Emerick admitted that Mr. Murray's taxes, like those of others, help support the library, but that the trustees felt that allowing colored people to borrow books would not be in the "spirit of the citizens who organized the facility in 1937."

Library Is Told To Lend to All

Post + Times Herald P. 14-A

Wes. 3-5-57

Washington D.C.

The Loudoun County Board of Supervisors paved the way for integration of Virginia's last segregated library yesterday.

Board members ruled that the county library in Purcellville, challenged recently for its failure to lend books to Negroes, should be "conducted

have the authority to grant the right to borrow books. The Board decided Feb. 21 to consult with the Supervisors and the Purcellville Town Council before making its decision.

Action by the Purcellville Council is expected March 12. A final decision by the library board of trustees is scheduled March 21.

Library Racial Test Due Today

Post + Times Herald

Mon. 3-4-57

Virginia's last completely segregated library service faces a major test today.

The Loudoun County Board of Supervisors will consider a complaint by a Negro citizen of Purcellville, 41-year-old Samuel C. Murray, that he cannot borrow books from the town library.

Washington D.C.

Only the library's board of trustees has the authority to grant the right to borrow books. However, the board decided Feb. 21 to consult with the supervisors and the Purcellville Town Council before making its decision.

The County pays two thirds of the library's $9000 yearly budget.

The issue of segregation came to a head after Murray's attorney, Oliver E. Stone of Washington, threatened legal action if his client was denied access to the library in the future.

Murray, an upholsterer, said he wanted to take out a book about French drapes — necessary to his business—but was turned down Jan. 10 by O. L. Emerick, board chairman. Murray noted that his own taxes help pay for the library.

Stone's letter set a Feb. 25 deadline for an answer, but he extended it to give the officials a chance "to work this thing out."

He said Virginia laws provide that state-supported libraries shall be available to all citizens. State aid to Purcellville's library this year is $1400.

Board Chairman Emerick said he knows about the laws and feels Murray probably qualifies. But, he added, to allow Murray to borrow books would be contrary to "practice." Purcellville's library, he added, is the only one in the state which does not have any arrangements for borrowing by Negroes.

The board, he added, has a feeling that the "wishes of the founders be considered." A final decision is expected at a board meeting March 21.

Purcellville's library was organized and built in 1937 with 55 per cent privately subscribed funds and 45 per cent Federal money. Prime mover in the founding was Mrs. C. L. Roby, wife of the Purcellville bank president.

Mrs. Roby is known around the town as "Mrs. Library." Her husband is currently a trustee of the library, but he would not comment on the segregation issue.

Other members also declined to say how they thought the March 21 vote will go.

"It can even be a question of closing the library," said Douglas N. Myers, a trustee for about three years.

J. T. Hirst, a Leesville lumber dealer and board member since the library's founding, said he has "an open mind."

"The South is not ready for integration," commented Karlton L. Monroe. He said he was not sure how he will vote.

S. Hawpe Adams feels "the state law must stand," but would not predict where the library goes from here.

Action by the Purcellville Town Council is expected March 12. Board members report the dispute is being taken calmly by community residents.

to comply with the law of the state of Virginia." Virginia law provides that state-supported libraries shall serve everyone.

A Board decision was sought by the 14-man Board of Trustees of the Purcellville Library.

Trustee Douglas N. Myers told the Supervisors the Library Board was not seeking the supervisors' views on segregation or integration of the library.

Instead, he asked the governing board for its reaction to a single question, "If the trustees should integrate the library, would that have any effect on the appropriations usually given the Purcellville Public Library by the county?"

Before taking a vote on the issue the Supervisors asked Commonwealth's Attorney Stirling M. Harrison for a legal opinion. The lawyer said, "If public funds are allocated to this library it must be operated on an integrated basis."

The County Board sidestepped the issue of whether it would continue to allot county funds to operate and maintain the library if it is integrated.

The challenge arose when a Negro upholsterer of Purcellville, 41-year-old Samuel C. Murray, attempted to borrow a book about French draperies and was turned down Jan. 10. Murray pointed out that his taxes helped support the library. Murray's attorney, Oliver E. Stone of Washington, threatened legal action if his client was denied access to the library in the future.

Only the library's trustees

Suit Threat Opens Va. Library Doors

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-30-57

PURCELLEVILLE, Va. — "I am looking at the problem from a realistic standpoint. We are threatened with suit. Commonwealth's Attorney Sterling Harrison says we cannot use public funds without integration."

Thus spoke Oscar L. Emerick, chairman of the Purcelleville Library Board, as he placed before his colleagues on the board a resolution opening all of the library's services to all persons, regardless of race last week.

* * *

AFTER Mr. Emerick offered the resolution, making the library's services available to all Loudoun County residents, "irrespective of race or color," the board voted 7 to 5, with one trustee not voting, to adopt the measure.

The board was notified in February by Oliver B. Stone, Washington attorney, that he would file suit in behalf of a client who had been denied a book on orders of Mr. Emerick if the discriminatory policy was not ended.

Mr. Stone pointed out that his client, Samuel E. Murray, local upholsterer, had been refused a book at the library Jan. 10, being told it was not the library's policy to serve colored citizens.

* * *

MR. MURRAY said he went to the libary to borrow the book on French drapes to aid him in his business. Local lawyers turned him down, so he hired a Washington attorney when he decided to file suit.

Notified of the planned action, the library board sought guidance from both the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors and the Purcelleville Gown Council. Both said, in effect, that funds would be cut off if state law was not obeyed.

State law provides that any library receiving state aid must make its services "available to all persons living in the county, region or municipality." The library receives funds from the state, county and town.

14h 1957 VIRGINIA

Loudoun Library Opens To Negro, Averting Suit

Star Fri. 3-22-57 p.22-a

Washington, D.C.

PURCELLVILLE, Va., Mar. 22 (AP).—Services of the Purcellville Library have been made available to all Loudoun County residents "irrespective of race or color."

The library's board of trustees by a 7 to 5 vote yesterday opened the doors to Negroes and apparently stopped a threatened suit. One trustee did not vote.

The board was notified in February by a Washington attorney, Oliver B. Stone, that he intended to file suit in behalf of a Negro client who had been denied a book at the library.

Mr. Stone said the client, Samuel E. Murray, 42, a Purcellville upholsterer, was refused a book at the library January 10, and was told it was not the library's policy to serve Negroes.

Both the Purcellville Town Council and the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors were asked for guidance by the library's trustees. Both said, in effect, that appropriations would be cut off unless State law was obeyed.

The library receives funds from Purcellville, Loudoun County and the State. State law provides that any library receiving State aid must make its services "available to all persons living in the county, region or municipality."

In offering the resolution opening the library to all comers, Chairman Oscar L. Emerick said he had been looking "at the problem from a realistic standpoint. We are threatened with a suit. Commonwealth's Attorney Sterling Harrison says we cannot use public funds without integration."

Racial Seating To Be Argued

Evening Star Washington D.C.

Court Will Hear Librarian Case

Ines 9-3-57

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 3 (AP).—Constitutionality of Virginia's law requiring racially segregated seating at public assemblies will be argued before the State Supreme Court of Appeals here tomorrow.

The seating case is the first on the brief docket for the court's September session.

Miss Faith Bissell, 43-year-old white librarian who lives in Arlington County, has challenged constitutionality of the law which provides for separation of whites and Negroes at public meetings.

She appealed a $15 fine imposed by the Arlington County Circuit Court, which upheld the State law after Miss Bissell had appealed a lower court conviction.

Sat Beside Negro

The librarian was arrested after taking a seat beside a Negro at a political meeting last November at the Thomas Jefferson Junior High School in Arlington.

In a written brief filed with the State appeals court, Edmund D. Campbell, counsel for Miss Bissell, contended the challenged law violates the right of peaceable assembly guaranteed in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the 14th Amendment ban against depriving a person's liberty without due process of law.

Mr. Campbell said the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court "is the supreme law of the land" and the Virginia appeals court "is bound thereby."

The question, he said, "is not whether we like the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, but only whether under the supremacy clause of the Federal Constitution they now constitute 'the law of the land.'"

State Law Defended

In asking confirmation of the Arlington Circuit Court judgment, the Commonwealth in its brief contends the State law "is not unconstitutional on its face; and that no other or broader question is presented in this case."

In upholding the trial court's $15 fine, Circuit Judge Emery N. Hosmer ruled the State has the right, under the 10th Amendment, to enforce the segregated seating law. He took occasion in his ruling to note that he recognized the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, is as binding on a State judge as on a Federal judge.

However, he said the Supreme Court has given no decision indicating that separation of races in a public meeting is unconstitutional so long as equal facilities are available.

White Baptists Contribute $40,000 To Ark. College

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-20-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Arkansas Baptist college here last week received $40,000 in contributions from the white Arkansas Baptist Convention, which announced it might contribute an additional $20,000. The convention estimated about $15,000 to $20,000 had beeen collected but not yet sent in to Baptist headquarters.

DRIVE FOR FUNDS P. 4

The $40,000 is part of a $100,000 drive for funds for the college. Several churches in the area are cooperating in the drive. They are expected to take up special collections to raise an additional $70,000.

Rev. Clyde Hart, director of Negro affairs of the convention, said the drives will get underway late this summer.

Last year the convention budgeted $20,000 for the college.

A. U. GETS $140,000 GIFT

World p. 2
Dt. 3-4-57

MANCHESTER, Conn. —Atlanta University, a graduate school in Atlanta, Ga., has been bequeathed a trust fund totaling about $140,000 by the daughter of the founder.

The will of Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce, of Manchester provided that the trust fund, left to her in 1955 by her husband, go to the Atlanta institution. B'ham Ala.

The bequest was announced here where the will was probated.

The late Mrs. Bunce was a former teacher at Atlanta University and was the daughter of the late Edmund Asa Ware who served as the institution's first president from 1869 to 1885. He is buried on the Atlanta University campus.

In addition to the trust fund, she left a personal estate of about 22,000 to various individuals and charities. The Manchester Trust Co. was named executor of the estate.

U.S. Steel Foundation Grants Educational Gifts To Over 600 Institutions

Register & Tribune Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 4-4-57

Philadelphia—All of the country's privately supported, fully accredited four-year Negro liberal arts colleges have been included in an educational grant announced by United States Steel Foudation, Inc. Forty-four Negro colleges will share in the overall appropriation of approximately $1,800,000 to be given to more than 600 institutions, including technological institutes and medical schools.

The Foundation's move includes a covering grant to the United Negro College Fund, to which substantial gifts have been made during each of the last several years, and $1,000 each to additional schools now now members of that college group. The grants, according to the Foundation, will constitute unrestricted operating aid so far as the liberal arts schools are concerned.

The covering grant made to the United Negro College Fund will be administered through its regularly established channels and formula as operational aid for the 31 member units averaging $1,000 each. Executives of the Fund have also been instrumental in guiding the U. S. Steel Foundation in the clearance of this year's precedent-setting aid for the 13 Negro colleges not members of the United Negro College Fund.

In addition to the Fund's 31 member clleges, the nine accredited four-year schools receiving aid include: Allen University, Columbia, S. C., Barber Scotia College, Concord, N. C., Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine, Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., St Paul's Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., Stillman College, Tuskaloosa, Ala., and Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas. The four other institutions receiving aid indirectly through the Association of American Colleges include: Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala., Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, Selma University, Selma, Ala., and Daniel Payne College.

Broad Scope

In announcing the broadened scope of U. S. Steel Foundation's aid to education, Roger M. Blough, chairman of the board of trustees of the Foundation said that the action of the trustees "represents an effort by this Foundation to extend aid in some form to almost every voluntarily-supported institution of higher learning which has clearly demonstrated both its desire and ability to help itself through the crisis presently facing higher education."

This year's grant by the U. S. Steel Foundation to the United Negro College Fund is in addition to a $100,000 capital gift made to the by all participants for immediate application to operational expenses. fund two years ago. The 1957 appropriation, therefore, may be used

N. Y. Assemblywoman Aids College Fund

Pictured with Mrs. Charles P. (Bessie) Buchanan at the opening meeting of the United Negro College Fund's 1957 campaign in the Waldorf-Astoria, are Dr. Albert W. Dent right), president of Dillard University, and Lee Hastings Bristol, national campaign chairman. New York State Assemblywoman Buchanan heads the Fund's Uptown Division in New York City. Dillard University in New Orleans is one of the Fund's 31 private, accredited institutions. Mr. Bristol is president of Bristol-Myers Co.

United Negro College Fund Gets $35,000

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide Sat. 4-20-57

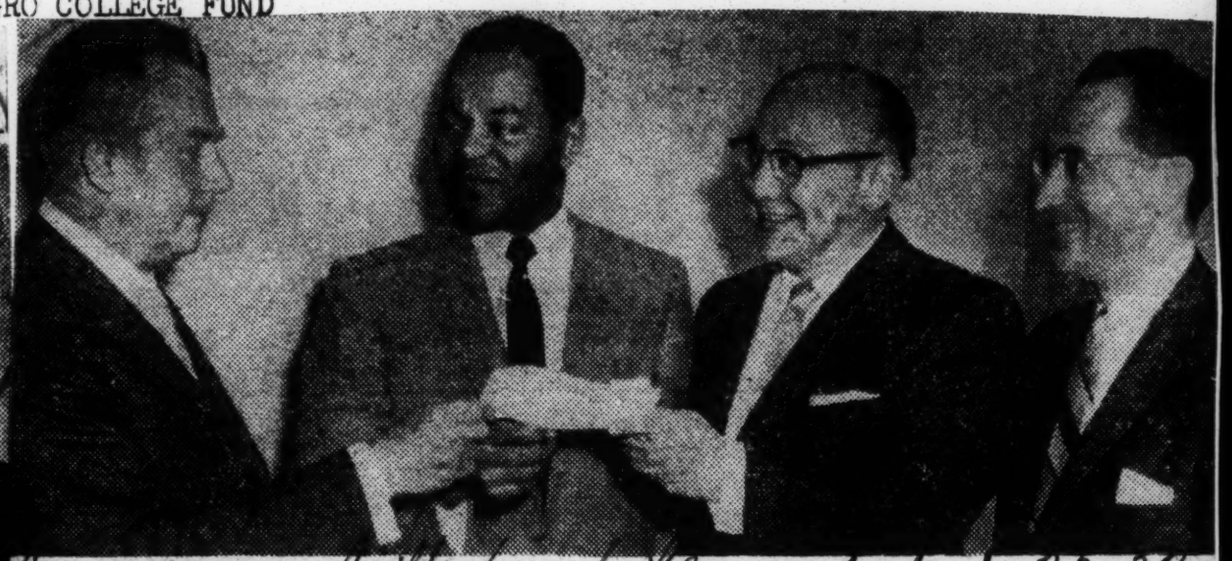
DETROIT —(INS) —General Motors Corp. this week announced a $35,000 grant to the United Negro College fund.

The announcement was made by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its Committee for Education Grants and Scholarships.

THE GM grant opens the 1957 nationwide drive by the United Negro College Fund, which provides financial aid to 31 colleges in 12 states. It brings to $135,000 the amount General Motors has given to the fund thus far.

The grant was made under GM's expanded program of support for higher education which is now in its third year.

BESIDES providing yearly grants to associations of colleges, the plan, when in full operation, will be aiding 1,600 outstanding young men and women each year studying under four-year scholarships in colleges of their choice.



General Motors Gift

Louis G. Seaton (left), General Motors vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its committee for educational grants and scholarships, presents GM's gift of $35,000 to the United Negro College Fund. Receiving it are Wayne County Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree (left) and Leonard N. Simons, co-chairman for Michigan in the nation-wide drive for the Fund now under way. With them is Anthony De Lorenzo (right), GM vice president in charge of public relations and a member of its educational grants committee.

General Motors $35,000 Gift Swells United College Fund!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-20-57

DETROIT—A $35,000 General Motors gift to the United Negro College Fund was announced by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its committee for education grants and scholarships.

The GM grant comes at the beginning of the 1957 nation-wide drive by the UNCF, which provides financial aid to 31 colleges in 12 states. It brings to $135,000 the amount General Motors thus far has given to the fund.

"We recognize their needs and are pleased to support the United Negro College Fund," Mr. Seaton said. "We know that from the 23,000 students enrolled in its member colleges will come many of tomorrow's outstanding leaders."

■

Leonard N. Simons, partner in Simons-Michelson Co. and Michigan co-chairman of the fund, expressed appreciation for the gift.

"Through its program of support for higher education, General Motors is helping to mobilize the intellectual manpower of the future," he declared. "This grant will help member colleges meet annual operating expenses, give scholarship aid to promising students, increase teacher salaries and expand library and laboratory facilities."

11-Year-Olds Edit Paper For UNCF

World Birm., Ala. Sat. 4-20-57

NEW YORK — A little 4-page newspaper, price at 5 cents a copy, and put out by a group of 11-year-olds, reaped one of the happiest contributions to reach the United Negro College Fund's 14th annual appeal.

Not content with working on a plan to support foreign relief, Class 6-1 of Public School 99, the Bronx, voted also to "help people within our own borders." Their history lessons had made them aware of great Negro leaders and of the people of Montgomery, Ala. In their own way they felt it important that they help Negroes who are seeking achievement and enlightenment in the face of great odds. They thought the United Negro College

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 4-24-57 P. 1

COLLEGES RECEIVE $35,000 FROM GENERAL MOTORS — Louis G. Seaton (left), General Motors Vice President in charge of Personnel and chairman of its Committee for Educational Grants and Scholarships, presents GM's gift of $35,000 to the United Negro College Fund. Receiving it are Wayne County Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree (left) and Leonard N. Simons, Co-chairmen for Michigan in the nation-wide drive for the Fund now underway. With them is Anthony De Lorenzo (right), GM Vice President in charge of Public Relations and a member of its educational grants committee. The Fund provides financial aid to 31 Negro colleges in 12 states.

Fund was ideal for relaying their message.

Mrs. Edith Wilner, teacher of the class, suggested a newspaper that could be sold to other classes at P. S. 99. Thus, "Junior Journal" was born. It was dedicated to "all fighters for freedom." Poems, historical sketches, news stories, illustrations, questions and answers and interviews were included in the paper. "Junior Journal" was sold to students, parents and neighbors.

In her letter to the UNCF, with a $7.50 check, Mrs. Wilner wrote, "I wish you could have seen the enthusiasm and pride that shone from their faces when they counted the pennies, nickels and dimes. We hope the small sum we are enclosing will in some way help in your great undertaking."

Network Salutes United Negro College Fund May 19

World Sat. 5-18-57

Birm. Ala. P. 4

NEW YORK — A salute to the United Negro College Fund will be telecast and broadcast over the ABC-TV and ABC Radio Networks Sunday afternoon, May 19, when a student from Bennett College will participate as a panel member of the "College News Conference" program.

The Conference, produced and moderated by Mrs. Ruth Hagy, in Washington, will be televised from 4:00 to 4:30 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time, and broadcast over the ABC Radio Network from 5:30 to 6:00 P. M. the same evening. Check newspapers for exact time of local radio re-broadcast.

Miss Gwendolyn Elaine Harris, a senior at Bennett, one of the Fund's 31 member colleges, joins four outstanding students from other American colleges and universities on the Conference panel. The students will interview the Hon. Walter Williams, Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce. With the President's Budget and the proposed "Right to Work" rider on the Civil Rights Bill high in the news, a lively discussion is anticipated.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Harris of Greensboro, N. C., Miss Harris majors in the social sciences and looks forward to a career in social work. She has been elected to Sigma Rho Sigma, honor society for the social sciences, and serves as secretary of the organization.

Miss Harris also serves as vice president of Bennett's International Relations Club and is active in the campus student center program.

On the day of the College News Conference, Sunday, May 19, the Bethune-Cookman College Choir will also be heard over the ABC Radio Network. The Choir's program will be dedicated to the school's founder to mark the second annual observance of "Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week."

As one of the United Negro College Fund's regular weekly choir programs, the Bethune-Cookman Choir will be aired from New York City from 10:35 to 11:00 A. M., and heard at varying times over ABC radio stations throughout the nation. Consult newspaper radio pages for time of local broadcast.

tional Industrial Conference Board; on the committee on industrial problems of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State; and on the educational policy committee of the Insurance Society of New York. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Multple Sclerosis Society and the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

A native of England, Mr. Meares joined New York Life in 1923. His appointment as New York City's Men's Division chairman marks his first assignment as a volunteer leader in the annual United Negro College Fund Campaign.

Esso Foundation Makes $50,000 Grant To UNCF

Call Kansas City Mo., P. 1

Fri. 11-1-57

NEW YORK. — The Esso Education foundation has made a grant of $50,000 to the United Negro College fund for distribution to its 31 member institutions, it was announced last week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, college fund president.

"The grant represents a 100 per cent increase over the Esso foundation's 1956 contribution of $25,000," Dr. Patterson said. "Esso has been a supporter of the college fund since it was organized in 1944."

The $50.000 grant to the United Negro College fund was one of 345 financial grants totaling $1,332,760 the Esso Education foundation made to institutions of higher learning for the academic year 1957-1958. This brings the total grants made by the foundation in its three-year existence to more than $3,600.000.

The foundation was established in 1955 by Standard Oil company (New Jersey) and a group of domestic affiliates to assist privately supported college and universities in the United States. Contributors to the foundation, in addition to the Jersey company, are: Esso Standard Oil company, Esso Research and Engineering company, Esso Export corporation, Interstate Oil Pipe Line company and the Carter Oil company.

The grants represent an increase of 48 over the 297 made to educational institutions last year. The District of Columbia and 42 states which have private, accredited colleges are represented in the foundation's latest program. Non-denominational as well as Protestant, Catholic and Jewish-sponsored colleges are among the recipients.

The United Negro College fund is now conducting its 14th annual nation-wide appeal in behalf of its 31 privately supported, accredited member colleges and universities. The current campaign for funds to help meet the operating expenses of these institutions continues through Dec. 31.

Chas. W. V. Meares Heads Division For United Negro College Fund

Advocate Sat. 5-11-57

Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Appointment of Charles W. V. Meares, vice president of the New York Life Insurance Co., as Men's Division chairman for the United Negro College Fund's New York City appeal, has been announced by Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., and national campaign chairman of the Fund.

Mr. Meares is active in national, state and civic projects. He serves on the advisory council of the National Industrial Conference Board; on the committee on industrial problems of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State; and on the educational policy committee of the Insurance Society of New York. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Multple Sclerosis Society and the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

A native of England, Mr. Meares joined New York Life in 1923. His appointment as New York City's Men's Division chairman marks his first assignment as a volunteer leader in the annual United Negro College Fund Campaign.

$7377 Contributed To College Fund

Call P. 1

So far, a total of $7,377 has been contributed to the United Negro College Fund by Kansas Citians, according to a report issued recently from the Kansas City office of the fund, 912 Baltimore. Lem T. Jones Jr. is chairman of the Kansas City drive.

The largest contribution received this year was from the William Volker Fund which gave $2,500.

Tribune Feb. 5-8-57 Los Angeles, Calif. P. 20

ANNUAL MEETING — of representatives of United Negro College Fund member institutions with Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes (seated left center), chairman, Buffalo Alumni Committee; Dr. F. D. Patterson (center), UNCF founder-president; and Mrs. Leona Williams (right center), president, UNCF Inter-Alumni Council, pictured at the annual UNCF Convocation in Buffalo this March.

Standing from left: Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary; James Bonner MacRae, representing Lincoln; Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, Virginia Union; Dr. A. D. Gray, Talladega; Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dillard; Milton K. Curry, Jr., Bishop; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; James A. Boyer, St. Augustine's; M. LaFayette Harris, Philander Smith; C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark; E. Clayton Calhoun, Paine; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton; Frank B. Cawley, representing Fisk; J. J. Seabrook, Huston-Tillotson; T. W. Cole, representing Wiley; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman.

Seated from left: J. H. Brochett, Jr., representing Livingstone; S. C. Kincheloe, Tougaloo; James A. Colston, Knoxville; Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett; Albert E. Manley, Spelman; Mrs. Holmes; Dr. Patterson; Mrs. Williams; Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee; Moses Belton, representing Johnson C. Smith; D. R. Glass, Texas; W. R. Strassner, Shaw.

Sen. John Kennedy Gives Prize Check To Negro Colleges

Globe Fri. 5-24-57

Nashville, Tenn. P. 1

Massachusetts Solon Says Failure To Use Negro Brain Bower May Spell Disaster In Coming Contest With Soviets For World Leadership

New York, May 17—Sen John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts presented his $500 Puluitzer Prize check to the United Negro College Fund in Boston, May 11.

The Democratic Senator won the Pulitzer biography award for his volume, "Profiles in Courage."

The check was accepted by Winthrop H. Churchill, chairman, and Mrs. Norris G. Davis, co-chairman of Boston's UNCF appeal. "This is one of the most important causes I know and I feel it a privilege to contribute to it," Senator Kennedy said in making the presentation.

"America's failure to exploit its Negro brain potential may spell the difference between keeping pace or falling behind Soviet education and technology," Senator Kennedy said in a public address earlier that week.

"The potential of the Negro in the scientific and technical field today is particularly marked. And this is an area where he can penetrate the more readily because the need is greater," the Senator told 600 at a Fund meeting in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Discussing "Current Challenges to American Colleges," Kennedy stated that although the recent Supreme Court decision would gradually open more integrated colleges for Negroes, the immediate need for better college training in America means "the Negro institutions need to be expanded to handle the flow of students knocking at their doors."

A highlight of the Boston meeting was a performance by Roland Hayes, internationally known tenor. Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, served as chairman.

The United Negro College Fund is now conducting its 14th annual national campaign to aid 31 privately supported, fully accredited member colleges.

About The Negro Co

Defender 5-25-57

Chicago, Ill.

The United Negro College Fund is seeking to raise $2 million on a nation-wide basis and $150,000 in the Chicago area. This isn't too much of a donation to ask of the public considering the fact that the amount sought is to be apportioned to 31 member colleges. Those institutions have a total enrollment in excess of 23,000 students, 88 percent of whom live in the South.

One might ask why continue to support a segregated program of this sort in the face of daily emphasis on integration? The answer is that if the Negro colleges were allowed to fade out of existence, most of the students attending them now would have to

discontinue their academic career for lack of financial means. It is the low tuition that makes it possible for Negro men and women to obtain the blessings of higher education.

The Negro is denied a fair slice of America's industrial offerings; his area of participation in the country's economic system is yet ruthlessly restricted. Southern oligarchy with its anti-racial bias has not deviated from its medieval course. Thus, until segregation is soundly defeated the Negro college will continue to have a mission in the educational life of the nation.

We believe that one of the best means of hastening the onset of the new social orientation is for Negro colleges to welcome white students. These institutions do not have to obey the South's unconstitutional segregated laws. They should therefore not hesitate to widen the circle of the racial composition of their student-body. It would be good educational statesmanship; a policy that may contribute mightily to the final dissolution of a decaying social system.

Senator Donates Pulitzer Prize To College Fund

Herald 4/
Tuskegee, Ala.
Tues. 5-28-57

NEW YORK — Sen. John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, has contributed his $500 Pulitzer Prize check to the United Negro College Fund in Boston.

The Democratic senator won the Pulitzer biography award for his volume, "Profiles in Courage."

The check was accepted by Winthrop H. Churchill, chairman, and Mrs. Noris G. Davis, co-chairman of Boston's UNCF appeal. This is one of the most important causes I know and I feel it a privilege to contribute to it," Senator Kennedy said in making the presentation.

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A highlight of the Boston meeting was a performance by Roland Hayes, internationally known tenor. Edward A. Weeks, edtior of the Atlantic Monthly, served as chairman.

Generous Gift to Negro College Fund From South Africa

Bystander
Thurs. 7-25-57
Des Moines, Iowa

New York—One of the most generous contributions ever made to the United Negro College Fund has just been received, according to William J. Trent, Jr., executive director.

The gift amounts to $22.77. It represents a month's salary to the contributor.

The contributor is the Rev. Livingstone N. Nzimba, a minister in Alice, Cape Province, South Africa, whose parishioners earn two shillings (28c) a day.

Devoted Member

The Rev. Nzimba is an alumnus of Lincoln University—one of the Fund's member colleges—and he remembers his years there with affection. Lincoln remembers him with pride. The football team never had a better man play end. And he was a devoted member of the choir.

Livingstone Nzimba was born in South Africa in 1885, the son of Peter Mzimba, an African pastor. In 1902, Peter Nzimba sent Livingstone and six companions to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, with the hope of creating an educated ministry for his people. These seven boys were graduated from the University in 1906; and from the Theological Seminary in 1909. That year they returned to South Africa and Mzimba became a rural pastor of the African Presbyterian Church.

Nearly 50 years later—in 1954—the Rev. Nzimba returned to the United States to help Lincoln University celebrate its centennial, and to receive an honorary D.D.

Dr. Mzimba's children have done well. One was the first African to graduate in medicine from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, before apartheid was adopted as policy. He is now a practicing physician in Capetown. Another son is a senior medical student. One daughter is a nurse; two are teachers.

"It is evident that Dr. Nzimba credits his American education for much of the success he and his family have achieved," Mr. Trent said. "For when he received a letter appealing to the alumni of our member colleges for contributions to the College Fund, Dr. Nzimba sent us a money order for ten pounds—$22.77—his monthly stipend."

The United Negro College Fund is conducting its 14th annual campaign to raise 10 per cent of the operating costs of its 31 privately supported, fully accredited member colleges and universities.

Johnson C. Smith Choir Leads Off July Broadcasts

Kansas City, Mo.
7-3-57

NEW YORK. (ANP) The choirs of Johnson C. Smith university, and Clark, Bethune-Cookman and Wiley colleges will be heard during the month of July over the American Broadcasting Networks' weekly radio series. The public service programs feature the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

The July schedule, as announced by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund, is as follows: July 7, the choir of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C., under the direction of Christopher W. Kemp; July 14, the choral group of Clark college, Atlanta, Ga. directed by J. deKoven Killingsworth; July 21, the choir of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., under the direction of Thomas D. Demps, and on July 28, the choir of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, directed by Gerald W. Johnson.

The weekly choral concerts originate from New York Sundays, over WABC, 10:35 to 11:00 a.m. and are heard at local broadcasting times throughout the United States and Canada. Check your radio page for local broadcast time.

The United Negro College Fund is currently conducting its 14th annual nation-wide appeal. The money raised will be used to help the fund's 31 member institutions meet yearly operating expenses.

THE NEGRO SOUTHERNER SPEAKS
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
DR. CHARLES G. GOMILLION
PRES. ALBERT W. DENT
MR. JOHN H. WHEELER

Not Enough Seats When Negro Southerners Spoke

The Call, Kansas City, Mo. P.1
Fri. 10-18-57

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — More than 2,000 applications for seats to hear "The Negro Southerner Speaks" program staged here Thursday night by the Chicago Women's committee of the United Negro College fund, had to be returned because the 3,000 seating capacity of Orchestra hall had already been reserved.

Sparking the program was a galaxy of current southern leaders who were queried by a panel of outstanding northern newspaper men who served as interrogators. These were buttressed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who wrapped the program up with "A Report From The South."

The Southern leaders, each of whom gave a brief report on conditions in the South from his viewpoint included President Albert W. Dent of Dillard university at New Orleans, Dean Charles Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the Tuskegee Civic association, the organization which is the center of a struggle for voting rights in Alabama, and John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmer's bank of Durham, N. C., and an attorney who has argued school segregation cases in North Carolina courts.

Newsmen Ask Questions

The newspaper men who fired searching questions at the group included William Ray, NBC-WMAQ news director, noted for his quiz programs; Burt Meyers of Time magazine who had just returned from Little Rock where he did an outstanding job of news reporting, and Carl Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune, whose recent books on conditions in the South and in India are well known. Robert Sargent Schriver Jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education and one of Chicago's leading business and civic leaders, served as chairman.

NBC's Bill Ray drew approving applause and laughter when he directed a question to Dr. Gomillion regarding the methods used to disfranchise a large segment of the citizenry of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute. Ray asked about the role of the Christian clergy in those practices with this query: "Have you heard from the ministers lately?"

Dr. Gomillion said one white minister had been in to discuss the matter. He thought conditions might get worse before they got better. Carl Rowan asked the panel of Southerners whether they wondered what the white Northerner was thinking in the present struggle.

Is Issue Southern Problem?

Dent replied that he had wondered, more six months ago than he did today, whether southerners considered segregation or desegregation a "southern problem." He realized that southern-paid propagandists had been bombarding the north with propaganda and thought some of it might have been effective. However, now "thanks to the antics of Faubus, the gravity of the situation in terms of world prestige has been brought into focus. Northerners are beginning to realize that the South is their back yard no matter where they live and must be put in order," he said.

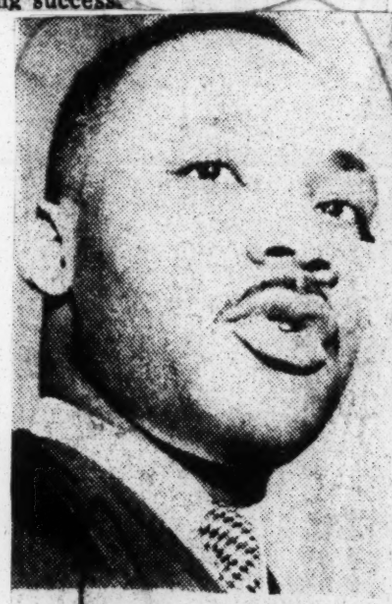
Meyer of Time magazine asked Dent how he justified being president of Dillard university, a Negro college, in the light of the present struggle for desegregation. Dent told the audience that Dillard, like most of the other private Negro colleges in the South, was established in areas where Negroes were not allowed to go to white colleges. Dillard's charter has a clause which reads there shall be no discrimination because of race, religion or sex. The founders did not believe in segregation and this clause therefore was their protest against the practice.

Banker Wheeler pointed to the division in the South as recently shown in the governor's conference. Those states which hope to woo northern capital and industries show a far more favorable tendency than those of the deep, more rigid South, he thought.

Mrs. Walter Lowe and Mrs. Edward Carus were co-chairmen of the event. Their program comment showed that Chicago has contributed more than one-half million dollars through individuals, corporations and foundations during the past four years to the United Negro College Fund.

Rev. Martin Luther King summed up the program when he closed his report from the South with the words, "We have come a long way—and we still have a long way to go."

William J. Trent Jr., director of UNCF who came on from New York, declared the event a smashing success.



MARTIN L. KING

Rev. King To Talk On Dixie View

Defender P.5
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-5-57

Martin Luther King, jr., outstanding Negro spokesman and leader of the famed Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will be the principal speaker at a symposium to be held in Orchestra Hall Thursday, Oct. 10, at 8:15 p.m.

The meeting, "The Negro Southerner Speaks" is sponsored by the women's committee of United Negro College Fund as a public service.

R. Sargent Shriver, jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education will serve as chairman of the program.

Rev. King will present his on-the-spot evaluation of the present racial unrest in the south. Following his address, three prominent Negro leaders will be interviewed from the stage of Orchestra Hall by three leading newsmen.

These Negro leaders are: Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university in New Orlans, Charles Gimilion, dean of men at Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the Tuskegee Civic Association and John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmer's Bank of Durham, N. C.

They will discuss what segregation has meant to all southerners and to the nation from the points of view of education, politics and business.

Their statements will be in the form of candid and frank answers to questions raised by T. George Harris, Midwest bureay chief, Time, Life and Fortune magazines, William Ray, news director, Rowan, staff correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune and author of the recent book "Go South to Sorrow."

The Fund is a nationwide anposium have been made by the omens' Cimmittee of the United Negro College Fund under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Edward Carus of Peru, Ill., and Mrs. Walter L. Lowe of 4950 S. Greenwood ave. nual program bringing support to 31 Negro colleges. Since its founding by John D. Rockefeller in 1944, the Fund has raised more than 30 million dollars for annual and capital needs of the colleges.

Stuart List, publisher of the Chicago American is 1957 campaign chairman for the Fund in Chicago. The co-chairman is John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Among the sponsors of the Orchestra Hall symposium are leading Chicago citiezns including: Cardinal Samuel A. Stritch, Mayor Richard J. Daley, John S. Knight, Mrs. Marshall Field, jr., Edward Eagle Brown, Archibald Carey, Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein and Mrs. Paul S. Russell.

MASONS AID COLLEGE FUND — Posed before photographs of presidents of the United Negro College Fund's member colleges and universities, representatives of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. State of New York, present a $500 check to the Fund's executive director, William J. Trent Jr., (center).

Pictured making the formal presentation are, from the left: Baxter F. Jackson, of the Prince Hall Lodge public relations committee; John J. Nash, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer; Mr. Trent; Edward S. Hill, vice chairman of the public relations committee and Grand Director of Ceremonies; and Dr. Richard H. Stitt, Senior Grand Warden.

Masons, Labor Make Gifts To Negro College Fund

World B'ham Ala. Sat. 6-1-57 p. 5

NEW YORK — A Grand Lodge of the Masons and a Labor Union sent representatives to United Negro College Fund Headquarters last week to make formal presentations of their gifts to the 1957 Campaign.

John J. Nash, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. State of New York, presented a check for $500 to William J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, in his office at 22 East 54th Street, New York City. Accompanying Mr. Nash to make the presentation were Dr. Richard H. Stitt, Senior Grand Warden of the Lodge; Edward S. Hill, vice chairman of the public rlations committee and Grand Director of Ceremonies; and Baxter F. Jackson, public relations committee member.

"During the past several years the Fund has been receiving increasing support from the Prince Hall Masons from jurisdictions all over the country. This is encouraging, for it indicates a concern on the part of this powerful fraternal organization for the education of Negro youth," Mr. Trent said.

Henry Rhodes Sr., is the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Lodge and Aiton L. Haywood, Sr., Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS CONTRIBUTE

A contribution of $1,000 to the United Negro College Fund was unanimously voted by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers following a presentation to the membership of the needs of the 31 member colleges of the Fund.

The check was given to Mr. Trent by Miss Muriel T. Hadley, of Local 3 on behalf of the union membership.

The current campaign is the 14th annual appeal conducted by the Fund to raise 10 per cent of the yearly operating costs of its privately supported, fully accredited colleges and universities. The 1957 goal is $2,000,000.

1,016 Pittsburgh Churches Observe UNCF Sunday

Courier Sat. 6-8-57

Philadelphia's Mayor Proclaims UNCF Week June 2

p. 6

New York, June 7—With 1,016 churches participating, United Negro College Fund Sunday will be observed in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 16.

Jackson Miss.

Sponsored by the Allegheney County Council of Churches, the committee for UNCF Sunday is headed by Dr. Cary N. Weisgner III, of the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian Church, Co-chairmen are the Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese; and the Rev. Lloyd C. Wicke, Bishop of the Pittsburgh area of The Methodist Church.

The committee has requested ministers of churches of all denominations to emphasize the importance of the College Fund and to stress the need for its support.

Thomas M. Brown and the Rev. J. A. Williams of the Baptist Temple, Pittsburgh's chairman and co-chairman for the UNCF appeal, are working with the committee.

UNCF Week In Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth proclaimed the week of June 2 United Negro College Fund Week, according to Richard C Bond, chairman and the Rev. Charles Steward, co-chairman of the city's 1957 appeal.

The current campaign marks the College Fund's 14th annual appeal in behalf of its member colleges and universities. Conducted in 100 cities and college communities throughout the nation, the College Fund seeks to raise 10 per cent of the yearly operating costs of its 31 member institutions.

1,016 Pittsburgh Churches Observe UNCF Sunday

Phila. Tribune Sat. 6-14-57

With 1,016 churches participating, United Negro College Fund Sunday will be observed in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 16.

Sponsored by the Allegheny County Council of Churches, the committee for UNCF Sunday is headed by Dr. Cary N. Weisiger III, of the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian Church. Co-chairman are the Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese; and Rev. Lloyd C. Wicke, Bishop of the Pittsburgh area of The Methodist Church.

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UNCF College Choirs To Broadcast On ABC In Month Of July

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 21—The choirs of Johnson C. Smith University, and Clark, Bethune-Cookman and Wiley Colleges will be heard during the month of July over the American Broadcasting Networks' weekly radio series. The public service programs feature the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

The July schedule, as announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, is as follows: July 7, the choir of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., under the direction of Christoper W. Kemp: July 14, the choral group of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., directed by J. deKoven Killingsworth; July 21, the choir of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., under the direction of Thomas D. Demps: and on July 28, the choir of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, directed by Gerald W. Johnson.

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United College Fund Increased by Esso

NEW YORK—The Esso Education foundation has made a grant of $50,000 to the United Negro College Fund for distribution to its 31 member institutions, it was announced Oct. 26 by Dr. F. D. Patterson, College Fund president.

"The grant represents a 100 per cent increase over the Esso Foundation's 1956 contribution of $25 000," Dr. Patterson said. "Esso has been a supporter of the College fund since it was organized in 1944."

The $50,000 grant to the United Negro College Fund was one of 345 financial grants totaling $1,332,760 the Esso Education foundation made to institutions of higher learning for the academic year 1957-1958. This brings the total grants made by the Foundation in its three-year existence to more than $3,600,000.

The Foundation was established in 1955 by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and a group of domestic affiliates to assist privately supported colleges and universities in the United States. Contributors to the Foundation, in addition to the Jersey company, are: Esso Standard Oil Company, Esso Research and Engineering Company, Esso Export Corporation, Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company and The Carter Oil Company.

The grants represents an increase of 48 over the 297 made to educational institutions last year. The District of Columbia and 42 states which have private accredited colleges are represented in the Foundation's last program. Nondenominational as well as Protestant Catholic and Jewish sponsored colleges are among the recipients.

The United Negro College fund is now conducting its 14th annual nation-wide appeal in behalf of its 31 privately supported, accredited member college and universities. The current campaign for funds to help meet the operating expenses of these institutions continues through Dec. 31.

grapher in Saigon, Viet-Nam, receives $6,700 a year; in Caracas, Venezuela, $6,870 a year; and, in Madrid Spain, $4,290 a year.

Liberal vacations provide time for sightseeing, shopping and other activities determined by your tastes, but tempered by the customs of the land. Many interesting hours are spent by Foreign Service employees comparing notes on safaries, skiing in the Alps, wild-boar hunting in Australia, golfing on sand courses or the fun of finding activities "just like back home" in foreign lands.

Between each two year tour of duty, employees receive an addition for vacationing at their homes in the States. All official travel is at Government expense.

If you are not ready to take off for foreign lands, but you would like to travel, typists and stenographic positions are available in the Department of State's "home office" in Washington, D.C. Starting salareis range from $3,175 to $3,415 a year. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and able to type 40 words a minute. Applicants for stenographic positions must in addition, be able to take shorthand at 80 words a minute.

If you like travel and making tomorrow's news today, then be sure that you see Mr. Simms while he

Negro College Fund Drive Is Launched Here

Register
Thurs. 8-15-57
Des Moines Iowa

A drive to raise $3,500 for the Negro College Fund is under way in Iowa.

Donald A. Boss, Des Moines and state chairman, said the fund helps support 31 private accredited Negro colleges. All but one are in the south. Their combined enrollment is 23,000. The national campaign is for 2 million dollars.

Co-chairman of the Iowa and Des Moines drive is James B. Morris, sr., Des Moines. Vice-chairmen are Luther T. Glanton, jr., Mrs. Edward Glazer tnd Mrs. W. J. Ritchey, all of Des Moines. J. Locke Macomber of the Valley Band and Trust Co. is treasurer.

Local sponsors of the fund are the Rev. P. M. Casady, Harold Goldman, N. Bernard Gussett, Crawford C. Hubbell, John C. Hunter, eGorge W. Koss, David Kruidenier, jr., E. T. Meredith, jr., Miles M. Noun, the Rev. Norman R. Olphin, James Rhodes, Joseph F. Rosenfield, Ike Smalls and A. P. Trotter.

Money raised is used for scholarship aid, improvement of faculty salaries and purchase of classroom, laboratory and library equipment.

Boss pointed out that contributions are tax deductible. Headquarters is a 202 Fourth street, Des Moines.

N. Y. Labor Leaders Aid College Fund

Herald Tribune
p. 11
Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — Morris Iushewitz secretary - treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, and James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, will head the Labor Committee for the United Negro College Fund.

Announcement of their acceptance of the co - chairmenship was made by Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, who serves as national campaign chairman.

Pat 10-12-57

Thirty of the Fund's fully-accredited member colleges and universities are located in the South, where the majority of college-age Negroes live.

October Choir air series set

Afro-American
p. 8
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — During the month of October, the choirs of Texas, Knoxville, Lane and Paine Colleges will be heard on the American Broadcasting Network weekly radio series. The featured choirs are from member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

As announced by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund, the October schedule is as follows: Oct. 6, the choir of Texas College, Tyler, Tex., under the direction of Frederick D. Harvey; Oct. 13, the choral group of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., directed by Newell C. Fitzpatrick; Oct. 20, a program by the choir of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., prepared under the direction of Mitchell B. Southall; and on Oct. 27, the choral group of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., with Ruby Thomas Robinson directing.

Sat. 9-28-57

The weekly choral series originates from New York on Sundays over WABC, 10:35 to 11:00 a.m. and is heard at local broadcasting times throughout the United States.

Continental Oil Awards UNCF $1,000

Informer
Houston Tex
Sat 9-7-57

HOUSTON — Continental Oil Company was awarded a $1,000 education grant to the United Negro College Fund as part of the company's financial aid to education program for the 1957-58 academic year totaling nearly a quarter of a million dollars, it was announced Saturday by President L F McCollum.

College Fund Program To Attract Big Gathering This Fri. Night

Birmingham
Post-Herald
Birmingham
Ala.
Saturday 10-14-57

United Negro College Fund, Inc. was expected to get its biggest Pocketbook boost in Birmingham at the 1957 campaign culminating program set for this Friday night, Oct. 18 at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. J. H. Goodgame, Jr.

Highlights of the meeting will be the speech by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. He will be introduced by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute.

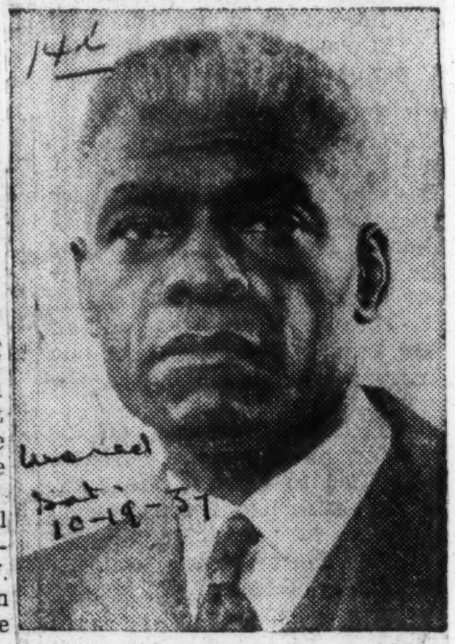
Music will consist of an organ prelude by Mrs. Gregory Durr White, head of the music department of Ullman High School; the No. 1 Choir of Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; the Talladega College Choral Group and the Tuskegee Institute Male Chorus.

Paul L. Ware, UNCF director will state the occasion; Mrs. A. G. Gaston will present awards; W. W. Whetstone, campaign co-chairman will make the appeal; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell will make acknowledgements and express appreciation and Dr. Goodgame will intone the benediction.

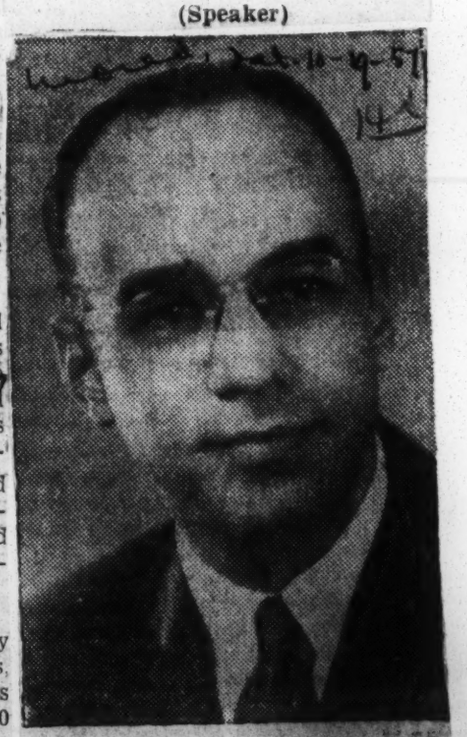
The campaign is targeted for $25,000 in the Jefferson County area. Mrs. Estell reiterated that she believes that the goal will be reached. Meanwhile she lavished praise on the campaign staff, the office force and the committees which "have worked so hard to help make this fund-raising drive a success."

A capacity audience is expected to hear Dr. Mays because of his bold, fresh, inspiring ideas. Native of Epworth, S. C. he has earned the triology of academic degrees awardable by the university. Honorary degrees have been bestowed upon him recognition of his services in the field of scholarly and civic action. He is a Phi Beta Kappa scholar.

Columnist for a national weekly he is the author of four books, many essays and guest editorials for newspapers. Since July 1, 1940 he has been president of Morehouse College. He was one of the 19 persons to receive the Distinguished Service Award for effectiveness in public speech given by Delta Sigma Rho at its 50th Golden Jubilee.



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
(Speaker)



DR. L. H. FOSTER
(Intdoducer)

FREDERIC J. LIND, vice president of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., head of the United Negro College Fund appeal in the distilled spirits industry, opens the 1957 drive by presenting the Seagram contribution to W. J. Trent, jr. executive director of the Fund. Looking on is Joseph W. Christian, special market consultant to the Seagram companies. The liquor industry group is one of a number of businessmen's committees cooperating in the 14th national campaign to raise $2,000,000 to aid private, accredited Negro colleges and universities.

To Be Permanent, Patterson Says

RICHMOND — The Negro college will survive desegregation of its member institutions", Trent and become a permanent part of American Higher Education, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., said at an academic convocation at Virginia Union university.

Dr. Patterson said the Supreme court ruling outlawing segregation in public institutions has raised the queston of whether Negro colleges are still necessary. He advanced three reasons why "colleges for Negro youth must continue for sometime to come to provide the bulk of educational opportunities available to Negro youth beyond high school."

3 REASONS

He said the Negro institutions "are freely available to those who meet the academic qualifications", that the costs of attending these institutions are lower than in white institutions; and Negro colleges will be selected by the majority of Negro youth "for the moral social experience they will be able to offer."

"All the evidence indicates that educational integration will be a gradual process. In almost every community of any size there will be primary and secondary schools which will be integrated largely in name only. At the college level integration will move faster but even there it will be too often on a token basis because the quota system and a rigid enforcement of admission standards will deny many students admission even though they stand in the upper one-third of the one-fourth of their classes. . ." Dr. Patterson said.

PRODUCED LEADERS

Dr. Patterson said the Negro college has helped to produce the leadership which is taking its place in the forefront of African progress today.

He continued:

"I believe the Neero people have achieved, through their own institutions, the experience and the strength necessary to take integration in stride. The Negro church, like the Negro college, the Negro insurance company, and other businesses, came in to existence to meet a need not being adequately met otherwise.

"Their existence not only met the need which caused their creation, but also symbolized the determination of the Negro people to achieve for themselves the privileges of worship, education and other forms of expression which prejudice had denied them. To do this they had to combat two morally destructive and almost devastating assumptions:

"That their own institutions, because they were Negro, were inferior and the other was that the white institution, which excluded them were superior because they were white.

"Neither of these assumptions has proven true by standards of objective measurement. Some of both groups have been inferior and some have been superior. That the advantage, because of attending circumstances, has been on the side of the white institutions is both true and understandable. . ."

Dr. Patterson predicted that the Negro college would not only take its place as a pernament part of the American higher education but would "perform that role with distinction."

$450,000 Given To 31 Schools By College Fund

NEW YORK, — The United Negro College Fund distributed $450,000 to its 31 member colleges and universities last week according to W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

The allocation is the second distribution of money raised in the College Fund's 1957 appeal. It brings the total amount received this year by the participating colleges to $1,395,388. Final grants will be made after the official closing of the 1957 campaign Dec. 31.

"SINCE IT WAS established in 1944, the College Fund has annually raised approximately 10 per cent of the combined operating budgets of its member institutions," Mr. Trent said. "The unrestricted nature of Fund grants has increased their usefulness tremendously. They may be used to meet any current need, from engaging a Ph.D. to repairing a boiler."

During the current year, UNCF allocations will be used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who could not otherwise continue their education; to increase faculty salaries thus retaining valuable faculty members and to purchase laboratory and classroom esuipment.

Sat. 11-23-57

LEE H. BRISTOL president of Bristol-Myers company, is national chairman of the current campaign. Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil company; William T. Gossett, vice president, Ford Motor company; and James E. Stamps, regional director, Social Security Administration, are vice chairmen.

The 1957 campaign is being conducted in 118 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities where the 31 colleges are located

UNCF stages program to let southerner speak

CHICAGO (ANP) — More than 2,000 persons had to be turned away from "The Negro Southerner Speaks" program staged here last Thursday by the United College Fund at Orchestra Hall.

Some 3,000 persons were in attendance to hear a galaxy of current southern leaders who were queried by a panel of outstanding northern newspapermen.

DR. MARTIN L. KING JR. of Montgomery, Ala., leader of the year-long bus boycott there, wrapped up the program with "A Benediction From the South." Others giving reports were: President Albert W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans; Dean Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute; and John H. Wheeler, president of Mechanics and Farmer's Bank of Durham, N.C.

* * *

NEWSMEN TAKING part were Carl Rowen, Pulitzer prize winning reporter, Minneapolis Tribune; William Ray, NBC - WMAQ news director; and Burt Meyers, Time magazine.

Robert S. Schriver Jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education, served as chairman. The Chicago Women's Committee of UNCF was the sponsoring group.

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, December 9, 1957

VOLUME IV NO. 43

141 1957

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECEIVES UNCF ALLOCATION

In the recent distribution of $450,000 by the United Negro College Fund, Tuskegee Institute received $32,236.25, Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute announced.

This amount is the second allocation to Tuskegee Institute from contributions to the College Fund's nation-wide 1957 Campaign, making a total of $54,407.62 received to date.

Mr. W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, states that a final grant will be made after the closing of the 1957 appeal December 31. He indicated that the recent distribution brings the total sum for the current year to $1,395,388.

This important financial support to the member colleges confirms the faith of a growing number of people in America and citizens dispersed in many foreign countries, in the private college as a citadel of democracy.

Dr. Foster said, "The financial aid received each year from the UNCF bridges the gap between the institute's total needs and that amount covered by income from endowment, tuition and recurring grants."

He said that during the current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work-aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education.

The recent public effort to reach our local goal fell short by several hundred dollars. Contributions are urgently needed before December 31, to bring our total contributions up to normal. Please contribute.

YULETIDE COMES TO THE LIBRARY

We say Christmas is for the children; however, old and young look forward to the fine festive foods and all the wonderful decorations that herald the holiday season. No yuletide festivities would be complete without Christmas holly, greenry and holiday flowers.

On the invitation of Mrs. Frances Davis of the Library, the Catering Class 431, under the supervision of their instructor, Mr. Ernest E. Gibson, assisted by Mrs. Juanita C. Jones, has centered the yuletide tables around a beautiful pink tree.

The members of the class in Catering 431 are: Julia Cummings, Freddie Key, Mary Sibert, Eldon Jones, Albillie Smith, Martha Williams, Ernest Jones, Sam Frank Reuben, Leon Thomas Mims, Carl Douglass, Willie Taylor, Ester Johnson, Virginia Chappelle, Charles Willis, Louise Benton, Ernest White and Mitchell Parks.

Mr. Hicks, the school florist, has arranged a table of beautiful suggestions for yuletide centerpieces. Visit the display on the second floor of the Library.

BASKETBALL -- In the two games played last week Tuskegee broke even. The score with Alabama A. & M. was Tuskegee 70 -- Alabama A. & M. 65. Fisk won with a score of 71 to Tuskegee's 55.

United Negro College Fund, Inc. Executive Director Commends Dr. E. A. Selby

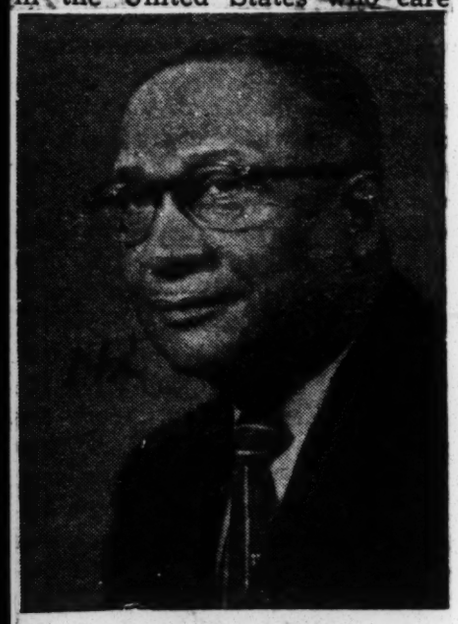
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, Inc.
22 East Fifty-Fourth Street, New York 22, N. Y.—PLaza 1-0700
F. D. Patterson, President
W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Dir.

November 22, 1957

Dr. E. A. Selby
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Selby:

One of the nicest chores I have to perform is to write chairmen in our campaign cities who have achieved, or nearly so, their goal. I know what it involves in a successful campaign. We know the amount of time it takes; we know the concern that the leader must have; we know the hard work of inspiring others to give; we know there are so many competing interests. It is so important to us to find out that there are outstanding men and women in the United States who care



DR. E. A. SELBY

about the cause which is represented by the United Negro College Fund.

To you and your co-workers—our congratulations again for a job well done. You have been economical in your expenditures, you have been persistent in your efforts and you have again put Nashville over.

I hope that throughout your life whenever you see a student or graduate of one of the thirty-one colleges you will say to yourself, "I had something to do with the preparation of this young man or woman." Your generosity and influence in the hard work of your campaign colleagues will live for a long time in the lives of the people so helped.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ W. J. Trent, Jr.

W. J. Trent, Jr.

As chairman for the past three years of the Fisk University Chapter of the United Negro College Fund in Nashville, Dr. Selby has proven again and again the wisdom of using a busy man to get a job well done. Outside of his regular job as Secretary-Treasurer of the AME Sunday School Union, this up-standing AME finds time to function as a member of the very important and influential Nashville Transit Authority. This commission is the regulatory body for bus transportation in the city of Nashville and Davidson County. After serving a full three-year term, Dr. Selby was appointed again for five years by the Honorable Ben West, Mayor of the city of Nashville.

UNCF Allocates $450,000 To Member Schools

NEW YORK CITY, — (ANP) — The United Negro College fund on Friday distributed $450,000 to its 31 member colleges and universities according to W. J. Trent Jr., fund executive director.

The allocation was the second distribution of money raised in the college fund's 1957 appeal. It brings the total amount received this year by the participating colleges to $1,395,388. Final grants will be made after the official closing of the 1957 campaign Dec. 31.

"Since it was established in 1944, the college fund has annually raised approximately 10 per cent of the combined operating budgets o

COLLEGE FUND HEAD SAYS NEGRO SCHOOL WILL SURVIVE

Richmond, Va. (ANP) — The Negro college will survive desegregation and become a permanent part of American higher education, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., said at an academic convocation at Virginia Union University.

Dr. Patterson said the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public institutions has raised the question of whether Negro colleges are still necessary. He advanced three reasons why "colleges for Negro youth must continue for some tim eto come to provide the bulk of educational opportunities available to Negro youth beyond high school."

He said the Negro institutions "are freely available to those who meet the academic qualifications;" that the costs of attending these institutions are lower than in white institutions; and Negro colleges will be selected by the majority of Negro youth "for the moral social experience they will be able to offer."

"All the evidence indicates that educational integration will be a gradual process. In almost every community of any size, there will be primary and secondary schools which will be integrated largely in name only. At the college level, integration will move faster, but even there, it will be too often on a token basis because the quota system and a rigid enforcement of admission standards will deny many students admission even though they stand in the upper one-third of the one-fourth of their class. . . . ", Dr. Patterson said.

Dr. Patterson said the Negro college has helped to produce the leadership which is taking its place in the forefront of African progress today.

its member institutions," Trent said. "The unrestricted nature of fund grants has increased their usefulness tremendously. They may be used to meet any current need, from engaging a Ph.D. to repairing a boiler."

Four N. C. Colleges Get Financial Aid From UNCF

NEW YORK — Four North Carolina colleges received substantial checks last week from The United Negro College Fund, according to W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund. Getting the aid was Shaw University, Johnston C. Smith University, St. Augustine's College and Livingstone College.

In all the UNCF distributed some $450,000 to its 31 member colleges. The North Carolina colleges received approximately a combined amount of approximately $50,000.

* * *

JOHNSON C. Smith University received $14,193.51 from the Fund according to Dr. R. P. Perry, president of the college.

Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C. received $12,530.76 and St. Augustine's College in Raleigh got $11,135. The other North Carolina college, Shaw University, recieved $10,539.50 from the Fund.

* * *

DURING THE current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment, to give summer school aid to faculty members. to make necessary repairs to campus buildings, and provide annual increases in faculty and staff salaries at the colleges.

Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, is national chairman of the current campaign. Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Company; William T. Gossett, vice president, Ford Motor Company; and James E. Stamps, regional director, Social Security Administration, are vice chairmen.

The 1957 campaign is being conducted in 118 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities where the 31 colleges are located.

UNCF Receives $75,000 From Education Board

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-11-57

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund has received a grant of $75,000 from the General Education Board to open new campaign territory during the next three years, W. J. Trent Jr., Fund executive director, announced this week. P.3

Thirty of the fund's 31 member colleges and universities are located in the South. "With requirements raised by the Southern Education Association, the Fund must secure increased support to enable its member institutions to maintain their accreditation," Trent said. "This can best be accomplished by broadening the Fund's base of support through the establishment of campaign procedures in hitherto uncanvassed areas.

• • •

"THE FUND has been fortunate in finding venture capital whenever it has been needed. The money which enabled the Fund to get started in 1944 came from the General Education Board and the Rosnewald Fund. The Board and the Carnegie Corporation made it possible to undertake a capital funds appeal for the colleges in 1951. The Ford Foundation enabled the Fund to establish consultation services on academic programming and administrative procedures in 1952."

Since its inception, the Fund annually provides an average of 10 per cent of the yearly operating costs of the member schools. "In the case of some of the smaller colleges this aid amounts to 20 per cent," Trent said. "Without this support it is questionable whether many of the colleges would have been able to meet the requirements for accreditation."

THE FUND is now conducting its 14th annual appeal in 100 campaign cities located within four geographical regions across the country. Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., is national campaign chairman of the 1957 appeal for $2,000,000.

UNCF Asking $2 Million In '57 Drive

Help Finance 31 Colleges

Defender Sat. 4-13-57

Sat. 4-13-57

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund is going to the American people in 1957 for $2 million to help finance the current operations of 31 private, accredited member colleges. The following factors, singly or in combination, are significant:

P. 18

As an integral part of the higher education system of America, these colleges, with $60 million invested in plants and equipment, will help serve the rising number of students who will be knocking at the doors of colleges in the immediate future.

These colleges help America realize her dream of equal opportunity to all, irrespective of race. With 30 of the 31 member institutions located in the South, they provide readily available, accredited colleges in the region where they are most needed. Seventy-three per cent of college-age Negroes live in the South — and 80 per cent of all American students go to college in their own home states.

America believes in the pluralistic free enterprise system. Free, untrammeled, privately supported educational institutions are necessary to the maintenance of a free enterprise system. Private schools enrich the whole educational system and break new ground in educational thinking.

The 31 private Negro colleges are playing an important role in the changing educational scene in the South. Their campuses are often the only meeting places where white and Negro citizens come together for free discussion. Their interracial faculties and resources have been utilized time and time again to help solve pressing problems. The student bodies are, in some small way, showing that desegregation in higher education can work —and that it is a two-way street.

Newer and greater opportunities are opening up for Negroes in industry, business, government and the professions. With deep concern for the full development of the student, these 31 colleges are preparing young Negro men and women to meet these opportunities.

America calls incrasingly upon the graduates of the United Negro Colleges to serve American interests abroad in privately sponsored and government sponsored projects. In the Middle East, Far East, India and Africa, these graduates are proving invaluable in their work with other colored peoples of the world. During the current year:

1. A Tuskegee graduate heads a rural improvement program in Iran; another Tuskegee alumnus heads a similar program in India;
2. A Hampton graduate serves as consultant on home economics in India;
3. A Fisk graduate directs an American education commission in Thailand;
4. A Knoxville graduate, with a masters degree from Fisk, is Assistant to the President of the Philippines, in charge of the country's rural community program.

New York State Assembly Woman Chairs College Fund Division

Chicago Defender

Des Moines Sun

New York—All the charm and talent of Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, first Negro woman member of the New York State Legislature, will be directed toward the United Negro College Fund as she assumes chairmanship of the Uptown Division of UNCF. The announcement of her appointment was made by Lee Hastings Bristol, national chairman of this year's campaign.

Chron. 4-4-57

A native New Yorker, Mrs. Buchanan is an alumnus of the dramatis and musical comedy stage of the twenties. Since her marriage 25 years ago to Charles Buchanan, managing director of the famed Savoy Ballroom, she has given full-time attention to civic and welfare activities. She is presently on the board of directors of Forest House and vice president of the Lemuel Philanthropic League.

Her First Time

Mrs. Buchanan's election as Assemblywoman marked the first time she had ever sought public office.

As chairman of the Uptown Division of UNCF, she succeeds Mrs. Louise Morris, well-known school teacher and volunteer civic leader, who served successfully as chairman for the past five years. Mrs. Morris, who will continue as an actie volunteer, was responsible for raising $106,176 for the Fund between 1952 and 1956.

The Uptown Division is one of 100 volunteer groups throughout the nation who hope to raise $2,000,000 in the 1957 campaign. The United Negro College Fund aids 31 private, accredited colleges and universities with a total enrollment of 23,000 students.

MRS. BUCHANAN

US Steel aids Afro american UNCF colleges

Sat. 4-13-57

PHILADELPHIA—All of the country's privately supported, fully accredited four-year colored liberal arts colleges have been included in an educational grant announced last week by United States Stell Foundation, Inc. Baltimore, Md.

Forty-four colored colleges will share in the overall appropriation of approximately $1,800,000 to be given to more than 600 institutions, including technological institutes and medical schools.

P. 11

* * *

THE FOUNDATION'S move includes a covering grant to the United Negro College Fund, to which substantial gifts have been made during each of the last several years, and $1,000 each to additional schools not now members of that college group.

The grants, according to the foundation, will constitute unrestricted operating aid so far as the liberal arts schools are concerned and will be administered through UNCF's regularly established channels and formula.

Tell Awards To Private Schools

Defender P. 3

Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA — All of the country's privately supported, fully accredited four-year Negro liberal arts colleges have been included in an educational grant announced by United States Steel Foundation, Inc.

Sat. 4-13-57

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INSTITUTE TO SHARE IN GIFT FROM GM

$35,000 General Motors giftto the United Negro College Fund was announced this week by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its committee for education grants and scholarships.

Tuskegee Institute will receive its proportionate share of the fift as one of the colleges benefiting from the Fund.

The GM grant comes at the beginning of the 1957 nationwide drive by the United Negro College Fund which provides financial aid to 31 Negro colleges in 12 states. It brings to $135,000 the amount General Motors thus far has given to the Fund.

Leonard N. Simons, Michigan co-chairman of the Fund, expressed appreciation for the gift and termed it "the largest individual grant received from any corporation in the country."

"Through its program of support for higher education, General Motors is helping to mobilize the intellectual manpower of the future," he declared. "This grant will help member colleges meet annual operating expenses, give scholarship aid to promising students, increase teacher salaries and expand library and laboratory facilities."

TUSKEGEE HERALD
Tues. 4-16-57
p.1. Vol. 8 No.10
Tuskegee, Ala.

The United Negro College Fund

Defender p.16

Aside from the training dispensed to Negro youth, Negro colleges render a rather unique service to America as a whole. They supply needed technicians to the ever increasing industrial demand and furnish specialists who are carrying today the intriguing gospel of America's mechanical genius and industrial skill and know-how to the far flung outposts of the free world, through the State Department overseas service.

Chicago, Ill.

These colleges, limited as they are in financial resources, in equipment and manpower, manage somehow to meet the rigid scholastic requirements set down by exacting accrediting agencies. Their graduate and post graduate students are performing in their fields of concentration at the high academic level expected of them.

Date 5-4-57

This speaks well not only for Negro-administered colleges, but also for the American system of free enterprise which makes it possible for such institutions to exist through foundations, grants and individual gifts. Unfortunately these awards and personal donations are never large enough to meet the continuing budgetary needs of these institutions. Hence, the necessity for the existence of the United Negro College Fund which makes an annual appeal for contributions to be shared by 31 privately supported colleges.

Since these colleges, in the main, draw their students from the lowest income groups in America, tuition, board and room fees are, by necessity, kept to a bare minimum. But for this consideration, nearly nine-tenths of those who are receiving college training would either be wards of their states swelling the relief rolls or would be in the ranks of the brooding army of menial workers. Thus Negro colleges cannot possibly maintain themselves out of the meager income from student fees. Therefore, they need the generous support of all those who believe in the fundamental ideals of our present day society and who cherish the principle of equal opportunity for all as an inherent constituent of our great American heritage.

Let us remember that in a democracy such as ours, the more enlightened the citizenry, the greater the chances for perpetuating the noble concept upon which rests our form of government. Let us therefore give, and give without stint, to the United Negro college fund which is helping to hold high the glorious banner of democracy before a doubting world.

General Education Board Grants $75,000 To Colleges

Daily Herald Tues. 5-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund has received a grant of $75,000 from the General Education Board to open new campaign territory during the next three years, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced Monday.

p. 3

Thirty of the Fund's 31 member colleges and universities are located in the South. "With requirements raised by the Southern Education Association, the Fund must secure increased support to enable its member institutions to maintain their accreditation," Trent said. "This can best be accomplished by broadcasting the Fund's base of support thru the establishment of campaign procedures in hitherto uncanvassed areas.

"The Fund has been fortunate in finding venture capital whenever it has been needed. The money which enabled the Fund to get started in 1944 came from the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund. The Board and the Carnegie Corporation made it possible to undertake a capital funds appeal for the colleges in 1951. The Ford Foundation enabled the Fund to established consultation services on academic programming and administrative procedures in 1952."

Since its inception, the Fund annually provides an average of 10 per cent of the yearly operating costs of the member schools. "In the case of some of the smaller colleges this aid amounts to 20 per cent," Trent said. "Without this support it is questionable whether many of the colleges would have been able to meet the requirements for accreditation."

The Fund is now conducting its 14th annual appeal in 100 campaign cities located within four geographical regions across the country. Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., is national campaign chairman of the 1957 appeal for $2,000

GENERAL MOTORS MAKES GIFT TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

14:

Daily Activity Sheet Tues. 4-23-57

Tuskegee Institute will share proportionately with the 31 member colleges comprising the United Negro College Fund a gift of $35,000 from General Motors.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala. No. 114 Vol. III

The local campaign is underway, and everyone is asked to give early and liberally.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-22-57
P. 8

$500 FOR COLLEGE FUND — NEW YORK — Sen. John F. Kennedy presents his Pulitzer Prize check of $500 to Mrs. Norris G. Davis, co-chairman of the Boston United Negro College Fund campaign. In making the presentation Senator Kennedy said, "This is one of the most important causes I know and I feel it a privilege to contribute to it." Witnessing the presentation at the Senator's Beacon Hill apartment are Father Nathan Wright (left), rector of St. Cyprians Episcopal Church, Roxbury; Winthrop H. Churchill (second from right), Boston investment counselor and chairman of the Boston campaign, and the Rev. Walter C. Davis, pastor of Charles Street A. M. E. Church and president of the Boston Ministers Interdenominational Alliance.

Sen. Kennedy Gives Pulitzer Award To United College Fund

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-22-57 14i
P. 8

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The Democratic Senator won the Pulitzer biography award for his volume, "Profiles in Courage."

The check was accepted by Winthrop H. Churchill, chairman, and Mrs. Norris G. Davis, co-chairman of Boston's UNCF appeal. "This is one of the most important causes I know and I feel it a privilege to contribute to it," Senator Kennedy said in making the presentation.

"America's failure to exploit its Negro brain potential may spell the difference between keeping pace or falling behind Soviet education and technology." Senator Kennedy said in a public address earlier that week.

NOTE POTENTIAL

"The potential of the Negro in the scientific and technical field today is particularly marked. And this is an area where he can penetrate the more readily because the need is greater," the Senator told 600 at a Fund meeting in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Discussing "Current Challenges to American Colleges," Kennedy stated that although the recent Supreme Court decision would gradually open more integrated colleges for Negroes, the immediate need for better college training in America means "the Negro institutions need to be expanded to handle the flow of students knocking at their doors."

A highlight of the Boston meeting was a performance by Roland Hayes, internationally known tenor.

Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, served as chairman.

The United Negro College Fund is now conducting its 14th annual national campaign to aid 31 privately supported, fully accredited member colleges.

General Education Board Grants $75,000 To Colleges

World Sat. 5-4-57
Birm, Ala.
14i
P. 4

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BELAFONTE AIDS COLLEGE FUND

Butler County American 5-11-57
14i

New York — Entertainer Harry Belafonte has accepted the vice-chairmanship of New York City's Uptown Division for the United Negro College Fund Campaign, Lee H. Bristol president of Bristol-Myers Co., and Fund national campaign chairman, announced. Mr. Belafonte will serve with Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, New York State Assemblywoman, who chairs the division.

"Mr. Belafonte's interest in the United Negro College Fund is typical of his concern with the heritage of our country and the progress of our people," Mrs. Buchanan said.

Born in New York City, Mr. Belafone moved with his family to Jamaica, BWI while a young boy. He returned to New York to attend George Washington High School. In 1944 he joined the U. S. Navy for a two-year tour of duty.

A dedicated artist, Mr. Belafonte has come forward during the past year as the musical historian of the times. His Eminence Cardinal Stritch of Chicago has called Mr. Belafonte one of America's most important artists and, as a Negro, the most important.

The United Negro College Fund campaign is now under way in 100 cities and college communities throughout the country. The 1957 goal is $2,000,000 to meet the current operating costs of the Fund's member colleges and universities.

BUFFALO FIRST OVER THE TOP IN 1957 UNCF CAMPAIGN

Advocate Sat. 5-11-57 P.1

Jackson, Miss.

New York, May 3 — Buffalo is the first city to report "over the top" in the 1957 United Negro College Fund Campaign, Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., and national campaign chairman announced today.

Volunteer workers reported 102.6 per cent of Buffalo's share of the $2,000,000 national goal, at their victory dinner, April 30.

The convocation of UNCF's 31 college presidents, held in Buffalo in March, helped alert local citizens, business and industry to the importance of the appeal, according to LeGrand F. Kirk, Buffalo attorney, who heads the Fund's Western New York Committee. "This is the first time Buffalo could announce that its goal had been reached at the final dinner," Mr. Kirk said. "And there is more to come."

An extensive publicity program also served to bring the Buffalo campaign to a successful conclusion on schedule.

Headed by Miss Elloeen Del. Oughterson, Buffalo's volunteer publicity committee obtained extensive airtime on radio and TV; spectacular outdoor poster boards; and excellent newspaper coverage. "The publicity program resulted in more than financial returns," Mr. Kirk said. "Through these channels of communications we told the Fund's story and imbued many people with the philosophy and the spirit of the United Negro Colleges."

Sat. 5-11-57

This year's campaign, conducted in 100 cities and college communities throughout the country, marks the Fund's 14th annual appeal for the support of its member colleges and universities.

P.3

The Fund was founded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson, who now heads the Phelps-Stokes Fund, serves as UNCF president. W. J. Trent, Jr., is the Fund's executive director.

Masons and labor aid College Fund

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57

NEW YORK—A grand lodge of the Masons, and a labor union sent representatives to United Negro College Fund Headquarters last week to make formal presentations of their gifts to the 1957 campaign.

P.10

John J. Nash, grand treasurer of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. State of New York, presented a check for $500 to William J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, in his office at 22 E. 54th St.

* * *

ACCOMPANYING Mr. Nash to make the presentation were Dr. Richard H. Stitt, senior grand warden of the lodge; Edward S. Hill, vice chairman of the public relations committee, and Baxter F. Jackson, public relations committee member.

A check for $1,000 from Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was given to Mr. Trent by Miss Muriel T. Hadley, accompanied by William Durham, Austin Ottley, Henry Thomas, and Harry Van Arsdale Jr.

Sen. Kennedy Gives Pulitzer Award To United College Fund

World Birm., Ala. P.7

Sat. 5-25-57

NEW YORK — Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts presented his $500 Pulitzer Prize check to the United Negro College Fund in Boston, May 11.

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NOTE POTENTIAL

"The potential of the Negro in the scientific and technical field today is particularly marked. And this is an area where he can penetrate the more readily because the need is greater," the Senator told 600 at a Fund meeting in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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The United Negro College Fund is now conducting its 14th annual national campaign to aid 31 privately supported, fully accredited member colleges.

Xavier And Livingstone Choirs Featured On TV Next Week

Advocate Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK, Apr. 19.—The college choirs of Xavier University of New Orleans and Livingstone College of Salisbury, N. C., will be featured on TV programs during the coming week in connection with the 1957 United Negro College Fund Campaign.

Sat. 4-27-57

Dave Garroway will interview Xavier's choir director, James Yestadt, about the Fund when the choir appears on the NBC-TV network's "Today," Tuesday morning, April 30. The show is broadcast live for the different time zones across the country, and kinescoped for morning viewing on the West Coast.

Originating in New York City, the program can be viewed along the Eastern Seaboard from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. The Midwest, in the Central time zone, sees the live program from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. local time. And the West Coast enjoys the kinescope over morning coffee when it's 7 o'clock in California. The Xavier Choir will make two appearances on each telecast.

The Livingstone Choir, directed by Mrs. Myra M. Thomas, will be presented on Joe Bostic's TV Show, "The Gospel Train," over WATV in Newark, N. J., Sunday morning, April 28. Viewed throughout the East, the program is on the air from 9:15 to 10 a.m. EST.

While in New York, the Livingstone Choir will also record a program for the UNCF weekly choir series heard regularly over the ABC Radio Network.

Xavier University and Livingstone College are included among the 31 privately supported, accredited member institutions of the United Negro College Fund. The Fund is now conducting its 14th annual appeal for support from the general public to meet the operating costs of these colleges and universities.

Sat. 4-27-57

Under the chairmanship of Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., the Fund seeks a $2 million goal for 1957.

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-6-57 P. 11 Norfolk, Va.

14a

Attend UNCF Convocation In Buffalo

Presidents and representatives of United Negro College Fund member institutions gathered recently for the annual UNCF Convocation in Buffalo. The fund will open its 14th annual spring appeal April 1. Shown is: Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes (seated left center), chairman, Buffalo Alumni Committee; Dr. F. D. Patterson (center), UNCF founder-president, and Mrs. Leona Williams (right center), president, UNCF Inter-Alumni Council.

Standing, left to right: Pres. Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary; James Bonner MacRae, representing Lincoln; Pres. Samuel D. Proctor, Virginia Union; Pres. A. D. Gray, Talladega; Pres. Albert W. Dent, Dillard; Pres. Milton K. Curry Jr., Bishop; Pres. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; Pres. James A. Boyer, St. Augustine's; Pres. M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith; Pres. C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane; Pres. Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne; Pres. John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; Pres. James P. Brawley, Clark; Pres. E. Clayton Calhoun, Paine; Pres. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Pres. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton; Frank B. Cawley, rep. Fisk; Pres. J. J. Seabrock, Huston-Tillotson; T. W. Cole, rep. Wiley; and Pres. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman.

Seated, left to right: J. H. Brockett Jr., rep. Livingstone; Pres. S. C. Kincheloe, Tougaloo; Pres. James A. Colston, Knoxville; Pres. Willa B. Player, Bennett; Pres. Albert E. Manley, Spelman; Mrs. Holmes, Dr. Patterson, Mrs. Williams; Pres. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee; Moses Belton, rep. Johnson C. Smith; Pres. D: R. Glass, Texas, and Pres. W. R. Strassner, Shaw.

Special Programs Signal Start Of UNCF Campaign

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-6-57 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — A series of special radio and television programs has been scheduled for the United Negro College Fund in connection with its nation-wide 14th annual opening April 1. P. 11

The day before the opening of the campaign, Mar. 31, includes three College Fund listings: the appearance of the Bethune-Cookman College Choir on NBC's network radio program "Monitor", 3:30 - 4 p. m.; of Lee H. Bristol president, Bristol-Myers Co., 1957 campaign chairman, on the regular weekly 10:35 a. m. ABC radio network choir series, featuring the Huston-Tillotson Choir; and of Alonzo G. Moron, president, Hampton Institute, on Dean James A. Pike's program, ABC-TV, 5:00-5:30 p. m.

• • •

DR. MORON will take part in a discussion on the future of the Negro in an integrated society. Dr. Moron will be Dean Pike's guest as a national vice-president of the 1957 Red Cross campaign.

On the evening of April 1, the Hampton Institute Choir, under the direction of Dr. Henry N. Switten, will be heard over WQXR, 10:30-11:00 p. m. Lee H. Bristol will again speak on behalf of the Fund on the program.

• • •

THE REGULAR UNCF Sunday morning choir series over the ABC-national radio network (10:35 - 11:00 a. m.) during the month of April will feature: the Glee Club of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. (April 7); the concert choir of Xavier University, New Orleans, La. (April 14); and the choirs of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. (April 21) and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. (April 28). The choir programs are a regular feature of the ABC radio network originating in New York over WABC. Check local newspapers for time and station.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

New York Post 4-6-57

For more than 100 years the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., have been a major source of Negro leadership in this country. Today, with 23,000 students, they are still providing the bulk of trained Negro personnel. Although the United Negro Colleges keep tuition and board and room fees to a minimum, more than 75 per cent of their students depend upon scholarship or work aid provided by the colleges.

The faculties of these colleges have long been interracial. With the entrance doors now open to all qualified students, the student bodies of the colleges are, in their own way, showing that desegregation in higher education can work in the South—that it is a two-way street. The campuses of these colleges are meeting places where men of goodwill—Negro and white—can meet to discuss their common problems.

With its great educational and sociological background, the fund has embarked upon its fourteenth annual money-raising campaign to support its work. This year's goal is $2,000,000, to provide 10 per cent of the operating costs of its thirty-one member colleges and universities. The drive will continue through June 15. Contributions for this most deserving campaign should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22.

CASE FOR THE 1957 CAMPAIGN

United Negro College Fund

The United Negro College Fund is going to the American people in 1957 for $2 million to help finance the current operations of 31 private, accredited member colleges. The following factors, singly or in combination, are significant:

1. As an integral part of the higher education system of America, these colleges, with $60 million invested in plants and equipment, will help serve the rising number of students who will be knocking at the doors of colleges in the immediate future.

2. These colleges help America realize her dream of equal opportunity to all irrespective of race. With 30 of the 31 member institutions located in the South, they provide readily available, accredited colleges in the region where they are most needed. Seventy-three per cent of college-age Negroes live in the South—and 80 per cent of all American students go to college in their own home states.

3. America believes in the pluralistic free enterprise system. Free, untrammeled, privately supported educational institutions are necessary to the maintenance of a free enterprise system. Private schools enrich the whole educational system and break new ground in educational thinking.

4. The 31 private Negro colleges are playing an important role in the changing educational scene in the South. Their campuses are often the only meeting places where white and Negro citizens come together for free discussion. Their interracial faculties and resources have been utilized time and time again to help solve pressing problems. The student bodies are, in some small way, showing that desegregation in higher education can work—and that it is a two-way street.

5. Newer and greater opportunities are opening up for Negroes in industry, business, government and the professions. With deep concern for the full development of the student, these 31 colleges are preparing young Negro men and women to meet these opportunities.

6. America calls increasingly upon the graduates of the United Negro Colleges to serve American interests abroad in privately sponsored and government sponsored projects. In the Middle East, Far East, India and Africa, these graduates are proving invaluable in their work with other colored peoples of the world. During the current year:

*A Tuskegee graduate heads a rural improvement program in Iran; another Tuskegee alumnus heads a similar program in India;

*A Hampton graduate serves as consultant on home economics in India;

*A Fisk graduate directs an American education commission in Thailand;

*A Knoxville graduate, with a masters-degree from Fisk, is Assistant to the President of the Philippines, in charge of the country's rural community program.

Negro College Fund

(From The New York Times)

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(Editor's Note: In Birmingham, one may make his contribution to the United Negro College Fund at the local headquarters at 1700 North 5th Avenue.)

Drs. Graham, Mays To Speak For UNCF In Buffalo, N. Y.

New York,—United Nations mediator, the Hon. Frank P. Graham, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, will be guest speakers at the public meet- of the United Negro College Fund's annual convocation in Buffalo, March 17, 8:30 P. M., in the Kleinhans Music Hall, it was announced here today by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Fund president. Mr. Graham will speak on "The United Nations and the Atomic Age."

Heading the convocation committee as honorary chairman is the mayor of Buffalo, the Hon. Steven Pankow. George A. Newbury, president, Manufacturers and Traders Bank of Buffalo, is chairman. All the presidents of the 31 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will attend the convocation. It is the first visit of the entire presidential group to the City of Buffalo.

The public meeting will conclude a three-day convocation, during which the college presidents will occupy local church pulpits on Sunday morning. As members of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund they will attend the Fund's annual meeting to be held for the first time in Buffalo.

The Universities of Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, and other university institutions in the western New York area will be hosts at a luncheon in honor of the 31 Negro college presidents, on Saturday. A reception is planned for that evening in the Hotel Statler.

Fifteen of the 31 United Negro Colleges are represented by alumni in the Buffalo area. They are members of an inter-alumni council headed by Mrs. Josephine Holmes, a graduate of Talladega.

The United Negro College Fund is an association of 31 leading private, independent Ngro Collges which make an annual united appeal for funds. All but one of the 31 colleges are located in the South. They have a combined enrollment of 23,000 students.

Frank P. Graham was appointed United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan in 1951. He is currently engaged in mediating the Kashmir question. A former Senator from North Carolina, he served as president of the University of North Carolina for 19 years.

Prior to his appointment to the United Nations, Mr. Graham was Defense Manpower Administrator in the U. S. Department of Labor; president of the National Association of State Universites and U. S. Representative on the U. N. Committee of Good Offices in the Dutch-Indonesian Dispute.

Dr. Beniamin E. Mays, formerly dean of the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been president of Morehouse since 1940. He is a former vice president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In 1950 he was named "Alumnus of the Year" by the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, from which he received his Ph. D. in 1935. Dr. Mays holds honorary degrees from six universities, and is a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Negro Colleges Seek $2 Million

The United Negro College Fund will seek contributions of $2 million this spring, to pay part of the operating expenses of its 31 member colleges and universities. This was announced today at the opening of the Fund's 14th annual campaign.

Addressing an open meeting today at the Waldorf-Astoria, Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, declared it was "urgent that the Negro colleges, as well as other privately endowed colleges, get the maximum support from the people who have the money.

In announcing the campaign, which will run through June 15, Lee H. Bristol, UNCF chairman said: "For more than 100 years, the member colleges of the UNCF have been the major source of Negro leadership in this country. Today, with 23,000 students, they are still providing the bulk of trained Negro personnel."

Mr. Bristol pointed out that all but one of the member colleges are located in the South where 73 percent of college age Negroes live.

Contributions to the 1957 campaign may be sent to UNCF headquarters, 22 E. 54th St.

UNCF Creates Corporate Committee For 1957 Fund-Raising Appeal

Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 4-27-57

NEW YORK, Apr. 19. — The United Negro College Fund has adopted a new technique for fund raising within the framework of its 1957 appeal, according to William J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

"For the first time in its 14-year history, the Fund has organized a special committee in New York City for the solicitation of a select list of corporations throughout the nation," Mr. Trent said.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed chairman of this Corporation Gifts Committee by Lee H. Bristol, the Fund's national campaign chairman. Mr. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., will also serve as a member of the committee. The other members are:

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., honorary chairman of General Motors Corp.; John M. Budinger, vice president, Bankers Trust Co.; Ray D. Murphy, chairman, Equitable Life Assurance Society; John W. Hanes, chairman, finance committee, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, senior partner, S. D. Leidesdorf & Co.

Also, Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso-Standard Oil Corp.; C. J. Jackson, vice president, Time, Inc.; Devereux C. Josephs, chairman, New York Life Insurance Co.; and Thomas A. Morgan, director, U. S. Industries, Inc. Mr. Morgan serves as chairman of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund.

$35,000 Given To UNCF Drive By Motor Firm

Sat. 4-27-57
Houston, Texas

DETROIT — A $35,000 General Motors gift to the United Negro College Fund was announced last week. It is the largest individual grant received from any corporation.

The grant will aid 31 privately owned Negro Colleges, five of which are located in Texas.

The Texas institutions are Bishop and Wiley Colleges, Marshall; Texas College, Tyler and Huston-Tilotson College at Austin.

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-12-57

RECORDING APPEALS FOR UNCF — Celebrities whose recorded appeals for the United Negro College Fund are heard throughout the nation: Top Row (left to right) Edward G. Robinson, Garry Moore, Leontyne Price, Ed Sullivan. Bottom Row (left to right) Milton Cross, William Warfield, John Henry Faulk, Duke Ellington.

11-Year-Olds Edit Paper For UNCF

Daily Herald Thurs. 4-18-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — A little 4-page newspaper, price at 5 cents a copy, and put out by a group of 11-year-olds, reaped one of the happiest contributions to reach the United Negro College Fund's 14th annual appeal.

Not content with working on a plan to support foreign relief, Class 6-1 of Public School 99, the Bronx, voted also to "help people within our own borders." Their history lessons had made them aware of great Negro leaders and of the people of Montgomery, Ala. In their own way they felt it important that they help Negroes who are seeking achievement and enlightenment in the face of great odds. They thought the United Negro College Fund was ideal for relaying their message.

Mrs. Edith Wilner, teacher of the class, suggested a newspaper that could be sold to other classes at P. S. 99. Thus, "Junior Journal" was born. It was dedicated to "all fighters for freedom." Poems, historical sketches, news stories, illustrations, questions and answers and interviews were included in the paper. "Junior Journal" was sold to students, parents and neighbors.

In her letter to the UNCF, with a $7.50 check, Mrs. Wilner wrote, "I wish you could have seen the enthusiasm and pride that shone from their faces when they counted the pennies, nickels and dimes. We hope the small sum we are enclosing will in some way help in your great undertaking."

Says Reduction Of Negro Colleges Would Be Calamity

Kansas City, Missouri

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) — Contending that overcrowding in colleges demands that all colleges be kept operating at their top capacity, the assistant superintendent of District public schools here said last week that "a reduction in the number of Negro colleges would be a calamity."

The speaker was Carl F. Hansen who addressed a United Negro College fund meeting here in the Plymouth Congregational church and emphasized the fact that many "so-called Negro colleges are not segregated."

Hansen stated that he was against segregated colleges, but said that "there is still a need for support of Negro colleges under today's conditions."

Alumni Group Plans Dinner For UNCF

Defender 4-3
Sat. 4-27-57
Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Inter-Alumni council has scheduled a $25-a-plate dinner in the Morrison hotel's Grand ballroom on June 14 to help raise funds for the 1957 campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

The goal for the Chicago alumni is $15,000. Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, New Orleans, was guest speaker at a meeting last Sunday, initiating the drive.

Ten colleges registered in the kick-off meeting: Bishop college, $155; Tuskegee, $110; Talladega, $100. Hampton, $100; Dillard, $100; Fisk, $100; Paine, $55; Spelman, $50, and Texas college, $25.

Presidents of the member colleges of the UNCF will join other national figures at the banquet.

Atty. George W. Moore, president of the alumni council, is seeking the support of all college alumni in the area. Mrs. Claire L. McIntyre is chairman of the dinner.

UNCF RECEIVES CHECK — Dr. Benjamin Brawley, president of Clark University, accepts a check from Mrs. Mary E. Fox, chairman of the program committee of the Hampton Alumni of Cleveland, Ohio, for the United Negro College Fund. The Hampton Institute Alumni gave its first annual supper dance at Shaker-Lee Hall to benefit UNCF. Dargan Burns, public relations director of Karamu, is president. Left to right: Emerson Young, co-chairman of the supper dance; Dr. Brawley, Mrs. Fox and Barton Beatty, regional director of the UNCF.—Gayle Photo.

Buffalo Is First "Over The Top" In Raising United Negro College Funds

Bluefield Independent
Jue. 5-10-57 P.1

New York, May 3—Buffalo is the first city to report "over the top" in the 1957 United Negro College Fund Campaign, Leo H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., and national campaign chairman announced today.

Mackville, Tenn.

Volunteers workers reported 102.6 per cent of Buffalo's share of the $2,000,000 national goal, at their victory dinner, April 30.

The convocation of UNCF's 31 college presidents, held in Buffalo in March, helped alert local citizens, business and industry to the importance of the appeal, according to LeGrand F. Kirk, Buffalo attorney, who heads the Fund's Western New York Committee. "This is the first time Buffalo could announce that its goal had been reached at the final dinner," Mr. Kirk said. "And there is more to come."

An extensive publicity program also served to bring the Buffalo campaign to a successful conclusion on schedule.

Headed by Miss Elloeen Del. Oughterson, Buffalo's volunteer publicity committee obtained extensive airtime on radio and TV; spectacular outdoor poster boards; and excellent newspaper coverage.

"The publicity program resulted in more than financial returns," Mr. Kirk said. "Through these channels of communication we told the Fund's story and imbued many people with the philosophy and the spirit of the United Negro Colleses."

This year's campaign, conducted in 100 cities and college communities throughout the country, marks the Fund's 14th annual appeal for the support of its member colleges and universities.

The fund was founded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson, who now heads the Phelp-Stokes Fund, serves as UNCF president. W. J. Trent, Jr., is the Fund's executive director.

The United Negro College Fund Drive

Daily World Thurs. 6-27-57

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse possibly presented the best claim of the United Negro College Fund at Big Bethel AME Church Tuesday before AME Ministers Union.

Atlanta Ga. P. 4

It was the supreme challenge of the freedom of speech, with that same freedom attending academic precision in a free interpretation of the text book as relates to a free world.

The independence of the private college and the freedom of its faculty to express in the light of its conscience such reactions as might be consistent with the will are basic American essentials that must survive if a free people are to have access to a free range in private thinking and public teaching.

The United Negro College Fund is no stranger in these parts. For years it has represented among us that pool of those funds, from foundations, corporations and private individuals, meant for a more wholesome program of soliciting and a more equitable division of funds for deserving institutions.

The colleges within our ranks have shared from this fund in a large way. They have been able to make needed expansions as well as the granting of scholarships for students and teachers in order that the work of the independent college might not suffer for the want of funds.

The independent college has a special mission in this period of an educational and social transition. This nation and government need just now that academic freedom and the liberties to implement it on the part of strong school-men, that the grand principles upon which this government might survive.

Let every hand come up on deck and give a long pull and a strong pull in behalf of the United Negro College Fund in order that the last lamp of a bold faith might keep burning upon the pathway of a free people and a free world.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, April 2, 1957

VOLUME III NO. 104

141 -- 1957

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

SPRING ELECTIONS

Spring elections at Tuskegee Institute get underway Thursday, April 4, with five candidates named to seek the coveted role--"MISS TUSKEGEE for 1957-58.

There will be other elections of class officers, student organizations and student publications. However, none will approach the enthusiasm which the campaign to elect "MISS TUSKEGEE" will engender, if past elections can be taken as criteria.

Equally as important as winning an election is winning the honor and respect of one's fellow students by following through on the rules of the campaign. Spring elections offer training in one of the most important aspects of student life. We know that each of you will line up behind his favorite candidate and help get out the vote.

Campaigning will be confined to two weeks--April 4 through April 17. The election will be held Thursday, April 18. The date of the coronation is Friday, April 26. And who are the candidates? Alphabetically they are:

Dorcas L. Davis
Roberta M. Jones
Sylvia Dunham
Lucinda Washington
Ruby L. White

Check Regulations And Give It Your Best.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT TUSKEGEE FOR CAMPAIGN OPENING

Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'Clock the Tuskegee Institute community will be privileged to hear Mr. William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund, tell of the far reaching benefits which the organization has brought to American education.

Far more has been achieved than meets the eye. It is not the dollars and cents alone which have helped strengthen these 31 colleges. It has been an experience-sharing venture which has awakened the American public to the basic needs and opportunities which exist in our private colleges and universities.

While here last week, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Emeritus, Tuskegee Institute and President U. N. C. F., addressed the campaign committee. He stated that Dr. Donald C. Agnew of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools made the following statement: "No similar sum of money has been so usefully spent for higher education that the funds distributed through the United Negro College Fund.'

The 1957 U. N. C. F. Campaign Committee headed by Dr. E. T. Odom and the Steering Committee will meet Thrusday morning, April 4, in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall, with Mr. Trent for the Kick-Off breakfast launching the drive. Members of all committees working with the 1957 campaign are invited. A special invitation is extended to student members.

FOUND: A class ring for 1954, with a large C on top and initials N. O. J. Owner, please claim ring from Mr. Nathan Pierce, at the Carpentry Shop.

A pair of black horned rimmed glasses, left in the Hollis Burke Frissell Library. Owner may claim glasses from Mrs. F.M. Burns, in the library.

THURSDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Thursday, April 4, 1957

VOLUME III NO. 106

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND CAMPAIGN STARTS TODAY

Few fund campaigns hold a greater significance for this community than the Annual United Negro College Fund Campaign. Here to speak on the UNCF, from a national point of view, at the Wednesday Vesper program, was Mr. William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund.

His statements last night and again at the Kick-Off Breakfast today help to stimulate an interest in the UNCF Campaign which is based upon knowledge of, and enthusiasm for the cause.

Mr. Trent said that pride over what we have and what we have developed will give us a basis for appreciation in the 31 colleges represented in the UNCF. He strongly urged the importance of giving in the communities representing these colleges. "Such giving," he stated, "stimulates the American public to give more generously."

Mr. Trent said that intelligent giving or sharing one's means is one of the highest forms of expressing one's sense of social responsibility. He emphasized the importance of the Tuskegee Institute Campaign in the total pattern of giving. He pointed out the fact that the idea for the Fund originated here and that its founder, Dr. F. D. Patterson, can be credited with putting the whole scheme for financing higher education in America on a sounder basis. Many white institutions have adopted the chest fund appeal.

Coupled with the prestige factor of Tuskegee Institute and its history of leadership, many are depending upon us to point the way.

In its thirteen years of operation the UNCF has distributed over 31 million dollars to its member colleges. The need in these colleges is on the increase. We are urged to give as individuals and through our several organizations to reach our goal of $6,500.

The Campaign officially opened today. When you are approached, give and give generously. The major campaign efforts will be concluded at Commencement.

CURB MARKET TO MOVE

The Macon County Curb Market, formerly located on the Montgomery Road at the intersection of Gregory Street, will move this Saturday to its new location at the intersection of Franklin Road with Washington Avenue.

Tuskegee Institute has encouraged this project from the beginning, as it provides a service both to the producers and the consumers.

FOUND: The following articles were left in the Willcox "A" Auditorium last night; by persons attending The Talent Show: a red scarf, a black pocketbook, and a man's grey coat. Owners may claim them in the office of Willcox Building.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND CONVENTION HELD IN BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17—"The colleges of the United Negro College Fund have carried the torch of freedom and interracial good will for the entire South," declared Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, speaking before a capacity audience at a meeting in Kleinhans Music Hall, concluding the three-day convocation of the Fund's 31 member-college president and representatives.

Dr. Mays and Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, were the principal speakers. The Bethune-Cookman College Choir, directed by Thomas D. Demps, was featured on the program.

"In the past, and even today, with increasing racial tension in the deep South, it is only on the campuses of the United Negro Colleges that desegregated interracial meetings can be held and free discussion of integration permitted," Dr. Mays said. "These colleges have always been free in soul, heart and mind, restricted only by custom and law which they did not make. They have been segregated, but have never been segregating institutions."

Predicting that the Negro colleges would continue to serve, regardless of progress towards integration, Dr. Mays asserted that four things insured their future:

1) Increased enrollment in all colleges;

2) As good colleges UNCF schools would continue to meet academic standards of excellence;

3) The colleges have a following and a reputation; and

4) They serve an economic need since the median income for Negroes is far below that of white families.

Speaking on "The United Nations and the Atomic Age," Mr. Graham pointed out that racialism was "social dynamite." He urged that America make its position clear to the world on this issue.

"The main hope of man's surmounting racial prejudice in his quest for survival is in a wider understanding of its origin, nature and peril," Mr. Graham said. "There is developing in the U. S. a more genuine appreciation of the rich exchange value of the high culture of diverse races (and) the differences between races as less than the difference between individuals of the same race."

The president of Buffalo's City Council and Acting Mayor, William B. Lawless, Jr., welcomed the presidential group to the city. The three-day convocation, making the first visit of representatives of the 31 United Negro Colleges to the city, featured a luncheon Saturday in their honor, sponsored by the University of Buffalo; an alumni reception; and the semi-annual meeting of the Fund's board of directors.

The member-college presidents, all of who also serve as UNCF directors, attended the board meeting. Other board members attending were: Sidney B. Pfeifer of Buffalo, Dr. D. T. Burton of Detroit, Robert Ogden Purves of New York, Mrs. Leona Williams of Chicago, and Charles Robinson of Wilmington.

Chancellor Clifford C. Furnas of the University of Buffalo presided at the Saturday luncheon. Guests included representatives of Buffalo State Teachers College, Canisius College, Colgate, Cornell, Houghton, Niagara University, University of Rochester, Rosemary Hill College, William Smith and Hobart Colleges, St. Bonaventure, Syracuse University, and D'Youville College.

The reception in honor of the presidents was given by the Buffalo Inter-alumni Council, headed by Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes, president, and a committee including Mrs. Clarence M. Maloney, Dr. I. L. Scruggs, F. Cecil Brown, Otto Simmons, E. Vincent Suitt and Mrs Lois Dabney. Twenty-eight of the 31 UNCF member colleges are represented by alumni in Buffalo.

Sunday morning the presidents occupied pulpits in local churches. Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the Fund, spoke at the New Hope Baptist Church in Niagra Falls. W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, addressed the congregation of St. Lukes A. M. E. Zion in Buffalo.

On Monday, the presidents were scheduled to be luncheon guests of Buffalo business leaders of the following corporations: Atlas Steel Casting Co., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Donner Han Coke Co., Republic Steel Corp., General Mills, Inc., National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Barcalo Mfg. Co.

Also Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo Evening News, Loblaw, Inc., Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., National Gypsum Co., Symington Gould Corp., Twin Coach Company, and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

$2,084,841 Received by College Fund During '56

NEW YORK, N.Y. —(ANP) —A grand total of $2,084,841, including contributions from all sources, was received by the United Negro College Fund for its members institutions during 1956, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced last week.

A record $1,667,317 of this total represents contributions to the annual national fund-raising appeal to help meet the operating costs of the Fund's 31 member colleges and universities.

A capital-funds campaign for these institutions, formally concluded July 1, 1956, received gifts of $205,800 earmarked for building purposes. Unrestricted lagacies bequeathed to the Fund during the year amounted to $211,724.

"An increase in the number of business firms contributing to the annual appeal and a rise in corporate support were significant factors in achieving the largest campaign returns in the Funds' 12-year history," Mr. Trent said.

"Greater participation of alumni groups of the member colleges also contributed to the success of the 1956 appeals. Many of the member college alumni, included among the 5,000 volunteer campaign workers throughout the country, were outstandingly successful in their solicitation of individual gifts."

Money raised in the annual campaign provides 10 per cent of the current operating costs of the privately-supported, accredited member colleges and universities. Some 23,000 students are enrolled in these institutions. Thirty of the colleges are located in the South.

"There is an awareness of the significant role of these private Negro colleges in providing the leadership sorely needed in the South during these difficult times," Mr. Trent said. "The Fund gained many new contributors this year because of their faith in these institutions."

The legacies received by the Fund in 1956 also set a record high. To help insure the economic stability of the colleges, the Fund's board of directors has taken action to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve. Income from these invested funds will be used to help defray the expenses of the annual appeal. If ever necessary, these reserved funds can be used to supplement appropriations to the member colleges.

Since its first annual nation-wide campaign in 1944, the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $31,000,000 for its member institutions.

Carroll On Job For The UNCF

Journal Sat. 3-9-57 Wilmington N.C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edward M. Carroll, director of public relations at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, has undertaken a special assignment for the United Negro College Fund's 1957 campaign in the State of Texas, W. J. Trent, Jr., UNFC's executive director, announced Friday.

Mr. Carroll will coordinate the activities of UNCF volunteer chairmen in major communities throughout the State. In Houston, he will have the assistance of Emmerson Norris, principal of Harper Junior High School, who has been appointed technical director for the area's Negro community.

With Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., as national chairman, the United Negro College Fund campaign will seek a goal of $2,000,000 to help meet the operating costs of its 31 member

UNCF NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OPENS MONDAY, APRIL 1ST

New York, March 22 — Albert W. Dent, president, Dillard University, and Louis B. Seltzer, editor, Cleveland Press, will be the principal speakers at the national opening of the United Negro College Fund's 14th annual appeal to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 1, at 4 p.m. Lee H. Bristol, president, Bristol-Myers Co., and national campaign chairman, will preside. The Shaw University Choir of Raleigh will be featured on the program.

The meeting will also mark the opening of the Greater New York appeal, headed by three division chairmen: Charles W. V. Meares, vice-president, New York Life Insurance Co., the Men's Division; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Women's Division; and Mrs. Charles P. Buchanan (Bessie Buchanan, N. Y. State Assemblywoman), Uptown Division.

Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, John J. McCloy, chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank, and treasurer of UNCF, and Mrs. Richard O. Loengard, chairman of the School and College Committee, will be among those on the dais.

UNCF appeals have been organized in more than 100 local communities throughout the country. This year's $2,000,000 campaign goal represents ten per cent of the combined operating budget of the Fund's 31 member colleges

World Sat. 3-30-57
B'ham, Ala. P. 5

Negro P. 5 Sat. 3-30-57 Bu

Presidents and representatives of United Negro College Fund member institutions with Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes (seated left center), chairman, Buffalo Alumni Committee; Dr. F. D. Patterson (center), UNCF founder-president; and Mrs. Leona Williams (right center), president, UNCF Inter-Alumni Council, pictured at the annual UNCF convocation in Buffalo this March.

Standing left to right: Pres. Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary; James Bonner MacRae, representing Lincoln; Pres. Samuel D. Proctor, Virginia Union; Pres. A. D. Gray, Talladega; Pres. Albert W. Dent, Dillard; Pres. Milton K. Curry, Jr., Bishop; Pres. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; Pres. James A. Boyer, St. Augustine's; Pres. M. LeFayette Harris, Philander Smith; Pres. C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane; Pres. Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne; Pres. John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; Pres. James P. Brawley, Clark; Pres. E. Clayton Calhoun, Paine; Pres. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Pres. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton; Frank B. Cawley, rep. Fisk; Pres. J. J. Seabrook, Huston-Tillotson; T. W. Cole, rep. Wiley; Pres. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman.

Seated left to right: J. H. Brochett, Jr., rep. Livingstone; Pres. S. C. Kincheloe, Tougaloo; Pres. James A. Colston, Knoxville; Pres. Willa B. Player, Bennett; Pres. Albert E. Manley, Spelman; Mrs. Holmes; Dr. Patterson; Mrs. Wililams; Pres. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee; Moses Belton, rep. Johnson C. Smith; Pres. D. R. Glass, Texas; Pres. W. R. Strassner, Shaw.

College Fund Described As Bulwark Of Freedom

Journal's Guide Sat. 3-30-57
Norfolk Va.

BUFFALO, N. Y. — The United Negro College Fund was recently described as the bulwark of freedom and interracial goodwill at a meeting held here in connection with the three-day convocation of the fund's 31-member college presidents and representatives.

P. 19

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., asserted "the colleges of the United Negro College Fund have carried the torch of freedom and interracial goodwill for the entire South." He was heard on the closing day of the convocation.

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DR. MAYS and Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, were the principal speakers. The Bethune-Cookman College Choir, directed by Thomas D. Demps, was featured onthe program.

"In the past, and even today, with increasing racial tension in the deep South, it is only on the campuses of the United Negro Colleges that desegregated interracial meetings can be held and free discussion of integration permitted," Dr. Mays said. "These colleges have always been free in soul, heart and mind, restricted only by custom and law which they did not make. They have been segregated, but have never been segregating institutions."

PREDICTING that the Negro colleges would continue to serve, regardless of progress towards integration, Dr. Mays asserted that four things insured their future. He explained that they are:

Increased enrollment in all colleges; As good colleges UNCF schools would continue to meet academic standards of excellence; The colleges have a following and a reputation; and they serve an economic need since the median income for Negroes is far below that of white families.

Speaking on "The United Nations and the Atomic Age,' Dr. Graham pointed out that racialism was "social dynamic.' He urged that America make its position clear to the world on this issue.

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"THE MAIN hope of man's surmounting racial prejudice in his quest for survival is in a wider understanding of its origin, nature and peril," Mr. Graham said. "There is developing in the U. S. a more genuine appreciation of the rich exchange value of the high culture of diverse races and the differences between individuals of the same race.'

The president of Buffalo's City Council and Acting Mayor, William B. Lawless, Jr., welcomed the presidential group to the city. The three-day convocation, marking the first visit of representatives of the 31 United Negro Colleges to the city, featured a luncheon Saturday in their honor, sponsored by the University of Buffalo; an alumni reception; and the semi-annual meeting of the Fund's board of directors.

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THE MEMBER college presidents, all of whom also serve as UNCF directors, attended the board meeting. Other board members attending were: Sidney B. Pfeifer, of Buffalo; Dr. D. T. Burton, of Detroit; Robert Ogden Purves, of New York; Mrs. Leona Williams, of Chicago, and Charles Robinson of Wilmington.

The reception in honor of the presidents was given by the Buffalo Inter-alumni Council, headed by Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes, president, and a committee including Mrs. Clarence M. Maloney, Dr. I. L. Scruggs, F. Cecil Brown, Otto Simmons, E. Vincent Suitt, and Mrs. Lois Dabney. Twenty-eight of the 31 UNCF member colleges are represented by alumni in Buffalo.

UNCF Colleges Lift 'Torch Of Freedom'

Defender Afro-American Sat 3-23-57

Baltimore, Md.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — "The colleges of the United Negro College Fund have carried the torch of freedom and interracial good will for the entire South."

So said Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, speaking before a capacity audience at a meeting in Kleinhans Music Hall, concluding the three-day convocation of the fund's 31 member-college presidents and representatives.

Dr. Mays and Frank P. Graham, mediator for the United Nations, were the principal speakers. The Bethune - Cookman College choir. directed by Thomas D. Demps, was also featured on the program.

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Twenty-eight of the 31 UNCF member colleges are represented by alumni in Buffalo.

SUNDAY MORNING the presidents occupied pulpits in local churches. Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the fund, spoke at New Hope Baptist Church in Niagara Falls and W. J. Trent Jr., executive director at St. Lukes AME Zion in Buffalo.

On Monday, the presidents were scheduled to be luncheon guests of Buffalo business leaders.

UNCF ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN BUFFALO

Jackson, Miss. Advocate Sat 3-16-57

New York, Mar. 8—United Nations mediator, the Hon. Frank P. Graham, and Dr. Genjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, will be guest speakers at the public meeting of the United Negro College Fund's annual convocation in Buffalo, March 17, 8:30 P. M., in the Kleinhans Music Hall, it was announced here today by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Fund president. Mr. Graham will speak on "The United Nations and the Atomic Age."

Heading the convocation committee as honorary chairman is the mayor of Buffalo, the Hon. Steven Pankow. George A. Newbury, president. Manufacturers and Traders Bank of Buffalo, is chairman. All the president of the 31 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will attend the convocation. It is the first visit of the entire presidential group to the City of Buffalo.

The public meeting will conclude a three-day convocation, during which the college presdients will occupy local church pulpits on Sunday morning. As members of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, they will attend the Fund's annual meeting to be held for the first time in Buffalo.

The Universities of Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, and other university institutions in the western New York area will be hosts at a luncheon in honor of the 31 Negro college presidents, on Saturday. A reception is planned for that evening in the Hotel Statler.

Fifteen of the 31 United Negro Colleges are represented by alumni in the Buffalo area. They are members of an inter-alumni council headed by Mrs. Josephine Holmes, a graduate of Talladega.

The United Negro College Fund is an association of 31 leading private, independent Negro colleges which make an annual united appeal for funds. All but one of the 31 colleges are located in the South. They have a combined enrollment of 23,000 students.

Frank P. Graham was appointed United Nations Representative for India and Pakiston in 1951. He is currently engaged in mediating the Kashmir question. A former Senator from North Carolina, he served as presiednt of the University of North Carolina for 19 years.

Prior to his appointment to the United Nations, Mr. Graham was Defense Manpower Administrator in the U. S. Department of Labor; president of the National Association of State Universities and U. S. Representative on the UN Commission of Good Offices in the Dutch-Indonesian Dispute.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, formerly dean of the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D., C., has been president of Morehouse since 1940. He is a former vice president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In 1950 he was was named "Alumnus of the Year" by the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1935. Dr. Mays holds honorary degrees from six universities, and is a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

$31 Million in 13 Years

Courier Sat. 3-16-57

We learn from the United Negro College Fund that since its founding in 1944, it has collected $31,000,000 for the support of the private colleges dedicated to the education of Negro youth, with the collections increasing annually.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Pg. 9

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize to a Negro audience the necessity for the support and expansion of these colleges and universities which are independent of political control and generally provide a type of education difficult to obtain elsewhere in their respective areas.

The total of $31,000,000, while large, is actually insignificant considering the number of private colleges needing help and the higher educational deficiencies of young black America; and it compares very unfavorably with the $500,000,000 which the Negro community spends yearly on consumption of beer alone!

We hope that this year there will be a greater realization among our people of the need for generous contributions to the United Negro College Fund, located at 22 E. 54th St., New York 21, N. Y.

John Suman Heads UNCF 1957 Appeal

Informer Sat. 3-16-57

Houston Texas

NEW YORK — Appointment of John R. Suman, retired oil executive, as chairman of the Houston Metropolitan Area for the United Negro College Fund's 1957 campaign was announced last week by Lee Hastings Bristol, national chairman of the spring appeal.

In assuming the Houston chairmanship, Mr Suman paid tribute to his predecessor, R. E. Turner, who headed Houston's 1956 UNCF campaign.

Under Mr Turner's leadership and the earlier leadership of the late Jesse Jones, Houston led all other Texas cities in raising support for the United Negro College Fund's 31 member colleges and universities.

Since 1944, Texas has raised a total of $582,573 in its combined operating and capital fund appeals for the United Negro College Fund. Houston's contributions of $237,960 were the highest in the State. The Negro community of Houston leads the nation in the percentage of quota subscribed for the UNCF each year averaging $10,000 of a city-wide $25,000 goal.

The four UNCF member colleges located in Texas received $3,200,000 from the annual nation wide appeals during the same 13year period. These institutions are: Bishop and Wiley Colleges in Marshall, Texas College in Tyler and Huston - Tillotson College in Austin.

Mr Suman, who served as national campaign chairman for the UNCF in 1949, will have Ira B. Bryant, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, as co chairman. Mr Bryant will be responsible for work in the Negro community. He succeeds Dr Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, who headed the UNCF campaign in Houston's Negro community last year.

Officially scheduled April 1 June 15, the 1957 United Negro College Fund campaign seeks a goal of $2,000,000 through its 14th annual nationwide appeal.

Members Of College Fund Carried Torch, Mays Says

Daily World Tue. 3-19-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BUFFALO, N. Y. — "The colleges of the United Negro College Fund have carried the torch of freedom and interracial goodwill for the entire South," declared Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, speaking before a capacity audience at a meeting in Kleinhans Music Hall, concluding the three-day convocation of the Fund's 31 member-college presidents, and representatives.

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Daily World

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Dr. Patterson To Attend UNCF, Meet Here

Daily World 3-16-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Dr. F. D. Patterson, of New York City, father of the United Negro College Fund, is scheduled to attend the meeting of local UNCF workers at 4 P. M. Friday, March 22 in the Smith and Gaston Chapel.

The announcement was made this week by the local UNCF Headquarters, 1700 Fifth Ave., No.

Former president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Patterson is presently serving as director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Meantime the announcement said that the Birmingham Public School teachers are leading progress reports at this time. Mrs. Madolyn Nall Davis and Mrs. Lucille E. Boyd are heading the solicitation among the city group.

Mrs. Bessie Estell is serving as chairman of the 1957 UNCF campaign with W. W. Whetstone as co-chairman.

Sengstacke, List Head UNCF Drive

Defender Sat. 3-30-57
Chicago, Ill.

Stuart List, publisher of the Chicago American has been named general chairman of the 1957 fund drive in Chicago for the United Negro College Fund, in an announcement made here Thursday by Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, national campaign chairman.

John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender will serve as co-chairman of the fund appeal, which will open on April 1 and continue through May 31.

Herbert V. Prochnow, general vice president, First National Bank of Chicago, is treasurer of the 1957 drive. Prochnow served in 1955 and 1956 as deputy undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Goal for the 1957 drive in Chicago is $150,000 according to List. Last year Chicago area contributed $126,000 to the UNCF. National goal for 1957 is $2,000,000.

Bank President To Head Dallas' UNCF Campaign

Informer Sat. 3-30-57
Houston, Texas

DALLAS — Michaux Nash, president of the Empire State Bank, has accepted the Dallas chairmanship oof the 1957 United Negro College Fund Campaign, it was announced Saturday in New York by Lee H Bristo president of the Bristol-Myers Company, National Campaign chairman of the Fund.

"The Fund is fortunate in securing the service of such an out standing Dallas resident", Mr Bristol said. In accepting the City chairmanship, he has associated himself with a nationally prominent group of citizens who are heading this nation wide appeal in behalf of 31 Negro private colleges and universities. The Fund's campaign will begin in Dallas on April 15th.

Mr Nash is a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Kaufman, Texas; Vice President and Director of United Fidelity Life Insurance company, Dallas; Chairman Special Gifts Division, Diocese of Dallas Development Fund; National President, Associated Alumni of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee Director of the Children's Bureau Inc., an Agency of the Community Chest of Dallas and a board member of the Dallas Athletic Club.

"At this time, when the future of our country depends upon a unified and trained citizenry, the United Negro College Fund's educational program is of great national importance. The colleges in the Fund are producing qualified young Negro graduates whose training will benefit their neighbors, their communities and their nation", declared Mr Nash in accepting his appointment.

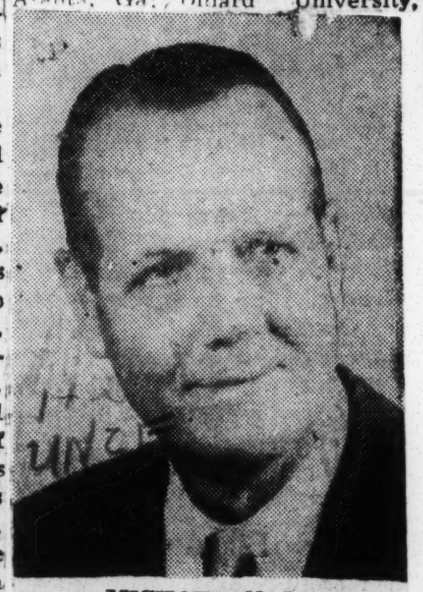
According to Mr Nash, more than $3,222,000 have been distributed to the four private colleges in Texas who are members of the Fund in the past twelve years. Only $582,000 has been raised in the campaign cities in Texas during the same period and Dallas has contributed $167,000.

The Texas member colleges of the Fund are: Bishop at Marshall, Huston Tillotson at Austin, Texas at Tyler, and Wiley at Marshall.

The national goal for 1957 is 2 Million Dollars to maintain current operations of these institutions The Dalas goa is $25,000.

The money raised by the Fund helps provide for scholarship aid, teaching equipment, additions to the faculties of member colleges and buidings repair and mantenance.

Other colleges and universities in the United Negro College Fund are: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga; Benedict College, Columbia, SC; Bennett College, Greenboro, N.C.; Bethune - Cookman Colege, Daytona Beach, Fla Clark College, Atanta, Ga; Dillard University,



MICHAUX NASH

New Orleans, La; Fisk University, Nashvile, Tenn Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va; Johnson C Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; Knoxvie College, Knoville, Tenn Lane College, Jackson, Tenn Le Moyne Colege, Memphis, Tenn Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa; Livingstone College, Salisbury, NC

Also Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga; Paine College, Augusta, Ga Philander Smith Colege, Little Ga; Morris Brown Colege, Atlanta, Rock, Ark St Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C. Shaw University, Raleigh, NC; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga; Taladegla, Colege, Taadega, Ala; Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Inst, Ala; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va; Xavier University, New Orleans, La

Name Publisher To Work With College Fund

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-30-57

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Two noted newspaper publishers were named as chairman and co-chairman respectively, of the 1957 United Negro College Fund drive here last week.

Stuart List publisher of the Chicago American newspaper, a daily, was selected as chairman of the drive while John Sengstacke, publisher of the Daily Defender, was nominated co-chairman of the crusade.

The UNCF drive opens April 1 and continues through May 31.

Herbert V. Prochnow, general vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago was elected treasurer.

UNCF Radio Choir Series Is Announced

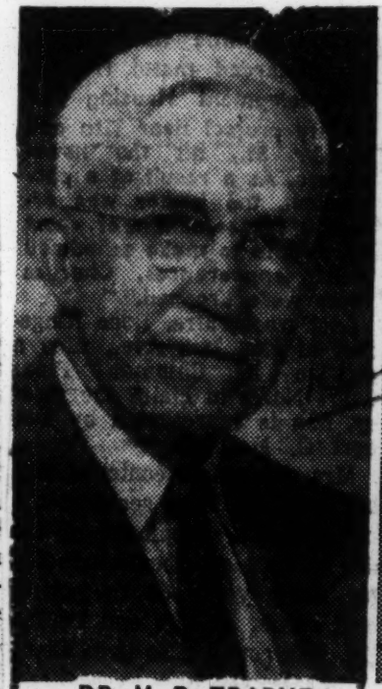
Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-5-57

NEW YORK, N. Y. — On Jan. 6, the choir of Huston-Tillotson College of Austin, Tex., will lead off the 1957 series of college choir broadcasts presented by the ABC Radio Network in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund. The programs, which have been broadcast continuously since 1950, originate from New York, Sundays, 10:35 to 11 a.m. over WABC.

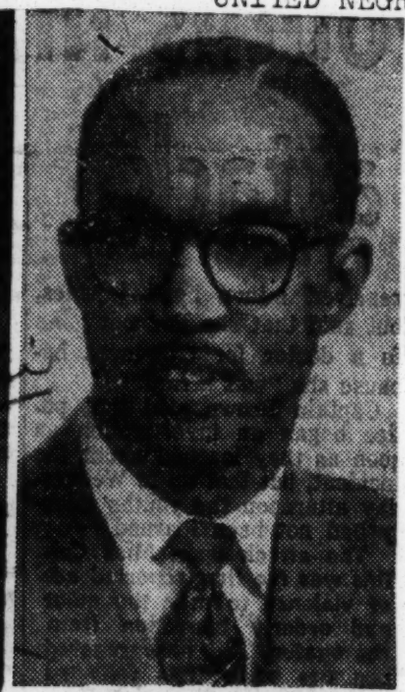
They are heard at local programming times over some 140 affiliate stations of the ABC radio network throughout the United States and Canada.

FOLLOWING the Huston-Tillotson Choir program of Jan. 6, subsequent January programs will feature: the choir of Lane College of Jackson, Tenn. on Jan. 13; the choir of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex. on Jan. 20; and the choir of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. on Jan. 27.

Through the weekly choir programs national attention has been focused on the work of the United Negro College Fundand its member institutions and has contributed to the success of the Fund's annual appeals.



DR. M. R. TRABUE



JAMES W. BRYANT

Add 2 new specialists to United College Fund staff

Afro-American p. 19 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Two authorities in the field of college curricula and business management have been added to the United Negro College Fund's staff of part-time consultants, William J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced last week.

They are Dr. M. R. Trabue, professor of higher education at the University of Kentucky, and James W. Bryant, assistant treasurer of Hampton Institute, who will help UNCF member colleges and universities with curricular problems and fiscal procedures, Mr. Trent said.

Director of summer sessions and dean of Pennsylvania State University's College of Education since 1937, Dr. Trabue joined the University of Kentucky faculty in 1956.

Sat. 1-5-57

During the 1930's his administrative assignments included direction of the division of education for the Consolidated Universities of North Carolina and the division of diagnosis for the NYC adjustment service.

Mr. Bryant took his master's degree in business administration at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce and completed advanced studies at New York University's Graduate School of Business.

He graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1938 and served his alma mater as cashier, chief accountant and resident auditor between 1945 and 1953. Before assuming his duties at Hampton Institute in 1956, he was business manager of Texas College.

Negro College Fund Reports In 1956

Bystander p. 1 Thurs. 1-24-57

New York, N. Y.—A grand total of $2,084,841, including contributions from all sources, was received by the United Negro College Fund for its member institutions during 1956, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced today.

Des Moines, Iowa

A record $1,667,317 of this total represents contributions to the annual national fund-raising appeal to help meet the operating costs of the Fund's 31 member colleges and universities.

10% to Member Schools

Money raised in the annual campaign provides 10 per cent of the current operating costs of the privately-supported, accredited member colleges and universities. Some 23,000 students are enrolled in these institutions. Thirty of the colleges are located in the South.

Since its first annual nation-wide campaign in 1944, the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $31,000,000 for its member institutions.

Over 2 Million Dollars Contributed To UNCF

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 2-9-57

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A grand total of $2,084,841 including contributions from all sources, was received by the United Negro College Fund for its member institutions during 1956, W. J. Trent Jr. Fund executive director, announced today.

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A capital - funds campaign for these institutions, formally concluded July 1, 1956, received gifts of $205300 earmarked for building purposes. Unrestricted legacies bequeathed to the fund year amounted to $211,724.

"An increase in the number of business firms contributing to the annual appeal and a rise in corporate support were significant factors in achieving the largest campaign returns in the Funds 12-year history,' Mr Trent said.

"Greater participation of alumni groups of the member colleges also contributed to the success of the 1956 appeal. Many of the member college alumni, included among the 5,000 volunteer campaign workers throughout the country, were outstandingly successful in their solicitation of individual gifts.'

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"There is an awareness of the significant role of these private Negro colleges in providing the leadership sorely needed in the South during these difficult times,' Mr Trent said. "The Fund gained many new contributors this year because of their faith in these institutions.'

The legacies received by the Fund in 1956 also set a record high. To help insure the economic stability of the colleges, the Fund's board of directors has taken action to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve. Income from these invested funds will be used to help defray the expenses of the annual appeal. If ever necessary, these reserved funds can be used to supplement appropriations to the member colleges.

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UNCF GRAND TOTAL

$2,084,841

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Courier p. 14

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COLLEGE FUNDS LEADERS MEET: Six past chairmen together with the 1957 chairman of the local campaign of the United Negro College Fund Drive met with Dr. L. H. Foster, UNCF president of and head of Tuskegee Institute; left to right: William J. Moore, principal of Lewis School; Mrs. A. G. Gaston, director of Booker T. Washington Business College and chairman of the local campaign executive committee; Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association; Dr. C. W. Hayes, director of Negro (city) Schools, President Foster; Mrs. Naomia P. Patton, president of the Birmingham Chapter of Alabama State College Alumni Association; Mrs. Bessie S. Estelle, secretary of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress and 1957 local UNCF drive and Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, "Teacher of the Year — 1956" and principal 42nd Second Street School. The Gastons were host to the committee at their home where a delicious repast was served.

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J. E. Stamps Leads UNCF Drive Seeking To Raise $2 Million

Atlanta Independent Nashville Tenn. Fri. 3-1-57

James E. Stamps, whose acceptance of a vice chairmanship of the 1957 United Negro College Fund Appeal was announced last week, has a distinguished record of volunteer service with the organization, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director. It is regretted that the original announcement erroneously described Mr. Stamps' 1957 appointment as his first assignment with the UNCF's national campaign committee.

Mr. Stamps, a regional director of the Social Security Administration, was the founding president of the UNCW's Inter-Alumni Council. He has also been active as an officer of the Chicago Inter-Alumni Council for many years. Mr. Stamps has served on the UNCF Board of Directors under the Fund's president Dr. F. D. Patterson, and as a member of UNCF National Council headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

An experienced campaigner, Mr. Stamps was appointed vice chairman of the Fund's third annual appeal by 1957 Campaign Chairman Frank M. Totton. Mr. Stamps' appointment as an officer of this year's UNCF Appeal was made by Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., who is the Fund's 1957 National Chairman.

A goal of $2,000,000 has been set for the 1957 Campaign, the amount needed by the 31 UNCF member colleges and universities to meet their operating costs during the current year. Contributions will be sought from individuals, large corporations, small business firms, foundations, unions, clubs, lodges and church groups in hundreds of cities throughout the nation.

Edward M. Carroll Of Bishop College In United Negro College Fund Post

Advocate Sat. 3-9-57 Jackson, Miss.

Edward M. Carroll, director of public relations at Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., has undertaken a special assignment for the United Negro College Fund's 1957 campaign in the State of Texas, W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF's executive director, announced today.

Mr. Carroll will coordinate the activities of UNCF volunteer chairmen in major communities throughout the State. In Houston, he will have the assistance of Emmerson Norris, principal of Harper Junior High Sochool, who has been appointed technical director for the area's Negro community.

Four UNCF's 31 member institutions are located in Texas. They are: Huston-Tillotson College in Austin, Texas College in Tyler, and Wiley and Bishop Colleges in Marshall. Mr. Carroll has been associated with Bishop College for the past 17 years, where he has been a faculty member and served as assistant to the president, before becoming public relations director.

With Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., as national chairman, the United Negro College Fund campaign will seek a goal of $2,000,000 to help meet the operating costs of its 31 member colleges and universities for the current year. The 1957 appeal is the UNCF's 14th annual nationwide campaign.

How the Negro College Serves

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Daily World 3-6

The great injustice in the American racial picture is, of course, the fact that the well-educated, well-mannered Negro, as capable in business or the professionas or as talented in the arts as are thousands of his white counterparts, is set apart by the same criterion applied to the most uneducated and primitive Negro field hand or laborer.

Atlanta, Ga.

One of the great obstacles in the way of solving the American race problem is the fact that, due to the long impovishment of the South and to various forms of discrimination everywhere, the proportion of poverty and ignorance within the Negro group is still very high. The economic and cultural retardation of the Negro majority has tended to block the acceptability of the advanced Negro minority.

Tues. 2-26-57

One of the answers, obviously, is to educate white attitudes where they are unjust because unfounded. The other is to raise the general educational level of the Negro and thus pare down the factual basis for much of the whites' reluctance to admit him to equal opportunity.

The key is Negro leadership—educated leadership. And the record of the 31 colleges which make up the United Negro College Fund is a long and inspiring one. They have been sending out an ever-increasing number of ever-better-qualified teachers, ministers, professional and laymen and women conscious of their people "out of the wilderness."

The fund seeks $2,000,000 this year to supplement the budgets of these colleges (which are 90 per cent self-sustaining). This will increase their capacity to lift not only the American Negro group but also the quality and unity of the whole citizenry.

Conducted by College Fund

Discuss Future Of Negro College At Alumni Meet

Courier Sat. 3-2-57 P. 13

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHALL, Tex.—"Chicago will really have to work hard next year to come up to the standard set by Marshall." Those were the words of Mrs. L. J. Williams of Chicago, president of the National Council of United Negro College Fund Alumni.

Mrs. Williams' words were spoken at Wiley College at the closing session of the eleventh annual conference of the National Council of UNCF Alumni.

Principal speaker was Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and founder-president of the United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Patterson delivered his address on the topic "The Challenge of Integration." The former president of Tuskegee Institute pointed out some of the problems facing Negroes as the nation moves toward integration which must be solved.

■

AT ONE point Dr. Patterson stated that lower educational standards for Negroes over the years have brought about an inadequacy which will exist for years, even after full integration. He asserted that the challenge is to raise standards in Negro colleges so that integration may be successful. The noted educator also declared that the challenge also is the acceptance of a greater responsibility for preparing for integration on the part of Negroes.

Randall L. Tyus, field director for the United Negro College Fund, preceded Dr. Patterson's address with a history of the national council of UNCF alumni and its purpose.

Banquet speaker was Dr. S. M Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University. He pointed up the seriousness of the financial problems of private college in the face of growing state institutions. He said the conditions which have existed in Negro colleges over the years have given rise to second-class education, much the same as second-class citizenship.

■

HE CITED lower salaries paid by private institutions as one of the conditions contributing to second-class education of Negroes. Dr. Nabrit further stated that our present system of education is inadequate and declared that Negro colleges should establish minimum requirements for degrees.

1957 United Negro College Fund Appeal to be Opened March 31 by Lee Hastings Bristol

Bystander Thurs. 2-28-57

New York—A series of radio and TV programs for the United Negro College Fund's 14th annual appeal will be opened by Lee Hastings Bristol, national campaign chairman, on Sunday, March 31, over the ABC Radio Network—UNCF regular choir program. The March 31 program will feature the choir of Huston-Tillotson College of Austin, Tex., under the direction of Aaron M. Cash.

The goal sought for the 1957 appeal is $2,000,000. Volunteer committees will solicit funds in more than 100 cities across the country. As national campaign chairman, Mr. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co., will direct all fund-raising activities.

Choirs to Sing

First of the choirs to be heard during the month of March will be that of Texas College, Tyler, Tex., March 3.

Other UNCF college choirs to be featured during March are: The Glee Club of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. (March 10); the choirs Wiley College, Marshall, Tex. (March 17); and Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. (March 24). And on March 31, the Huston-Tillotson program with Lee Hastings Bristol. These programs are presented as a public service by the ABC Radio Network in cooperation with the UNCF.

The program series originates from New York City over WABC at 10:35 to 11:00 a. m. They are rebroadcast at local programming times over some 140 stations of the ABC Radio Network throughout the United States and Canada.

director of the Social Security Administration, as vice-chairmen of the United Negro College Fund's annual spring appeal, was announced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF president, today.

Officially scheduled April 1-June 15, the campaign will be conducted by volunteer committees in more than hundred cities across the nation.

* * *

TOGETHER WITH Lee Hastings Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co. and National Campaign Chairman for the 1957 drive, the three vice-chairmen will head all fund-raising activities. Monies will be used to help meet current operating expenses of the UNCF's 31 privately-supported, accredited member institutions.

A former president of Gilbert and Baker Manufacturing Co. and Stanco, Inc., Mr. Hope was elected executive vice president of Esso Standard Oil in May 1948. He assumed the presidency in October of the following year. Mr. Hope served as a member of the UNCF's National Council last year.

* * *

MR. GOSSETT left the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard and Ewing in 1947, to join the Ford Motor Co. He is also a director and member of the executive and administrative committees at Ford. This is his second consecutive year as a UNCF vice-chairman.

A graduate of Fisk University, one of the UNCF's member institutions, Mr. Stamps has served as a volunteer worker for the Fund in the Chicago area for many years. This is his first assignment with the UNCF's National Campaign Committee.

Some 23,000 students are now attending institutions aided by the UNCF. Since it was founded in 1944, the UNCF has raised more than $31,000,000 for its member colleges and universities. The

Annual UNCF Appeal

Journal + Guide

Leaders Appointed For College Fund Campaign

Sat. 3-2-57 Norfolk, Va.

P. 13

NEW YORK, N. Y.,— Appointment of Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil; William T. Gossett, vice president and general counsel of the Ford Motor Co.; and James E. Stamps, regional

1957 goal is $2,00,000.

Almost a million volunteers are expected to participate in the house-to-house collection in some 5,000 American communities on Heart Sunday, February 24, according to the American Heart Association. Your volunteer, collecting for the Tidewater Heart Association, an affiliate of the American Heart Association, will visit you between 1 and 3 p. m.

1957 United Negro College Fund Appeal To Be Opened On Radio By Lee Hastings Bristol

Advocate Sat. 3-2-57 P. 1

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World P. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Wed 3-13-57

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND KICK-OFF CAMPAIGN FOR $25,000 in Birmingham—Reading left to right: Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, director, Ruth's Pore School of Beauty Culture; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, treasurer, local UNCF; Mrs. Malala Morris, Parker High School teacher; Mrs. Flora Lewis, Bessemer representative, UNCF; W. W. Whetstone, co-chairman 1957 campaign; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, chairmanUNCF campaign; Dr. Alonza J. Davis, dean of Tuskegee Institute School of Education; Dr. R. C. Stewart, Mrs. A. G. Gaston, chairman of the local UNCF executive committee; Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of the Citizens Federal Loan and Savings Association; Dr. C. W. Hayes, director of Negro Education, Birmingham Public Schools; Mrs. Ossie W. Mitchell, publicity chairman and Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World. Local United Negro College Fund headquarters are located at 1700-5th Ave., N.

14th Annual Appeal

Advocate

When the United Negro College Fund opens its 14th annual fund-raising campaign, there are several facts to bear in mind. All but one of the 31 member institutions are located in the South. Since the fund was established in 1944 $31,000,000 has been raised for the member college. Sat. 2-9-57

More and more the independent, private and church-connected colleges will have to obtain financial assistance from mass contributions. The group which is to be most directly benefited by services from these institutions will have share more deeply in the financial support. B'ham, Ala. P. 8

Business and related enterprizes are beginning to see the need for their doing more to help the non-state educational institutions. The competitive college is the bedrock of competitive business. All of the good colleges are fed and therefore should be supported widely.

$2 Million Donated To UNCF During '56

Will Aid 31 Member Schools

Defender Sat. 2-2-57

Chicago, Ill.

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$2,084,841 Raised For College Fund

Courier Sat. 2-2-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 13

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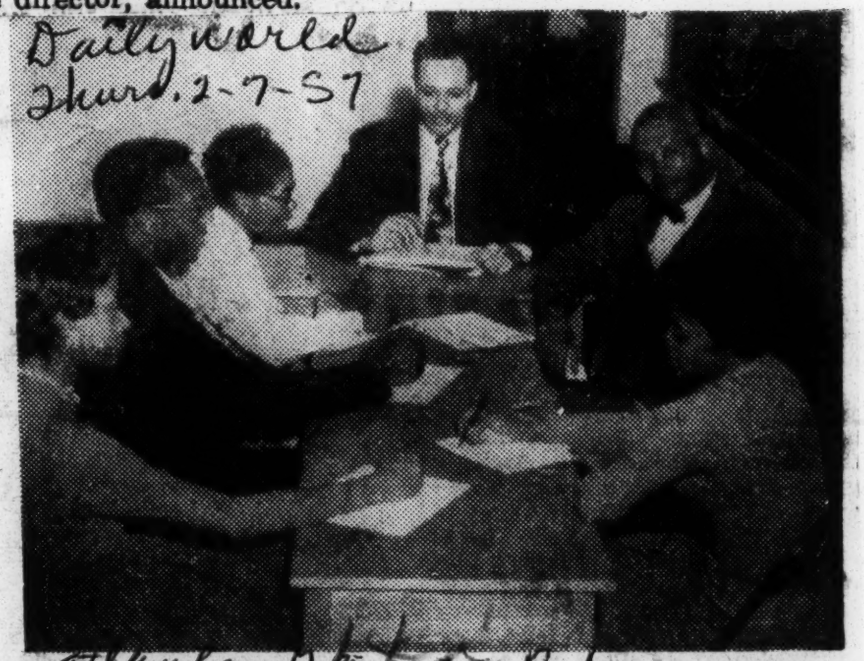
Daily World Thurs. 2-7-57



Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

FINAL ADVICE: M. Lafayette Harris, right, president of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., and Curtis D. Gillespie, center, dean of students, conducts last-minute briefing of undergraduates who will attend the 11th annual conference of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund alumni, Feb. 9-10, at Wiley and Bishop colleges, Marshall, Texas. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and founder-president of the UNCF, Inc., will speak on "The Challenge of Integration," as the keynote address.

UNCF Announces February Choir Broadcasts

Advocate Sat 2-2-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 8

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The February schedule for the weekly series of college choir broadcasts presented by the ABC Radio Network, in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

The listing is as follows: Feb. 3, the choir of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., under the direction of Ruby Thomas Robinson; Feb. 10, the one-hundred-voice choir of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., directed by Harry von Bergen; Feb. 17, the choral ensemble of Xavier University, New Orleans, La., under the direction of William B. Merrell; and on Feb. 24, the student choir of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., directed by David L. Buttolph, will be heard.

The programs, which are presented as a public service in behalf of the United Negro College Fund, originate from New York, Sundays, over WABC, 10:35-11:00 a.m., and are heard at local times and dates throughout the United States and Canada.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-23-57 P.14

ENJOYING THE elaborate Smorgasbord feast with which Cleveland's famed Mrs. Carl Kent of Carlton House entertained a large and distinguished group are (left to right) Mrs. Barton Beatty, Mr. Beatty, United Negro College Fund chairman; Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Leroy Crayton and Mr. Crayton, owners of Crayton Sausage Company, and Mr. Albert Brent, Associated Negro Press. (ANP)

Patterson address highlights annual parley of UNCF unit

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 P.5 Baltimore, MD

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. F. D. Patterson was the principal speaker at public session of the 11th annual Conference of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund here last Sunday.

The founder-president of UNCF and director of Phelps-Stokes Fund spoke on "The Challenge of Integration at the meeting which was described as the highlight of the two-day conference.

He asserted that the "challenge" is to raise the standards in colored colleges so that integration may be successful. He added that acceptance of greater responsibility is another challenge.

SOME 200 delegates attended the conference which was held on Bishop and Wiley College campuses. Fred E. Lewis of Marshall was general chairman of the conference planning committee.

Edward M. Carroll, director of extra-mural activities at Bishop, presided at the opening session of the parley which was called to order Saturday morning at Bishop.

President J. S. Scott Sr. of Wiley presided at the public session at Wiley on Sunday. Music was by the Wiley A Cappella Choir and the massed choirs of Bishop, Wiley and Texas Colleges.

ONE OTHER feature of the two-day conference was a banquet session at Bishop College on Saturday night. President S. M. Nabrit of Texas Southern University, was the speaker.

Other participants during the weekend parley were Randall L. Tyus, field director UNCF; Dr. Connie Y. Odum of Austin, President M. K. Curry Jr. of Bishop;

Also Mrs. Leona J. Williams of Chicago, president of the national UNCF Alumni Council; A. S. Hawkins of Dallas, Bishop alumni president; Dr. R. L. Harper, Wiley alumni president;

* * *

ALSO WALTER WASHINGTON, first vice president of UNCF alumni; Dr. Henry D. Ratton, Texas College alumni president; W. L. Graham, UNCF alumni secretary; Dr. George L. Hightower, former president;

Also James E. Stamps Sr., founding president of UNCF alumni; President D. R. Glass of Texas College, and President J. J. Seabrook of Huston-Tillotson.

Esso President Heads Spring Drive Of UNCF

Nashville Tenn. Tri. 2-22-57

NEW YORK, N. Y.—

Appointment of Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil; William T. Gossett, vice president and general counsel of the Ford Motor Co; and James E. Stamps, regional director of the Social Security Administration, as vice-chairmen of the United Negro College Fund's annual spring appeal, was announced by Dr F. D. Patterson, UNCF president, today.

Officially scheduled April 1 - June 15, the campaign will be conducted by volunteer committees in more than a hundred cities across the nation.

Together with Lee Hastings Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Co and National Campaign Chairman for the 1957 drive, the three vice-chairmen will head all fund-raising activities. Monies will be used to help meet current operating expenses of the UNCF's 31 privately-supported, accredited member institutions.

A former president of Gilbert & Baker Manufacturing Co. and Stanco, Inc., Mr. Hope was elected executive vice president of Esso Standard Oil in May 1948. He assumed the presidency in October of the following year. Mr. Hope served as a member of the UNCF's National Council last year.

Mr. Gossett left the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard and Ewing in 1947, to join the Ford Motor Co. He is also a director and member of the executive and administrative committee of Ford. This is his second consecutive year as a UNCF vice-chairman.

A graduate of Fisk University, one of the UNCF's member institutions, Mr. Stamps has served as a volunteer worker for the Fund in the Chicago area for many years. This is his first assignment with the UNCF's National Campaign Committee.

Tri. 2-22-57

Some 23,000 students are now attending institutions aided by the UNCF. Since it was founded in 1944, the UNCF has raised more than $31,000,000 for its member colleges and universities. The 1957 goal is $2,000,000.

14j 1957

Southside Youth Wins Top Honors In Speech Contest

The first Negro ever to win the "Voice of Democracy" teen age speech contest in its 11 year history in Chicago talked his way to the laurels last week.

He is Terrence Mason, of 13391 S. Langley ave., a graduating senior at Carver High school.

Mason was one of six finalists who appeared before top-ranking judges Friday, Nov. 15, at the television studios of WGN, 441 N. Michigan ave.

The contest is sponsored locally by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The South End Jaycees and the Hotpoint company group were responsible for arrangements. Mason was sponsored by the South End Jaycees.

The six finalists were selected from a starting field of several thousand high school boys and girls. Elimination contests were held first at 45 high schools throughout the city, being climaxed by sectional contests at St. Phillips High school, 3141 W. Jackson blvd., and at the Hotpoint plant, 5600 W. Taylor st.

In addition to Mason, the six included Carol Ann Lindseth, of Schurz high; Richard Meece, of Mt. Carmel; Andrea Pontecorvo, Harrison high; Philomene Marcy, Resurrection high and Sandra Sciacchitano, of Austin.

Mason, the son of Jack and Bonnie Mason, had his choice of a 17" Hotpoint Television set, a Webcor Musicale Hi-Fi set or a Revere Tape recorder as his prize for the victory. He chose the TV.

He and the five other contestants will represent Chicago in the state finals which are to be held at Roosevelt university in December, according to state VOD chairman Henry Hervey, 7712 S. Wabash ave., senior director of the South End Jaycees. The exact date has not yet been determined.

Radio Station WLS made tape recordings of the six young speakers who are to take part in the state meet. A state rule makes it impossible to have live participation.

The Illinois winner will receive a trophy and all-expense trip to the National Awards program in Washington, D. C., in February.

Four co-equal winners in the national contest will receive a $500 scholarship each and a gold recording of his award winning script.

Mason said he hopes to attend Howard university to study psychology.

Assisting the Junior Chamber with the contest were members of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters and the Electronic Industries association.

Serving as judges last Friday were Fran Coughlin, continuity editor of WGN; Les Moneypenny, editor broadcaster; Don Quinn, disc jockey on WIND; Harry Trigg, NBC program manager, and Harry Ward, NBC continuity director.

Co-chairmen in charge of the South End chapter participation were David Kilgore, 4629 S. Wabash ave., and Wallace Hall, 6534 S. Stewart ave. Willie McDaniel, 1520 N. Wieland ave.; Ed Jones, 7200 S. Perry ave., and Frank Marchant, 500 E. 33rd st., were officers in charge.

Stan Tate, 5322 South Park ave., president, announced that Mason will be awarded the chapter's Burnett Weathers trophy at the annual Bosses' night banquet, December 9, in the Hotel Sherry.

The trophy, in honor of the late Burnett Weathers, a former South End president, is being presented for the second consecutive year to the contest's all-city winner. Last year a young lady from Aquinas High school was honored.

In addition, the South End chapter will present gold keys to each of the teenagers who represented the eight South Side High schools in its assigned district in the contest and one to the second place city-winner, who is Richard Meece.

Besides Mason, the localities were Jean Herring, of Englewood High; Joan Budyk, Hyde Park; Barbara Smith, DuSable; Nancy Pogel, South Shore; Pamela Dart, Aquinas; Sharon Dewyer, Loretto Academy and Capt. Joseph Ziemba, Morgan Park Military academy.

RALPH J. ROSS

GETS WALKER SCHOLARSHIP

Ralph J. Ross of Baltimore, Maryland has been awarded the Solomon W. Walker Scholarship in the School of Business Administration of Atlanta University. This is an annual scholarship given by the Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Company in memory of its late president.

Mr. Ross received the bachelor of science degree in Business Administration from Morgan State College in June, 1957, ranking 29th in a class of 240. His specialty was accounting and in his senior year he was supervisor of the Accounting and Statistics Laboratory. During his junior and senior years he served as bookkeeper for the Morgan College Canteen. He was a recipient of the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award.

14j 1957

Son of Former Tulsan Receives Degree at CIT

Earl Onque Finishes Training as Architect at Pittsburgh School

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.— Earl Onque, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earle T. Oneque One, 218 North Milton avenute, Minneapolis, Minn., received a degree in architecture Tuesday, June 11, from the Carneige Institute of Technouogy at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Onque is the former Alice Sims of Tulsa, Okla.

Mr. Onpue received his B.S. degree from Bates college at Lewiston, Maine and entered Carneigie three years ago. In 1955 he won the schools George Seward award for stained glass deisgn.

He will enter the firm of Stolz and Stolz, the largest Pittsburgh architecural firm after returning from a two weeks vacation in Havana, Cuba, with his wife, Dr. Gloria Cochran Onque, who just finished a residency at Western Psychiatric hospital in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Onque, whoe mother, the former Alice Sims, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Sims of Tulsa Okla., is a resident and director of Hallie Q Brown House and was born in Minn.

His graduation from Carnegie the top school of its kind in the U. S. occurred on his second wedding anniversary.

Bishop Professor Gets Fellowship

MARSHALL, Texas — Rev. Harold Leonard Thompson, assistant professor and chairman of the Division of Religion and Philosophy and dean of the chapel at Bishop college received one of 16 Danforth Foundation Special Graduate Fellowships for 1957-58, according to President M. K. Curry, jr.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson will study towards the doctorate at the University of Chicago on the 12-month grant and is expected to return to the college in September, 1958.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson's grant approximates $3,700 plus tuition fees for the year.

Mrs. DeBerry Is Guest Of Canadian Govt.

"The Canadian people are friendly reserved and very intelligent" . . . . At least that's the opinion of Mrs. Frances DeBerry who just returned from the Shakespearean Festival where she was the special guest of the Canadian Government.

Beyond 'Wildest Dreams'

In Canada, the Shakespearean authority says she was royally entertained "beyond my wildest dream". Mrs. DeBerry and her daughter Mrs. Myra Sims arrived in Winson, Canada, July 6, and were met by the president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and member of the Canadian Parliament, the Honorable Bryan Cathcart. Also greeting the Louisvillians was Colin McDonald, Journalist for the government there.

Retraces Steps

"These important persons took us on a tour of Canada," the elderly Kentuckian stated, "and that's when the fun and activity began.

"First stop was Amhersburg which is the home of the famous museum and was (in days of old) an underground railroad station for run-away slaves."

Mrs. DeBerry says the next day she went to Sarnia, Canada, where she "met many of the prominent people, lectured at the Sarnia Rotary Club and was key figure at a press conference." Also in Sarnia is the recently built million-dollar Stratford Theatre where Shakespearean plays are performed. Here she saw a performance of Hamlet and Twelfth Night and was interviewed by "25 or 30 newsmen, one of whom was a Louisvillian."

The next day Mrs. DeBerry and her daughter were driven to Toronto, Canada, where they stayed at the King Edward Hotel and where the mother was guest of honor at a buffett luncheon.

Is Guest Of British Star

"We left the hotel the next day," she continued, "and my daughter and I became the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gray.

"You'll remember Mrs. Gray," Mrs. DeBerry gestured, "she is the one-time famous English actress, Miss Mary Godwin."

'Aim clearly for progress,' Dr. Foster tells students

ALAMOSA, Colo — "The challenge in the pursuit of progress is to aim clearly, to sense with perspective, to apply knowledge and to initiate and maintain sustained attack"

Sixty-nine Adams State College summer graduates heard Dr Luther H Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, say those words here last week.

Although the many problems of this world may seem separate, actually they merge as one great social opportunity," he stated, adding, "It is the individual, finally, who produces the major force of progress in the world through his own effort, through his joint effort with others, but always with Divine guidance"

* * *

DR FOSTER told the 55 bachelor of arts and 14 masters of education degree winners that "There is offered to each of us the opportunity to seek the full measure of our individual capacities"

He said that is God's gift to each of us, pointing out that "with such a Divine challenge goes the sacred duty to make the most of every opportunity we have"

Adams State College conferred the honorary doctor of public service degree upon Dr Foster

In reading the citation, Tom L Girault, president of the Board of Trustees for the college said, "Booker T Washington expressed his philosophy of living in these words: 'I will permit no man to narrow and degrade my soul by causing me to hate him'"

Evanstonian In College 'Who's Who'

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Miss Donna Ruth, Penn. of Evanston, Ill., a senior at Fisk university, has been named to the select pages of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abelard R. Penn of 1925 Emerson st., Evanston, Miss Penn attended Evanston Township high school.

A language major, Miss Penn received this honor because of a high scholastic average, an unusual display of campus leadership and because of high promise of success after graduation.

During the second semester of the 1956-57 school year, Miss Penn was selected to participate in the student exchange program and studied for a term at Pomona college.

A language tutor, Miss Penn has been active in the Fisk Stage Association, the University Choir, and International Student Center. crafters, the Student Christian

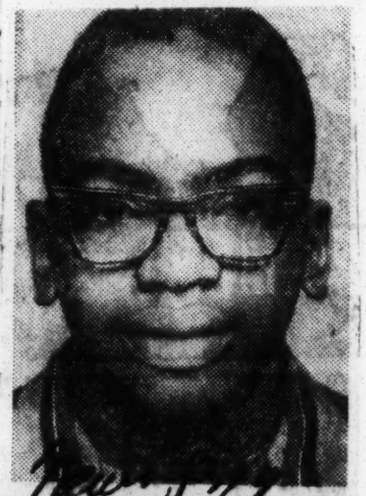
DONNA R. PENN

She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and has served on the Women's Senate and as a member of the Dormitory Council of Jubilee Hall.

Other Fisk University students named to appear in Who's Who in AMehican Universities and colleges are: Harold Levels of Dallas Tex.; Mrs. Fannie W. McFall of San Francisco; Miss Lillian White of Cleveland; Miss Nanzetta McGuire of St. Albans, N. Y.; Miss Greta Wheeler of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Miss Dorothea Gregg of Kansas City, Mo.; Rowell Ashford, Birmingham, Miss Nancy C. Curtis of Detroit, Miss Jane G. Fort of Nashville, Major Heath of St. Louis, John D. Williams of Memphis, Bradford Giddings of Trinidad, B.W.I.; William F. Nowlin of Houston, Texas, and Miss Monice L. Williams of Memphis.

NAMED TO WHO'S WHO.—Miss Dorothea Gregg of Kansas City, a senior at Fisk university, has been named to the select pages of Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. An education major, Miss Gregg received this honor because of a high scholastic average, and an unusual display of campus leadership and because of high promise of success after her graduation. Miss Gregg is also Study Chairman of the Student Christian Association and the recipient of the Blue Ribbon Scholarship. She is Grammateus of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and is now serving as University Carilloneur. During her junior year, she was selected for a Blue Ribbon scholarship to work in the new audio-visual aids and television programs which were initiated at Fisk. She was also named an exchange student to Whittier college and selected by the Wesley Foundation to attend a work camp in Mexico.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS MEET THE PRESIDENT.—These young scientists had the opportunity to meet President Eisenhower during his recent visit to Oklahoma City. The six students were winners of research fellowships for high school juniors. They are, from left: Charles Frenzel, Robert Owen, both of Bartlesville; Henry Bennett III, Oklahoma City; Marguerite French, Muskogee; the president, Welthia Roberts, Tulsa and David Williams, Gymmen.



Junior editor—The suggestion for Friday's Junior Editor came from Glover P. Parham Jr. of 846 60th st. Fairfield. His name and his question, "Can animals talk?" will appear in Junior Editors' columns in newspapers all over the country. He is an eighth grader at Robinson School (See Page 7)

143 1957

Grandmother wins record $3120 pot

News 8-2-8

Mrs. Luvenia Gilmore, of 1006 Third-st, n, a 53-year-old Negro day worker, is the sole winner of the $3120 Cashword Puzzle jack pot.

Gen. 8-11-57

"I always said I would be happy to get just part of it," she said. "I don't know how I happened to be the only one out of all the people who entered to get the puzzle right."

Birm. Ala.

Because of the size of the prize and the tremendous interest in the contest, Ol' Bill decided to break a precedent. He made a trip to interview the winner on Saturday afternoon.

Ordinarily even the winner does not know until the Sunday paper comes out. Mrs. Gilmore has decided to let her husband read the good news just like the rest of you Cashword fans.

"I have so many plans," she said. "I don't know where to start. I will give some to the church. Lately I have not been able to support it as I would like.

"I JOINED St. Paul's Methodist Church when I came here from Village Spring near Mt. Pinson in 1929. And I still go there."

One of the first things she plans to do is get her furniture out of storage. She explained that the family just recently moved to the Third-st address. They formerly lived at 128 Sixth-av, n.

Besides Mrs. Gilmore there are her husband, William L. Gilmore, a waiter at the Birmingham Country Club, and their granddaughter, Allece, 8, who lives with them.

The Gilmores have a daughter, Mrs. Estelle Williams, and two other grandchildren, Eugene Williams Jr., 7, and Phylis Williams, 4.

Allece turned in four Cashword entries last week. Her grandmother turned in six and one of them was "it." There was no doubt. Bill's checkers said the entry was extremely clear and legible.

"I almost didn't get my husband away in time to turn them in for the Wednesday morning deadline," Mrs. Gilmore said.

"I consulted the Lord in making out my entries," she said. "I'd just about given up hope of winning.

"Then I put down the first thing that came to my mind. I left them that way, just like I put them down the first time."

IN GENERAL, Mrs. Gilmore thinks "the Cashword Puzzle is interesting and I enjoy working it."

She added, "I miss it the days it is not in the paper. As much as anything, I look forward to studying the answers in Sunday's paper. I never looked at it until after church."

She has been working the puzzles ever since it came out two and a half years ago, she said. One time when it first appeared she came close to winning.

"I had all the words, but not in the right place."

Now that she has won she still intends to work the puzzle. Most of the 33 winners of our Cashword Puzzles are trying to be the first to repeat. Three of those winners were Negroes.

The only other jack pot over $1000 was won by Gordon Adams of 221 Montgomery-ln. That was on Puzzle No. 75. The amount Adams received was $1680.

Another thing Mrs. Gilmore intends to do with her money is to have a telephone installed.

"I've had a phone all these years, before moving here. I just can't get use to being without one," she said.

She may be fortunate in not having one right now. Other winners have said the phone rings off the hook after the Sunday paper hits the street.

So, we congratulate our winner for all the fans who would like to do so by phone.

News staff photo—Eldred Perry

MRS. LUVENIA GILMORE
. . . Cashword winner

Explanations of more difficult clues:

Clues across

1. SCORE not scare. "A young man anxious" to succeed in whatever he is doing certainly "would" not just "possibly show" the effects of a bad" scare regardless of "his mistakes." The clue is true of SCORE, however.

6. FIRING not hiring. He "may well be exasperated" at the perversity of being fired and then given his job back. Being hired only to be FIRED again "may well" make "him" furious. Wiring is vague—what is it about? Tiring and airing are poor.

9. ANKLE not angle. The

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CORRECT SOLUTION

ANKLE "plays its part," of course. The angle is merely a circumstance and does not positively "play a part" in the sense of performing some function.

12. FURS not fuss. FURS, yes; but fuss may be of the wrong kind! "Making a fuss of her" would be correct.

15. BETTER not letter. If "a patient gets" plenty of visitors he may "not care" particularly "about getting" a letter, yet "there is" nothing "pathetic about" the fact. BETTER is clearly a good answer.

16. DOCK not deck. Why specify deck (rather than any other part of the ship)? It is more natural to select DOCK (as opposed to any other part of town). Duck (military truck for amphibious use) is remote.

21. ALE not ape. As far as "the general public" is concerned, an ape is almost always, rather than "quite often seen behind bars." Only the wild game hunter would "see" an ape in its natural habitat, hardly the "general public." ALE is "quite often seen" but not generally, since it is usually stored in a cooler "behind the bar."

22. FEW not new. New "jokes are" not necessarily good enough to be "worth remembering." Of all the "jokes" one hears, relatively FEW "are" really "worth remembering and passing on."

23. BOYS not toys. "The older generation" calls for BOYS (as representing the younger "generation"). Also, "pour scorn" is not good towards toys. Joys is vague.

Clues down

2. CONFUTE not confuse. 'Manages to" favors CONFUTE, since the normal object of "argument" is to convince the other "man" that he's wrong, rather than merely "to" get "him" confused. You aren't trying "to confuse him."

4. TIN not gin, win, sin, fin or din. The underlying implication that it would be nice to have a "substitute for it" favors TIN, a highly expensive metal. There would be no real point in finding a "substitute for" gin, win, sin, fin or din. There are "substitutes" for bin and pin.

5. HIT not bit. HIT is more comprehensive, since to "make" a bit, you must "make" a HIT in one way or another. Bit (as on a bridle or for machinery use) is poor as are kit, pit and wit.

8. GUN not gum or gut. GUN fits the clue words "should you pay out good money" indicating something expensive and, furthermore, a GUN can be rented or borrowed. This is not generally true of gum or gut. Guy is remote.

11. BEAR not wear or tear. The average "woman" doesn't want to wear them; that is, she won't (rather than "can't") do so. It is easy to imagine "a woman" saying she, "can't bear thick stockings." Tear is remote.

14. PERT not pest. If she's known to be a pest, she will probably be fired rather than hinder the work of others. A PERT "girl" may be tolerable and efficient, but she is nevertheless, "always liable to be fired."

17. CARE not cure. A cure that really is a "proper" cure is far more than being merely "beneficial." Proper CARE benefits an invalid," while still leaving him "an invalid."

18. CLAY not play. CLAY can be modeled but a play may be so poor as to have no "artistic possibilities."

19. MAD not bad. A bad "driver" may realize his limitations and play safe. A MAD "driver" is definitely dangerous and, of course, is a bad "driver." SAD is poor.

20. BED not bet. "If he's broke and away from home, a playboy would" miss the common comforts, such as "a good" BED. He "would" hardly be in the mood or position even to think about placing "a good" bet.

Business and Professional Women's National Queen Contest Offers Scholarship for Worthy Student

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

PHILADELPHIA.—(Global)—Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, one of the past national presidents of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., and now the national goodwill ambassador, enjoys directing the annual National B&P Popularity Contest for the B&P Queen because it enables the organization to help a worthy student to further her college career through a $500 cash scholarship. This year when the national convention is held in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10-12, at Hotel Sherwyn, the sixth queen will be crowned by one o fthe nation's outstanding celebrities.

Fm. 8-30-57

Applications for the 1957 Scholarship are still being received by the national president, Mrs. Marie L. Harrison, at the national office of the B&P, 248 S. Burnet St., in East Orange, N. J.

High praises go to the contestants in the Popularity Queen contest because of their efforts in working to make this $500 scholarship possible for the student who qualifies as to the requirements as set up by the Educational committee of the B&P. Contestants so far in the running are from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. Miss Wanda Jane Goode is representing "Miss Main Line in Philadelphia; Miss Loretta Jean Hawkins, "Miss Chester, Pa."; Miss Alfretta Lynette Turner, "Miss Pittsburgh"; Miss Geraldine E. Punn, "Miss Baltimore"; Miss Louise Arleen Stanley, "Miss Cambridge, Md."; and Miss Jone Cooper Goode, "Miss New Jersey." Others expected to enter queens in this most worthy contest are New York City, Jamaica, New York, and Camden, N. J.

"Stop Having a Ball and Get on the Ball Instead"

A White Man Writes on Bobby Cain!

Editor's Note: This week's contributions to the Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund slowed to a mere trickle . . . and the Courier thought this would be a fine opportunity to publish a letter sent in from New York City by Joseph Kasper, white!

What he says might irritate, infuriate or shame you . . . but we feel that it merits your serious consideration.

■

New York, N. Y.
Aug. 10, 1957

To the Editor
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Dear Sir:

The enclosed clipping from my hometown newspaper will show what a brave lad Bobby Cain is. He faced a hostile crowd from the day he entered Clinton High School until the day he graduated, and for him not to be sent to college is a "crying shame."

Where are all your so-called "Big Negroes" with their summer and winter homes, big cars, minks and skunks, big party-givers and world travelers?

Why don't these "fourflushers" chip in and help establish a real scholarship fund for Bobby Cain? They are always showing off and shooting off their big mouths in the society columns and got nothing to back it up with but a lot of baloney.

Being white, I am afraid that the rank and file of Negroes are just plain FAKERS. They want somebody else to fight their battles.

The Negro buys what he wants and begs for what he needs, and no race of people can succeed with that motto.

Instead of pooling their resources and getting together and fighting together for the common good . . . no! . . . your people try to be individual stars. Everyone trying to outdo the other instead of helping the other.

Beseech your people to stop buying liquor, stop playing numbers and the horses, etc. Stop HAVING A BALL AND GET ON THE BALL INSTEAD.

Stop showing off and come to a showdown. I am white, but I am going to just wait and see how all these 16,000,000 Negroes, clamoring for civil rights, are going to help the Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund.

I am sending in a good contribution as soon as I see how the ball is bouncing. Print this and let your readers know what a white man thinks.

(Signed) JOSEPH KASPER

■

P. S.: The Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund has not yet reached $900.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE STUDENTS RECEIVING THE MERRILL EUROPEAN TRAVEL-STUDY AWARD Left to right, (seated): Joseph W. Patterson, Melvin A. Butler, Phillip A. Thompson. (Standing): Donald Williams, Morris J. Dillard, Wilbur T. Leaphart.

Six Morehouse Students Awarded European Travel-Study Grants

Six students of Morehouse College have recently been notified that they have been selected by a faculty committee to receive the MERRILL TRAVEL - STUDY AWARD for study and travel in Europe during the academic year 1958 - 1959. Each student will receive a grant of $3,000 to defray his expenses.

These travel-study awards have been made posible by a friend and trustee of Morehouse College, Charles E. Merrill, who is interested in providing Negro students who show promise and ability with the kinds of experience that will equip them for foreign service and provide them with the broad horizons necessary for effectively participating in our present-day world society. Mr. Merrill is an educator and the son of the late Charles E. Merrill, senior partner of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane.

The recipients of the Merrill Awards are carefully screened by a faculty committe using scholarship, character, atttitude, articulateness, appearance, and promise among its criteria of selection.

The following six men are those chosen for the Merrill Travel-Study Awards for 1958-1959: MELVIN A BUTLER, a 19-year-old sophemore from Monroe Louisiana, majoring in English; MORRIS J. DILLARD, 19, a sophomore from Luverne, Alabama, majoring in psychology; WILBUR T. LEAPHART, 21, a senior and a political science major, from Waycross, Georgia; JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, 19, a junior majoring in chemistry, from Brunswick, Georgia; PHILLIP A. THOMPSON, 20, a senior and a political science major, from Chattanooga, Tennessee; and DONALD WILLIAMS, 18, a junior majoring in busines administration, from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Each man will work out with his adviser and a faculty committee the country where he can best pursue his formal studies in Europe, according to his field of concentration; and his informal education will be gained from travel in the major European countries.

Originally the Merrill Travel-Study Award was given to one Morehouse student each year for the first two years.

FOUR FACULTY MEMBERS GIVEN SUMMER TRAVEL GRANTS

Mr. Merrill, who makes the travel-study grants possible for Morehouse students, has for the last four summers made it possible for two Morehouse faculty couples to travel in Europe on grants of $3,500 per couple.

An administrative committee announced recently their selection to receive the Merrill Faculty Travel Awards for the summer of 1958. The teachers chosen are DR. AND MRS. EDWARD A. JONES (Dr. Jones is professor and chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages), DR. GERALDINE L. CLARK, associate professor of English, and MISS DORIAN S. GANT, instructor in humanities.

Previous recipients of the Faculty Travel Grant are the following: Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Professor and Mrs. A. Russell Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. B. R. Braxeal, Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Brisbane, Professor and Mrs. G. Lewis Chandler, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Nix, and Professor and Mrs. G. Murray Branch.

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MISS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS
Wins Scholarship

NCC Grad Wins $1,500 Scholarship

Journal & Guide Sat. 8-24-57 Norfolk Va.

DURHAM, N. C. — Miss Shirley Ruth Williams, "Miss North Carolina College of 1956," has been awarded a $1,500 drama scholarship to Karamu House, Western reserve University's drama workshop, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Siler City coed graduated with Magna Cum Laude honors from NCC last June.

* * *

SHE MAJORED in German and drama. A member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, she was also a senior counselor, a leader in student government and student publication activities.

At Karamu House, Miss Williams has been assigned to direct the Children-Youth Theater and to supervise costuming.

* * *

HER FIRST two productions are "A Hatful of Rain" and "Pipe Dreams."

The former NCC queen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Williams of Siler City. A sister, Mrs. Hazel Williams Rollins of New York finished NCC in 1955.

* * *

SHE IS employed as a file clerk in a Publishing Company in New York this summer.

65 Receive Scholarship Grants To Study At Interracial Colleges

Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat 7-20-57

P. 14

New York - (Special) - The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has granted scholarship awards totalling $16,400 that will enable 53 outstanding Negro high school seniors to enter 45 interracial colleges this fall. The recipients come from 19 states, including 10 in the south, and the District of Columbia. Announcement of the awards was made today by New York State Rent Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, NSSFNS Supplementary Scholarship Fund Trustees Chairman.

In addition, Mr. Weaver reported that 12 other Negro students entering non-segregated colleges will receive $4,000 in similar supplementary scholarships secured for them by NSSFNS from a cooperating Foundation. An announcement will be made next month of renewals of supplementary scholarships to Negro upper - classmen helped by NSSFNS since their freshman year.

Because of their academic promise, the 65 new recipients of supplementary scholarships have also won $70,000 in scholarship aid this year from a representative cross-section of the nation s colleges. These colleges include such institutions as the University of California, Colgate, Michigan, Oberlin, Radcliffe, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, St. Louis University and Swarthmore. The supplementary scholarships, however, are necessary to bridge the gap between college scholarships, modest parental resources, summer earnings, and the students' total financial needs.

The supplementary grants are a final step in the annual effort of NSSFNS to seek out and help talented Negro high school seniors who migh not otherwise continue their education. In the course of this work, the organization also assists many hundreds of seniors through its advisory service which brings qualified students together with appropriate colleges.

As a result of its efforts, the National Scholarship Service and Fund has helped more than 4,600 Negro students to enter over 300 interracial colleges and universities during the past nine years. Total scholarship aid of over $1,600,000 was secured by NSSFNS for these students of which $1,300,000 came from college and other sources and $300,000 in direct supplementary grants. This year NSSFNS counselors screened more than 1,400 high school seniors of whom at least 600 will be attending interracial colleges in September.

Among the scholarship recipients are two Orleanians, namely, Alton Barber, 2621 Valence Street and Walter H. Buckner, III, 931 North Prieur Street who will attend Blackburn College in Carlinville, Ill.

"A study of past scholarship winners who graduated from college in June reveals that they more than fulfilled the promise they showed as high school seniors," says Richard L. Plaut, Executive vice-Chairman of NSSFNS. "Harold C. Haizlip of Washington, D.C., for example, was the first Negro in the history of Amherst College to be elected president of a social fraternity. A Woodrow Wilson Fellowship award winner, he will start working towards a doctorate in the classics this fall at Harvard.

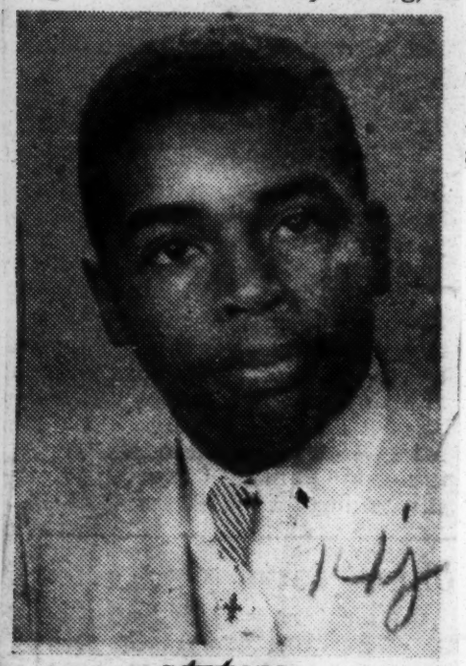
"Another recent graduate," Mr. Plaut adds, "is Werner Traynham of Baltimore, Maryland. Young Traynham was graduated magna cum laude and elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Dartmouth. He also has been awarded a Reynolds Fellowship to study philosophy at Oxford University."

NSSFNS officials emphasize that there still is a serious shortage of motivated and qualified college candidates coming from the deprived groups of the nation. To correct this condition, the organization has supplemented its long-standing program of assisting Negro high school seniors by launching the "Community Talent Search" project aimed at helping selected cities uncover and develop gifted youth in their formative years from all deprived groups regardless of race or creed.

John Cothorn Named V.P. of Engineering

Des Moines Iowa P.1

John Arthur Cothorn, who is majoring in aeronautical engineering, at



COTHORN

Sat 1-27-59

Michigan State University, has been named vice-president of his freshmen engineering class.

A North High Honor Graduate he is the son of Mrs. Marguerite Cothorn, 1423 Center Street and is the grandson of Mrs. Nellie Esters

Toledo School Elects Negro Girl As Queen

Call & Post Kansas City, Mo. 12-6-57

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) —Janet Quinn reigned as queen.

Thus, came a happy ending to a story that had both serious and sanguine aspects.

A 17-year-old senior, Janet, was the first Negro elected football queen at Scott high school.

She defeated two white contestants in a 3-way race.

Scott high school has about 50 per cent Negro students and the fact that a Negro girl was elected queen—three out every five football 11 players are Negroes created quite a stir.

Janet's effigy was hanged over the front of the school. Petitions were circulated asking that a white queen be elected.

But school officials were firm. Janet, they said, had been elected fairly and she would reign as queen in the annual Thanksgiving game between Waite and Scott. She did.

Before that she was crowned in State Theater in a court consisting of five Negro and five white students.

Then Janet was truly Scott's queen at the football game—accompanied by the white runners-up.

Finally, she was a feature attraction at the Varsity Hop, the annual dance honoring the football teams of the two schools.

She was, in brief, queen. Scott won over Waite for the first time since 1952. The score was 6-0.

14j 1957

Future Teachers Receive Scholarships Of $1,000

Journal and Guide p. 7

TOLEDO, Ohio—Mrs. Emmadean Boyette, national program director of National Sorority of Phil Delta Kappa, has just announced the results of the sorority's 20th Annual National Scholarship Contest.

There were 326 High School girl graduates of the 1957 classes throughout the country participating this year. All in the upper third of their classes and having chosen teaching as a career. A total of more than $6,500 in scholarships will be awarded.

Norfolk, Va.

* * *

HEADING THE list is Miss Grace Louise Smith, sponsored by NU Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, Southern Region. Miss Smith will enter Miles College at Birmingham. A close second is Miss Kathleen Nilsen, sponsored by Theta Chapter, New York City, New York, Eastern Region Miss Nilsen will enter City College at New York City. Miss Donna May Chenoweth, sponsored by Beta Mu Chapter, Gary, Indiana, Mid-West Region was third. Miss Chenoweth has chosen Albion College, at Albion, Michigan.

Each one of the girls will be awarded $1,000 and a merit certificate for Scholarship from Phi Deltas.

Pat. 10-5-57

The Program Director further announced the presentation of local scholarships by 44 of the sorority's chapters to the highest ranking candidates in their respective communities.

In addition to these she stated that the sorority would renew awards to the 1954 winner, Miss Barabara Jean Cash, Indianapolis, Indiana; 1955 winners, Miss Sylvia A Taylor, Chicago, Illinois, and Miss Gladys M. Pritchett, Birmingham, Alabama. The Misses Susie P. White, Birmingham Alabama, Nancy Jean Koontz Washington, D. C. and Rache Beth Max, Indianapolis, Indiana, all 1956 Winners.

THIS PROFESSIONAL sorority of women in education has a program geared to the rendering of greater service to humanity. The scholarship program is one public service, offered wherever chapters are located.

Foreign Study Scholarships Now Available

NEW YORK CITY. —(ANP) — American graduate students will have a chance to study or do research abroad on a NATO Scholarship in 1958-59, it was announced Thursday by the Institute of International Education. Competition for this program opened September 15th and will close November 1st.

The NATO scholarships are given to persons who wish to study or conduct research on the common interests, traditions, and view points of North Atlantic Alliance countries.

For an academic year of study or research, the Scholarships cover round-trip international travel and 500,000 French francs or the equivalent. Candidates can apply for a shorter period of study and the amount of the award is adjusted accordingly.

Eligibility requirements for these foreign study followships are U. S. citizenship, a bachelor's degree and preferably some advanced graduate work, and demonstrated ability as an independent scholar. Preference is given to students in the fields of humanities and the social sciences.

Pat. 10-4-57

Countries for which students may apply for a NATO scholarship are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Applications may be obtained from the Institute of International Education.

Agricultural Scholarship Winners Listed

PRAIRIE VIEW — An opportunity for more than fifty deserving young men to study agriculture at Prairie View A&M College has been made possible through a $25,000 scholarship program established by Houston Endowment, Inc.

Named for Mr and Mrs Jesse H Jones, Houston Philanthropists, the program represents a renewal of an identical grant made ten years ago. The grant will be made in annual allotments of $2,500 through the extended ten-year period.

Chronicle

President Evans made the announcement about the renewal of the scholarship grant following an appearance before the trustees of Houston Endowment.

Sat 9-28-57

Dean J M Drew, chairman of the college Scholarship Committee released the names and home towns of the students selected for the scholarships in 1957-58. They are:

Jimmie Nell Bates, Ennis; Rudolph Brown, Hooks; Alonzo Chappell, Dallas; Bennie Choice, Tyler; Edward Clack, Gonzales; Clarence Ervin, Tyler; Warren Green, Gonzales; Frank Isabel, Tyler; Cecil Strickland, Pittsburg; Willie Thomas, Elgin; Rudolph Yarbrough, Flint; and Floyd Yancy, Karnack.

Aids Students In Scholarship Fund

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Beta Beta chapter of Phi Delta Kappa sorority at Alabama State college, Montgomery, presented a program Sunday, Oct. 6, to secure funds for winners of the National Scholarship tests sponsored by the sorority.

Chicago Ill

Guest speaker on the program was Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history at North Carolina college, Durham, N. C., and a director of research for the "life and times of Dr. James E. Shephard," a study being made under the auspices of a grant-in-aid from the Carnegie Foundation for research.

Bishop Faculty Member Up For Scholarship

Defender

Marshall, Texas, November 21—Dr. H. C. Sun, Dean of Bishop College, has announced that the Faculty Scholarship and Aid Committee has nominated a member of the Division of Science for the Danforth Scholarship for the 1958-59 school year. He is Robert E. Masingale, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Mr. Masingale last summer studied toward his doctorate at Montana State College on a National Science Foundation Scholarship.

Louisville Ky

Another Bishop faculty member, the Reverend Harold L. Thompson, Chairman of the Division of Religion and Philosophy, earlier this year was awarded the Danforth Foundation Scholarship for the 1957-58 school year. Reverend Thompson expects to start work in January toward the completion of requirements for the Ph. D. degree at the Pacific School of Religion at Berkley, California.

Pat 11-27-57

Danforth Graduate Fellows are appointed from college senior men and recent graduates who are preparing themselves for a career of college teasching, and who are planning to enter graduate school. Appointments are made in the areas of Natural and Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and all fileds of specialization to be found in the curricula of undergraduate colleges. The maximum grant for single Fellows is $1400 plus tuition and fees charged to all graduate students. Married Fellows receive $2400 plus tuition and fees charged to all graduate students, with an additional stipend of $350 for children.

Brownsville Grad Wins $8,000 Scholarship

Journal and Guide p. 3

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. — Joseph Glass, who has relatives in Elizabeth City N. C. and Portsmouth Va., has an $8,000 scholarship to Yale University, where he is a student. He will study law. He was an outstanding member of the debating team at Brownsville (Pa.) high school.

Norfolk, Va.

He also holds a $1,000 scholarship from the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial comission. The award was presented to young Glass as the outstand-debater at the Pennsylvania Forensic and Music League debate tourney held at Bethlehem this spring. This award will be used to further his schooling at Yale in addition to the Yale scholarship.

Pat 11-16-57

IN ADDITION to his Yale scholarships young Glass passed up outstanding offers of a full scholarship to Pitt a $7,000 grant from Brown university and a $7,600 scholarship from Dartmouth. He is also the recipient of a $1oo scholarship from the local Royal Society club.

Joseph was president of the Forensics club at BHS during 1955, 1956, and 1957. He was graduated with high honors with this year's graduating class at the local high school.

JAMES W. Norman, director of the BHS debate team, was instrumental in obtaining the many scholarship offers for young Glass.

Letters of congratulations for his outstanding academic achievement were sent to Glass the summer with Mr. and Mrs. William R. Cassell and family at 725 Bart street, Portsmouth, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker, 1327 Effingham street, Portsmouth who are his relatives also.

$7,200 Harvard Scholarship

Christian Recorder

DULUTH, MINN.

The largest Harvard Scholarship ever won by a Denfeld High School student, totaling $7,200 has been received by Richard A. Moore, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Moore, Route 3, Box 659, of Duluth, Minn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore and children are active members of the Church in Duluth which is St. Marks A. M. E. of which Rev. Thomas I. Morris is pastor. P. 1

Richard plans to study research science in the engineering field in preparation for a career as a physicist. The many activities in which he participated and won honors included Junior and Senior class plays, school movie operator, and A Cappella Choir.

His Harvard Scholarship was awarded on the basis at competitive college entrance examination board tests. Out of the maximum of 800 points he scored 757 in physics, in which the average was 634, and 700 in mathematics, in which the average was 600.

Richard's hobbies are archery, camping and scientific experiments.

Leader P. 5
Date: 9-28-57
Chicago Ill

MISS PATRICIA Elaine Pyant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pyant of Evanston, Ill., has enrolled in the School of Music at the University of Michigan, where she will major in music education. An honor student from the Evanston Township high school, Miss Pyant was a member of the Central Council, the Girls' Senior choir and the Pentangle.

14j 1957

THEY RECEIVED SCHOLARSHIPS — The above students are all recipients of scholarships in the School of Library Service at Atlanta University. They are: Isaac Barfield, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Irene C. Hansbrough, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Marie E. Pittman, Durham, N. C.; Binford Conley, Huntsville, Ala.; Miss Alice Holly, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and Andrew J. McLemore, Memphis, Tenn. Miss Betty Jones, not shown, was also awarded a scholarship.

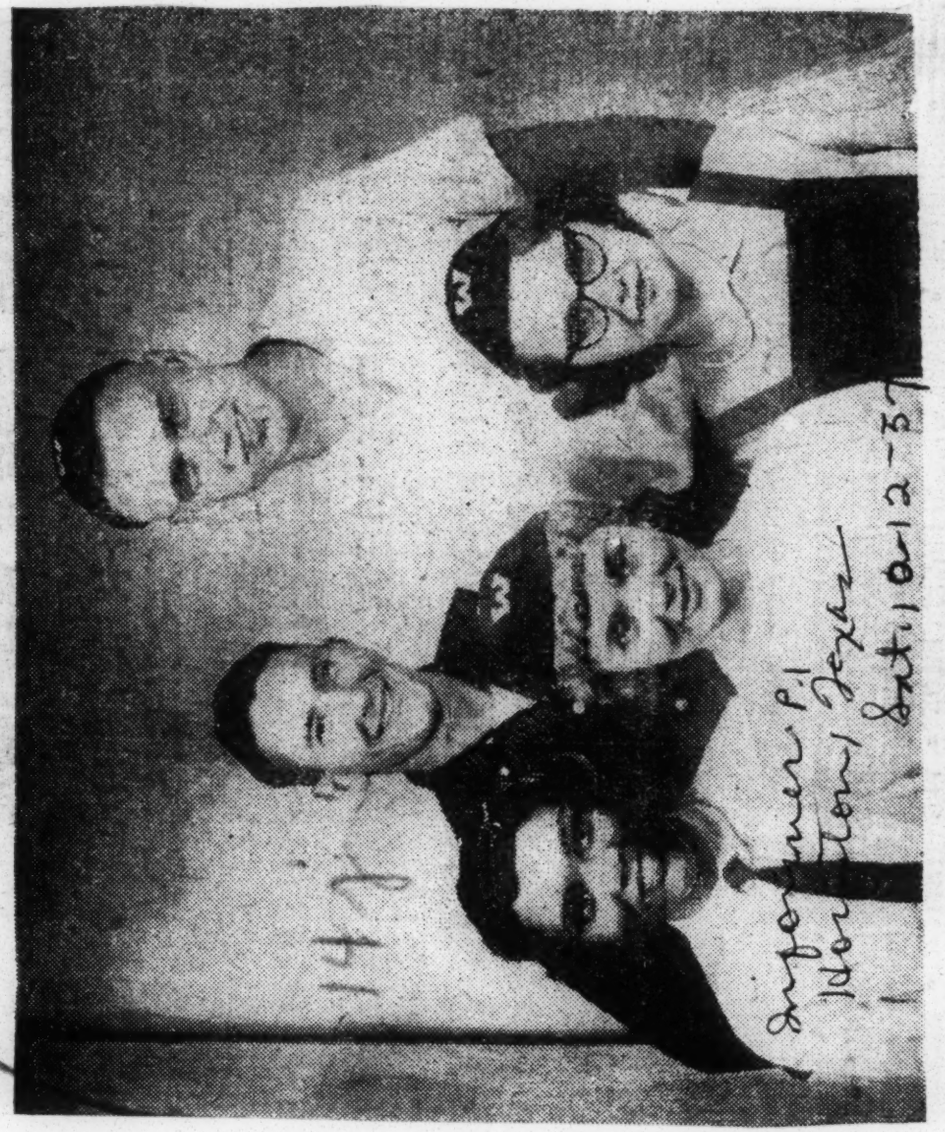
VSC Professor Gets Fellowship

PETERSBURG, Va., — Mr. Aubrey S. Escoffrey, assistant professof of psychology at Virginia State College, Petersburg, has recently been awarded a teaching fellowship at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut beginning in the first semester of the 1957-58 school year.

Mr. Escoffrey will be studying toward the doctor of philosophy degree in psychology with a major in personality theory and clinical psychology.

Mr. Escoffrey will be on leave from his duties at Virginia State College during his period of study and teaching.

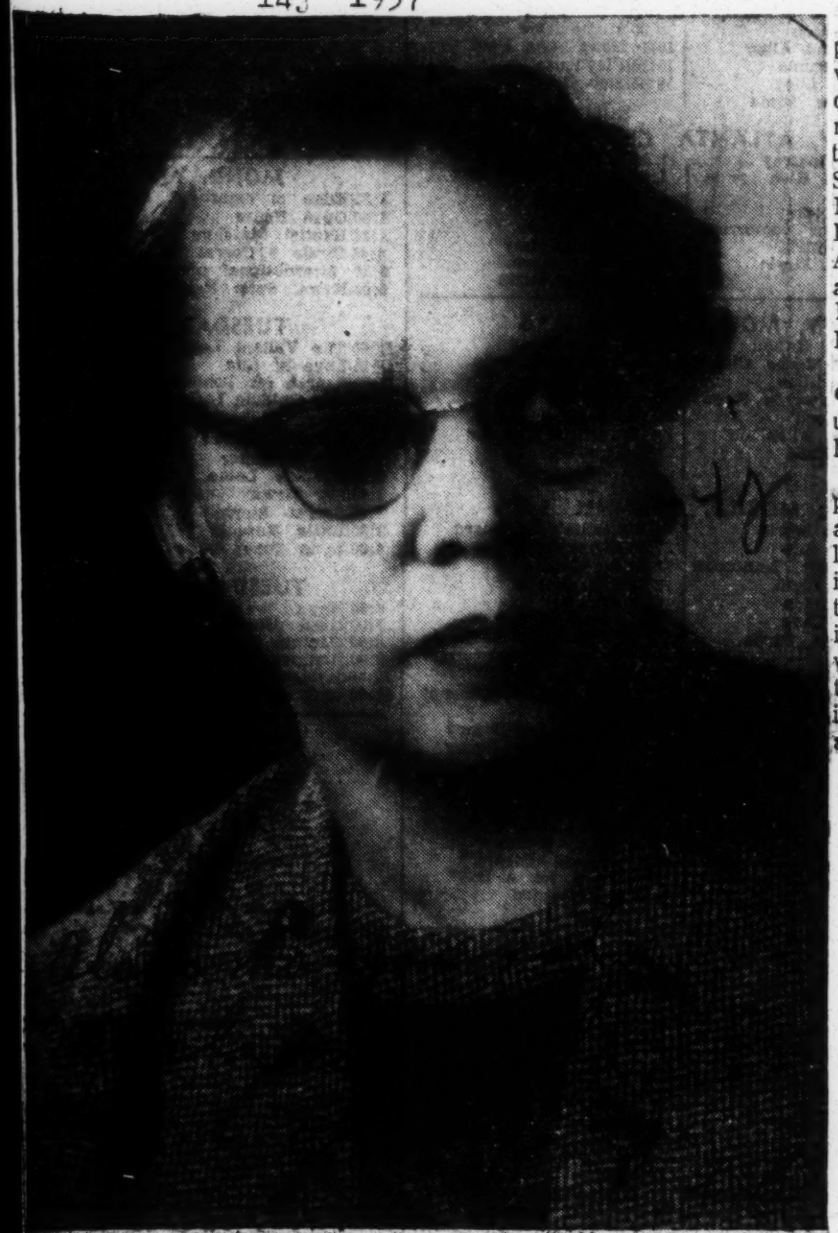
Houstonian Is Class V P



Students of Wesleyan College who were recently elected as class leaders. Left to right front row, Penelope Sammie Whiting, Donna Reinking, Sharon Davis. Back row left to right, Carol Alexander and Roger Abel.

TEACHERS ON TOUR — Shown chatting with Ollie Stewart, left, AFRO Paris correspondent; Dr. K. A. B. Jones Quartey, University College of Ghana, second from left, and their host, Rudolph Aggrey, youth activities officer in American Embassy in Paris, third from right. Members of VTA study group are Miss Shirley Stamps, Danville, Va., third from left; Miss Florence Burrell, Cleveland, fourth from left; Mr. Aggrey, Mrs. Carrie P. Lawson, Danville, and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, VTA executive secretary.

143 1957



'Teacher Of The Year'

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Ruth Oliver Newman was honored as "Teacher of the Year" by Lee County Teachers' Association at Wacoochee High School, Salem. This project is sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers' Association to recognize superior teaching.

Mrs. Ruth Newman Chosen 'Teacher Of Year' In Lee

Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala. 4-B

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 23—Mrs. Ruth Oliver Newman, was honored as "Teacher of the Year" for Lee County Teachers' Association at Wacoochee High School, Salem.

The "Teacher of the Year" project is sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers' Association to recognize and encourage superior teaching through selection of a "Teacher of the year" for each city, or county, then district and finally state.

Stewart Bennett, vice president of the Lee County Teachers' Association, who presided in the absence of the president, J. A. Roberts, presented Mrs. Newman to the association as Lee County's Teacher of the year.

A bouquet of carnations was presented to her and corsages were presented to each of the other nominees: Mrs. Essie Summers, Mrs. Susie Clark, Mrs. Lottie Martin, Mrs. Sallie Martin, Mrs. Sadie Brown, Mrs. Julietee Brown, Mrs. Lois Boyd, Mrs. Carolyn Bryant, Mrs. Odel Standford, Mrs. Annie B. Miller, Mrs. Inez Mitchell and Mrs. Florence Benford; also Misses Emma J. ipscomb and Emily Harris.

V. C. Helms, Lee County superintendent of education, congratulated Mrs. Newman on her selection.

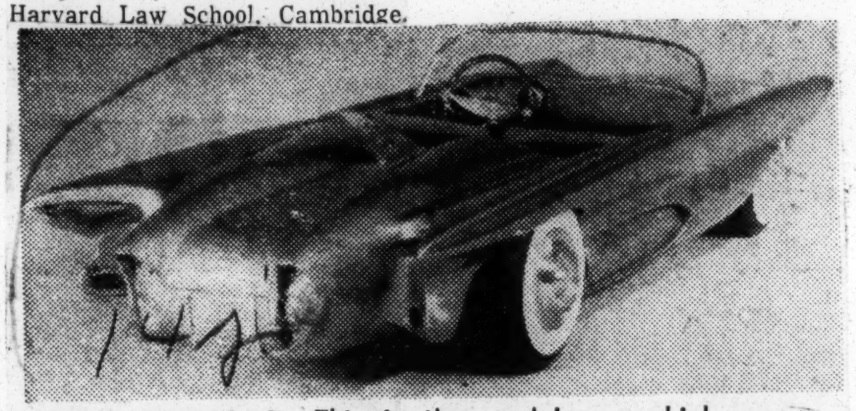
In her response, Mrs. Newman pointed out the great opportunity and role of the teacher in releasing the "imprisoned potentialities" of children and in molding them into personalities whose abilites and character will make the world a better place. She urged teachers to fulfill this role by utilizing their maximum powers and advancing themselves through active membership in professional organization participation in study groups, utilization of experts, advanced summer study and free exchange of ideas among fellow teachers.

Mrs. Newman holds a Bachelor of Science degree and Master of Education degree from Tuskegee Institute, membership in county, state and national teachers' associations and in the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. She has been teaching mathematics at Lee County Training School for the last six years of her 20 years in teaching.

In addition to her duties as teacher of mathematics, she has been active as adviser to the Student Council and to the LCTS chapter of Quill and Scroll, international honorary society of high school journalists. Quill and Scroll members make up the staff of the school paper, "The Wildcat."

Active in the civic and religious life of her community, Mrs. Newman is a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association and the Macon County Republican Party. She is a member of the Washington Chapel AME Church, and her religious activities include service to various churches as guest speaker, director of the young people's department of the missionary society of the East Alabama Conference of the AME Church, teacher in the State and Connectional Training Institutes and writer of several playlets for the Connectional Youth Magazine.

Mrs. Newman if the wife of the Rev. T. R. Newman, presiding elder of the Opelika District and the mother of a son, Theodore R. Newman Jr., who is a student at Harvard Law School, Cambridge.



Top Model—This is the model car which won a $1,000 university scholarship for Alton E. Johnson, Route 1, Box 115, Melrose 3, La. It was one of 19 model cars selected from 2,000 entries in the 1957 Fisher Body Craftman's Guild model car competition for a top award.

In Model Car Competition

Courier P. 23

Farmer's Son Wins $1,000 Scholarship

Sat. 8-10-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT—Alton Earl Johnson, 20, of Melrose, La., was named winner of a $1,000 university scholarship in the 1957 Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild model car competition.

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—James M. Toller, 1957 graduate of Technical High School, has been officially notified that he won first state and regional Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild Award, senior division.

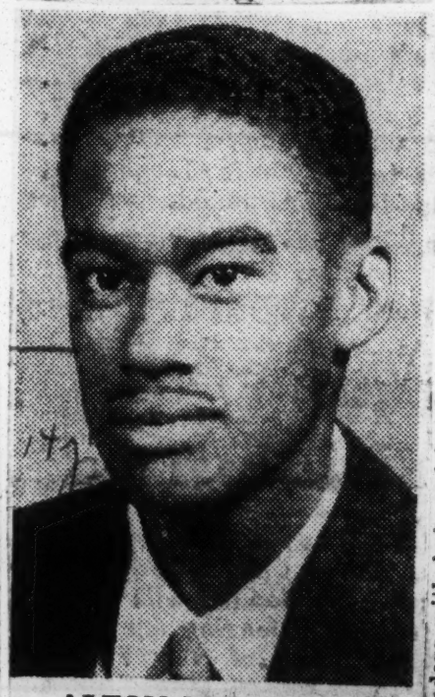
Young Toller will receive a check for $900 and an all-expense paid trip to Detroit where he will compete with other regional winners.

Alton is a sophomore at Southern University in Baton Rouge. His ambition is to become a mechanical engineer. His father is a farmer living on Route 1, Melrose.

He first entered the model car competition in 1950 and won a second place state award. This is his sixth entry and his perseverance has been rewarded with a design scholarship.

■

HIS AWARD-WINNING model is a six-passenger convertible. It is metallic gray with heavily sculptured lines. It has canted front fenders with in-board headlights and outboard running lights.



ALTON E. JOHNSON
. . . after sixth try

Alton began working in wood when he was a small boy and says he designed and built many of his first toys.

James E. Goodman, vice president of General Motors and president of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild presented scholarships valued at $41,000 to 19 boys whose model cars were judged **awards to youthful craftsmen.**

Enrollment for next year's competition begins in September with $115,000 in awards, including the university scholarships, to be distributed.

■

THESE 19 BOYS now join 160 previous scholarship winners in the Body by Fisher Hall of Fame. Altogether the 179 master craftsmen have received university scholarships valued at $525,000.

Since the competition began in 1930, Fisher Body has distributed more than $1,250,000 in national, regional and state

Afro-American
Sat. 7-20-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 9

14j

EUROPEAN TRIP — Judge William H. Hastie and Mrs. Hastie with their children, Karen and William Jr. departed recently from Idlewild airport for an extended tour of Europe. The judge and his family will visit Scotland, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy. While in Austria, Judge Hastie will lecture at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria.

14j

Defender P. 3 Sat. 8-31-

SET OF COMPTON encyclopedias — a national prize — is awarded little Soncerace Graham, 4344 S. Cicero, Chicago, as winner in the national Fruit of the Loom scholarship competition. Making the presentation is Merwin J. Joseph, Fruit of the Loom Socks president. Contest had more than four million entries with 1,105 awards.

Wins Award For Student Project

Defender Sat. 8-17-57 P. 2

Chicago Ill.

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

If there is a noticeable increase in the number of American high school students who feel they "got the guts and the brains" to become scientists and mathematicians, part of the credit should go to a 44-year-old high school teacher of St. Louis, Mo.

Oscar D. Washington, of 4741 Leduc st., head of the Science department at Vashon High school, recently won a national award from the National Science Teachers Association, a branch of the National Education Association (NEA).

Washington won the award for a "project outstanding in science" which was designed specifically to increase enrollments in higher science and mathematics in the high school.

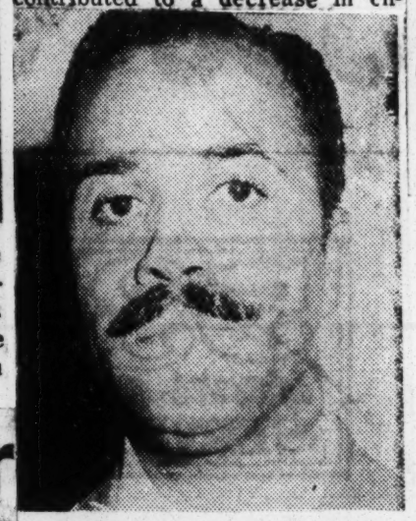
The project initiated at Vashon, was conducted through surveys, questionnaires, interviews and special research projects. "Guinea pigs" for the project included Vashon students, St. Louis businessmen, employment agencies and various departments of the state and national governments.

Impetus for the plan grew out of the alarming rate of students across the nation who for various reasons are "avoiding" courses that have to do with the sciences and mathematics.

The problem, then, was to discover ways and means of getting students interested in these course after it was learned why they did not enroll in them.

Washington discovered many of the students lacked a clear knowledge of the relationship of science and mathematics to their future work. He discovered there was a lack of guidance on the part of teachers who could or did not properly explain the courses and who were not too sure of the objectives themselves.

Many false notions of unneccessary difficulties on the part of the students, overcrowding of schools — and the students freedom to choose his own courses have all contributed to a decrease in en-



OSCAR D. WASHINGTON

rollments in the scientific courses.

Washington and the National Science Teachers Association have considered the results of this year's long research project a little short of astounding. It was adopted for radio by the University of Oklahoma and for TV by a St. Louis station.

But the most amazing results of the study took place at Vashon High school. From two chemistry classes of 51 students in 1951, enrollment jumped to five classes of 116 students.

A definite increase was shown in other scientific courses and for the first time in the history of Vashon High, a trigometry class was organized.

Washington said the same program could be started in any school with similar results and would in no way affect the liberal arts program of the school.

When Oscar Washington isn't teaching or planning ways to get more scientific "brains" for America, he spends his time writing music and publishing records through his Ballad Record Co. Well."

Few people know that he wrote the words for "Night Train." "Portrait of a Faded Love." "How Sentimental Can I Be" and "I Hope hTese Words Find You

14j 1957

Bishop Bowen Returns To Phillips Exeter Academy For 50th Reunion

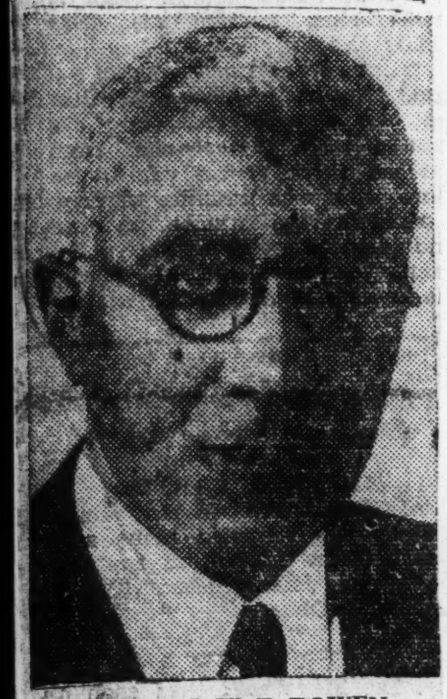
Daily World Fri. 6-7-57

Atlanta Ga. P. 3

BY MRS. L. McALLISTER SCOTT

Nestled in the hills of New Hampshire, we find one of the finest and oldest Prep Schools, The Phillips Exeter Academy for boys of Exeter ..... This is a story of that school and one of its graduates ..... The Academy offers instruction in all the studies required for admission to the leading colleges and scientific schools of the country — especially, Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities. Thus, it was the choice of a boy from Atlanta.

Today he is an outstanding religious and civic leader of the community ..... He has just returned from his Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion at the Phillips Exeter



BISHOP J. W. E. BOWEN

Academy ..... It is quite noteworthy when reviewing facts, you find that even back in his prep days, this young man had definitely decided what path he wanted to follow — for he was a member of the Christian Fraternity and Harvard Club, from which University, he later graduated.

The unusual fact about this story is that we seldom hear of a Prep School having reunions, but Phillips Exeter Academy did.. Three glorious days were planned and invitations were sent to all members of the class of 1907. In this class, there were two Negro boys, John W. E. Bowen, Jr., of Atlanta, and Perry Dennis Glenford Pennington of Baltimore, Md.

It was with great anticipation

J. W. E. BOWEN
(In 1907)

that John W. E. Bowen, Jr., (now Bishop John W. E. Bowen, Jr.,) made plans to attend. Winging his way back to his Alma Mater early Thursday, he greeted and relived memories with friends and classmates of days long passed, and told of works and accomplishments since that momentous day of fifty years ago.

MANY HAVE PASSED

There he learned that almost half of the one hundred and ninety-six classmates had passed into the great beyond .... Most of those returning for the Reunion were retired executives, professional and business men.

Bishop Bowen had hoped that his former classmate, the Mr. Pennington of Baltimore, would be there to greet him, but before his departure, Mr. Pennington, who is a retired High School teacher, called to say that he would be unable to attend because of a recent illness.

Arriving at Exeter early last Friday morning, Bishop Bowen registered and got settled, later attended the "Get-together" in the lobby of the Exeter Inn, followed by the family dinner. Saturday. Saturday found Alumni and friends at the Academy Building. After which, they inspected the new buildings, grounds, athletic field, etc., followed by chapel exercises with the seniors. The 1907 Alumni Day luncheon was held at Langdell Hall before the guests witnessed the Exeter-Andover baseball game ..a special section was reserved for class of 1907 ..... Principal and Mrs. Saltonstall, 27 Pine Street, entertained with a reception and tea, to which the wives and guests were invited. Saturday evening featured the class dinner (members only) at 6:30, in the Pine Room of the Exeter Inn. Bishop Bowen, only bishop of the group, gave invocation and blessing.

tribute is extended as a great honor for the influence and effort which you have exerted in the cause of public education. The appreciation and indebtedness of the board of education and the community are herein greatly acknowledged.

Retires After 36 Years At Lincoln School

Call-Kansas City, Mo.

No longer will Mrs. Alta Nash Wilson welcome the pupils to Lincoln school, an eight-grade institution for Negroes in North Clinton, Mo. Last month she retired from the school after teaching there for the past 36 years. For nine years she was the only teacher at Lincoln school. The oldest building in the Clinton system it remains segregated.

Last school term Mrs. Wilson taught 30 pupils, the school's entire enrollment. Four of these pupils were graduated in May.

On May 27th Mrs. Wilson was presented a watch and a certificate by George Heltzell on behalf of the Clinton Community Teachers and staff members of the school district.

The school, heated with an oil burning furnace, was modernized and redecorated recently. It has two large class rooms on the first floor and an auditorium on the second floor. The high ceilings makes the building cool in the summer.

Mrs. Wilson taught her first year in 1921 when A. W. Freeman was the principal. The decline in enrollment caused the school board to hire only one teacher the last nine years.

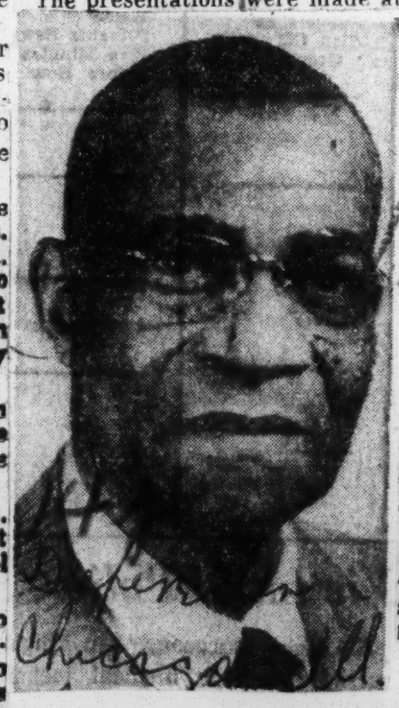
Early days of Mrs. Wilson were spent in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nash, her uncle and aunt. In 1942 she was married to Clarence Wilson, an employee at the Chevrolet firm and custodian of the First National bank. They live close to the Lincoln school.

She was graduated from Lincoln university of Missouri and became Clinton's first life member of the NEA.

The certificate presented to Mrs. Wilson was signed by the eight members of the Clinton school board. It reads:

"This certificate is awarded to you in appreciation of the fine service rendered through the years to the youth of your community. This

HONORED FOR SERVICE. — After teaching 36 years at Lincoln school in North Clinton, Mo., Mrs. Alta Nash Wilson decided to retire. In appreciation of the services rendered to the youth of that community Mrs. Wilson was presented a wrist watch and a citation by the Clinton Community Teachers and staff members of the school district. Shown presenting the watch to Mrs. Wilson is George Heltzell, superintendent of schools. The presentations were made at a dinner of the teachers, May 27.



RETIRES

Sat. 7-6-57

Prof. T. H. Randall, above, retires after 39 years of active service as principal of schools in Montgomery.

N. P. Tillman Jr. Gets Fellowship

World P. 3

Sat. 7-27-57

Kansas City

N.P. Tillman, Jr., professor of political science at Miles College, who has been on a two-year leave working toward the Ph. D. degree, has been awarded a Danforth Foundation Graduate Fellowship for a calendar year's work at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. W.A. Bell, president of Miles College made the announcement this week.

Mr. Tillman who was already working toward his doctorate at Wisconsin, received the new grant on the strength of an application made by Miles College. It will enable him to complete all requirements for the doctorate degree.

Mr. Tillman will be working in the field of Political Science and his fellowship will be worth $4600 plus tuition charges. Mr. Tillman, upon completion of his work for the doctorate in the Fall of 1958, will return to Miles College to take up his work as professor of Political Science.

In the meantime Mrs. Tillman also on leave of absence from Miles College Faculty will be taking studies in her field of History and Sociology.

W. J. Trent, Jr. Accepts Degree For Father

W. J. Trent Jr., right, executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund, accepted the honorary doctor of laws degree for his father, Dr. William J. Trent Sr., retiring president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., at the recent Johnson C. Smith University commencement.

Because of illness, Dr. Trent could not be present for the honor. Other recipients of honorary degrees were the Rev. John R. Dungee, left, pastor of United Presbyterian Church, Henderson, N. C., and the Rev. Elmo L. Henderson, field representative of Catawba Synod, both of whom received the doctor of divinity degree.

Sister of Tulsan to Teach in England During 1957-58

Eagle Tulsa Okla. Sept. 8-22-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Mrs. Nannette Palmer Henry, sister of Mrs. W. Norvell Coots of 404 East Newton place, recently received a Fulbright grant to teach in Derby, England during the school year, 1957-58. She is the first Negro public school teacher in the state of Tennessee to participate in the teachers exchange program.

Mrs. Henry, a Pearl Elementary school teacher here, is the daughter of Mrs. Annie B. Palmer of 2313 Marshall avenue, Newport News, Va. She formerly taught social science at Pearl High school here.

Her husband, Dr. Karl H. Henry, head of the department of operational dentistry at Meharry Medical college, will accompany Mrs. Henry. He has been granted a leave of absence to study at St. Andrews university, Dundee, Scotland.

Nashville residents for the past five years, Dr. and Mrs. Henry will be accompanied by their three-year-old daughter, Karlyn, who will attend nursery school in England. The Henry family sailed from New York City on the U.S.S. United States on Aug. 10.

They reside at 1206 Phillips street, Nashville.

Mrs. Nannette P. Henry

GRADUATE STUDENT RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP

Mrs. Janet Wilson McAfee, Instructor at Tuskegee Institute and Research Assistant at the Carver Foundation was awarded a fellowship to the University of California at Berkeley. She left the campus September 19 to begin study for the Ph.D. degree in Foods and Nutrition.

Daily Activity Sheet Mon. 9-30-57

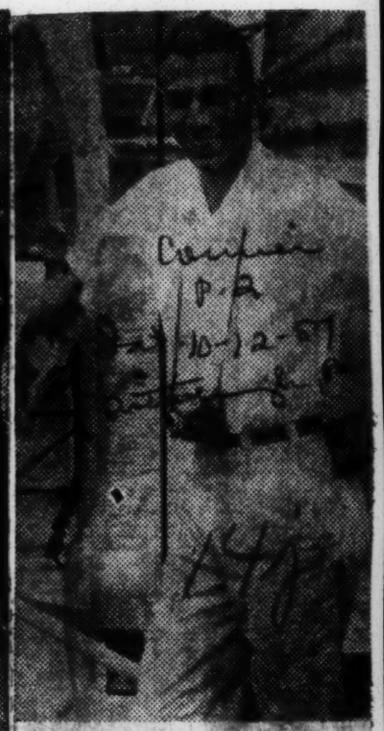
For the past seven years Mrs. McAfee has been at Tuskegee Institute. She received the B.S. degree in 1954 and the M.S. degree in 1956. During her graduate study she was recipient of two fellowships from the Research Corporation. Since her graduation in 1956, she has been employed as a research assistant in foods and nutrition.

14j 1957

Win $1,000 Scholarship To Howard

Seven of the nine freshmen who entered Howard University's four undergraduate schools and colleges on $1,000 scholarships are shown here. They are, left to right, first row: Carol A. Kimbrough of Oklahoma City; Carolyn F. Rich of New York City, and Carolyn Frost of St. Albans, N. Y.; second row: Frank Merritt Jr. of Norfolk, Va.; Melvin Fisher of Kansas City, Mo.; Oswald Govan, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., and Gerald M. Harris of Oklahoma City. Other $1,000 scholarship winners were Jureta D. Roberts of Little Rock, Ark., and Wallace C. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y. In all, 58 freshmen won scholarships of $500 or more.

Cadillac Winner—Mrs. R. M. Malone, Birmingham, Ala., poses with her husband in front of Cadillac she received in nation-wide contest sponsored by J. Strickland and Company, makers of Royal Crown Hair Dressing, Royal Crown Pomade and Royal Crown Spray Set. Car was on display at several of Courier's Home Service Fairs this year. Mrs. Malone is a school teacher in Birmingham.



Tourist—Avon Kirkland, Jackson, Fla., is back at Clark College, Atlanta, after a ten-week tour of Europe. He is a senior. Trip was sponsored jointly by the college and the Experiment in International Living.

14j 1957

Page Boys Graduated—Charles Vernon Bush (left) and Frederick J. Saunders (right) receive Presidential Certificates from Vice President Nixon at the graduation exercises held for Capitol page boys at the United States Capitol.

History Is Made In U. S. Capitol

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-22-57

WASHINGTON (ANP)—For the first time in the history of its existence, the Capitol Page School, this year, graduated two Negro youths, Charles Vernon Bush and Frederick J. Saunders, both residents of the District of Columbia.

Bush won acclaim three years ago when he had the distinction of being the first of his race ever to be appointed as page boy to the United States Supreme Court.

Sanders, 18, was appointed two years later as library assistant to the Supreme Court. He is a native of Washington and plans to attend Lincoln University in Pennsylvania next fall.

BUSH, NOW 17, took the Required College Entrance Examination for the Air Force Academy, making second highest grade. Since the District of Columbia is only allowed one vacancy in the academy, Bush was classified as alternate appointee. He plans to try for entrance to the Air Academy again next year if he fails to make it this year. In the meantime he plans to enter Howard University on a scholarship.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush, the youthful page boy was born in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1939. He was graduated from Banneker Junior High School just prior to receiving the appointment at the Supreme Court at the age of 14. Bush's father is educational director of Clarke Hall, Howard University.

Two Graduate From Capitol Page School

Call 6-23-57 Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — For the first time in its history the Capitol Page school this year graduated two Negro youths. They were Charles Vernon Bush and Frederick J. Saunders, both residents of the District of Columbia.

Bush won acclaim three years ago when he had the distinction of being the first of his race ever to be appointed as a pageboy to the United States Supreme Court.

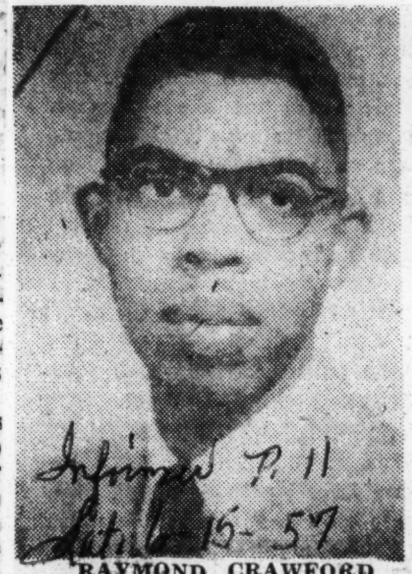
The 17-year-old youth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalres H .Bush. His father is educational director of Clarke Hall, Howard university. Young Bush was born in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1939, and graduated from Banneker Junior high school before receiving his appointment as a Capitol page, at the age of 14. He entered the Page school in the fall of 1954, just prior to graduation he took the Required College Entrance Examination for the Air Force Academy, making second highest grade.

Since the District of Columbia is only allowed one vacancy at the Air Academy, Bush was made alternate appointee. If he is not able to enter the academy this year he expects to try again next year. In the meantime he will enter Howard university on a scholarship. He is one of the five pages out of a class of 18 who earned college scholarships.

Saunders, 18, is a native of Washington. He was appointed Library Assistant at the Supreme Court in September 1956. He plans to enter Lincoln university in Pennsylvania nex fall.

The commencement exercsies were held in the Capitol, Tuesday morning with Senator Frank Church of Idaho delivering the principal address.

Presidential Certificates were awarded by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. School diplomas were presented by Mrs. Dagny R. Pettit, member of the Board of Education. Music for the recessional was furnished by the United States Navy orchestra.



Informer P. 11 Sat. 6-15-57

RAYMOND CRAWFORD

AMONG THE FELLOWSHIP RECIEPIENTS FOR The Summer Program for Secondary School Social Studies Teachers recently announced, is RAYMOND CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Department of Social Studies of J. F. Rowe High School, Jasper, Texas.

Houston, Texas

The fellowship is provided by the Phelps-Stokes Fund which is sponsoring The Summer Program at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, as part of a nationwide program designed to improve the competence of teachers of Secondary School Social Studies.

CASHWORD WINNER—Luvenia Gilmore, happy recipient of $3120.

Inquirer P. 1 Sun. 9-25-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

UP Telephoto

Lillie L. Ham, of Freehold, N. J., bows as she shakes hands with Queen Mother Elizabeth at a garden party in London. She was among American and Canadian exchange teachers presented to her at the fete.

Cashword Winner's Church To Profit

Post-Herald P. 5 Mon. 8-12-57 Birm. Ala.

Still Stunned At Good News

First to profit from the $3120 Cashword Puzzle winnings of Luvenia Gilmore, 53-year-old Negro grandmother who won last week's record prize, will be her church.

Her donation will go to St. Paul's Methodist Church of which she has been a member since 1929.

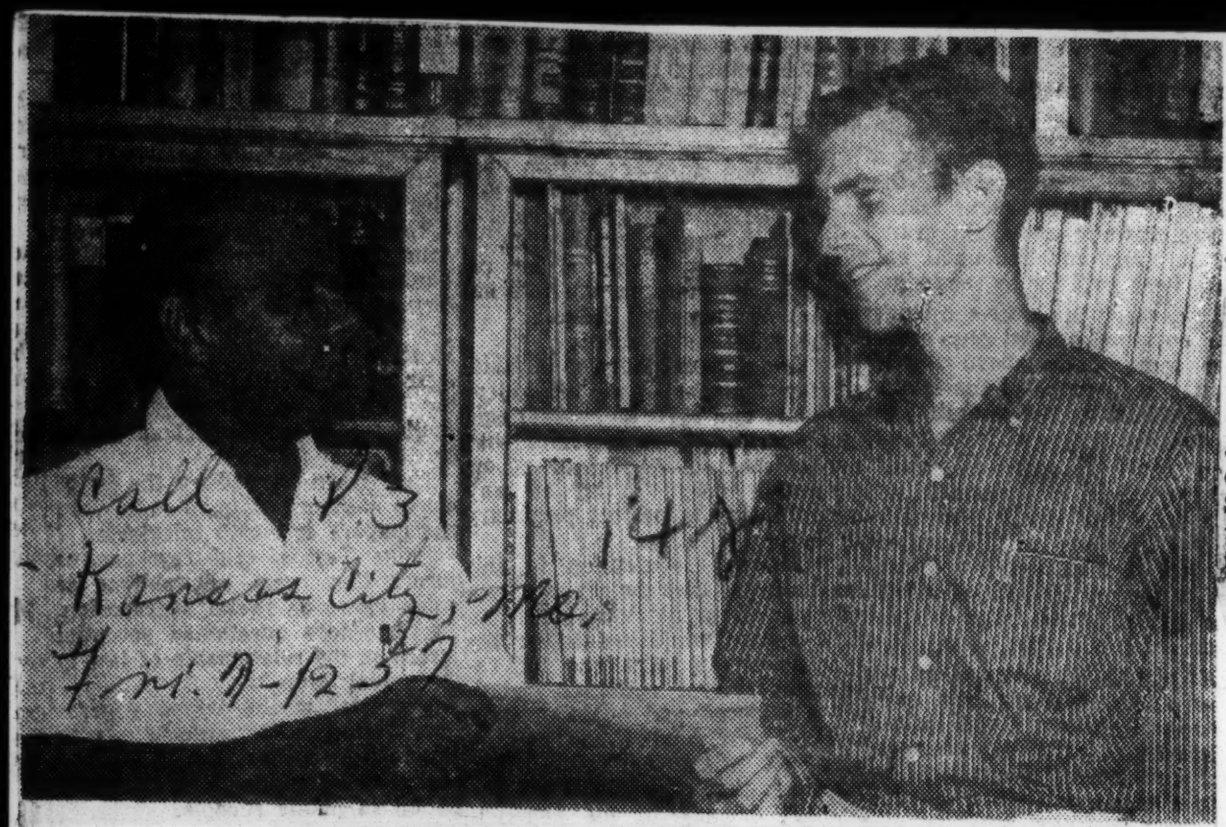
The Cashword winner, who lives at 1006 Third-st, n, still was stunned yesterday over the good news of her correct entry.

"I don't know what I'll do with all that money," she said, "because I never dreamed I'd get any of it."

However, she's sure some of it will go to St. Paul's.

She said she would get her furniture out of storage, and might take a trip to Chicago to visit her nephew.

Her husband, William L. Gil-



Call 13
Kansas City, Mo.
Tri. 9-12-57

LINCOLN U. SCHOLARSHIP WINNER.—Raymond H. Wilbers of Westphalia, Mo., a junior chemistry major at Lincoln university, is shown receiving a check for $100, representing the Irving C. Tull Memorial Scholarship which is awarded annually by Eta Alpha chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Presenting the check is Dr. J. Erroll Miller, chairman of the scholarship committee for the Omega's and professor of government at Lincoln. This is the second year Wilbers has won the award which is based on high scholarship.—Saunders Photo.

more, is the headwaiter at the Birmingham Country Club. He also tries his hand at solving Cashword Puzzles, and has missed it by only a few words before, he said.

Living with the Gilmores is their 8-year-old granddaughter Allece. They also have a daughter and two other grandchildren

The winner said that generally she doesn't get her cashwords in each week until "right at the last moment." She said she almost didn't get her husband started in time last week to deliver her winning entry.

She said she does each week's puzzle a little bit at a time. She writes what she thinks is the best possible answer on a piece of paper and then studies it. To last week's puzzle though, she said the first answers she thought of hit pay dirt for her.

"Generally, there is always a lot of erasing and changing when I work out the puzzles," she said.

She has been working the puzzles ever since they began two and a half years ago. She said it would be absolutely impossible to compute the number of hours she has spent working on them.

Each week when the answer to the puzzles comes out, she studies them carefully and tries to figure out the correct procedure to follow in working out the others.

The Gilmore family recently moved to their present address from 128 Sixth-av, n. The Cashword winner said she wants to get a telephone in the new residence as soon as possible.

"I've had a phone all these years, before moving here," she said. "I just can't get used to being without one."

Morris Brown Grad Gets $3,600 Syracuse U. Grant

Defender Chicago Ill
Sat. 2-20-57

ATLANTA, Ga. — Miss Mamie Walker, Morris Brown college graduate, has been warded a $3,600 graduate assistantship in the Syracuse university graduate program in student personnel work for women.

P. 13

The award will cover a period of two years study in higher education. In addition to working towards the master's degree, Miss Walker will act as head resident in one of the university residence halls.

Miss Walker came to Morris Brown in 1954 and served as secretary to the dean of students for three years, while completing her college work.

Prior to 1954, Miss Walker studied business at Western Reserve Cleveland, Ohio, where she served also as secretary to the dean of the Cleveland college branch personnel office.

Miss Walker was an exceptional student, During her college career she was the recipient of the W. A. Fountain, sr. award for excellence in public speech; the award from the Hispanic Institute, Madrid, Spain, for excellence in social studies.

In 1956, she was elected to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" and was awarded a scholarship for summer study (1955) in Human Relations at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

She was the first student president of the Atlanta Intercollegiate Personnel Council and held office in many other campus organizations. She was graduated cum laude. She is a member of Gamma Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

At present, Miss Walker is in Central America participating in a work-study project under the direction of the American Friends Service Committee. She will return to the states in September in order to take up her work at Syracuse.

14j 1957

Howard Dean Awarded Degree

WASHINGTON, D. C. Frank M. Snowden, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard university, was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the recent commencement exercises of Bard college, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dean Snowden was one of five persons receiving citations during the exercises. Others included Chester Bowles, former United States Ambassador to India; the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; Dr. Henri M. Peyre, chairman of the Department of French at Yale university; and Dr. William Frauenfelder, professor of modern languages at Bard.

Dyersburg Negro Given Flag Gift

From The Commercial Appeal Dyersburg, Tenn., Bureau

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Jan. 1. —A white-haired Dyersburg Negro, who has helped place thousands of miniature flags on the graves of Dyer County war dead during the past 25 years, was honored Monday with a flag of his own.

It wasn't an ordinary American flag, however, that came through the mail to Eugene Gentry. The Stars and Stripes given 'Gene' flew until recently over the Capitol in Washington.

The strange thing about it is that 'Gene' doesn't know who sent it. First came an unsigned letter from Washington, telling him that a gift was on the way "in recognition of your service to your country and fellowman." Without revealing the contents of the package, the letter explained that the gift was something from the Capitol Building in Washington.

"I was so proud of it I just sat down and cried," said 'Gene'. "It was the nicest Christmas present I've ever had."

'Gene', who is as agile as an 18-year-old despite his 75 years, is dictrict commander of the 11th District American Legion, and has long been active in Legion affairs at Dyersburg. A few days ago, he was appointed to membership on the national distinguished guests committee by National Commander W. C. Daniel.

19 Va. teachers on Europe study tour

Afro-American Sat. 7-6-57

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Nineteen school administrators and classroom teachers, all members of the Virginia Teachers Association, left Idlewild International Airport here last week for a study tour of Europe.

The educators from various sections of Virginia who will visit schools, historic places and study educational methods of the Old World are:

Stanley C. Davis, teacher, Richmond; Mrs. Grace Bushell, teacher, Portsmouth; Mrs. Hauzie J. Walker, supervisor, Prince Edward County; Miss Etta R. Williams, YMCA educator, Richmond; Miss Laura M. Hembry, teacher, Covington; W. L. Johns, principal, Fincastle;

* * *

MRS. BLANCHE H. CANADY, teacher, Powhatan; Mrs. Marie M. Tucker, teacher, Sandy Hook; Mrs. Hazel C. Jackson, teacher, Farmville; James W. B. Burke, photographer, Petersburg; Mrs. Carrie P. Lawson, teacher, Danville;

Miss Shirley M. Stamps, teacher, Danville; Mrs. Nannie J. Butler, teacher, Farmville; Mrs. Irene J. Martin, teacher, Newport News; Mrs. Allyne Blayton, teacher, Williamsburg; Mrs. Geraldine Bryant teacher, New York; Miss Ada E. Cumberburg;

Mrs. Isabelle Foster, teacher Philadelphia, and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond.

This is the second year of the VTA sponsored tour of Europe. The countries to be visited include England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and France.

The trip is being made via airplane and the group will be gone for 31 days.

AWARD RECIPIENT—Miss Gwendolyn Ann Washington, Jones hi honor graduate of 1957, has been awarded a competitive, renewable $500 scholarship to Howard university, Washington, D. C. for the 1957-58 school year. Miss Washington plans to pursue courses in chemistry and music. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Washington, 1607 Washington avenue, North Little Rock.

Study Grant To Howard Student

TUSKEGEE — Miss Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a junior in the Howard university College of Medicine, Washington, D. C., has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for special study in rehabilitation.

She is doing her work in the physical therapy department of the Tuskegee institute John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.

Fellowship Awarded To Alicia E. Hastings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11 — Miss Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a junior in the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C., has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for special study in rehabilitation.

She is doing her work in the Physical Therapy Department of the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Counselor—

Sophomore Frances Elaine Leathers will be a freshman dormitory counselor at the University of Colorado this year. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde M. Leathers of Tennessee State University.

Gets Scholastic Award To Howard

MISS JANICE BOWEN

Miss Janice Bowen, 1957 honor graduate from Washington High School, was the recent recipient of a full tuition university scholastic award to Howard University, where she will pursue further musical training at the School of Music. Miss Bowen was the fourth ranking student in her graduating class.

TO ADVISE COLORADO U'S FRESHMEN. — Lovely sophomore Frances Elaine Leathers has been selected to be a freshman dormitory counselor at the University of Colorado during the coming school year. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde M. Leathers of Tennessee State university, Frances, who graduated first in her Pearl high school (Nashville, Tenn.) class, entered Colorado last fall. At present she is spending the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. Lillian Wheeler, in Denver, Colo., where she is working in the U. S. Air Force Record Center.

Wins $250 Alcorn Scholarship

Advocate P.4

Jackson, Miss.

State College, Miss. — Nathan Hunter, Jr., Negro 4-H Club member of West Enterprise, has won a $250 scholarship to study agriculture at Alcorn A. and M. College, it was announced by the state 4-H Club department of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The scholarship provided by the Gulf Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is based on his general 4-H Club rec-

ord, with emphasis on forestry.

On the seven acres in his forestry project, Nathan has thinned planted stands and done other stand improvement. He has also done well in 4-H livestock project work.

Outstanding as a leader of younger boys, he is a vice president of the State Negro 4-H Council, president of his local 4-H Club, secretary of the NFA in Clarke County, a junior scoutmaster and an assistant Sunday School teacher.

Negro County Agent Jaul J. Jordan of Quitman guided him in his 4-H Club work.

Gets B.A. Degree From Drake University

PAUL H. JOHNSON

Paul H. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Johnson, 1132 Seventeenth Street, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Drake University at the summer commencement, Friday evening, August 23.

A North High School graduate and Korean War veteran, he is a member of Omega chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi Faternity.

Mr. Johnson plans to continue his education, working towards his master's degree.

Will Teach In Holland

Miss Grace Walker, formerly of Gloucester, Va., and currently drama consultant on the staff of the National Recreation Association in New York, left this week for Holland where she was invited by the Netherlands to serve as a special drama consultant and teacher.

Miss Walker, daughter of the late Atty. T. C. Walker of Gloucester, will be accompanied abroad by a sister, Miss Eloise Walker, who will study interior decorating and design.

Acting Dean

Meharry Medical College announces that the Acting Dean of its School of Nursing, Mrs. Laurie M. Gunter, has received notification of a continuation of a grant award from the National Institute of Mental Health for the period, Jan. 1, 1958 through Dec. 31, 1958. The research is entitled "A Study of Mothers of Premature Infants." Work was begun on this project in January, 1957.

MRS. ANNE GREENE STROUD

IN EUROPE—Albany's first Instructional Supervisor will be on leave in England with her husband, Mr. Julius Stroud, who is a Master Sergeant in the United States Army.

Mrs. Stroud holds a B.S. degree from Fort Valley State College, a Master's degree from Atlanta University, and a Professional Certificate from Columbia University. She has held outstanding positions with her adversaries in the field of Education. She will be missed greatly by the people of Albany where she has endeared herself in civic, educational and religious affairs.

She holds the distinction as being the only person connected with the Dougherty County Colored School System of holding the Professional Certificate of two years above the Master's degree.

14 J 1957

Afro-American P8 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-15-57

PHARMACY grads who received diplomas from the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy on June 8 are James Hodge, left, 953 Ellicott Driveway and Norman L. Levin, 2101 Garrison Blvd., who were classmates. See accompanying story.

FRIENDSHIP OF THE YEAR

1st U. of Md. Pharmacy grad and pal get degrees Saturday

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57 P. 8

Baltimore Md.

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

BALTIMORE

The happiest day of their lives — graduation day—will long be remembered by two Baltimore Army buddies and University of Maryland School of Pharmacy classmates

The two friends of six years' duration are James Hodges, 953 Ellicott Driveway and Norman L. Levin, 2101 Garrison Blvd.

Both were graduated from the pharmacy school on Saturday, June 8. The exercises will took place at College Park, at 9:45 a.m.

The reasons for lasting memories of this day for Mr. Hodges and Mr. Levin are twofold.

* * *

THE FIRST is that a dream shared by both at last came true.

Since 1951, they had worked toward graduating with bachelor of science degrees in pharmacy to become eligible for the state board examination.

The second reason, also shared by both, is that James (Jim to his pal) became the first member of his race to finish the state school of pharmacy.

The two young men appeared at the AFRO office on Wednesday smiling like two high school graduates although both vow they are "over 24."

As they talked together, they unfolded the story of their years of study together.

* * *

EXCITEDLY, they recalled: "We entered the school of pharmacy in September, 1951. Then, in 1953, both of us were drafted into the Army. It happened that we both came back home in 1955 and then we re-entered the school of pharmacy."

Mr. Hodges stated that he went to Camp Gordon, Ga., while Mr. Levin went to Korea.

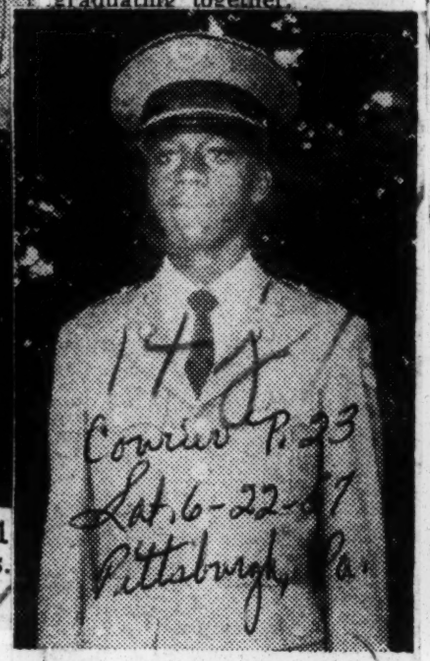
Continuing the story, they said:

"Now, we've made it! We're graduating in a class of 2,000 at College Park on Saturday!"

The AFRO's attention was called to the accomplishments of the two last week when Mr. Levin called to reveal the good news and to make sure it was printed.

Almost breathless, he said: "This is a real news tip. The very first colored graduate of the school of pharmacy is my friend!

"We started school together. We went to the army at the same time and now we are graduating together."



14 J Courier P. 23 Sat. 6-22-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tops—"Cadet of the Month" at St. Emma Military Academy, Rock Castle, Va., is Anthony J. Ben, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ben of Toledo, Ohio. The cadet is a campus leader and honor roll student.

Trent awarded honorary degree

Afro. Magazine Baltimore Md.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Dr. W. J. Trent, retiring president of Livingstone College, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree at Johnson C. Smith University's commencement exercises recently.

Receiving the degree in his father's absence was Dr. W. J. Trent Jr.

Sat. 6-22-57

THE CITATION described Dr. Trent as the "architect of a great Christian College, Nestor among presidents of education institution, friend and inspirer of youth, rugged example for those whose youth is departing."

P. 10

During Dr. Trent's presidency which began in 1925, Livingstone rose from a "C" to an "A" rated college.

Phi Delta Kappa Gives Scholarship

Daily World

14 J

MISS JOYCE L. McCLAIN

Miss Joyce Laurette McClain is a 1957 honor graduate from Washington High School. Miss McClain is local scholarship award winner of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, having completed in a national scholarship test that was administered by members of Alpha Epsilon, the local chapter in Atlanta.

Daily World 6-28-57 P. 4

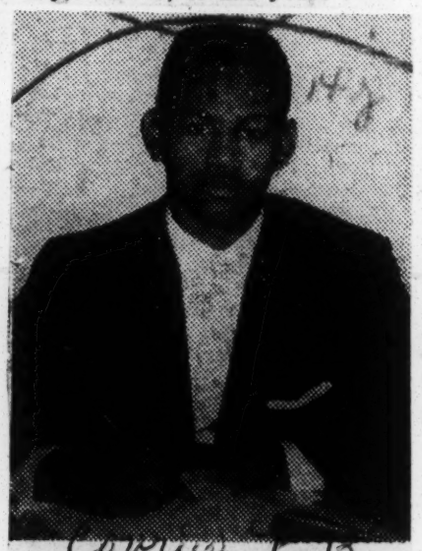
Atlanta, Ga.

The test is given every year to high school students who are interested in pursuing teaching careers. Thousands of dollars are awarded each year by this teachers' professional sorority on the national and local levels to promote the teaching profession.

Miss McClain has also been awarded a $500.00 scholarship by Howard University in Washington, D. C., in a nation-wide scholarship examination. This scholarship is subject to renewal for four years. She plans to matriculate at Howard University, majoring in Social Science. Her chief hobby is reading. Other hobbies are music, sewing and tennis.

Call P. 1 Kansas City Mo.

GETS AWARD.— Miss Laverne McDonald, 723 W Street Atchison, Kas., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McDonald, received the W. E. Gray Merit Award, to study at the Kansas City Art Institute. Miss McDonald has been an outstanding, talented art student at the Atchison high school from which she graduated. Wednesday, May 29, of this year.



14 J

Courier P. 23

To Yale—Grady E. Poulard Jr., 1957 Southern University graduate, has been awarded a Rockefeller fellowship to Yale University. The award was announced by Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship program.

Sat. 6-22-57

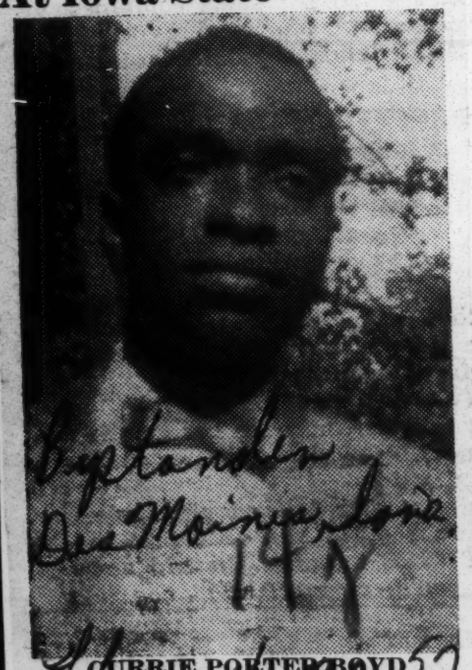
PAGE BOYS GET THEIR DIPLOMAS

Eighteen Capitol pages, five of whom won scholarships to universities, received their diplomas on Capitol Hill yesterday. Three of the happy ones (left to right): George Gaines of New Iberia, La.; Charles Bush, 1919 Third street N.W., and Terry Scanlon, 4478 Reservoir road N.W., president of the graduating class.—Star Staff Photo.

GETS GRANT — Dr. S. P. Massie, chairman of the chemistry department at Fisk University, has received a grant of $2,500 from the Upjohn Drug Co. for the third year to continue his studies on ring derivatives of phenothiazine in the hope of developing better tranquilizing drugs.

DENVER GIRL WINS NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP. — Miss Roberta Dahlstrom, center, of Denver, tied for first place in the nation-wide scholarship competitive examination given by the Iowa Phi Lambda sorority. Sharing honors with Miss Betty Ann Gilmore of Los Angeles, Miss Dahlstrom will receive $500. She is shown here being congratulated by Miss Kathryn Patton, left, president of the Alpha Omicron chapter of the sorority in Denver, and Mrs. Nina Hamilton, scholarship chairman in Denver.

Gets Master's At Iowa State



CURRIE PORTER BOYD

Currie Porter Boyd of Stanton, Tenn., received his Master's Degree in vocational education in the June commencement exercises at Iowa State College, Ames. He has a Bachelor of Science Degree from Tennessee State University, where he majored in vocational education.

A high school teacher in Tennessee, where he has taught ten years, he is taking supplementary physics courses this summer at State University of Iowa.

Gets Fellowship

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Joseph L. Harrison, associate professor of biology at Knoxville college, has been granted a National Medical Fellowship effective in September to complete his study toward a doctor's degree in zoology at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

NCC beauty wins drama scholarship

DURHAM, N.C. — Miss Shirley Ruth Williams, "Miss North Carolina College of 1956," has been awarded a $1,500 drama scholarship to Karamu House, Western Reserve University's drama workshop, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Siler City coed graduated with magna cum laude honors from NCC last June.

She majored in German and drama. A member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, she was also a senior counselor, a leader in student government and student publication activities.

* * *

AT KARAMU House, Miss Williams has been assigned to direct the Children-Youth Theater and to supervise costuming.

Her first two productions are "A Hatful of Rain" and "Pipe Dreams."

The former NCC queen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Williams of Siler City. A sister, Mrs. Hazel Williams Rollins of New York finished NCC in 1955.

She is employed as a file clerk in the International Sales Department of Macmillan Publishing Company in New York this summer.

14j 1957

Alcorn Student Is First To Get Crosby Award

Jackson Miss. Sat. 6-8-57

Alcorn, Miss. June 3 (Special)—Helen Mae Johnson becomes the first recipient of the Crosby Scholarship Award for Negroes. Mr. Crosby personally presented the award to J. D. Boyd, President of Alcorn College, at a public meeting at Picayune, Mississippi. In accepting the award for the college, President Boyd said that through this kind and generous gift by Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, the hearts of an humble and thankful people had been touched; a child had been taught again to have faith in the brotherhood of man; Negroes everywhere were given new courage to hope for a new era of goodwill and understanding and to him ,greater faith that Alcorn College would again offer to boys and girls increasing opportunities for gaining an education that will prepare them for useful lives here in our great state.

The act setting up the scholarship award reads as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Crosby, Jr., through the Crosby Forest Products Company, hereby establish a scholarship award to be made annually to a student selected from the graduation class from the George Washington Carver High School which is to be designated as the Crosby Scholarship Award. The awards will continue as long as the intent and purpose of the award are carried out. This will be determined by Mr. and Mrs. Crosby. In the event no student can qualify to the categories that will be listed below, no award will be given that year.

The recipient shall be selected from the graduating class of the George Washington Carver High School by a committee composed of the Superintendent of the Schools, the City Manager, the Principal of the George Washington Carver High School, the Senior English Teacher of the George Washington High School, and a representative of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby.

The scholarship shall consist of a cash award of One Hundred Dollars and a sixty-dollar monthly payment to continue for 36 months which is to be used only for educational training. The payments shall cease only if the recipient terminates his or her education. The institution of higher learning to be attended shall be Alcorn A. & M. College.

The committee shall base its selection on the following cateories to determine that the student merits the award by being outstanding in all of the following categories:

1. Character
2. Attitude.
3. Desire to be of service within the boundaries of his or her race.
4. Scholarship
5. Adaptability
6. Need.

The Crosby Forest Products Co. will supply the funds needed for the scholarship awards as they are needed.

The announcement of the recipient shall be made at the graduating exercises and in the announcement the rules of the award shall also be announced each year at the time the award is presented.

Miss Grayson Gets Special Award

Birmingham Ala. 6-15-57

Miss Daisy Grayson, Fairfield Industrial High School graduating senior was given one of the annual awards of The Reader's Digest Association.

She is the daughter of Norman Grayson of 501- 60th St., Fairfield, Ala.

Dr. Jackie Robinson And Dr. King

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-22-57 P. 11

Former Dodger baseball star Jackie Robinson (left) and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., are shown at Howard University's commencement exercises as they received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees last week in Washington. Rev. Mr. King led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., to end segregation on public conveyances.

Yale cites Hastie, Dr. Carmichael

Art-Engineer Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (ANP) Yale University honored Judge William H. Hastie and Dr. Omer Carmichael with honorary degrees at the University's 256th commencement last Monday, June 10.

Judge Hastie of the Third District U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals received a doctor of laws degree. The former governor of the Virgin Islands was cited as a "sensitive arbiter of social conflicts" and an exponent of the "finest tradition of Anglo-American law."

Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of schools in Louisville, had a master of arts degree conferred on him for his successful integration of the public schools of Louisville.

$4,000 Award To St. Louis Vashon Student

Call Sat. 6-7-57 Kansas City, Mo.

BY R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Eddie Charles Gay, highest ranking student in the 168-member senior class at Vashon high school here, has received a scholarship valued at $4,000 from the Rosalie Tilles Nonsectarian Charity Fund, it was announced by C. Spencer Tocus, principal of Vashon school.

Gay takes an active part in student leadership and works part-time to contribute towards his family's support. A former basketball player, he is president of the student body, president of the senior class and president of the Vashon chapter, National Honor society.

After his graduation in June, Gay plans to enroll in September as a chemical engineering student in the Washington university School of Engineering.

Gay, 17 years old, previously received a half-tuition scholarship from Washington university, but elected to accept the Tilles award.

He is a member of Mt. Carmel Baptist church and holds membership in the Intergroup Youth organization of the NCCJ and in the Young Adults council of the Public Library. He is the son of Mrs. Irene Gay, 2622 Glasgow Ave.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Some of 100 high school seniors who won scholarships receiving them in ceremony yesterday in Blackstone hotel. Left to right, front: John Sevcik, youth commission chairman; Mayor Daley, and William Byrne, Donald Collins, Gerald Cooper, Donald Brncic, and Theodore Boundas. Rear: Dr. John T. Rettaliata, Patricia Brown, Gloria Lindsey, Dolores Lipschultz, Irene Kumai, and Charmaine Barr.

14j 1957

HONORED AT MORGAN—Miss Marian Anderson, internationally known singer, walks to Hurt Gymnasium with Governor Theodore McKeldin where she received honorary Doctor of Laws degree, for her contributions "as an artist, cultural diplomat and humanitarian.' Governor McKeldin presented degrees to the 266 graduates. In rear President Martin Jenkins. Over 7,000 heard commencement talk by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University.

14j
Afro-American
Sat. 6-15-57
Baltimore Md.
P. 8

Jackie Hails Baseball In Receiving HU Degree

Journal & Guide P. 11
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-15-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(INS)— Jackie Robinson said last Friday night that "organized baseball is directly responsible" for the fact that he was awarded an honorary degree at Howard University.

The ex-Brooklyn Dodgers star, first Negro to enter the major leagues, spoke at a dinner given by university trustees in honor of three recipients of doctor of law degrees at the 89th commencement.

14j

ROBINSON SAID, IN PART: "America has been good to me. Organized baseball is directly responsible for my being honored today.

"Without its opportunity, I could not contribute toward the improvement of conditions under which all Negro-Americans have been forced to live."

Other recipients were the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., and Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who delivered the commencement address.

Fellowship To Langston Grad

Defender P. 12
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-15-57

LANGSTON, Okla. — Arthur L. Johnson, a member of the May graduating class of Langston university, has been awarded a graduate fellowship in Chemistry by the University of Pittsburgh.

The award amounts to $1,500 plus tuition and laboratory fees for 1957-58.

At Pittsburgh U., Johnson will serve as a graduate assistant hile pursuing a program of studies leading to the Master of Science degree in Physical Chemistry.

Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Johnson of McAlester.

Ligon Student Wins $1,550 Scholarship

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Ligon Student No 1

RALEIGH, N. C. — Ernest Edward Ratliff, president of the Ligon High school student council and fourth ranking honor student in the class of 145, was granted a scholarship of $1,550 to Colgate university in Hamilton, New York for the 1957-58 academic year.

$1,100 of this amount is straight. Of this amount is straight scholarship and $450 is a work scholarship.

Ratliff has had a distinguished high school career winning numerous honors and prizes.

In 1956 he won first prize in the World Peace Public Speaking Contest. He also served as sport editor of the Ligon Tatler, president of the National Honor Society and a member of the football team for two years.

He is planning to major in English as a step toward a career in journalism.

14j
Sat. 6-15-57

DR. LAURENCE C. JONES HONORED BY BUCKNELL UNIV.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-15-57

Lewisburg, Pa., June 10, 1957—Laurence C. Jones, noted educator and founder of the Piney Woods School, Piney Woods, Miss., was one of seven distinguished men who received honorary degrees here today during Bucknell University's 107th annual commencement.

In addition to the honorary awards, Bucknell president Dr. Merl M. Odgers presented degrees to a total of 363 men and women

students.

Jones was cited by Dr. Carl D. Hartzell dean of Bucknell University, for his "contribution to our common welfare as a united people."

"For nearly 40 years," said Dr. Hartsell, "Professor Jones has been a leader in the forward march of Mississippi and the entire South." He received the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

A graduate of the University of Iowa, Jones founded The Piney Woods School in 1909 and is still serving as its president. He has written several books and has himself been the subject of two, including "The Little Professor of Piney Woods". He has contributed outstanding leadership to a number of humanitarian programs and has previously been the recipient of four awards and degrees.

Others who received honorary degrees at today's ceremony were the commencement speaker, Gwilym A. Price, chairman and president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation; the Reverend Raymond H. Edwards of Ossining, N. Y., who gave the baccalaureate address; financier Joseph A. Dent of Maplewood, N. J.; educator Dr. Karl K. Hulley of the University of Colorado; and business executives Alfred G. Freas of Bogota, N. J. and Robert G. Dunlop of Philadelphia. The last-named is president of the Sun Oil Company.

Invited To Workshop At Scarritt College

MRS. SUSIE PAUL BROWN

Mrs. Susie Paul Brown, kindergarten teacher at the Bethlehem Community Center was one of the persons selected to attend the work shop for workers with children at Scarritt College in Nashville, Tenn. recently.

The workshop began June 10 and will continue in session through July 12th.

The workshop is under the direction of Women's Division, Methodist Church.

Mrs. Brown is an active member of the West Mitchell CME Church here.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP — When Gamma Iota Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Brooklyn, N. Y., presented $1,500 to Brooklyn College recently, these notables were at the ceremony. Left to right: Judge Myles A. Paige, of General Sessions Court; Dr. Aaron Brown, chairman of the scholarship committee and Phelps-Stokes Fund official; Harry D. Gideonese, president of Brooklyn College who received the check for the fund from housing official Frank Hailstolk; Herbert H. Stroup, dean of students at Brooklyn, and Albert A. Edwards, former Atlantan and community center director. The scholarships are given without regard to race, religion or sex, being administered by the Brooklyn College Dean of Students. All of these gentlemen also work with the United Negro College Fund, Brown representing the Talladega section; Hailstolk the Lincoln (Pa.) University, and Edwards the Atlanta University sections.

14j 1957

WORLD FAMOUS MARIAN ANDERSON received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at commencement exercises of Morgan State College. Here Registrar Edward N. Wilson adjusts Miss Anderson's hood, while Morgan President, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, looks on.

HONORED—Four outstanding Arkansas personalities received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws here at the 82nd commencement exercises of the Arkansas AM&N college, May 28th. President Lawrence A. Davis is shown shaking hands with Dr. John M. Robinson, physician and surgeon and former president of the Arkansas Negro Democratic association of Little Rock. Others waiting to receive congratulations from the AM&N college president are Dr. Tandy W. Coggs, executive director Arkansas Teachers association and former president of Baptist college; The Reverend Caleb D. Pettaway, president National Baptist Convention of Arkansas and pastor of Shiloh Baptist church, and Attorney Joseph R. Booker, former president National Negro Bar Association and member of the AM&N college board of trustees.

SUGAR LAND - Donnie Gerald Sampson, left, of Sugar Land, received the Imperial Sugar Company's first four-year scholarship to Prairie View A and M, W H Louviere, right, president of Imperial, made the presentation.

Sugarland Youth Wins Imperial Co Scholarship

Informer Sat. 6-15-57 P.5

Houston Tribs

SUGARLAND + Donnie Gerald Sampson, 18 year old honor graduate M R Wood High School here has been awarded a four-year scholarship to Prairie View A and M College by the Imperial Sugar company.

P.5

The scholarship was awarded this year for the first time and will be given by the firm every other year to the M R Wood graduate who ranks first scholastically

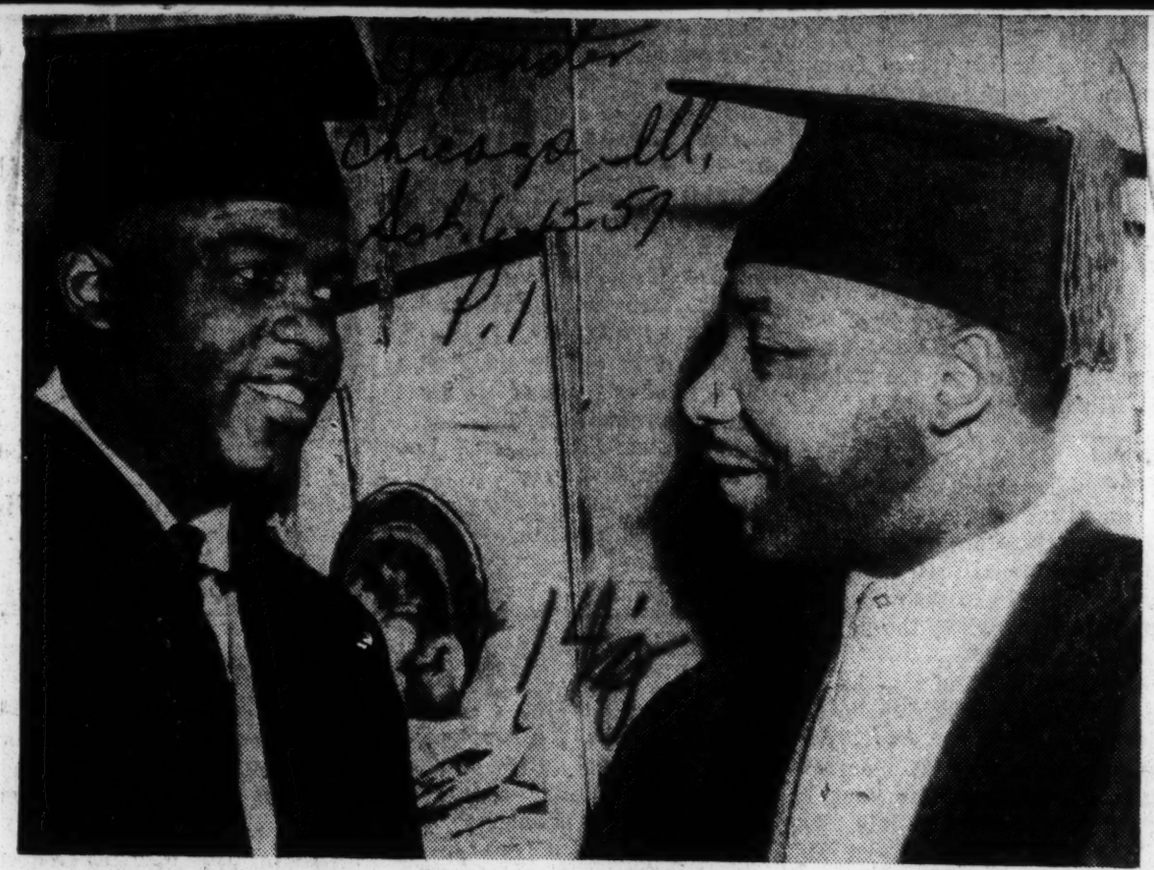
W H Louviere, president of Imperial, presented the scholarship to young Sampson at the high school's graduation exercises.

The Prairie View scholarship was established to encourage outstanding graduates of Wood High School to attend college, Mr Louviere said. The winner may pursue any course he chooses.

Sampson, who will receive $600 a year for the next four years under the grant, plans to study civil engineering at Prairie View. Besides achieving an outstanding scholastic record in high school, he was on the school's football, basketball and track teams.

He lives with his aunt, Mrs Dora Braxton, in Stafford.

AWARD WINNER — Barbara Ann Lumpkin is North Carolina college's first Hamilton watch award recipient. The watch is donated by the manufacturer for the outstanding North Carolina college graduating coed. It will be offered annually. A native of Durham and a graduate of Hillside high school. Miss Lumpkin is a drama major at NCC. She excelled in acting during her collegiate career. The NCC award winner also has an outstanding scholastic record. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lumpkin, Durham.



FORMER BROOKLYN DODGER star Jackie Robinson, left and the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., valiant civil rights fighter, are shown together at Howard university's commencement exercises where they received honorary doctor of laws degrees. Dr. King was slated to confer with Vice President Richard M. Nixon Thursday. The Veep and the minister met early this year at independence ceremonies in Ghana, West Africa. INP Soundphoto)

143 1957

His Reward—Gus White, son of Mrs. Vivian Tarpley, 382 Boyd St., Memphis, Tenn., receives the trophy awarded annually by the class of 1910 to the best senior scholar on the Brown University football team. White will enter the medical school at Stanford University in the fall. Left to right: Brown Coach Alva E. Kelley, Judge John P. Hartigan, member of the class of 1910, and Mr. White.

14j 1957

PAGE BOYS GRADUATE — Two graduates of the Capitol Page School are seen receiving their diplomas from Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the House Ways and Means Committee Room Monday evening. They are Charles Vernon Bush (left) and Frederick Saunders. (center) Bush received a scholarship to Howard University.

Spelldown Champ Returns

FLASHING A WINNER'S smile as she returns from a week-long journey through Mexico is 11-year-old Barbara Ann Williams, daughter of Mrs Barbara Louise Williams of 2607 Live Oak, who was the winner of the Informer's Annual Spelling Bee Contest.

The winsome spelling champ was accompanied by her mother and Mrs Bessie Peterson, head spelling bee coach at Douglas Elementary School. The little winner defeated spelling champions from every other elementary school in the city to become winner of a plane trip and tour through Mexico. The winner expressed her appreciation for a wonder-

The Houston Informer
Houston, Texas
July 27, 1957

Mr and Mrs Carter Wesley:

We take this method to let you know how much we appreciate your sponsoring the city-wide Spelling Bee Contests.

Our daughter, Barbara Ann really enjoyed the airplane trip to Mexico. It was truly educational.

Again we say "Thank You"!

Corlially yours,
Mr and Mrs Shepherd Williars Jr

Work Lauded

The findings of Dr. Moses W. Vaughn, above, head of the department of agriculture at Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md., has received signal recognition in an interim report on the "Quality Index for Fish Meal", problem reported to the 9th annual session of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, in a presentation by Theodore M. Miller, of Wallace Menhaden Products, Inc.

12 Studying In Israel On Grant

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-20-57

NEW YORK — The winners of the first David Petegorsky scholarship awards, college students from 12 communities around the country, left last week for a six-week, all-expense-paid study-vacation trip to Israel.

The group — six men and six women, ranging in age from 17 to 22 — won their trips to Israel on the basis of a nationwide essay competition sponsored by the women's division of the American Jewish Congress among American college students of all races, religions and creeds.

For all 12 winners, this is their first visit to Israel. The 12 winners attend 10 American universities, nearly all hold scholarships at their colleges and several have travelled abroad, to Europe and South America, on special fellowships.

Their fields of study range from pre-medical courses to marine biology. They are an interracial and inter-religious group.

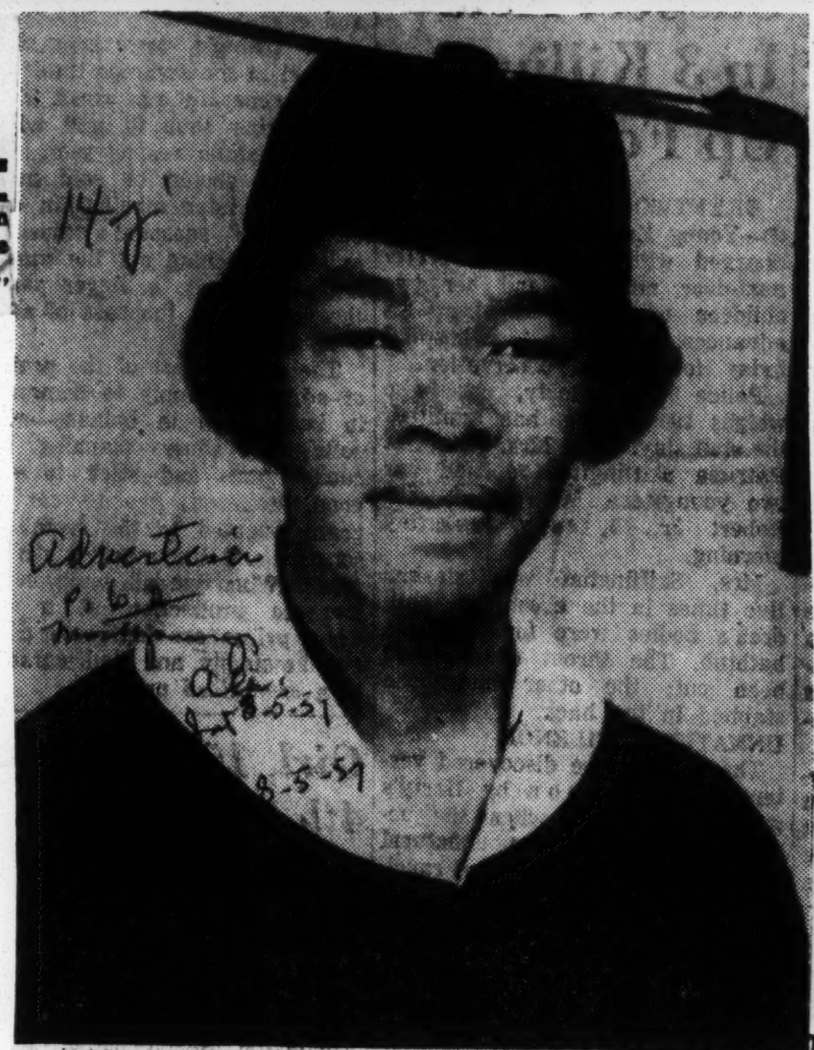
The scholarships were established as a memorial to the late Dr. David Petegorsky, political scientist, author and Jewish communal leader, who died in July, 1956, after serving for a decade as executive director of the AJ Congress.

The winners of the first David Petegorsky scholarship awards are:

Arthur J. Berenson, 20, Brooklyn, N. Y., Princeton university; Judith Ann Dynner, 19, Coral Gables, Fla., University of Miami; Jerry Bernard Finkel, 21, Bronx, N. Y., Columbia university; Hillel D. Halkin, 17, New York City, Columbia university.

Sidney David Jackson, 18, Detroit, University of Michigan; Sylvia Kowitt, 18, Rockville Centre, N. Y., Bryn Mawr; Elaine Keller, 20, East Orange, N. J., Swarthmore; Stephanie Krasnow, 20, Yonkers, N. Y., Sarah Lawrence college.

Claire Jean Kuhne, 18, Chicago, University of Chicago; James Joseph Orlow, 21, Philadelphia, Harvard university; Joel Rutman, 19, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Western Reserve and Linda Adelaide White, 20, Long Island City, N. Y., University of Michigan.



RECENT GRADUATE

Miss Bobbie Novella Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Ethel Hamilton, 1217 Oak St., is a recent graduate of Wayne State University, Detroit. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Education, June 13. Beginning in September she will be employed as librarian for the Tildon School in Detroit. Her experiences in this area included a full time assistant in the Social Studies division of the Wayne State University library. Added to this was her membership in the Newberry Club, professional club for Library Science majors, in this club she held the position of secretary. Her membership here entitled her to become a complimentary member of a larger and more popular professional group, the American Library Assn. She is also an active member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Miss Hamilton was a 1953 graduate of the Alabama State High School.

TO K. U. THIS FALL.—Miss Theresa M. Byers, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Sophia Byers of 2122 Park St., was awarded two scholarships to the University of Kansas. She received a $200 scholarship from K. U. and a $400 supplementary award from the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students. Miss Byers was graduated in May from the Manual Training high school in Muskogee, Okla. Other scholarships awarded her include a $100 award from Langston university, Oklahoma; $500 award from Howard university and a $375 scholarship from Fisk university. She plans to major in chemistry at K. U.

14j 1957

Students refusing J.C. scholarships

Afro-American p.3

Baltimore Md.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Sponsors of the controversial four-year college scholarships, provided for colored students by the city and county, have run into difficulty this year.

J. Arthur Brown, president of the local NAACP and also state vice NAACP president, disclosed the matter to the AFRO this week.

In order to stifle a threat to integrate the College of Charleston about seven years ago, public officials arranged 10 all-expense scholarships annually at S.C. State College in Orangeburg. There are now about 90 students receiving this aid.

THE ISSUE split the local leadership into opposing camps. Those approving the grants contended that they could mean intermediary benefits, or nothing at all.

Those disapproving, including former U.S. District Judge J. Waties Waring, himself a graduate of the College of Charleston, and NAACP leaders, considered the schaolarships "pay offs" and compromising a practice now outlawed by Federal courts.

Mr. Brown, a graduate of S.C. State, told the AFRO he had a telephone call from a sponsor of the scholarships, who reported that students to whom they had been offered were refusing them to S.C. State.

* * *

HE SAID they were demanding that the scholarships be extended to colleges of their choice, including private colleges.

"I told him," Mr. Brown said of the caller, "we're not interested, and never have been, in anything which perpetuates segregation.

"I told him also," Mr. Brown continued, "that what these seniors in high school are doing now is what should have been done when these scholarships were first offered."

O.C.W. Taylor Honored With Testimonial Upon Retirement

Weekly Sat. 6-15-57

New Orleans La.

A dinner in honor of O. C. W. Taylor, principal of F. P. Ricard elementary school, who is retiring after forty years of service as principal and teacher in the Orleans Parish public schools, was held last Tursday night at Hayes Restaurant.

P.3

More than four hundred associates and friends of the educator attended the dinner which gave interesting flash-backs in his life from early childhood to the present. Mr. Taylor is a native of Huntsville, Texas, the sone of the late Reverend and Mrs. David F. Taylor. A brother Frank Taylor, of Chicago, Illinois, was present for the occasion.

Mr. Taylor was cited for a brilliant career as an educator, community worker, pioneer in public relations and radio newscasting, newspaper man, publisher, church worker and fraternal leader.

The City of New Orleans presented Mr. Taylor with a certificate of merit by Marcus Neustadter, representing acting mayor Victor H. Schiro. As a community worker he was chairman of the first infantile paralysis drive, cancer drive and sold more than a million dollars in war bonds, during World War II.

Last May he was given an honorary degree by Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, as the "most outstanding alumnus of the year." Later citizens of New Orleans cited him for more than a decade of community service as a radio newscaster.

Sharing honors with Mr. Taylor was his charmning wife Mrs. Thelma R. Taylor, a counselor at the J. S. Clark high school. Mrs. Taylor was presented with a beautiful bouquet of American beauty roses.

Miss Helen M. Badie presided over the program and Mrs. D. W. Sholes was narrator. Participating in the program, representing various interests of Mr. Taylor were: Mr. L. A. G. Blanchet, Mr. David Segue, Mrs. Maweaner Mauldin, Mr. Ernest Wright, Mr. Elgin Hychew, Mr. Gilbert Smith, Dr. C. H. D. Bowers, Rev. James W. Temple, Mr. Earl Wright, Miss Myrtle R. Banks, Mrs. Thelma Dixon, Mrs. Annabelle G. Williams, Mrs. Francis W. Joseph, Miss T. Barrett, Mrs. E. S. Netter, Miss Gloria Johnson, Mrs. C. G. Davis, Mr. James E. Gayle, Mr. August J. Tramonte, Mr. Nathan King, Mr. E. J. V. Beal and Mr. John G. Lewis, Jr.

Mr. Taylor presented his successor Mr. Edward F. Johnson and thanked the many friends present for their thoughtfulness.

Mrs. Roberta Moody, of Chicago, is house guest of the Taylors and attended the banquet. The affair was sponsored by the teachers of Ricard School.

O.C.W. Taylor Retires, Feted For 40 Years Of Service

Weekly Sat. 6-15-57 New Orleans La. P.3

The above scenes depict the impressive banquet held in the honor of O.C.W. Taylor, retiring principal of F.P. Ricard School on last Thursday at Hayes Restaurant. Radio newscaster, publicity director, newspaperman, civic leader, educator, Mr. Taylor is shown at left as Mrs. Taylor recieved a gift from Mrs. Frances Joseph of the Ricard faculty.

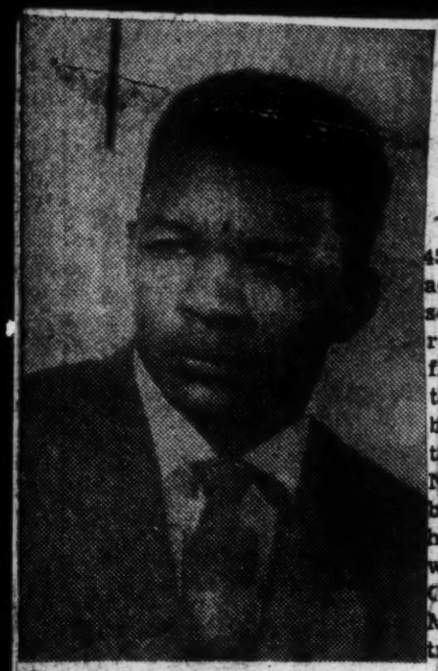
Top photo pictures the members of the Richard faculty and bottom photo show A.J. Tramonte, manager of the school savings department of the Progressive Bank as he presents a gift to Taylor. His school was the first of its kind in the city to initiate school savings and this year Ricard lead all schools in its category in saving deposits. See story. (R.O. Campbell Photo).

Kirkwood Wins Award

Kirkwood Randolph Balton of the Miles College 1957 graduating class won the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award.

The award consists of a specially designed silver medal and a year's subscription to The Wall Street Journal. Selection was made on the basis of scholarship and potential leadership ability.

Mr. Balton, who lives at 1107-4th Place, No., is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the YMCA, the band, vice-president of the Student Council, member of the Yearbook Staff, The Bison, 1952 graduate of Parker High School and a member of Sardis Baptist Church.



KIRKWOOD R. BALTON

Howard Dean Gets Honorary Degree

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Frank M. Snowden, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University, was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the recent commencement exercises of Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dean Snowden was one of five persons receiving citations during the exercises. Others included Chester Bowles, former United States Ambassador to India; the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; Dr. Henri M. Peyre, chairman of the Department of French at Yale University; and Dr. William Frauenfelder, professor of modern languages at Bard.

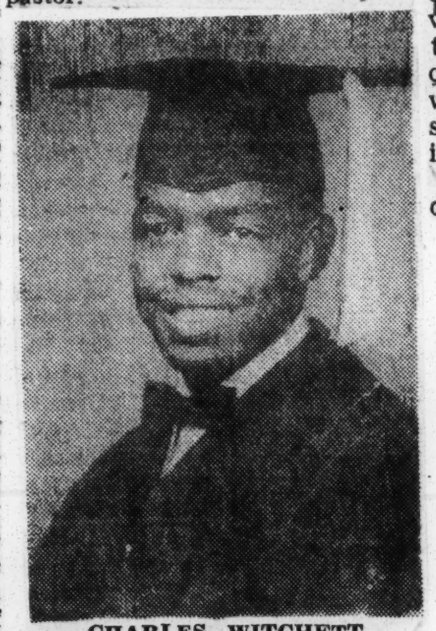
A member of the faculty at Howard since 1940, Dr. Snowden became dean of the College of Liberal Arts in October, 1956. Prior to that time, while on leave from the University, he served a two-year term as cultural attache at the American Embassy in Rome.

A native of York county, Va., Dean Snowden holds the bachelor of arts, master of arts, and doctor of philosophy degrees from Harvard University. He formerly served as professor and head of the Department of Classics at Howard.

Worthing Award Winners Plans Career In Surgery

HOUSTON — Charles Witchett, 4561 Bricker street in Sunnyside addition, 1957 Jack Yates high school graduate, was the recent recipient of a $4000 scholarship from the Worthington Fund. With the grant he plans to study to become a surgeon and will matriculate in Dillard University, New Orleans, in September, to begin his course. Following that he will take the next three years work at Kent University, Kent, Ohio, then on to the University of Michigan to complete his medical training, specializing in surgery.

He is the son of Mr and Mrs Ira Witchett, and an active member of Choir No 2 (youth choir) at the St Emanuel Baptist church of which the Rev C Scott is the pastor.



CHARLES WITCHETT

Bishop Professor Fellowship Winner

MARSHALL, Texas — Reverend Harold Leonard Thompson Assistant Professor and Chairman of the Division of Religion and Philosophy, and Dean of the Chapel at Bishop College was the recipient of one of 16 Danforth Foundation Special Graduate Fellowships for the 1957-58 year, according to an announcement made Tuesday by President M. K. Curry, Junior. The Reverend Mr. Thompson will study towards the doctorate at the University of Chicago on the twelve-month grant and is expected to return to the college in September, 1958. Mr. Thompson's grant approximates $3,700.00 plus tuition fees for the year.

A graduate of Bishop College with B. A. degree in 1943, Reverend Thompson has earned the B. D. and S. T. M. degrees from Oberlin School of Theology. He is in his second year as a member of the faculty of Bishop College and for the past year has been head of the Division of Religion.

Reverend Thompson will be the eighth member of the Bishop faculty t pursue further graduate study within the current year.

AU Student Receives Grant

ATLANTA, Ga. — Thomas F. Pinson of Dalton, a graduate student in French at Atlanta University, will be an exchange teacher in France during the coming academic year. Mr. Pinson will study and serve as an assistant at the Lycee de Nevers in Nievre.

Mr. Pinson is a 1956 graduate of Morehouse College.

Cecelia M. Trower, A Real Smart Girl

CECELIA M. TROWER

PITTSBURGH—Miss Cecelia M. Trower who was chosen the "1957 Miss Pitt," was graduated with highest honors (summa cum laude) from the University of Pittsburgh on June 12.

A member of mortar board, national honorary activities society, Miss Trower was tapped by Pi Lambda Theta, education sorority, and Pi Tau Phi, college honorary scholastic fraternity. She also is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Trower of this city, Miss Trower will teach at Baxter Elementary School, Pittsburgh, in September.

14 j 1957

MISS MARY FRANCES EARLY

FRED MORGAN

Two Atlantans Earn Top Honors At Clark College

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 6-1-57

Top honors in Clark College's graduating class have been earned by two Atlantans, Mary Frances Early, who will be class Valedictorian ,and Fred Morgan, who has won the Salutatory title.

The daughter of Mrs. J. H. Early, of Atlanta, Miss Early will not be new in the role of Valedictorian. She earned that honor both in graduating from E. P. Johnson Elementary School and from Turner High School as a member of the class of 1953.

Continuing her long list of high school achievements, which includes vice-presidency of the Turner student body, president and student director of the Band, and, winner of both the Atlanta Journal and Parent-Teachers Association "Best All-Around Student' awards, Miss Early has compiled a distinguished record at Clark as a student of the Music Department where she has specialized in instrumental music.

Beside accumulating a four-year maga cum laude scholastic record, Miss Early's activities at Clark include clarinetist in the College Band, Basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, student director of the Clark Band -- for which she recently composed a march; -- secretary for her junior class, treasurer of the senior class, and holds memberships in the Music Educators National Conference, Philharmonic Society and Yearbook Staff.

In recognition of her superior scholarship, Mary was elected to membership in the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honorary Scholastic Society, and her biography is listed in past and current editions of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

SALUTATORIAN

Fred Morgan, Salutatorian, has similarly channeled his skills and energies into many extra-curricular activities while compiling a four-year magna cum laude average. A graduate of David T. Howard High School and an English major at Clark, Morgan has been associated with the college Publicity Office for four years and has edited the Clark student newspaper for two years.

His campus memberships include Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Literary Symposium, Kappa Zeta Tau Journalistic Society. He was President of the Sophomore and Junior Classes and President of the Clark Student Government Association in his senior year.

Supplementing these activities Fred has traveled in Europe on a scholarship awarded by the Experiment in International Living, Omega Psi Phi "Scholar of the Year", and is Director of Publicity for his fraternity's Seventh District. In addition he has appeared on ABC Television's College Press Conference. His biography appeared in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges in

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-18-57
P3

JOHN BELL AND FAMILY —Chicago's top youth at home with family at 5836 Carpenter avenue. Shown are (from left) brothers Brian and Roger; his mother, Mrs. Eloise Bell; sisters Cynthia — an Englewood high freshman — and Lucia; John Bell, Sr., and Young Bell (seated center).

Southside Lad Is Chicago 'Mayor'

A 17-year-old Southside high school student was "mayor" of Chicago for one day on May 14.

He is John Bell, of 5836 S. Carpenter st., who headed the list of 27 teenagers selected to run the city government on Junior Officials day, part of the Chicago Youth week observance.

Defender p. 3

The young officials were chosen by name-drawing from a large group of school leaders.

Bell is an all-around student and award-winning track and swim team member. He belongs to many high school organizations and the Southtown YMCA. He will graduate this June from Englewood High school.

Sat. 5-18-57

Bell is the oldest of five children and his father is community secretary of the Ogden Park Y. M. Chicago, Ill

The young "mayor" works after school and on week ends at the Southtown YMCA as a bus boy in the cafeteria, as well as taking part in the center's athletic programs.

He is president of the Originals, a social and civic community organization, and is a member of the Colgate club.

At Englewood, he is president of the Student Council, a member of the social center's planning committee, and he serves with the movie club, stage crew and fire marshalls.

He has represented his school at several public high school conferences, including the recent Code of Conduct conference, at which he was the principal speaker.

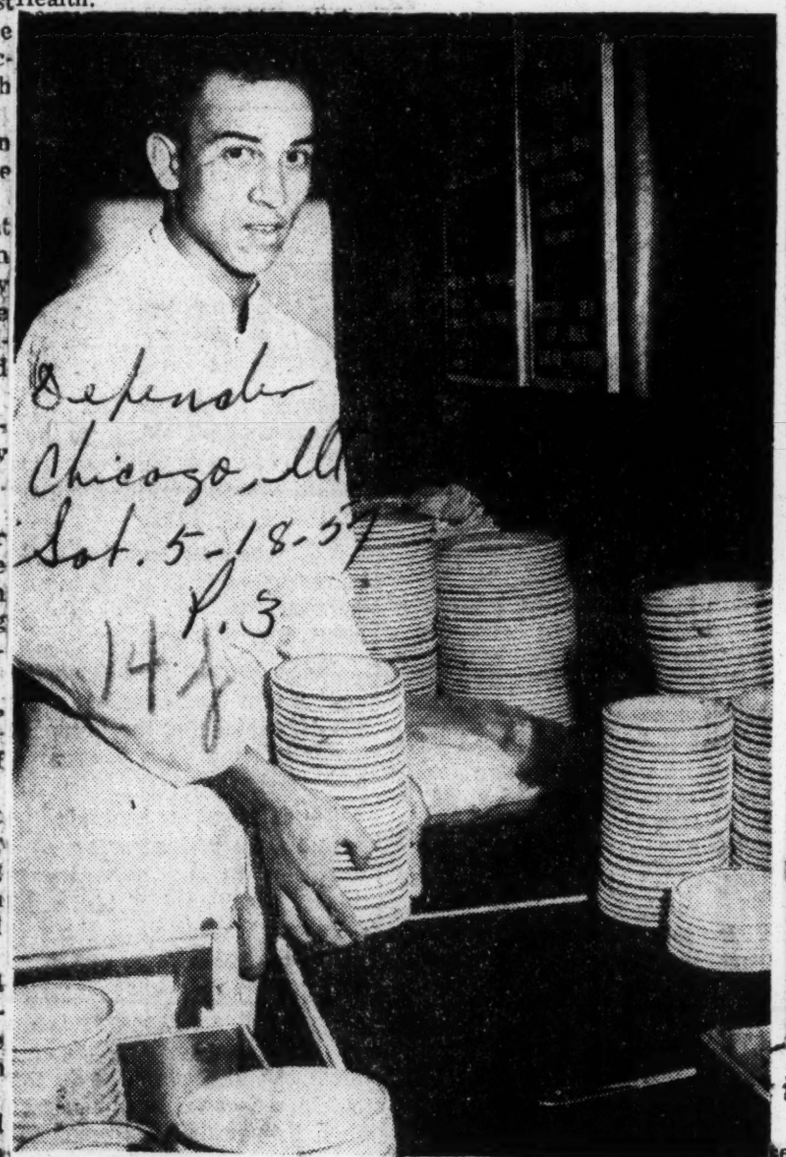
Bell has also won ribbons and medals for his performances with high school track and swimming teams, and holds senior Red Cross and YMCA lifeguard certificates.

John serves as an acolyte at the Holy Cross Immanuel Episcopal church, which awarded him a camp scholarship last summer.

After graduation he plans to enter the University of Illinois in the fall as a pre-medical student.

Other youth officials from the Southside who served with Bell on May 14 include:

James L. Yarber, 18, 4825 Lake Park ave., commissioner, Community Conservation Board: Walter J. McCarter, 18, general manager, Chicago Transit Authority: Raymond Richards, 3761 South Parkway, Park District Superintendent, and Luvenia Reed, 16, 715 W. 61st pl., president, Chicago Board of Health.



Defender Chicago, Ill Sat. 5-18-57 p. 3 147

JOHN BELL on the job at Y. M. C. A. May 14 was his big day.

Chicagoan Gets Bradley U. Post

Defender p. 7

PEORIA, Ill. — Curley G. Johnson, son of Mrs. Princella E. Johnson of 368 E. 69th st., Chicago and a 1954 graduate of DuSable high school, was recently elected in all-school elections vice president of the senior class for the 1954-55 school year at Bradley university.

Chicago, Ill Sat 5-18-57

Dr. Hopson Is Honored

Courier p. 13 Sat. 6-1-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Dr. James O. Hopson, professor of humanities and director of the Little Theatre, Talladega College, has been named an associate editor of The Players magazine.

He is the first Negro to hold this post and is editor for the entire southeastern region of colleges in the United States. Dr. Hopson, well known in the field of dramatic arts, is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Educational Theatre Association, the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts, and the National English Association.

■

DR. HOPSON'S ingenuity is shown in the outstanding way in which he has aided in the development of a Little Theatre at Talladega College.

He has made valuable contributions to Talladega College not only in his work in the Little Theatre but also in his work with the lecture-recital committee which is responsible for bringing outstanding cultural events to the Talladega College campus.

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Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-15-57 p. 3

Gets Citation

Miss Emma M. Eaton, first full-time librarian at Ralph Bunche High School at Edge Hill, Va., has received an appointment as honorary citizens of Boys Town, Neb. The citation was awarded in appreciation for the first copies of her New Riddle Book and other aids to the boys' community.

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VERGIL G. WRIGHT

(FACSEA). He will leave for Paris June 28 and return in late August. While in France he will have all the advantages enjoyed by the regular Fulbright teachers.

This program offers credit toward an American university degree. Mr. Wright, a graduate of Benedict college, received the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Gammon Theological seminary and the Master of Arts degree from New York university. During the summer of 1956, he studied at the University of Wisconsin. He has worked at Jarvis college for four years.

John Thomas, with the distinction of having served splendidly in the area of dramatics for a four-year period, was awarded the Intercollegiate Drama Association Certificate and gold key.

Dr. Banks Gets Southern Fellowship

Courier Sat. 5-18-57 p. 5

GRAMBLING, La. — (Special) — Dr. William M. Banks, a member of the science faculty at Grambling College, has received a summer grant-in-aid award from the Southern Fellowship Fund to study at the University of Michigan Biological Station

Bham Ala

The grant is to be used in support of research into the nutritional requirements of trematode parasites.

Dr. Banks will conduct his research at the University Biological Station in Cheboygan County.

147

Fayetteville Students Win Merit Awards

Defender p. 4 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-57

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — At the recent "Honors Day" Exercises at the Fayetteville State Teachers College, two students, both graduating seniors, received awards for activities that brought them nation-wide recognition. One was Charles L. Haynes, jr., for his poem, "A Void."

Jarvis Teacher Receives Grant

Call p. 5 Fri. 6-14-57 Kansas City Mo.

HAWKINS, Texas. — Vergil G. Wright, associate professor of French and English at Jarvis Christian college, will participate in the 1957 Summer Seminar in France.

Mr. Wright is among five American teachers of French who received grants through the Society for French American Cultural Service and Educational Aid

143 1957

GRAMBLING COLLEGE LIBRARIAN AWARDED $5,500 FELLOWSHIP

Grambling, La. (Special) — Mrs. Mary W. Hymon, librarian at Grambling College, has been awarded a $5,500 Fellowship by The Fund for Adult Education to study at the University of Indiana during the 1957-58 session.

The announcement was made last week by Ronald Shilen, executive secretary of the leadership training awards program of The Fund for Adult Education.

Mrs. Hymon will study on a full-time basis to complete requirements for the doctoral degree.

She is a graduate of Kentucky State College and holds the M. A. degree from the University of Denver.

The grant covers 12 consecutive months.

Dr. Banks Gets Southern Fellowship

GRAMBLING, La. — (Special) — Dr. William M. Banks, a member of the science faculty at Grambling College, has received a summer grant-in-aid award from the Southern Fellowship Fund to study at the University of Michigan Biological Station.

The grant is to be used in support of research into the nutritional requirements of trematode parasites.

Dr. Banks will conduct his research at the University Biological Station in Cheboygan County.

2 Recieve Champion Awards

Butler County American P. 1 Sat. 5-18-57 Hamilton Ohio

Champion Paper Foundation Scholarships in the Butler County area for 1957 were awarded to Wayne Schweinfest, son of Don Schweinfest, 709 Ridgelawn Avenue, and to Edna Mae Shacklford, daughter of Mrs. Florence Sands, 2155 Robin Avenue, according to an announcement made today by Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., Foundation president. Mr. Schweinfest is at present a senior at Hamilton High School, and Miss Shacklford a senior a Ross High School. Both receive four year college level scholarships beginning with the 1957 school term.

Frank Thompson, Ohio administrator for the Paper Foundation, stated that competition among seniors this year was particularly keen, making the final selection "rather difficult." The Scholarship Selection Committee was composed of Dr. Herrick B. Young, president, Western College for Women; Mr. Ryan Hall, vice president, Haeckle's Express; and Lewis Clarke Thomson, vice president and secretary, Champion.

In all, 22 seniors in Butler County were nominated by their high school prncipals for consideration by the Foundation. Each will receive a token prize for being among those considered.

Call P. 20 Kansas City Mo. Sun 6-31-57

SCHOLARSHIP TROPHY AWARDED.—Lillian M. Lewis, junior elementary education major at Texas State university in Houston, receives the annual Scholarship Achievement trophy to Greek letter organization maintaining the highest scholastic average for Sigma Gamma Rho sorority. The occasion was Honors Day convocation at TSU May 9. The trophy is awarded by Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Left is Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, dean of the chapel, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who delivered the main address at the assembly. Right is Dr. T. F. Freeman, sponsor of Alpha Kappa Mu and chairman of the day's activities.—Photo by Evans.

Dr. Winston In Women's Who's Who

Kansas City Sun 6-1-57 Norfolk Va.

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, educational specialist, formerly of Windsor, Conn. has been cited by the Editorial Board of Who's Who in America and the Women's Archives of Radcliffe College, Boston, Mass., in the fiftieth anniversary of the publisher's current edition, Who's Who of American Women.

Dr. Winston received her early education in Windsor, Connecticut. As the result of further study and professional experiences, she earned the Master of Arts degree from the Hartford School of Religious Education and the Doctor of education degree from Columbia University, New York City. In addition to recognition as a post-doctoral professional scholar at Columbia University, she has participated in further professional training at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

• • •

IN ADDITION to work with various civic and religious groups in Hartford and its vicinity, Miss Winston served as secretary-social worker for the Shiloh Baptist Church in Hartford as well as social worker with the Hartford Department of Public Welfare before entering upon professional educational work in regions of the southwestern and southeastern United States as well as in Washington, D. C.

At the present time, she is Director of Reading Services and Professor of English at the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Miss Bulls Presides At School Meeting

Pittsburgh Courier P. 5 Tuskegee, Ala.

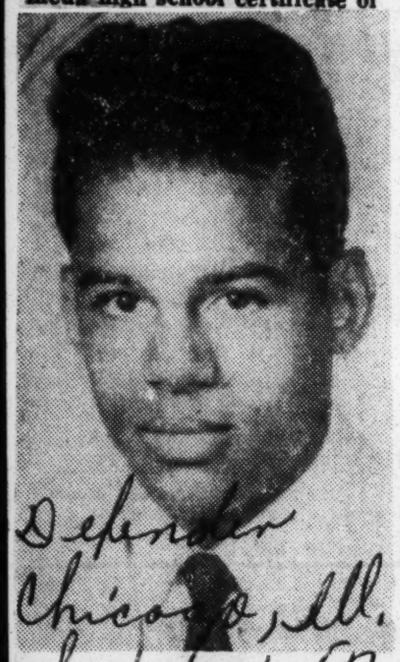
MEDFORD, MASS. — Showing of a film, "Building Children's Personalities with Creative Dance" was the highlight of an all-school meeting of the Eliot-Pearson School of Tufts University, held recently in Jackson Gymnasium.

The film followed a brief business meeting in which a proposed amendment to the school constitution was unanimously approved by the student body.

Presiding at the meeting was the president of the Eliot-Pearson Student Council, Miss Kate Bulls, of Tuskegee, Ala.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-1-57 P. 6 141

PFC. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, Jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Williams of 6104 Champlain ave. has earned an Alameda high school certificate of completion while serving in the Marine Barracks at the Oakland Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif. Pfc. Williams attended Chicago Vocational school before enlisting in the Marine Corps in 1954. In photo he is congratulated by Major Gen. Robert H. Pepper, commanding general of the Marin Corps Detachment of the Pacific.



Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-1-57

EMANUEL JACKSON of Chicago will be among the 115 seniors who will receive diplomas at Boys Town, Neb., during annual commencement exercises Sunday, June 2. It will be the largest graduating class in Boys Town history. Emanuel went to Boys Town in 1952. He served as a commissioner in the Boys Town self - government program, won three major letters in wrestling, a major letter in football, and minor letters in football, basketball and track.

CAN YOU HELP?

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif. P. 20 Wed. 5-29-57

Former L. A. girl, doing research in Paris, needs aid to complete work on doctorate

Former Los Angeles teacher of the "profoundly deaf and severely hard-of-hearing" children in the Los Angeles City School System, Lorre Curry, is "desperately in need of financial assistance" for the school year, 1957-58, in Paris. She is doing research work related to her doctorate which she will receive from Columbia university upon completion of her dissertation after her return to the United States.

Miss Curry, who lectured and demonstrated 'extensively", as she wrote the Tribune, throughout Los Angeles, is doing research in Paris related "to the psychological problems that are a part of an individual's inability to communicate effectively."

She writes further:

"Since mental hygiene and the problem of communication, or understanding, are of such great importance in our present day civilization (as in any civilization), I am extremely anxious to be able to realize the completion of my research project and ultimately to make a contribution of value in these areas."

Miss Curry writes that was an honor student throughout college, with a grade point average "between A and B". She received her bachelor's degree in Psychology and her master's in Psychology and Audiology. An abstract of her master's thesis, entitled "Home-School Relationships," appeared in the Volva Review, published by the Votal Bureau, Washington, D. C. in January of 1954.

To date. she believes. she is the only Negro to have been employed in her former field. work with hard-of-heraring children, in the state of California. Her lectures and demonstrations included the John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles City and State colleges.

APPEAL MADE TO SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE

She writes her 'home town' paper, the Tribune. that she "will not be able to realize my objectives" without financial help. She is seeking a scholarship, fellowship, special grant, or loan.

She will be glad to furnish any interested organization with all pertinent information relative to her college work, professional experience, research, also letters of recommendation.

The Tribune has written in her behalf to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, and has advised Miss Curry to follow this up with a letter. The Tribune also advised the young scholar to contact the Ford Foundation, at Pasadena.

However, there is the possibility that, due to the advanced nature of Miss Curry's studies and research, neither source will be interested in helping her. Any local organization wishing to interest itself in her project would do so to the advantage of the community, the Tribune observes, and advises direct contact with her to Cite Universitaire, Foundation Des Etats-Unis, 15, Boulevard Jourdan, Paris XIV, France.

59 Science Teachers from 13 States, D.C. Get Morgan Stipends

Eagle Thurs. 5-30-57 Austin, Tex.

BALTIMORE, Md., (ANP) — Fifty-nine teachers of secondary science from thirteen states and the District of Columbia have been awarded stipends to attend a summer institute at Morgan State College, Dr. Thomas P. Frazer, director, has announced.

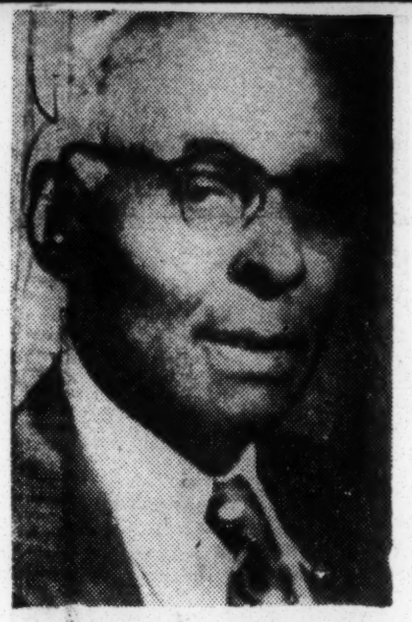
The institute is being sponsored by a $66,000 grant from the National Science Foundation and is one of a series of 55 being held as part of the Foundation's program to stimulate interest in science and to improve the effectiveness of science teaching.

Participants in the Morgan institute, which will run from June 24 to August 16, have been selected from a total of 288 applicants.

Their stipends range from $630.64 to $1,190, depending upon the distance traveled and dependency allowances.

DR. MILTON EISENHOWER

MARIAN ANDERSON



ATTY. G. W. F. MCMECHEN

ATTY. LEWIS M. STEVENS

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-8-57

HONORED — The four persons in the photos above were honored commencement exercises at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md. All received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Marian Anderson is a world renowned singer; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, is president of Johns Hopkins university; George W. F. McMechen is an outstanding Baltimore attorney and first person to receive the bachelor's degree from Morgan; Atty. Lewis M. Stevens of Philadelphia is president of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln university, Pa.

$3,200 Scholarship Won By Philly's Helen Gilmore

Courier Sat. 2-9-57 P.16

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Honors galore, silver keys, gold keys, certificates, plus a $3,200 scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania dropped into the studious lap of 17-year-old Helen H. Gilmore of this city during the mid-year graduation exercises at the John Bartram High School.

The young scholar who won practically everything available in awards, plus graduating with honors, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gilmore of Philadelphia and the granddaughter of Mrs. Harvey Hatcher of Pitssburgh. Mrs. Gilmore is the former Helen Harvey of Pittsburgh.

■

MISS GILMORE was a commencement speaker, her subject, "Juvenile Decency—It's Future." She was graduated first in her class and on the long list of honors, won a silver key given by the Student Association; two gold keys, one given by the Mothers' Club for excellence in English, and the other, by the same group, for excellence in foreign languages. The Peter Hamilton Memorial Choir Award was hers, plus an award presented by General Electric, based on scholarship, character, leadership and service. This was a watch and a certificate, one of the most coveted awards given in the school.

■

THE YOUNG SCHOLAR took part in all phases of school life, including the dancing club (where she taught during her senior year), the school paper, the gym, Leaders Club, and became a member of the National Honor Society, a high honor.

With her eyes set on a goal of teaching foreign languages in secondary schools, Miss Gilmore may look back with pride at the excellent record of her high school days.

HELEN H. GILMORE

Advocate Sat. 2-2-57

TOP STUDENT: Miss Lu Emma Jones, a top student at Mt. Holyoke School who is not only tops in scholarship but a leader in all departments of student activities.

INDUSTRY SPONSORING $1000 SCIENCE AWARDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

Butler County American P.1 Sat. 2-16-57

Charles Milligan of Hamilton High School and Allen Roudebush of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company have been appointed co-chairmen of the Southern Butler County contest area for the second annual Science Award Competition, Joseph Woodruff of Middletown, general chairamn, announced.

Hamilton, Ohio

Milligan is a teacher of physics at Hamilton High School, and lives at 1120 James Road. Roudebush, who lives at 462 Ross Avenue, is business manager of the Research and Development Department at the Champion Paper and Fibre Company.

'The 1957 science exhibit contest will include fourth through twelfth grade students in Butler, Clinton, Fayette, and Warren Counties,' Woodruff said.

Sponsored by the industries in these counties, the contest will give students a chance to compete for over $1,000 in cash prizes and three Armco Foundation college scholarships worth a total of $4,800.

The industries of Hamilton in cooperation with the schools are sponsoring the Southern Butler County area contest.

The time and place of the local area contest will be March 30 at Fairfield High School, Fairfield City, Ohio.

"The final five-area contest will be held at the Lemon-Monroe High School on April 13, 1957", Woodruff said.

Chairmen of the other local contest areas are as follows:

Northern Butler County—William Aiken, Gardner Board and Carton Company, chairman. Arba Thomas, Armco Steel Corporation, vice chairman.

Warren County—Fred Byers, Armco Steel Corporation.

Clinton County — Kenneth Nichols, Cincinnati Milling Machine Company.

Fayette County—Andrew Hutton, Armco Drainage and Metal Products, Inc.

This science exhibit program will be open to the general public on March 30, the time to be announced later.

Fellowships For Study In Cuba Announced

Call P.20 Fri. 2-15-57

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Competition for the Father Felix Varela Fellowship for study in Cuba is open to American graduate students, the Institute of International Education, New York City, announced this week.

Offered by the Cuban-American Cultural institute, the award honors the widelyknown Cuban educator who lived more than half his life in the United States as auxiliary bishop of Baltimore and New York.

The fellowship is for study at the University of Havana during the 1957-'58 academic year.

Closing date for the competition is April 1, 1957. The award covers tuition and most maintenance expenses. The successful applicant must provide his own travel, plus funds for incidentals and other expenses.

Candidates in the fields of philosophy, Spanish and Spanish-American literture, history, education, social sciences, and law are preferred. Preference will be given to students under 30 years of age not primarily interested in research.

Applicants must be U. S. citizens. Other eligibility requirements are: a bachelor's degree from an American college or university of recognized standing by the date of departure; demonstrated academic ability and capacity for independent study; good moral character, personality, and adaptability; good knowledge of Spanish and good health.

Applications may be secured from the Institute of International Education, 1 E. 67th St., New York City, or its regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

$3,000 Booker T. Washington Centennial Elks Scholarship Program

Globe + Independent Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 3-8-57

BOOKER WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE, VIRGINIA—The Department of Education of the Independent ~~Benevolent Protective~~ Order of Elks of the World is setting machinery into operation to conduct its 32nd Annual Oraterical Contest. During the past 31 years this organization has given more than a million dollars to help open the doors of opportunity to young America.

This year organization is cooperating with the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission in its Goodwill Building Crusade which is being conducted as a part of the Year-Long celebration staged to pay tribute to the one-hundreth Anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington.

Sidney J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission states that his organization is offering $3,00 in scholships to winning participants in the Elks Oraterical contest who speak on the subject "Booker T. Washington and The Constitution". It is his belief that the ideals and teachings of this Apostle of Goodwill can do much to make good, sound, solid Americans of us all.

In addition to these scholarships the Commission will also send free copies of Booker T. Washington's Autobiography, "Up From Slavery" to contestants who enter the Elks 1957 Oraterical Contest and select as their subject "Booker T. Washington And The Constitution."

This week the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission is sending out letter to thousands of Exalted Rulers and Daughter Rulers whose lodges and temples participate in this great educational program, informing them that the Elks Board of Trustees, in its Mid- Winter Conference, approved of cooperating to spread goodwill through this years Oraterical Contest.

Young People everywhere are urged to enter the contest - and to select the topic - "Booker T. Washington And The Constitution"

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT — W. Wayne Durham, 21, junior at Columbia College, sits in a classroom with his seeing-eye dog, Dottie. Durham, totally blind since the age of 14, received a note of commendation recently from Columbia's assistant dean Charles C. Cole, for being on the "Dean's list" which officially recognizes superior academic achievement.

Honor student, blind since 14, would 'help others who aren't as lucky . . .'

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 5

NEW YORK — Although 22-year-old W. Wayne Durham of Brooklyn made the winter session dean's list at Columbia College, few people would call him lucky, for he is blind.

Yet the main ambition in life of the young sociology major, blind since he was 14, is "to help people with handicaps who aren't as lucky as myself."

Durham and his seeing-eye dog, Dottie, have been familiar sights on the Columbia campus since 1954.

During the week Dottie shares a campus room with her sightless master. On weekends the two travel to Durham's home at 949 Prospect Pl., where he lives with his parents.

* * *

WAYNE, WHO is now in his junior year, graduated at the head of his class from Bushwick High School in 1954. Since entering Columbia he has been taking his classroom notes on a braille slate.

Other students read his outside assignments to him, and he records them, then plays them back later for study. As though earning grades of B-plus in his six courses during the past semester was not enough, he is also a music student at the Lighthouse School.

He plays the saxophone and clarinet, leading his own quartet, which plays occasional dance or club dates at night.

Upon completion of his education he plans to become a social worker, to help others who are not so fortunate.

Dr Ferrer In Tulane Mag

Informer Sat. 3-16-57

HOUSTON — The February 1957 issue of The South Central Bulletin published in New Orleans by Tulane University has an abstract of the paper read by Dr Jose Ferrer-Canales during the last meetings of the South-Centrl Modern Language Association held at Tulane on November 2-3, 1956.

Houston, Texas

The title of the study written by the Texas Southern University Associate Professor is Gonzalez Prade and Dario. "The author affirms," says the Bulletin, "that the Peruvian Gonzalez Prada was a forerunner, a herald of the Modernista Movement and that, like uben Dario, the Nicaraguan creator of beauty, he uses a modernist vocabulary. The Greek themes and mythology ara found in these poets. Both are also moved by the same metaphysical question Adonde vamos? Where do we go after death? Certainly, verses and rhythmic combinations in Gonzalez Prada announced some of the characteristics of Modernism."

This marked the first time that a Negro scholar has read a paper before this 14 year old association.

Re: Michael Jenkins

Afro-American P. 4

Over the protest of some legal authorities almost three years ago, the Supreme Court ruled segregation in Delaware's public schools was unconstitutional.

Sat. 3-2-57

Today there are pending eight cases involving the right of children to attend the school nearest their homes in southern Delaware.

Baltimore, Md.

Last week there was a significant action in Wilmington.

Students of Dupont High School, the largest in the state in enrollment and physical plant, elected Michael Jenkins of the 11th grade to be president of the student council.

That Michael is not white was not important to them.

If the parents and the politicians, who are fighting so bitterly to maintain the crumbling era of segregation would only get out of the way and let the children select their associates, opposition to integration would disappear as quickly as would snow in July.

Douglas Senior Wins Honor Society Award

Baltimore Afro-American

Sat. 3-31-57

Martha Ann Warren, graduating Douglass high school senior and member of the Douglass chapter of the National Honor Society, was awarded a $200 scholarship from the Honor Society during an Awards Assembly held Friday, May 24, in the Douglass auditorium.

P. 4

Martha Ann was selected on the basis of her having met the requirements set up by the organization for recipients of the scholarship. During her junior and senior years, she was most cooperative in every project the chapter undertook. Such projects included scholarship fund-raising drives such as selling souvenir pencils with football and basketball schedules on them; selling candy and presenting the Langston university A Cappella choir in concert. A "Back to School" social, sponsored in September also was among the projects in which Martha Ann participated. Other worthy activities included the giving of baskets of food and toys to the needy during Thanksgiving and Christmas, and helping with the "Old Clothes Drive" sponsored by Goodwill Industries.

Martha Ann is pianist for the Honor Society and a member of the Student Council. She plans to attend Oklahoma university during next year.

14j 1957

Two Oakwood Grads Receive Coveted Prizes

Informer Sat. 5-25-57

OAKWOOD — Joe Lenzy Alexander and Doris Donnel Gilmore, valedictorians of the graduating class at St Paul -Shiloh High School have been given the Annual Reader's Digest Asociation Awards for students who by their successful school work give promise of attaining leadership in the community, it was announced today by Dr Henry Jackson, superintendent.

Joe Alexander and Miss Doris Donnell Gimore will receive honorary subscriptions to The Readers Digest for one year and engraved certificates from the Editors, "In recognition for past accomplishments and in anticipation of unusual achievement to come.

The Readers Digest Association has presented these awards yearly in senior high school throughout the United States and Canada to the highest honor students of the graduating class.

The awards to Mr Alexander, who is the son of Mr and Mrs Joe Alexander, Route, Oakwood, and Miss Bilmore who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs James O. Gilmore, Route 2, Oakwood, were made possible through the cooperation of Dr Jackson and his teaching staff. The selected awards designed to stimulate scholarship citizenship and continued contact with good reading after graduation.

Hampton Senior Wins Fellowship

Call Fri. 5-24-57

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — Miss Margie L. Huey of Laurel Miss., a senior in the Division of Education at Hampton Institute has been awarded a graduate research fellowship in the Applied Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati.

The fellowship, carrying a stipend of $2,500, is granted to students who are interested in training for scientific research in industry. Funds for the felolwship are obtained from cooperative research with industries.

Miss Huey, who is the third H. senior to win a major national scholarship this year, majored in chemistry with a minor in mathematics. She is a member of the HI science club, Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor society, and the Future Teachers of America.

Miss Huey was also awarded the Florina Lasker Fellowship through the UNCF but decided to accept the fellowship from the University of Cincinnati instead.

Scholarship To Donald Hopkins

Call p.20 Fri. 5-24-57

Donald R. Hopkins, junior student at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, has been awarded the $300 Gustafson scholarship for the year.

Hopkins, 19, was notified of his selection to receive the award by Ethan P. Allen, chairman of the department of political science at K.U.

The scholarship was established this year by Frederick B. Gustafson, a graduate of K.U. and a successful aeronautical engineer, in honor of his mother and father, both of whom were K. U. graduates.

The scholarship is to go each year to an outstanding and worthy undergraduate majoring in political science. Gustafson told university officials that he wishes to encourage persons already in the area of political science to remain in the field and to encourage those who are undecided as to a career to enter this field of public service. Selection of the recipient is left to the faculty of the political science department.

DONALD R. HOPKINS

Young Hopkins becomes the first Gustafson scholar at K. U. He is the son of Mrs. Carrie Versea 2126 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kas.

Hopkins was recently one of 16 K. U. students initiated into Pi Sigma Alpha, national honorary political science fraternity. The initiation took place at a banquet honoring Herman Chubb, professor of political science at K.U. for 39 years, who is retiring. The Gustafson scholarship was presented to Hopkins at the banquet.

Hopkins has been on the dean's honor roll for the last two years. He was graduated from Sumner high school in 1954 and attended Washburn college at Topeka for a semester before entering K.U.

The young man is a member of the Eighth Street Baptist church in Kansas City, Kas. and is a member of the Young Republicans on the K. U. Campus.

Research Paper Wins Top Award For Lin Student

Call p.5 Fri. 5-24-57 Kansas City, Mo.

By JAMES A. SAUNDERS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — First place honors went to a Lincoln university student and two other Lincoln students won honorable mention for research papers presented at the College Science culb section of the Missouri Academy of Science last week.

The meeting was held at Central Missouri State college, Warrensburg, with students from five Missouri colleges and University of Missouri competing for awards.

Top award went to Robert C. Schroer, of Jefferson City, senior chemistry major at Lincoln. Schroer's prize-winning paper, entitled "The Preparation, Equilibrium Pressures and Thermodynamic Constants of the Decomposition of the M-Bromoaniline-Sulfur Dioxide Complex," was based on a research project which he has been carrying on in the chemistry department since last September.

Schroer, an assistant in the department, and president of the Chemistry club, will receive his B.S. degree in June. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schroer.

Honorable mention was awarded to Albert Williams, junior, of Jefferson City, and Lawrence Rice, senior, of Gary, Ind., both biology majors. Their jointly prepared paper was entitled "A Study of the Distribution of the Arthropods in the Five Strata: Soil, Leaf Layer, Herbs, Shrubs and Trees. Williams is the retiring president of the organization, and presided at the meeting.

In addition to the prize winners, others from Lincoln who attended the meeting were Carl Smith, Hilliard Scott, Dr. U. S. Maxwell and Dr. Willis E. Byrd.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 5-2

Hero— Sam Woodson, who rescued seven-year-old Benjamin Hooper from a 24-foot shaft in the boy's Manorville (N. Y.) backyard, is bundled up in a blanket and hustled away for a rest after his heroic ordeal. Woodson later visited little Benny in the hospital.

Receives $1,700 Math Fellowship

Defender Chicago Ill. 5-25-57

MARSHALL, Texas — Miss Zephyr Marie Ragland, daughter of Mrs. Ira B. Price of Fort Worth, Texas, has recently received a $1,700 fellowship from Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind.

Miss Ragland, a mathematics major at Wiley college, here will complete her undergraduate work this May. At Purdue, she will work in the mathematical research laboratory, and will study toward a master's degree in mathematics.

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 5-25-57

HONORED AT UNI OF INDIANA: Gene Mosley, [illegible] was honored recently at the University of Indiana for TV Production, and made a member of the Radio Guild, a newly created Honorary Group of the Radio-TV Club. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Mosley, of this city.

Miss Eugenia Carey Has Been Awarded Scholarship

Worth Wed. 5-29-57 P.

MISS EUGENIA CAREY

Miss Eugenia Carey, member of the senior class at Brighton High, has been awarded a $100 nursing scholarship in a countywide essay contest.

She was presented the cash scholarship during the Annual Nurses' Day program held May 12 at the St. Paul Methodist Church pastored by the Rev. J. C. Wilson.

This contest was sponsored by the Mineral District Medical Auxiliary and The Mary Mahoney Nurses Club.

Miss Carey plans to enter the Columbia School of Nursing in September.

At Brighton High, she is active in the Band Club and holds membership in the Future Nurses' Club. She is a drummer in the school band. Her hobbies are dancing and reading.

Her winning essay was entitled, "Benefits to be Derived from a Nursing Education."

She said nursing was chosen as her profession in order to help humanity.

Brown To Receive Scholarship

Worth P. Wed. 5-29-57

Horace Brown, graduating senior of Fairfield Industrial High School, has been selected to receive the first Annual Alumni Scholarship of $52 given by graduates, former students and friends of the school now residing in Los Angeles, Calif.

Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal of the school, said that the stipulation for awarding the scholarship was that it "be given to some worthy student of the present graduating class."

Joseph Washington and James Payne, Jr., acted as chairman and co-chairman respectively of the project.

Mr. Brown plans to study journalism at the Lincoln School of Journalism in Jefferson City, Mo.

Tuskegee Student Wins Fourth Prize In Poster Contest

Herald P. 5 Tuskegee, Ala.

In an effort to inculcate the higher principles of humaneness upon which the unity and happiness of the world depend, the Latham Foundation sponsors annually an International Humane Poster Contest. The participating artists express in poster form one of two themes: spiritual fundamentals that lead to world friendship or understanding of and sympathy with man's relations—the animals.

Herald 5-28-57

Contestants from Africa, China, Japan, Indonesia, Scotland, United States and many other countries send their entries to John de Lemos, art director.

Cash prizes are awarded winning contestants and certificates of merit are given to those winning honorable mention. Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, art instructor at Tuskegee Institute, received an announcement of the 1957 winners.

The fourth prize of the Poster contest was awarded to an art student at Tuskegee Institute, Marybel Banks, sophomore enrolled in elementary education. Eighteen art students of Tuskege Institute won certficates of merit. Seven of these are freshman students enrolled in Home Economics. They are Mollie Chatman, Mary Blocton, Effie Ellis, Mary Morrow, June Barron, Ruth Rogers and Dorothea Mullins.

The ten certificates of merit winners enrolled in elementary education at Tuskegee Institute are Sonia Bransford, Bettye B. Lackwell, Hiawatha Covington, Barbara Broadnax, Pearl Tookes, Ella Middleton, Lillian McCants, Eunice Lesley, Julia Rowser, Georgia Love.

Enrolled in the School of Nursing, Eish Morrison, also won a certificate of merit.

Gallaudet Marks 93d Graduation

Post + Times Herald P. 6-B Tues. 5-28-57 Washington D.C.

By Jean White, Staff Reporter

Gallaudet College's two top graduates gave the commencement address yesterday side by side—one speaking the words and the other "signing" them with flashing hands.

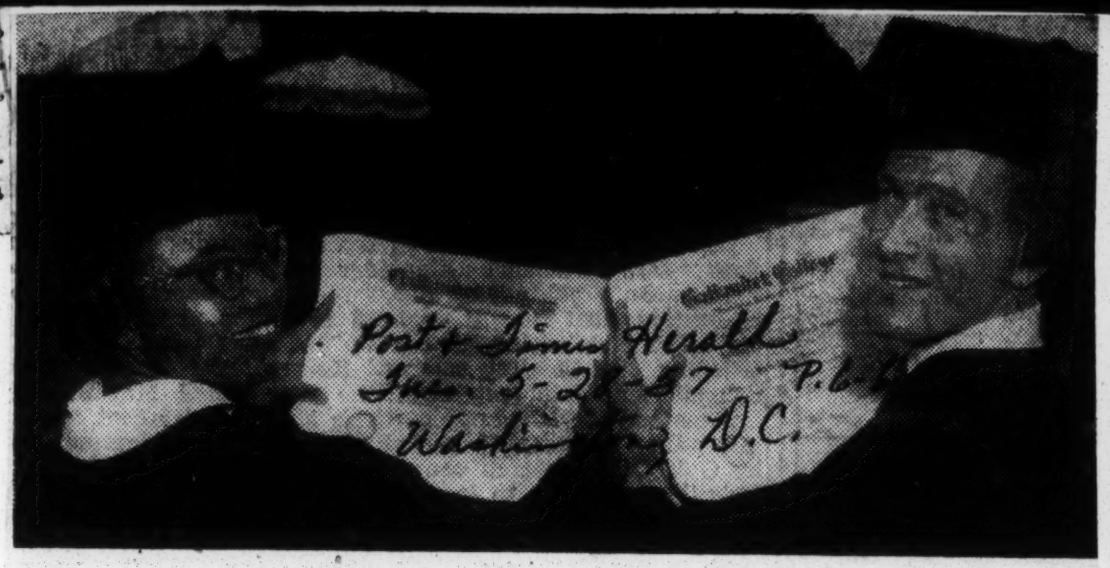
"This is something you can do when you have sign language," President Leonard M. Elstad noted with a smile, after he explained how Ida Wynetta Gray and Jean Vander Schalie had run a close scholastic race.

Gallaudet, the world's only college exclusively for the deaf, awarded 48 degrees yesterday at its 93d commencement. Among these was an honorary degree of doctor of letters for Dr. Edward J. Waterhouse, director of the 125-year-old Perkins School for the Blind at Watertown, Mass., who was cited for his work in the "most difficult" field of education, with blind-deaf children.

Outside of the faculty members transposing the speakers' words into sign language, the exercises yesterday were just like any other college commencement. But many of the 41 graduates hadn't heard a word their professors said in classes conducted simultaneously in both sign and spoken word.

Gallaudet had its beginnings as a "brave and venturesome" experiment 100 years ago next month, Edward Foss Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Health, Educatio and Welfare, pointed out in his commencement speech.

Miss Gray, who walked off with the highest scholastic average in the senior class, is the first deaf Negro woman to be granted a degree by Gallaudet. Another "first" was Henning Christian Frederick Irgens, first student from Norway to graduate from Gallaudet.



Post + Times Herald Tues. 5-28-57 P. 6-B Washington D.C.

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Ida Wynetta Gray, first deaf Negro woman to be granted a degree by Gallaudet College, and Henning Christian Frederick Irgens, first student from Norway to be graduated from the college, are shown after ceremonies yesterday.

7 Teachers, 5 Students At SU Awarded Scholarships

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. Sat. 6-1-57

BATON ROUGE, La. ----- Teachers and students who go beyond the required in academic activities at Southern University have been rewarded through scholarships and fellowships to do further study at some of America's leading institutions.

Five students and seven faculty members at Southern will be away doing advanced study this summer and next fall.

Those receiving recognition for high academic performance and receiving scholarships are: William H. Harrison, August 1956 graduate, is a research assistant in Plant Pathology at the State College of Washington; George Williams, January 1957 graduate, research assistant, Plant Physiology, University of New Hampshire; O'Neil R. Collins, January 1957 graduate, teaching assistant, Department of Botany, University of Iowa; Miss Isadora Y. Jones, June 1957 graduate, received a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania (Tuition and fees, plus $156.00 per month stipend); and Miss Delores Richard, January 1957 graduate, granted a year's fellowship to the University of Illinois to study Pure Mathematics.

Faculty members are: Miss Annie Richardson, Instructor of Biology, a year's assistantship at the University of Ill. in Botany; Dr. Lafayette Frederick, Associate Professor of Biology, given a stipend to study at the Summer Institute of Botany at Cornell University; Dr. W. F. Brazziel, Jr., Assistant Professor of Education; Dr. Robert Owens, Associate Professor of Education and Dr. E. W. Rand, Professor of Education, will participate in an expense paid Work Conference on Teaching and Learning at Columbia University, sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

Others include: John E. Gipson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, who will attend the Summer Institute of Mathematics at the University of Kansas, with expenses paid; Dillingham McDaniels, Instructor of English, received a Rockfeller Foundation Scholarship to Harvard University for 1957-58 and Rogers E. Randall, Assistant Professor of Physical Science, received a Science Foundation Grant to the University of Washington to attend the Institute of Physics.

14j 1957

3 Morehouse students given foreign travel-study grants

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57 Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three Morehouse College students have been selected by a faculty committee to receive travel study grants of $2,500 each for a year in Europe during the academic year of 1957-1958.

They are Brinston Collins, a senior, a political science major from Norfolk, Va.; William Glass, a junior, history major from Red Oak (near Atlanta), Ga.; and Andre D. Hammons, junior, psychology major from Chattanooga, Tenn.

According to their major or minor interests, the students will do some formal study in either English or French universities, or both, and will travel in the major European countries to the end of broadening their educational and cultural horizons.

* * *

THE DONOR of these grants is a friend of Morehouse College who prefers to remain anonymous and who is interested in exposing young and promising colored students to the kind of cultural and educational experiences and contacts that will equip them for foreign and diplomatic service.

This is the third year he has given such grants to Morehouse students.

The same friend who makes possible these student travel-study grants also makes possible two travel grants of $2,500 per couple for Morehouse faculty and staff couples to travel in Europe during the summer.

Purpose of the faculty couple grants is to enrich their experiences and thus enhance their teaching effectiveness at the institution.

* * *

THIS YEAR the two couples that have been selected for travel in Europe during the summer are Mr. and Mrs. G. Murray Branch and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Nix.

Mr. Branch is a member of the faculty of the school of religion and Mr. Nix is director of student personnel at Morehouse.

TEACHER FOR 22 YEARS—

Miss Ella Rhone Honored For Service to Community

Advertiser Aug. 4-2-57 Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 1—Miss Ella Rhone, principal-teacher of a two-teacher school located 14 miles from Tuskegee on Highway 80, has served in this capacity for 22 years.

The school is a two-room frame building with a small shed room that is used for the hot lunch program. It is tidy and comfortable in spite of the lack of modern fable in one room with a few well chosen books, the daily newspaper and the "News Weekly." The lunch room program is free to the students as the food is obtained from the State Surplus Commodity and supplemented by the parents; thus all of the 86 children enrolled enjoy a well planned balanced meal daily.

Realizing the need for a more inclusive program that would tend toward the fuller preparation for life. Miss Rhone decided to add a course in sewing to her already crowded list of offerings. Her program was explained to the P-TA and soon there was a broiler project underway. The money realized from this project was used to purchase a sewing machine for the sewing class. The broiler project having yielded such splendid results, she decided to continue it. She has purchased chairs, pictures, of great leaders and other pertinent teaching materials.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Evaluating her program, Miss Rhone decided to improve the social life of her community through youth activities. A Youth Fellowship club was organized. The club conducts one business meeting monthly and two monthly recreational meetings. The school, also, has a 4-H club.

Miss Rhone attends all meetings and functions held at her school and attends the local church regularly. Her initiative has earned for her the respect and admiration of the entire community and hearty cooperation of all patrons.

She has surrounded herself with the latest publications on teaching and administration.

She has a B.S. degree in Elementary Education and has completed most of the requirements for the Master's Degree, is a member of the choir of Greenwood Baptist Church, a civic worker and cooperates with all movements for community improvement.

Asked what she enjoys most, she says, "People, they are so easy to get along with."

Miss Rhone's travels have carried her to Atlantic City, N. J.; Albany, Long Island and New York City; Lennox and Pittsfield, Mass.; Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Toronto, Canada, and a tour of Cuba.

Among the former students of Miss Rhone are Walter Lumpkin, teacher at Talladega College, and Miss Catherine Crowell, senior student in elementary education at Tuskegee Institute.

The following is Miss Crowell's impression of Miss Rhone: Tuskegee Institute.

MY IMPRESSION OF MISS RHONE

"Miss Rhone has done much to influence my life up to now. She was one of my best teachers in elementary school. In fact, it is due to her encouragement that I am a senior in college today.

"Miss Rhone possessed a genuine interest in all children entrusted in her care. She appeared pleasant at all times, which made it a pleasure to be around her. She did all that she could to make her pupils happy and encouraged them to put forth every effort in trying to obtain the best qualities in everything.

"We could always depend upon Miss Rhone for help or advice in all problems. She made each of us feel as if we belonged to the group. She was aware of our individual differences and was successful in providing for them. She encouraged creativeness in all of us.

Miss Rhone was always prepared with her lessons. She knew what she wanted to accomplish and provided possible means for doing so. Her goals and objectives were clear cut and her creativeness made it possible to achieve them with ease. The classroom provided an atomosphere that was certainly conducive to learning. The room was always clean and attractive with brightly colored curtains and a normal temperature.

The lessons were taught in such a way that they were made meaningful to us. The problems to be solved centered around real life situations. She always made assignments in such a way that each pupil knew exactly what he was asked to do. If a pupil failed to understand any part of a lesson, she was willing always to explain again and again in many ways until he did understand.

I am very proud that Miss Rhone had a part in shaping my life. To me she taught much and gave the courage to go far. Although I'm a senior in college, I'm still depending upon that courage and the little things she taught me to do several years ago. I am indeed grateful to her for many things.

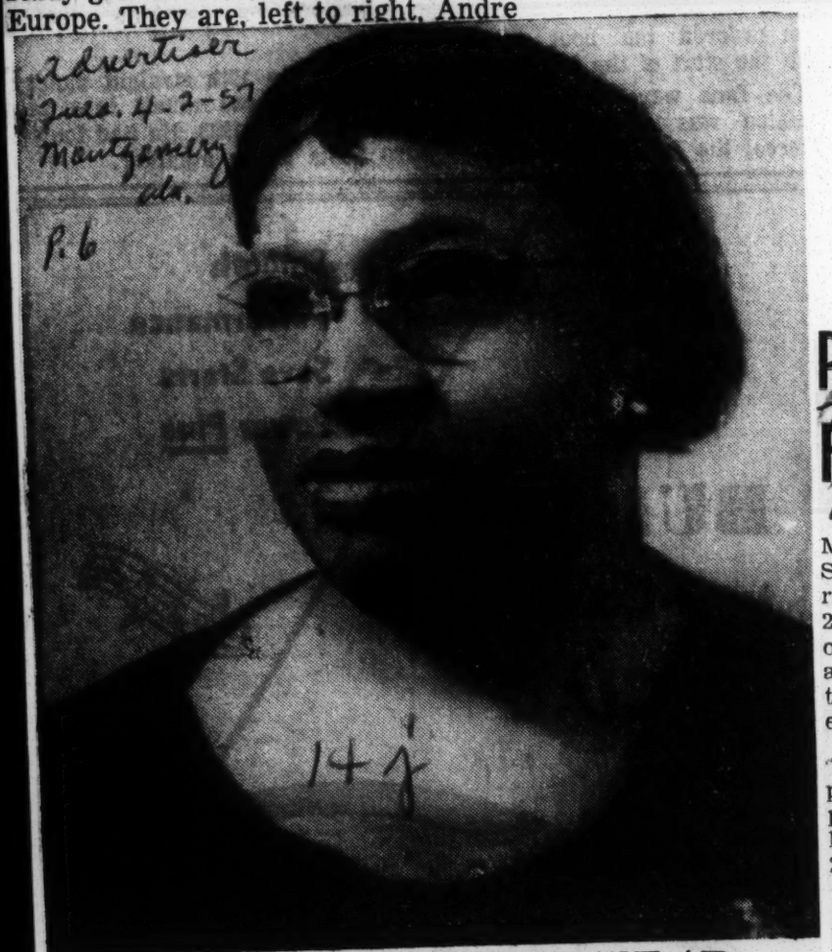
Yes, that impression of my elementary school teacher is the basis of my ambition. Incidentally, I'm studying to be an elementary school teacher. Thanks to Miss Rhone for the wonderful ideals for which she stood and those ideals for which I'm striving.

Other nominees for the "Macon County Teacher of the Year" were O. H. Poole, the Mesdames Sallie P. Harris, Estell J. Jones, Mary Moore, Kate Darnaby, Winfred Davis, Katie Dixon and Hattie Flennoy.

TYPING CHAMP—Miss Glyadys Scott Grant, left, a junior in commercial education at A. and T. College, is the North Carolina state typing champion. She won the title in speed competition for junior and senior college students held at North Carolina College. Miss Grant, a native of Florence, S. C. ripped off more than 1,000 words in the 10-minute time test and her copy showed just 12 errors, for a corrected average of 89 words per minute. Miss Grant proudly shows her trophy to Mrs. Katie G. Humphrey, A. and T. typing instructor.

STUDYING MAPS—Three Morehouse students have been awarded travel-study grants of $2,500 each for use in Europe. They are, left to right, Andre D. Hamonds of Chattanooga, Tenn., William Glass of Red Oak, Georgia and Brinston Collins of Norfolk, Virginia.

EVERY INCH A MAN!! — James Webster proudly regards his bundled up, 14-year-old son, Alton, after the youngster rescued his two small sisters and a brother from their burning Los Angeles home. A fire department resuscitator crew had to revive the children. (Newspress Photo).



TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Miss Ella Rhone, principal-teacher of a two-teacher school located 14 miles from Tuskegee on Highway 80, has served in this capacity for 22 years. She has been elected Macon County "Teacher of the Year."

Prof. Mack Greene Fulbright Lecturer

WILBERFORCE, O. — (ANP) — Mack M. Greene, director of Central State college division of health, recreation and physical education for 27 years, has been granted a leave of absence for one year to accept a Fulbright Award as an International Educational Exchange lecturer in Madras, India.

Prof. Greene and his family expect to leave New York City by plane for the Madras YNCA College of Physical Education on June 20.

J. Manuel Espinosa, chief of the professional activities division of the U. S. Department of State, International Educational Exchange Service notified Prof. Greene of his grant.

$500 Scholarship To L. U. Soprano

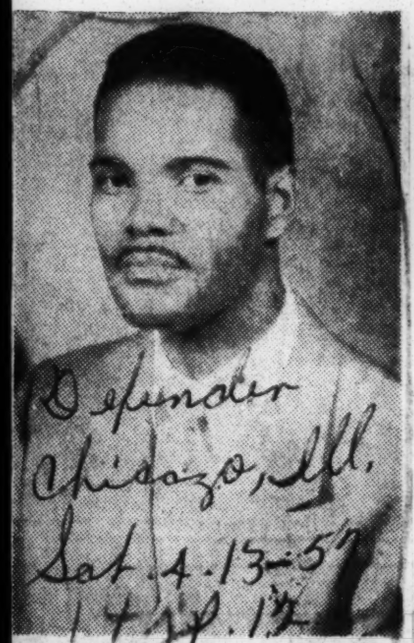
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Soprano Frankie Weathers of St. Louis, a 19-year-old junior at Lincoln university, on Friday was awarded a $500 scholarship in the annual Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air.

Miss Weathers auditioned in New York in mid-February following a victory over 14 other finalists at Tulsa, Okla., in January. On this occasion Miss Weathers won a $300 cash award plus the expense paid trip to New York.

At both auditions she gave her rendition of Gian Carlo Menotti's "Saint of Bleecker Street." In the New York audition Menotti was present and so impressed by Miss Weathers' voice that he reportedly asked her to accompany him on an operatic tour to Italy this summer.

Miss Weathers is presently in New York on tour with the Lincoln university concert choir which appeared on the Ted Mack Amateur Hour special Easter program.

14j 1957



Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-13-57 p. 12

HOWARD McLAIN, acting dean and professor of pharmacy in the school of pharmacy at Florida A and M university, has been awarded a science faculty fellowship by the National Science foundation to study at the University of Minnesota during the 1957-58 academic year. McClain is a graduate of Xavier university and the University of Wisconsin.

Edge Hill Teacher Cited For Study

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-27-57

EDGE HILL, Va. — Miss Emma M. Eaton, librarian at Ralph Bunche High School, has been accepted into the fellowship of the American Educational Research Association.

Norfolk Va.

Miss Eaton is daughter of the late E. H. Eaton, first colored real estate agent in Newport News and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca L. Eaton. She is a graduate of Virginia State College and pursued advanced work at the University of Minnesota.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-20-57 p. 12

AAU TRACK CHAMPIONS—Receiving their sixth consecutive AAU national championship trophy from the Cleveland meet director, Pauline Brewer, are, left to right: Darlene Scott, Isabelle Daniels, Captain Margaret Matthews, Barbara Jones, and Alfrances Lyman. Assistant meet director, Ethel Pippin, looks on.

Science Teacher Awarded Harvard Univ. Fellowship

Journal & Guide p. 11

Norfolk, Va.

COURTLAND, Va. — Miss Elva M. Goode, teacher of science and chemistry in the Southampton County Training School, Courtland, has been awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship in the academic year Institute for Science and Mathematics Teachers at Harvard University.

Sat. 4-20-57

She will study during the school year of 1957-58. These fellowships are offered on the basis of recommendation and of recommendation and scholastic records of individual applicants. Seven-hundred fifty teachers have been chosen throughout the United States. The fellowships pay tuition, cost of books, school medical fee, dependents allowance and a basic stipend of $3,000.

• • •

A SIMILAR offer was extended to Miss Goode for study at the Pennsylvania State University.

Miss Goode is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Goode Sr., of Petersburg. She received a B. S. degree with honors in biology and chemistry from Virginia State College in 1952. She has done further study at Virginia State College and Harvard University where she received a fellowship from the Dupont Company.

• • •

SHE HAS BEEN a teacher in the Southampton County public schools since 1952. She is chairman of the Science and Mathematics Department of the Southampton County Training School. Miss Goode is also secretary to the following curricular and activities committees of this school: Advisory, Health Council and Athletic. She also serves as financial secretary of the Southampton County Teachers Association and Secretary of the Southampton County Chapter of the Virginia State Alumni Association.

14j

MISS ELVA M. GOODE
Fellowship

Miss Goode's other affiliations include membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Beta Kappa Chi National Scientific Honor Society, National Science Teachers Association, National Education Association, Virginia Teachers Association and District VI, Group II, V. I. A., Science and Mathematics sponsors.

GETS $670 FELLOWSHIP

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — **Willie Scott**, senior at West Virginia State College, has been granted a Graduate College Fellowship in Library Science at the University of Illinois, **F. T. Hall**, dean of the graduate college, announced this week.

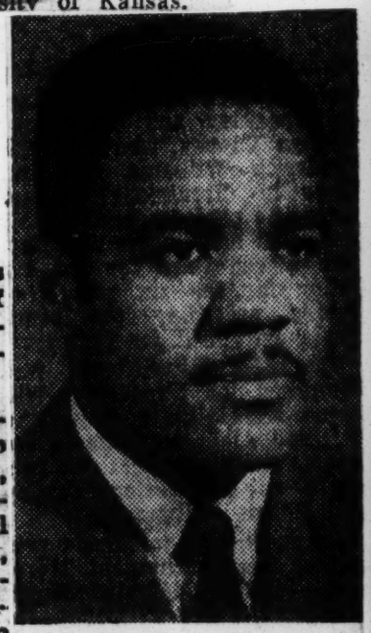
Sat 4-20-57

Mr. Scott is a native of Bolivar, Tenn. The monetary value of a fellowship is $670.

TO STUDY AT HARVARD

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — **Dr. Irvin W. Elliott**, professor and head of the department of chemistry at Florida A. and M. University, has been awarded a senior post doctoral fellowship by the National Science Foundation to pursue study at Harvard University during the 1957-58 school year.

Dr. Elliott holds the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kansas.



ANDRESS TAYLOR

GIVEN STUDY AWARD

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — **Howard McClain**, acting dean and professor of pharmacy in the school of pharmacy at Florida A. and M. University, has been awarded a science faculty fellowship by the National Science Foundation to study at the University of Minnesota during the 1957-58 academic year.

Dean McClain is a graduate of Xavier University and the University of Wisconsin, and pursued study at Minnesota during the 1955-56 academic year.

They Were In The First Who's Who

Afro-American p. 5
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-20-57

Sixty-seven years ago, the first Who's Who in America was published by John W. Leonard.

This first volume listed 6,029 names of distinguished Americans. Of these, 17 are colored, and all of them are now dead except one. They are:

Bishop Levi Coppin of Maryland, 1848.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York, 1868.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet of Ohio, 1872

Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, AME of Georgia, 1840

Richard Theodore Greener, teacher, government clerk, attorney - at - law, United States diplomat, Pennsylvania, 1844

Bishop James Theodore Holly, P. E. Church of D.C., 1829

John Roy Lynch, Lieutenant General of Louisiana, 1847.

Judson W. Lyon, U.S. Register of the Treasury

William Frank Powell, teacher, educational organizer, U.S. diplomat, New York, 1840

* * *

Pinkney Benton Stewart Pinchback, politician, attorney-at-law, Georgia, 1837

William S. Scarborough, teacher, scholar, author, Georgia, 1852

Captain Robert Small, South Carolina, 1839

Ezekiel E. Smith, clergyman, Carolina, 1852

Owen L. W. Smith of North Carolina

William Grant Still, liberator, philanthropist, promoter and "Secretary of the Underground Railroad System," of New York, 1847

Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner.. AME of Pennsylvania, 1835

George Henry White of North Carolina, Congressman, 1852.

New Yorker Wins Cartoon Cash

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 P. 1
Chicago, Ill.

George Heyliger of New York took top honors in the name the cartoon contest this week. His choice was "TOY" and it was good enough to win $50. George said he chose this name because "she had all the markings of a playmate."

Second place winner was Mrs. Bob McKinnis of Ozark, Ala. She submitted the name "Ripple" as her choice because "the girl was as pleasing as a tiny water ripple." Mrs. McKinnis will receive a check for $25.

In a few weeks this fascinating "Name the Cartoon" contest will end. If you haven't sent in a name for the girl do so immediately because you may be our next winner and also be eligible for the grand prize of $200.

The grand prize winner will be chosen by the judges from the previous weekly winners.

Hurry, hurry, send in a name today for this pretty girl cartoon. There's still time for you to cash in on one of the weekly prizes or even the $200 Jack Pot Prize.

Last week's second prize winner, Mrs. Margaret Brown of Cairo, Illinois writes "I received your letter and was very excited. Thanks for the check, it is very inviting."

Mrs. Brown is a poetry and song writer, but the judges did not know this when they selected her musical sounding "Uneida" as second place winner last week. Send in your name today.

3 NCC students, prof win grants

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-27-57

DURHAM, N.C.—Three students and one mathematics professor at North Carolina College have won study grants totaling some $11,300 for the summer and next year.

The students are seniors Andress Taylor of Fountain and Weldon Willoughby of Morehead City, recipients of three-year Southern Fellowship Fund awards of $4,500, and Lloyd M. Mitchell of Walnut Cove, winner of summer study grant to the University of Oslo in Norway.

Dr. Marjorie Lee Browne, chairman of the department of mathematics, received a special $800 grant to attend an eight-week Summer Institute on Mathematics in Social Science at Stanford University, Calif., June 24 to Aug. 17. She previously studied in England as a Ford faculty fellow.

* * *

UNDER TERMS of the grants awarded Taylor and Willoughby, each will receive $1,000 for the first nine months of graduate study; $1,500 for the second nine months, and $2,000 for the third year. The awards are made to students who plan college teaching careers.

Willoughby, 24-year-old Navy veteran, is married and father of three children. Additional allotments will be made for his dependents. He is a chemistry major.

Taylor, 21-year-old English and social science major, is managing editor of the "Campus Echo," student newspaper, and an honor student.

* * *

DR. BROWNE, a native of Memphis, Tenn., received the B. S. degree at Howard University, and the M.S. and Ph. D. degrees at the University of Michigan. Before coming to NCC in 1949, she taught at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas and University of Michigan.

Mitchell, commerce major and an honor student, is scheduled to leave the United States on June 26. He will study in the Institute for English speaking teachers and students at the University of Oslo. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell.

DR. MARJORIE LEE BROWN

NATHANIEL LAMAR

Nathaniel Lamar Gets Writing Award

Daily World
Fri. 5-3-57

GETS ATLANTIC GRANT — Another laurel has come to Nathaniel LaMar, the Atlanta youth who made an enviable record at Harvard University in preparation for a writing career.

Atlanta Ga.

LaMar, son of Mrs. Ida LaMar and the late Dr. Nathaniel LaMar, has just been awarded an Atlantic Grant in Fiction as assistance in the completion of his first novel. This is the first Atlantic Grant established by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little-Brown and Company, the purpose being to assist young writers of promise and distinction whose work first appeared in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly. LaMar was introduced to Atlantic readers in June, 1955, with his story "Creole Love Song," which subsequently won a prize in the Atlantic "First" Contest that year and was later included in The Best American Short Stories for 1956.

The current issue of The Atlantic carries a story, "The Music Teachers," written by LaMar, who won a scholarship to Phillips Exter Academy while attending an Atlanta high school.

Negro Students Take Honors

Herald p. 17-A
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 4-17-57

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Elbert L. Hayes Jr., 16-year-old sophomore at East High School, and Patricia Wayne Caruthers, 17-year-old senior at Sumner High School in adjoining Kansas City, Kan., won the top prizes in the annual Kansas City Science Fair.

Miss Caruthers demonstrated the spectrometer she built to study "magnetic orientation of collodial graphite particles." Hayes showed pictures he took in the dark to demonstrate the "effect of carbohydrates on bacterial luminescence."

Both are Negroes, attending integrated schools.

William Pickens' Grandson Honored

Courier p. 2
Sat. 4-20-57

BURLINGTON, Vt. (ANP)—The student body of the University of Vermont elected a Negro as president of the institution's Student Association for the first time in history.

The young man is William Pickens III, grandson of William Pickens, one of the founders of the NAACP.

Thurston M. Graham Receives Grant for Study At Harvard and Abroad

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 5-31-57

Thurston M. Graham, instructor of French, Spanish and American history at Douglass high school, has recently been awarded two grants for summer study. One is a Far Eastern Studies fellowship for advanced study at Harvard this summer and the other is a Fulbright grant for study at the Sorbonne in Paris. During the 1955-56 school year, Mr. Graham traveled and studied in several Caribbean countries on a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

U. of Md. Law senior named to honor society

Afro-American Sat 4-13-57
Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE

"It was far more than I expected when I first entered the university. I find it an honor to be a part of an organization which has so many distinguished members."

Christopher H. Foreman, 31-year-old law school senior, was commenting Tuesday on his election to the Order of the Coif, a national law honor society.

Already the holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key, Mr. Foreman earned his latest scholastic achievement the hard way.

He remained in the upper ten per cent of his class at the University of Maryland while working full-time as a bailiff for Chief Judge Emory Niles.

* * *

MR. FOREMAN is the second colored law school student to be elected to the University of Maryland chapter of the legal profession's most respected honor society.

Wendall Freeland, an assistant attorney general in Pittsburgh, was the other honoree.

Mr. Foreman and six other senior law students were told of their election at the annual banquet of the University of Maryland Law School Alumni Association Saturday night.

Mr. Foreman graduated with high honors in economics from the University of Cincinnati in 1950, the same year he earned his Phi Beta Kappa key. The following year he received a masters of arts degree in economics from the Ohio University.

He entered the Maryland law school in September, 1953, and is scheduled to receive his law degree this June.

* * *

UNTIL HE was appointed a bailiff by Judge Niles last September, he was employed as an education specialist at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, where he served as an Army lieutenant for 17 months.

During World War II Mr. Foreman, a native of New Iberia, La., served three years in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Foreman recalled with a chuckle that when he decided to enter college following his discharge from the Marine Corps he was rejected by both Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and Howard University.

It was then that he enrolled at the University of Cincinnati and blazed an enviable scholastic record.

Of his position as court baliff, Mr. Foreman said, "I have gained tremendous experience and valuable insight into court procedure."

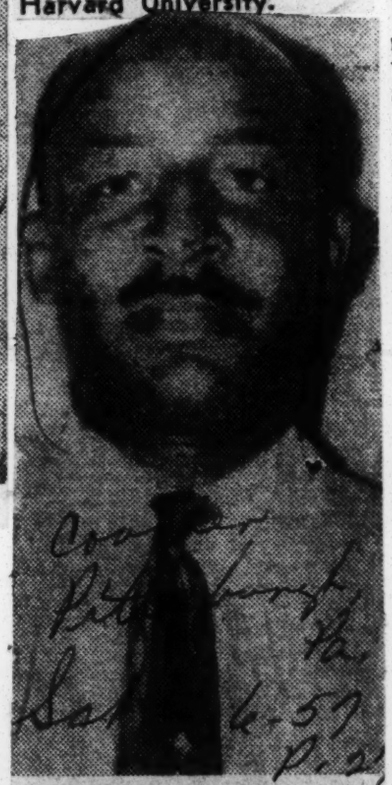
Upon graduation from law school Mr. Foreman expects to become associated with the law firm of Brown, Allen and Watts.

Married to the former Thelma Pulliam, a teacher at School 120, Mr. Foreman has a 5-year-old son, Christopher Jr. The Foremans reside at 3417 Piedmont Ave.

CHRIS FOREMAN

Courier Pitts. Pa. Sat. 4-57 p. 2

Fellowship— Edward Eugene Taylor, 32, Columbia, S. C. H. high school instructor, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship in the Academic Year Institute for Science and Mathematics Teachers at Harvard University.



Courier Pitts. Pa. Sat. 4-57 p. 2

Honored— Dr. William N. Wasson of Grambling College in Louisiana has been honored by Brown University for his pioneer work in the National Pharmaceutical Association.

Hyde Park Senior Gets Scholarship

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-13-57

A senior at Hyde Park High school was named "Youth of the Year" by B'nai B'rith Saturday during a program in the DePaul university gymnasium.

He is John Williams, Jr., 17, who was awarded a $500 scholarship. He rated top honor among 1,300 students who had been entered in the contest from different schools, park districts and churches.

Williams, nominated by his whole school for the contest, was the sole Negro among the five finalists in the competition.

2ND PLACE

Second place winner was William Dobias of Technical High school who received a $200 prize.

Third, fourth and fifth place winners received $100 each. They are Raymond Kundrot, Tilden Tech; Charles Hoffman, Von Steuben school and Bert Harris of BBYO, a B'nai B'rith youth organization.

Milton Saffir, chairman, presented the awards. Philip M. Klutznick is president of B'nai B'rith; I. J. Silverman, general chairman; Benjamin Morris, honorary chairman. Henry L. Burman and Milton Feldmar were co-chairmen of the event.

Young Williams, who will graduate in June, plans to attend the University of Illinois. He lives at 6537 S. Ellis ave.

FULBRIGHT AWARDS

NEW ORLEANS — Two of Xavier University's honor graduates of June, 1956, **Robert B. Cox** and **Lionel P. Honoro**, both French majors, have been awarded Fulbright scholarships for studies in France for the coming scholastic year.

Honoro, a Woodrow Wilson fellow presently working towards his master's degree at the University of Wisconsin, will attend the University of Grenoble, France, beginning in September, 1957.

A fellow in French at the University of Illinois, Cox will study at the University of Dijon France, starting in September.

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

JOHN WILLIAMS, Jr.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — **Dr. Irvin W. Elliott**, head of the chemistry department at Florida A. and M. University, has been awarded a senior postdoctoral fellowship by the National Science Foundation to attend Harvard University during the 1957-58 academic year.

Two Get Fulbright Study Awards

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 4-20-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard university officials have announced the receipt of U. S. Educational Exchange (Fulbright) grants for the 1957-58 school year by two persons associated with the University.

They are Dr. Walter M. Booker, professor of pharmacology in the College of Medicine, and E. Coletta Warren, a 1950 graduate of the School of Music. Dr. Booker, who lives at 3920 Seventeenth st., N. E., will conduct research in pharmacology at the University of Ghent (Belgium); while Miss Warren, of 901 Vinson Street, Williamson, W. Va., will study voice at the Vienna (Austria) Academy of Music.

TO STUDY ON COAST — Dr. Marjorie Lee Browne, chairman of the department of mathematics at North Carolina college, has received an $800 grant to attend an 8-week Summer Institute on Mathematics in Social Science at Stanford university June 24-August 17. Previously a Ford Faculty Fellow in England, Dr. Browne, native of Memphis, Tenn., holds the B.S. degree from Howard, the M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Michigan.

Tribune Los Angeles Calif. Wed. 4-24-57

Before coming to NCC in 1949, she taught at Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., and the University of Michigan. She has received study grants from the General Education Board, from the University of Michigan Graduate School and the Engineering Research Institute.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS TOP HONOR

Daily World Thurs. 4-25-57

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Maxie Turner, Jr., a veteran of World War II and the only Negro student at North Park college, Foster and Kedzie Avenues, won a top honor

Friday when he was elected "Ideal North Parker."

The announcement was made at the annual college banquet at the Elmhurst Country Club. He was nominated and elected in a campus wide election by the Student Council last month. He shared top honors with Dellaina Peterson of Stillwater Minn., who was also named "Ideal North Parker."

During his three years of U. S. Navy service young Turner contracted tuberculosis and spent the years 1947-1955 convalescing in veterans' hospitals at Corona Calif.; Downey, Ill.; and Madison, Wis. Discharged in August, 1955, he matriculated at North Park as a freshman the following month. He took his high school studies at DuSable High School in Chicago, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxie Turner, Sr.

The citation was given to the two students who, in the opinion of the 500 college students on the north west side campus best fit the description: "The student who best represents the ideals and traditions of North Park College.

Two A. U. Students Get Scholarships

Finley Campbell, of Detroit, Mich., and Betty Jones the daughter of Mrs. Evelyn J. Allen of Snow Hill, Maryland, groduate students at Atlanta Universitiy have been chosen to receive the two $3,000 scholarships given the University by an anonymous donor for study abroad.

Miss Jones, a graduate of Morgan State College will be a candidate for the degree of Master of Business Administration in August. She will concentrate on the study of marketing aspects relating to fashions and design, making Paris her headquarters. She plans to spend some time in New York offices of foreign designers before going abroad.

Mr. Campbell, who is working toward the degree of Master of Arts in English, is a graduate of Morehouse College. His time will be divided between England, where he will study English History at the University of London, and the Sorbonne in Paris.

Xavier U. Senior Receives Woodrow Wilson Fellowship

Richard D. Harrison, 2126 Upperline Street, New Orleans, a senior in the music department at Xavier University, was one of 302 young men and women throughout the country and one of three from Louisiana to receive a National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate work. The announcement was made at Ann Arbor, April 17.

Harrison, who will graduate from Xavier in June, will attend the music school at the University of Michigan, where he expects to receive his Master's degree. He will study "Instrumental Music Education," music history and other phases of music.

Mr. Harrison is president of the Xavier Concert Band of which he has been a member for four years. He is also president of Zeta Phi Rho Chapter of Alpha Mu, honor society at Xavier, and is a past president of Xavier's chapter of the Music Educators National conference. He is also a member of the university chorus.

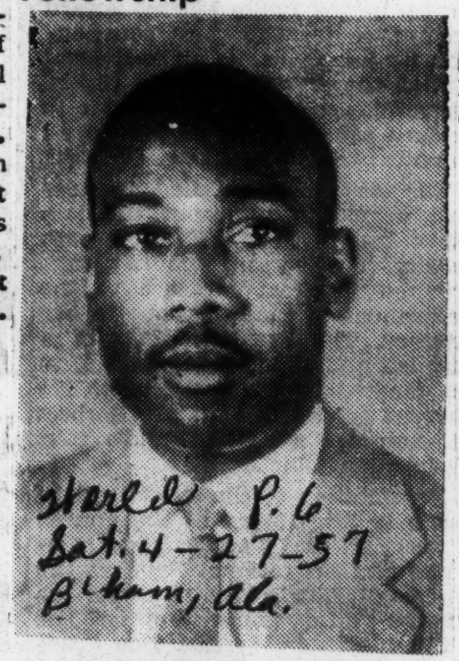
A graduate of Walter Cohen High, 1953, Harrison, was guest soloist with the New Orleans symphony in its youth concerts. He specializes in clarinet, but also plays saxaphone and piano.

Ashton LeMarr Florance

Loudoun Students Win Awards

Frances J. LeMarr and Dorothy L. Florance, seniors at Loudoun County High School, have been awarded $500 four-year scholarships by the Middleburg (Va.) Community Center. Guthrie H. Ashton Jr., a senior at Douglass High School, won a four-year $325 scholarship.

McDaniel Awarded Fellowship



DILLINGHAM McDANIEL AWARDED FELLOWSHIP —Dillingham McDaniel, former Miles College instructor who is now on the faculty at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., has been awarded a Rockefeller Brothers Fellowship to study at Harvard University for the 1957-58 academic year.

Mr. McDaniel who will begin his study in September was one of 45 persons in this country to receive such an award. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McDaniel, Sr., of Ensley.

Mr. McDaniel is a graduate of Fisk University, with the A.B. and M. A. degree in English, Speech and Drama. He has completed further study at the University of Chicago. Mr. McDaniel teaches in the Department of English at Southern University.

The Rockefeller grant was made after Mr. McDaniel's name was submitted in nomination, on the basis of his previous academic record, work experiences and future potentionalities.

While a graduate student the newly appointed Rockefeller Fellow was employed for two summers with the National Council of Churches. He has also worked with the Chicago City Missionary Society. During his period of employment with the Chicago City Missionary Society, Mr. McDaniel was director of an Economical Work Camp, under the auspices of the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches.

Mr. McDaniel is a member of the First Congregational Church and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Two Students At Morehouse Given Grants

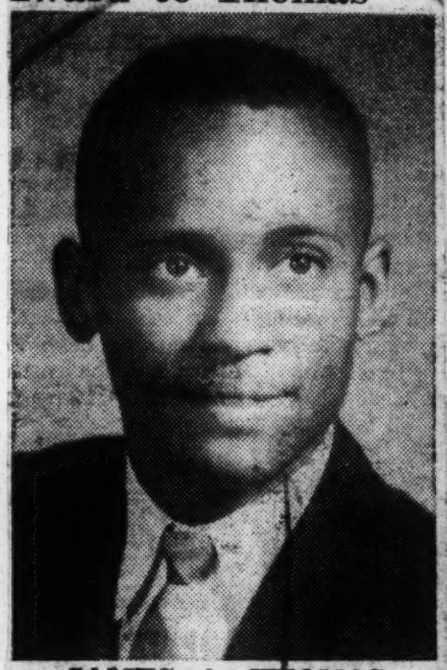
ATLANTA — Two Morehouse college seniors have been awarded fellowships by the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship program, it was announced this week.

The program is part of the American Association of Theological Schools Fund, Inc. The students are Wilson Henderson and William Gray.

Henderson, a sociology major from Daytona Beach, Fla., has elected to study at Drew Theological Seminary, Guy, who is a major in English and a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, will attend the Harvard University Divinity School.

Guy spent the academic year of 1955-1956 in Europe on a $2,500 travel-study grant given annually to Morehouse College by an anonymous friend for use by an outstanding and promising student chosen by a faculty committee.

Award to Thomas



JAMES A. THOMAS

James A. Thomas, 18, of 1704 Walker street, has been awarded the Elsie Bullard Morrison $100 college scholarship that goes annually to the outstanding senior at East High School.

The Des Moines school board Tuesday confirmed nomination of Thomas by the East High scholarship committee.

D. Q. Williams, principal of East High, informed the school board of Thomas' nomination, stating the January graduate of 1957 ranked No. 1 in his class and "was a leader in every field of his choice."

"He was an outstanding athlete in baseball, basketball and football, was an outstanding leader of our student council and brought many honors to himself, his race and East High School," said Williams.

Thomas, an all-state football halfback, received all "1's" on his report cards at East ("1" is the highest possible grade).

This is the sixth annual Morrison award. Funds for the annual $100 college scholarship were provided in 1951 by Mrs. Morrison, an East High graduate now living in Ithaca, N. Y.

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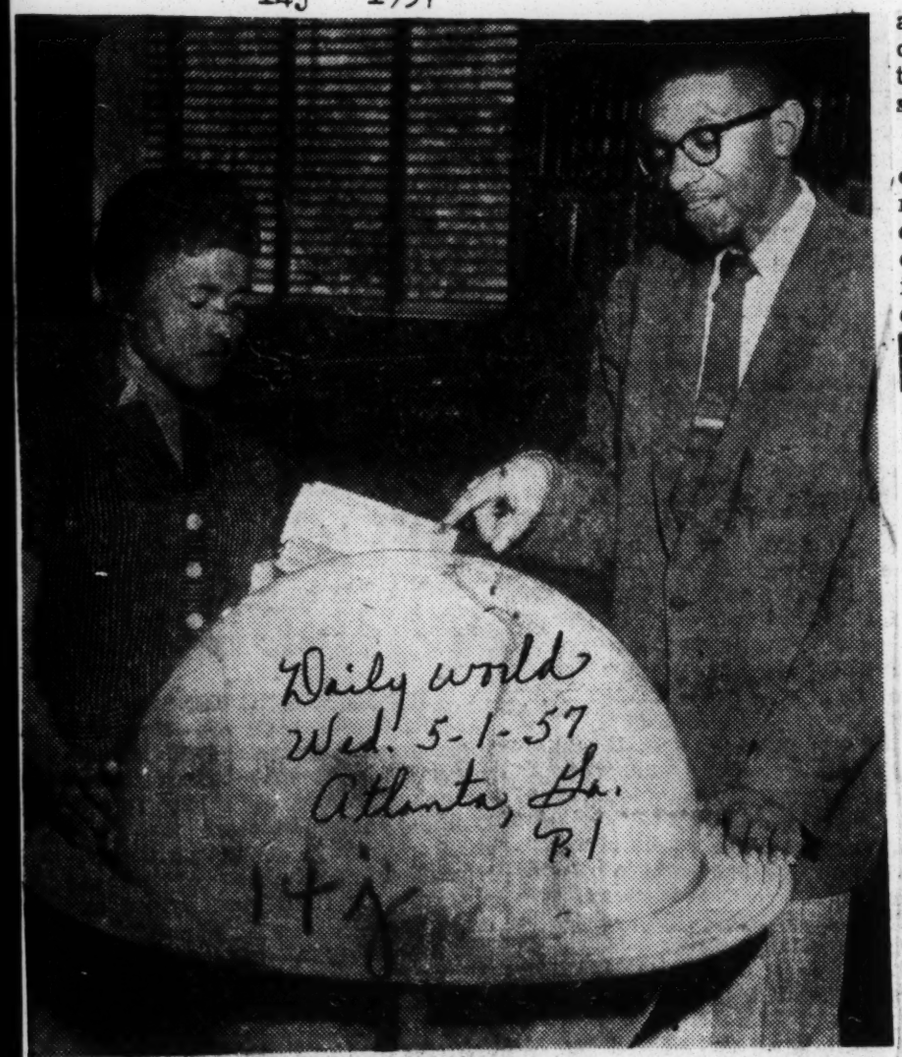


Daily world
Wed. 5-1-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1
14x

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS — Miss Betty Jones, of Snow Hill, Md., and Finley Campbell, of Detroit, Mich., graduate students at Atlanta University, were recipients of $3,000 scholarships for study abroad in 1957-58.

Methodists Foster Race Student Exchange Plan

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-6-57
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—A student exchange program between a white university in Ohio and a college for Negro girls in North Carolina—both schools of the Methodist Church—is now under way.

Dr. Willa Player, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., has announced that six girls from Bennett, an all-Negro school, are spending two weeks on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. On March 31, four white girls from Wesleyan went to the North Carolina campus, she added. Under the exchange, worked out by the Bennett and Wesleyan faculties, the students will enter completely into the life of the campus, Dr. Player said.

* * *

"IN EFFECT, our Bennett girls will be Wesleyan students for two weeks and the Wesleyan girls will be Bennett students," she said. "At each school, the girls will sit in the classes in which they are enrolled at their own school. They will live in dormitories, participate in chapel and assembly programs and take part in those extracurricular activities in which they are enrolled in their own school."

Dr. Player sees the exchange plan as an effective means of beginning to break down racial barriers on the college campus and of preparing college students for the coming of integration.

Frazier to Minn.

Atlanta Daily World 5-4-57

WASHINGTON — Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of Howard University's sociology department, has been named visiting professor at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., it was announced Saturday.

Dr. Frazier, during the second 1957-58 semester, will conduct a course on race relations in America and a seminar on Social Changes in Africa.

Lena Horne's son, local girl score in prep debate

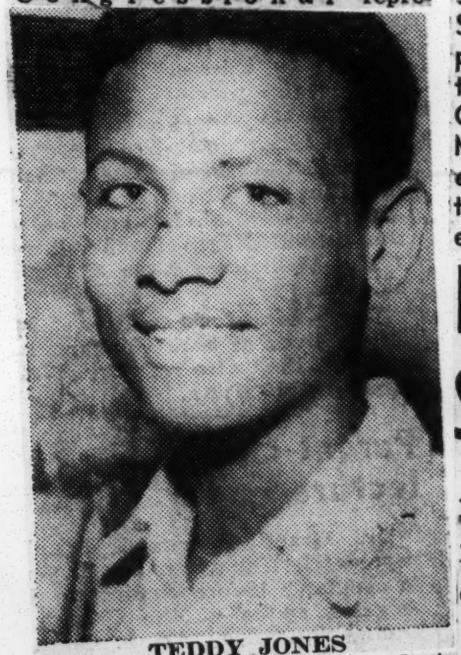
Pittsburgh Courier Los Angeles, Calif.
Wed. 5-1-57

The 17-year-old son of Lena Horne and another 17-year-old, both from Los Angeles high school, were winners of "Certificates of Special Distinction" in the Orange Speech Tournament at the University of Redlands last weekend.

It was a second citation in little more than a month for Teddy Jones, the actress-singer's son, and for Lynne C. Shifflett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shifflett, 2214 W. 20th st. Young Jones, president of the student body at Los Angeles high, will take part in the national student congress of the National Forensic League in Lexington, Ky. in June.

L. A. high's debate team of 12 members was "second in sweepstakes" in the Redlands tourney in which some 400 high school students took part.

Last March, it was first in a similar competition at Pepperdine college, in which the two local youngsters also won "Special Distinction" certificates. Young Jones won the right to represent Los Angeles at the National Forensic finals by taking part in a Student Congress at the City Hall during which judges picked the best Congressional representatives', etc. from the students matching oratory.



TEDDY JONES

Both young people are seniors and will graduate in June. Jones makes his home here with his father, Louis Jones, of 2675 Arlington.

14j
Courier
Pitts 5-11-57

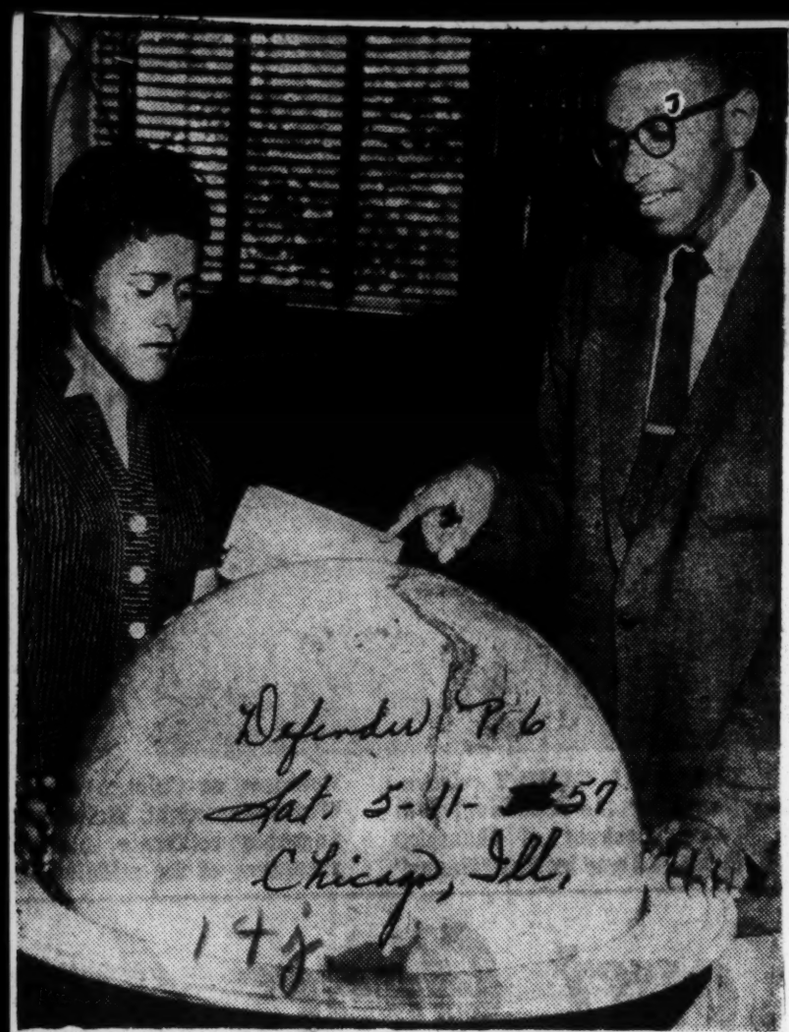
Honors—Margie L. Huey, senior education major from Laurel, Miss., receives the Phillis Wheatley Literary Scholarship Cup from Leo S. Morrison, national vice president and president of the local Kappa Delta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, for highest cumulative average at semester end, 1956-57.

Hamptonite To Study In Ghana

Defender 5-11-57
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON, Va. — Margaret Howard of Montclair, N. J., a junior in general studies at Hampton institute, has been awarded one of five United States $1,000-scholarships to attend an international seminar in Ghana, sponsored by the Canadian World University Service.

A study-tour in Ghana and Nigeria, from May 31 till June 14, will precede the seminar, which will take place at the University College of Ghana in Achimota from June 16 to July 7. The theme of the Seminar is "Africa and Tomorrow," a study of the aims and problems of countries in rapid development.



Defender P.6
Sat. 5-11-57
Chicago, Ill.

BETTY JONES, daughter of Mrs. Evelyn J. Allen of Snow Hill, Md., and Finley Campbell of Detroit, Mich., have received the two $3,000 scholarships given Atlanta university by an anonymous donor for study abroad. Miss Jones, will concentrate on the study of marketing aspects relating to fashion and design, making Paris her headquarters. Campbell will spend time in England and France, where he will study English history.

17 Scholarships To Be Awarded

Defender P.6

Seventeen college scholarships will be awarded to 15 members of Junior Achievement of Chicago at the organization's 11th annual Future Unlimited Banquet to be held in the International Amphitheatre Thursday, May 9, David L. Harrington, general chairman, has announced.

The formal presentations of the awards will be made by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. B. F. Cunningham, archdiocesan superintendent of schools and a member of the Advisory Council of Junior Achievement of Chicago.

Making available these college grants, consisting of cash or tuition, is a yearly feature of the J. A. program here and nationally.

Thirteen of the scholarships were available only to Chicagoland Achievers, the other four being won in national competition.

In Campus-wide Election

Courier Sat. 5-11-57

Select Lone Negro as Chi College 'Ideal Student'

Pittsburgh, Pa. P.13

CHICAGO (ANP)—Maxie Turner Jr., a veteran of World War II and the only Negro student at North Park College, Foster and Kedzie Ave., won a top honor Friday when he was elected "Ideal North Parker."

Maxie Turner

The announcement was made at the annual college banquet at the Elmhurst Country Club. He was nominated and elected in a campus-wide election by the Student Council last month. He shared top honors with Delkina Peterson of Stillwater, Minn., who was also named "Ideal North Parker."

During his three years of U. S. Navy service, young Turner contracted tuberculosis and spent the years 1947-1955 convalescing in veterans' hospitals at Corona, Calif.; Downey, Ill., and Madison, Wis.

Discharged in August, 1955, he matriculated at North Park as a freshman the following month. He took his high school studies at DuSable High School in Chicago, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxie Turner Sr.

The citation was given to the two students who, in the opinion of the 500 college students on the northwest side campus, best fit the description: "The student who best represents the ideals and traditions of North Park College.

Johnson Awarded B. U. Scholarship

Block Dispatch P.1

Wallace Johnson, a Douglass high school senior, has received official notification from the University of Oklahoma that he has been awarded a University of Oklahoma scholarship of $168 for the school year beginning Sept., 1957.

The scholarship was granted by the University in recognition of application to scholarship, interest in fellow students, likelihood of future academic success and promise of fulfilling those objectives which it is the purpose of the University to encourage and recognize.

Johnson, active in many school and community activities, is a member of the National Honor Society. He is also tri-captain of the Trojans' football squad who won the 1956 State Football Championship title. He has been a letterman for two years.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Johnson of 321 N. Durland.

Prof. J. Jordan of Langston U. in 'Who's Who'

Eagle Tulsa, Okla.

1957-58 Volume Lists Outstanding Work in Art Field

Thurs. 5-23-57

LANGSTON, Okla. — Jack Jordon, Langston University art instructor, has been notified that his biography and photograph will appear in the 1957-58 "Who's Who in American Education, Inc." (vol. XVIII).

A result of outstanding work in his major field, the extensive list of honors includes: exhibitions of his work in numerous cities of 13 states and 25 art galleries; six national acclaims and awards, two state awards, two local prizes, recognition by the "continuing committee on Trichinosis, which is sponsored by the International Association of Milk Sanitarians, U.S. Public Health Service, New York Academy of Medicine, American Society of Clinical Patheologists, U.S. Army and seven leading American medical associations.

Jordan has received commission to paint a mural on "World Affairs" in South Carolina, which was photographed and later published in the YWCA international magazine. He has five sculptures in permanent museum collections and one piece this year was purchased for the Atlanta University collection of outstanding Negro Art.

Jordan received the B.S.A. degree from Langston university and his M.A. and M.F.A. degree at the State University of Iowa. In 1949-50 he was head of the Claflin University art department and part time instructor of art at South Carolina State College. In 1950 he was drafted in the army as a draftsman and received three formal commendations.

Before returning to Langston University in 1954, he was the Director of art at Allen university.

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GRAMBLING COLLEGE LIBRARIAN AWARDED $5,500 FELLOWSHIP

GRAMBLING, LA.- Mrs. Mary W. Hymon, librarian at Grambling College, has been awarded a $5,500 Fellowship for the Fund for Adult Education to study at the University of Indiana during the 1957-58 Session.

The announcement was made by Ronald Shilon, Executive Secretary of the Fund's leadership training awards program.

Mrs. Hyman will study on a full time basis to complete requirements for the doctoral degree. She is a graduate of Kentucky State College and holds the M.A. degree from the University of Denver. The grant covers 12 consecutive months.

WORLD p.2
SAT. 5-11-57
Birmingham, Ala.

Thursday, May 9, at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Joe S. Snider, 2400 N. W. 55th, president of Panhellenic, presented the awards to the graduates, who have all maintained a scholastic standing in the upper third of the class.

These awards are given by the organization each year to give incentive for high scholastic achievements and desire for higher learning.

Receiving the certificates were: Anita Anderson, Bettye Baldwin, Martha Bradley, Thecla Brown, Etta Burns, Kathryn Carter, Ruby Cleveland, Lettie Conley, Geneva Dean, Mary Felix, Harolie Muster, Dean, Mary Felix, Harolie Butter

Meharry Medical College Awarded Research Grant

Mainly through Dr. Eugenia Mobley McGinnis, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., has a research grant award for $35,000 from the National Institute of Health to do research in preventive me- and Juanita Flowers.

Also, Lenora Francis, Norma Fuller, Anita Golden, Betty Green, Dollie Hastied, Helena Hasnesberry, Joleen Hobbs, Annette Jones, Carol Kimbrough, Betty Knight, Della Lambeth, Cecelia Lanham and Lena Lehman.

And, Jo Agnes Lewis, Zelda Mitchell, Vivian Newton, Gwenette Parker, Marthann Perry, Lonzetta Peters, Carolyn Phillips, Marilyn Phillips, Mary Phillips, Winnie Shephard, Yvonne Scruggs, Anna Stephens, Annetta Taylor, Verna Taylor, Lucy Thurmond, Gloria Vaughn, Martha Warren, Sandra William, Doris Wright and Marian Young.

Boys receiving awards were Charles Atkinson, Leonard Benton, Garvil Booker, Robert Buckner, Thomas Burge, Cleo Curry, Leroy Darling, LeVern Ellis, Eugene Ferguson, Benjamin Fry, Gerald Harris, Zadrow House, Oscar Jenkins, Wallace Johnson, William Johnson, Morse Jones, James Lee, Arnold Lewis, Donald Nero, Ralph Parker, William Sneed, Sidney Stell jr., Billy Joe Suggs, Donald Tilman, Herman Williams jr. and Bennie Cobb

DR EUGENIA M. McGINNIS

study on members of the Negro group. Findings are expected to be useful to the dental profession.

Actually, the award was given to Dr. (Mcbley) McGinnis because of her training and work in the field of Public Health. But the research project was to be based. Equipment used in the study will become Meharry property, it was learned.

Dr. McGinnis holds the master's degree in public health from the University of Michigan. She is associate professor of dentistry at Meharry.

Her husband recently became a practicing medical doctor in Nashville. He is on the staff of Hubbard Hospital. He is in internal medicine, having completed his specialty in 1956.

thods of dental caries control, it was learned this week.

Dr. McGinnis who formerly practiced dentistry in her own office in Birmingham is now devoting full time on the research and teaching staff of Meharry. She has worked in the field of public health dentistry in Birmingham.

She will direct the research project at Meharry where approximately 500 Negro children in Tennessee will be used in the study and receive direct corrective benefits as a result.

Large numbers of studies have been done on whites and if Negro persons were included the percentage was very small. This is reported to be the first such large

Alpha Phi Alpha Chapters Award $200 Scholarship

Tallahassee—Local chapters of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. here at Florida A&M University awarded $200 in scholarships during the observance of the fraternity's national education week.

Beta Nu's scholarship for $25 went to Carl H. Kirksey, West Palm Beach; Frederick Humphries, Apalachicola; and Roy Young, Anderson, Ind. Fifty dollar scholarships were awarded to Ira C. Robinson, Webster; Robert Kemp, Fort Lauderdale; and Richard Mashburn of Quency for having the highest averages for the girst semester in the freshman class. The $50 grants were awarded by Gamma Mu Lambda.

Attorney Charles W. Anderson of Louisville was the guest speaker. He is a former member of the Kentucky State Assembly (12 years) and is a former assistant attorney general.

Beta Nu presented A. L. Kidd, associate dean of the college of arts and sciences, the fiftieth anniversary medallion honoring Jewel Charles H. Chapman. Jewel Chapman is one of the fraternity's founders and a former agriculture instructor at Florida A&M.

70 DHS Students Get Panhellenic Awards Thursday

Certificates of award were presented by Panhellenic of Oklahoma City to 70 Douglass high school seniors in a special assembly on

Julius Thomas To Address Grads At Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., — (ANP) — Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, will be among the discussion leaders at the Williamsburg International Assembly here June 9 through 12, it was announced Thursday by Colonial Williamsburg, sponsor of the event.

The Assembly is bringing together foreign graduate students from 40 countries to evaluate how well America lives up to its democratic concepts. Now studying in 35 colleges and universities throughout the United States, the students have been in this country for at least one year and are planning to return shortly to their homelands. Eight American students who intend to study abroad will act as hosts.

The Assembly will compare American ideals and realities in three daily sessions dealing with political, cultural, economic and social aspects of life in the United States. Thomas, who has been active in National Urban League social welfare work for 33 years, will take part in the discussion on democracy in American social and economic life.

Ruben Newall Receives Millers' Top Honors

Informer Sat. 5-25-57 p.11

Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON — Ruben Newall star athlete and outstanding student of high ninth grade was presented the 'Student of the Year' award at Miller Junior High School honors day ceremonies last Friday by Principal William Dawson.

Joyce Massingill received the school's scholarship award for having maintained an "A" average from the seventh through the ninth grades. Archie Jones won the athletic scholarship trophy for having the highest scholarship of any Milltr athlete during the entire school year. He too is a straight "A" 'student.

Carol Reed, retiring president of the Miller Student Council, received the Student Council Award; and Nathaniel Bowers was presented a trophy by Mrs Nannie B Aycox, director of Elementary Student Teaching at Texas Southern University. The trophy is symbolic of oustanding contribution in the field of basic American ideals during the poster contest American Education Week.

Certificates and medals were presented to students in various fields for oustanding achievement.

City Wide Science Fair Awards

Science Fair awards went to Barbara Barard, Charles Coffey, Wendell Smith, Lloyd Denkins, Anthony Hall, Dwight Perkins, Charles Wilkerson, James Shelton, James Terry, Mable Thompson, Mary Nell Johnson. Sandra Berry. Charles Caraway, Bennie Moore, Patricia Harris, Jo Louise Johnson, Archie Jones, Oscar Woodall, Charles Square and Katherine Jolivet.

Prairie View College state-Wide Industrial Education Contest prize went to Ronald Gates, Lloyd Reeder, Oscar Woodall, Abraham Hardy, Richard Harvey, Richard White, Carol Reed and Larry Thomas won awards and medals for their mechanicial drawing entries.

Foley's Regional Scholastic Art Awards: First place awards were received by Thelma White, Oscar Woodall, and Emmitt Williams.

Shop awards for achievement during Industrial Arts Day at Prairie View College: Curley Williams Richard White, Nathaniel Bowers, Floyd Jones and Franklin Wesley.

Athletic Awards: Archie Jones, Wayne Johnson, Ruben Newall, Issac Lipscomb, Claudell Lipscomb Richard Harvey and Garrett Clark.

American Education Week Poster Contest Awards: Nathaniel Bowers, Geraldine Teamer, George Penn and Carol Reed.

Scholarship Honor Roll: Sandra Stewart, Chrystal Wilkerson, Mary Murphy, Merle Bullock, Fred rick Cotton, Rudyne Hill, Barbara Windle Gwendolyn Mills, Alberta English Mary Nell Johnson, Faye Lyons, Archie Jones, Gloria Grant, Ophelia Massey, Pamela Smith, Arrell Stripling, Earnestint Bess, Joyce Felder, Adele Jackson, Sandra Manning, Barbara Thompkins, Gwendolyn Warner, Paricia Washington, Audry White, David Johnson, Ruby Stevenson, Melvin Williams, Neena Shelton, Nathaniel Bowtrs, Geraldine Teamer, Era Hendricks, Doris Massey, Dorothy Hosea, Thelma White, Carol Reed, Natalie Guerrat.... ... ...

Peter B Thornton, associate professor of Guidance and Special education at Texas Southern University, was the principal speaker at the Honors Day ceremonies. He delivered a very thought- provoking address on the subject of youth, the hope and future.

MISS RAGLAND

Prize

Zephyr Ragland Receives $1700 Fellowship

Informer p.2 Sat. 5-25-57

Houston, Tex.

MARSHALL — Miss Zephyr Marie Ragland, dauaghter of Mrs Ira B. Price of Fort Worth, Texas, has recently received a $1700 fellowship f m Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Miss Ragland, a mathematics major at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas will complete her undergraduate work this May. At Purdue, she will work in the Mathematical Research Laboratory, and will study towrd a master's degree in mathematics. Miss Ragland is a graduate of Elysian Fields High School, Elysia nFields Texas.

Awarded Fellowship

Miss Margie L. Huey of Laurel, Miss., a senior in the Division of Education at Hampton Institute, has been awarded a

MISS MARGIE L. HUEY
Fellowship

Journal & Guide

graduate research fellowship to the Applied Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati.

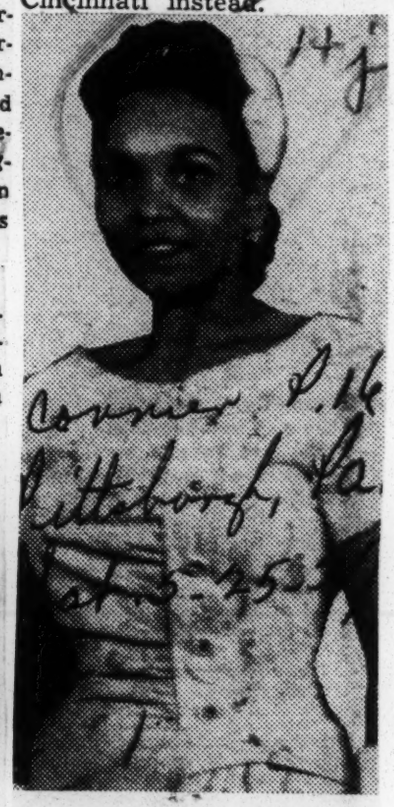
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The fellowship, carrying a stipend of $2,500, is granted to students who are interested in training for scientific research in industry. Funds for the fellowship are obtained from cooperative research with industries.

Sat. 5-25-57

Miss Huey, who is the third HI senior to win a major national scholarship this year, majored in chemistry with a minor in mathematics. She is a member of the HI Science Club, Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and the Future Teachers of America.

Miss Huey was also awarded the Florina Lasker Fellowship through the U. N. C. F., but decided to accept the fellowship from the University of Cincinnati instead.



Courier p.16
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-25-57

TO COMPETE—Mrs. Carolyn Cox, Cleveland, Ohio, models the cocktail dress which she made and won first place in the store level contest of the national Singer Sewing Machine Co. The dress is of pink embroidered fabric from a Modes-Royal pattern, and the shoes are covered with matching fabric. Mrs. Cox, who is interviewer-clerk for the Cleveland Urban League, will also compete in the nationwide contest, first prize for winning is $25,000.

Who's who board cites Dr. Winston

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-25-57

WASHINGTON

Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, educational specialist, formerly of Windsor, Conn., has been cited by the editorial board of Who's Who in America and the Women's Archives of Radcliffe College, Boston, Mass., in the current edition of Who's Who of American Women.

Dr. Winston received her early education in Windsor, Conn. As the result of further study and professional experiences, she earned the master of arts degree from the Hartford School of Religious Education and the doctor of education degree from Columbia University, New York City.

* * *

IN ADDITION to recognition as a post-doctoral professional scholar a Columbia University, she participated in further professional training at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

As part of her work with various civic and religious groups in Hartford and its vicinity, Miss Winston served as secretary-social worker for the Shiloh Baptist Church in Hartford as well as social worker with the Hartford Department of Public Welfare before entering upon professional educational work in regions of the southwestern and southeastern United States and Washington, D.C.

* * *

AT THE present time, she is director of Reading Services and professor of English at the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Dr. Winston is sister to Mrs. Edward White of Macktown,, Rd., Windsor and Edgar Winston of Wilson, Conn.

14j 1957

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-4-57
P. 1

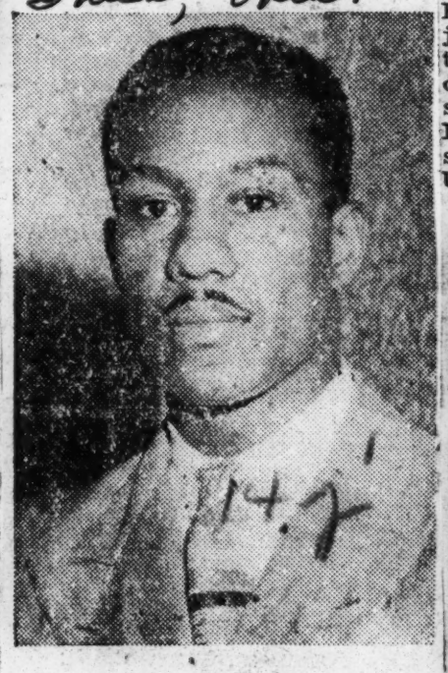
Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 5-3-57
P. 1

MISSOURIANS WIN TRIP TO NEW YORK.— Lorene Ann Smith and her mother, Mrs. Francis Smith, 4263 E. Garfield Ave., St. Louis, spent last week-end in New York on an all-expense paid trip for sightseeing and entertainment. The 11-year-old girl won first prize in a national contest sponsored by Lane Bryant, Inc., for the relief of overseas war orphans. Members of the Lane Bryant Chubby Clubs throughout the nation competed in the contest to raise funds which they contributed to CARE, Inc. The girls were judged on essays about "Why I Want to Help Overseas Orphans," originality in the manner in which they collected the money, and the amount of money collected.

Lorene's and her mother's entertainment included visits to the Statute of Liberty, the Empire State Building, the United Nations, China Town and other places of interest. They will attend the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus at Madison Square Garden and a concert by Metropolitan opera star from St. Louis, Robert McFerrin at St. Marks Methodist church. Lorene and Mrs. Smith are shown here as they were greeted by Norman Blatner, assistant to the president of Lane Bryant, upon their arrival at the Idlewild International airport.

Native Tulsan Gets Award to Harvard U.

Eagle P. 1
Thurs. 4-25-57
Tulsa, Okla.



Edward D. Irons

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.- -Edward D. Irons of Florida A & M university has been granted a fellowship by the graduate school of business of Harvard university to study towards the doctoral degree.

A native of Tulsa, Okla., Irons was formerly administrator at the Taft State Hospital the second member of the Florida A and M faculty to be granted a fellowhip by Harvard, he is presently employed as an assistant to the busines manager.

He received the bachelor of science degree from Wilberforce State college (Central State and the master of hospital administration from the University of Minnesota.

The other faculty member receiving a fellowship is Dr. Wesley Elliott, a scholarly young scientist who heads the Chemistry department at the Univ. Awarded a senior post-doctoral fellowship by the Nat'l Science Foundation to pursue study during the 1957-58 academic year, he holds the B. S., M S., and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Kansas.

Hampton girl to study in Ghana

Tribune P. 6
Wed. 5-8-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

HAMPTON, Va. — Margaret Howard, of Montclair, N. J., a junior in general studies at Hampton Institute, has been awarded one of five United States scholarships of $1000 each to attend an International Seminar in Ghana, sponsored by the Canadian World University Service.

MISS HOWARD

A study-tour in Ghana and Nigeria, from May 31-June 14, will precede the seminar, which will take place at the University College of Ghana in Achimota June 16-July 7. Theme of the seminar is "Africa and Tomorrow".

Some 100 students and teachers from 20 countries in Europe, America, the Near East and Africa are expected to attend. Money for the U. S. scholarship was granted by the Ford Foundation, and will cover all expenses of travel and maintenance.

A five-day stay has been arranged in England and July 9-30 has been reserved for travel in Europe before the delegates return to Canada and the USA. Miss Howard's church, Union Baptist in Montclair, will cover the additional expenses.

National Student Contest Winners

These high school students competing in the trades contests of the American Youth Industrial Assocaition convention held at A. and T. College last week walked off with national championship honors.

The winners are from left to right: (first row) John Caesar, Durham, N. C.; Beautyne Lott, Macon, Ga.; Evelyn Price, Natchez, Miss.; Nathaniel Minor, Natchez, Miss.; and Ira Moss, Warren, Ark. (second row) Willie Evans, Macon, Ga.; Robert McElroy, Jackson, Miss.; James Whitefield, Goldsboro, N. C. and Cleotha Johnson, Jackson, Miss. (third row) Bernarr Clyatt, Macon, Ga.; William Coleman, Meridian, Miss.; obert Manson, Columbus, Miss.; and Christopher Brown, Goldsboro, N. C. (fourth row) John Robinson, Burlington, N. C.; Willie Scott, Columbia, S. C.; Flynn Jackson, Hot Springs, Ark., and Robert Carr, Montgomery, Ala.

4 Receive Gardner Awards

Butler County American P.1

Sat. 5-4-57

Hamilton Ohio

Names of the four winners of the 1957 Gardner Scholarships were announced by Colin Gardner, President of The Gardner Board and Carton Co., of Middletown and Lockland. Each will receive $500 a year for four years at college.

Middletown area winners are Claire Crowley, Middletown High School, and Mary Daley, Fenwick High School.

Greater Cincinnati area winners are Sharlene Chowning, Robert A. Taft High School, Joseph Boggs, Glendale Public High School.

Gardner said that the winners were selected from a field of 80 top-flight applicants

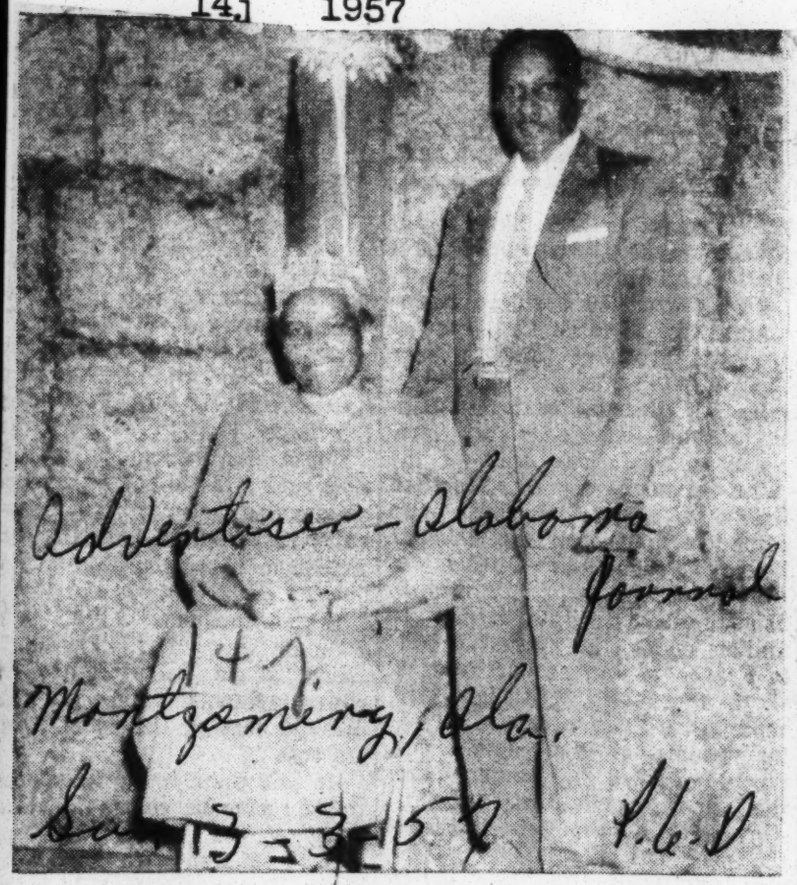
Miss Crowley, 17, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crowley, of 223 McKinley St. in Middletown. Daley, 18, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daley, of 2006 Spencer Lane in Middletown.

Miss Chowning, 17, lives with her guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wingate, at 1320 Repubic St., Cincinnati 10. Boggs, 18, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J Boggs, of 56 East Sharon Avenue, Glendale.

Both Miss Crowley and Miss Chowning wish to prepare for a career in teaching Coincidentally, both Daley and Boggs plan to become engineers

The Gardner Scholarship Fund was established by Gardner during its 50 anniversary celebration in 1950 as a "way of expressing our gratitude to the communities in which our company has grown up" Seniors from all Greater Cincinnati area high schools are eligible to complete.

14j 1957



Advertiser - Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 3-3-57 P.6-D

TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Mrs. Carlena M. Sullivan Receives School Honors

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 3-3-57

(TEACHER OF THE YEAR)

Mrs. Carlena M. Smith Sullivan, a native selmian, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Butler Smith has been chosen the "Teacher of the Year" for Selma City Schools. She received her academic education at Burrell Academy and Knox Academy, Selma, graduating from Knox Academy May 22, 1906. In 1909 she was married to Jesse L. Sullivan. After graduation she began teaching in October 1906 and has taught continuously. Preparations for furthering her abilities in teaching were through Reading Circles, Extension courses and Summer Schools.

Summer Schools attended were: Selma University, State Normal, Montgomery, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and the Universities of Washington, Seattle. In 1952 received the B. S. degree from Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery.

While attending Hampton she received a certificate in penmanship. She has taught in the counties of Dallas, Lowndes, Autauga and Hale, after which she accepted work at Knox Academy, Selma, where she taught the sixth grade and penmanship. She then accepted work in the city system at Clark School of Selma, where she is now actively engaged and has been for the past 23 years.

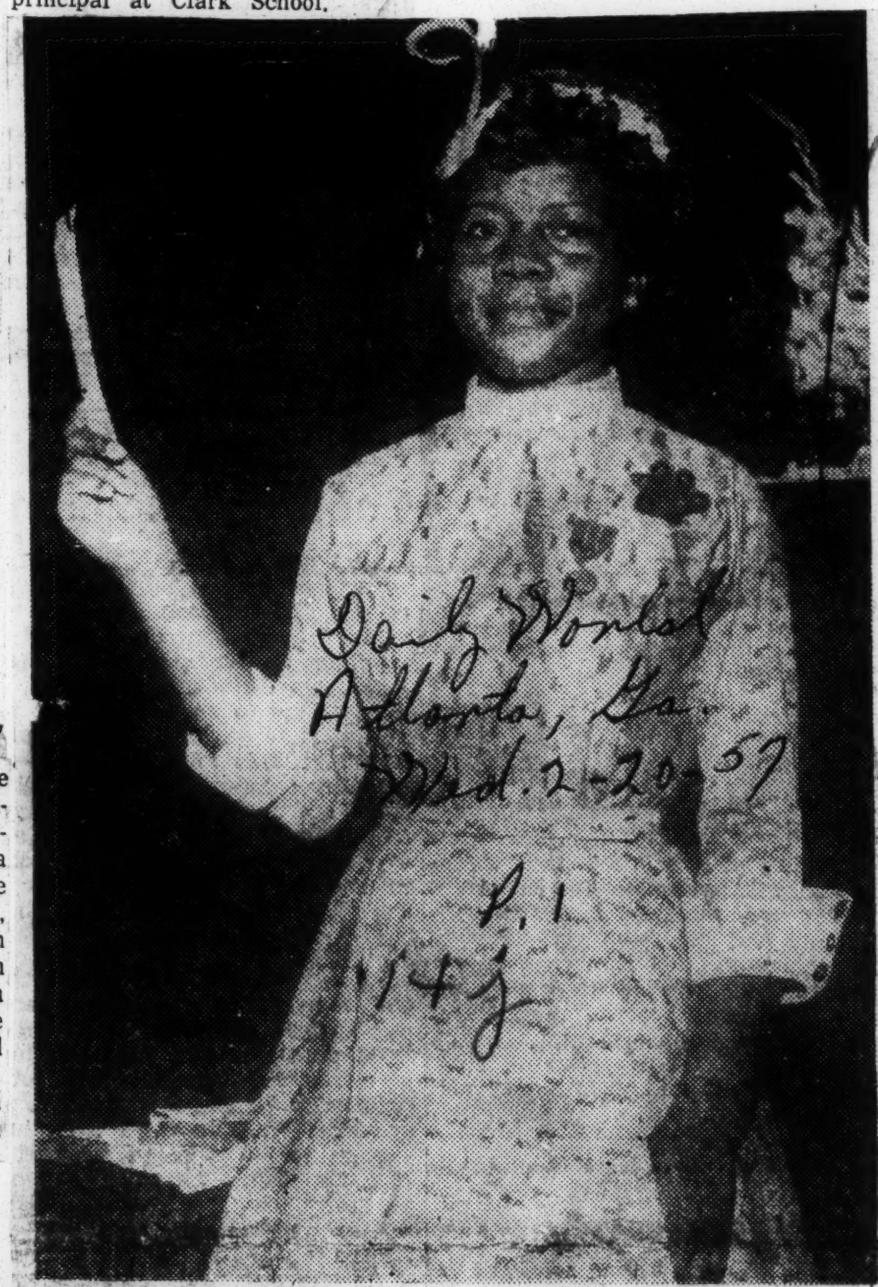
She is a great lover of children and is always willing to give them a helping hand.

Mrs. Sullivan is an active member of the First Baptist Church and has served as teacher int he Sunday School, secretary, superintendent of the primary department and president of the BTU, a member of the choir and is at present a member of the Missionary Society of the church.

She is a member of the Sojourner Truth Chapter No. 65 OES

For several years she was an active club worker and was organizer of the Federated Clubs for the state organization. At one time she was president of the City Federation Clubs in Selma.

She is now an active member of the National Education Association of the United States, and and of the American Teachers Association. Standing by her side is Prof. P. G. Gardner Jr., her principal at Clark School.



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 2-20-57
P. 1
14j

CHAMPION ORATOR — While wearing the champion medal, Gwendolyn Key, a ninth grade student at Price High School waves a check, her first place prize in American Legion Post 7612 sponsored Essay contest. Miss Key won over two other Atlanta students, and will move up to the regional contest this week-end. — (Perry's Photo)

BLIND STUDENT ON DEAN'S LIST

Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
New York

Wins Honors at Columbia Aided by Records, Braille and Seeing-Eye Dog

Tues. 3-26-57

W. Wayne Durham, a Brooklyn scholar who listens to books on records and takes his notes in Braille, has made the dean's list at Columbia College.

The 22-year-old student, blind since he was 14 years old, received grades of B-plus in six courses in the winter session of his junior year. The announcement of his academic achievement was made yesterday by Charles C. Cole, assistant dean of the college. Wayne is a sociology major.

He shares a dormitory room with his 4-year-old seeing-eye dog, Dottie, a German shepperd that has been guiding him around the Columbia campus since 1954.

On week-ends, Wayne and his dog travel to Brooklyn, where he lives with his parents at 949 Prospect Place. Wayne, who also studies music at the Lighthouse School, plays occasional jazz dates at night. He plays the saxophone and clarinet and leads his own quartet.

He wants to do social work when he finishes his education. "I'd like to help people with handicaps who aren't as lucky as myself," he explains.

He studies with the aid of fellow students who read his assignments to him. He records them for a later playback. In class, he takes notes with a Braille slate.

Wayne headed his graduating class at Bushwick High School in 1954. He has received scholarship aid from the Urban League of Greater New York, the New York State Rehabilitation Service and the New York Association for the Blind.

CLASSMATES: W. Wayne Durham and his Seeing-Eye dog Dottie attend class at Columbia College. Yesterday the 21-year-old student received a commendation for his high grades, which have placed him on college's Dean's List.

GET SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS— Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., presents certificate to Deloris Tonkins, junior, of Greensboro, awarded by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, while Miss Welhelmina Bundy, sophomore, of Johnson City, Tenn., looks on. They are two of five Bennett students receiving national scholarships from the board for the 1956-57 academic year.

"OH! GIRL! I'M GLAD!"—This was the sentiment of Betty Henry, left, mathematics major from New Madrid, Mo., and Carolyn Nolan, Kansas City, when told that they, both freshmen, have been granted Kroger scholarships at Lincoln University for the current semester.

MISS JEANELLE STOVALL of Atlanta has been chosen by Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., to receive a $4,000 scholarship for foreign travel and study for two summers and one year. Miss Stovall is completing her junior year at Spelman. This will not be her first foreign travel since she has spent two summers in Germany with her father, Chief Warrant Officer A. J. Stovall.

14j 1957

Mrs. Ruth Newman Chosen 'Teacher Of Year' In Lee

Advertiser Mon. 3-25-57
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 23— Mrs. Ruth Oliver Newman, was honored as "Teacher of the Year" for Lee County Teachers' Association at Wacoochee High School, Salem.

The "Teacher of the Year" project is sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers' Association to recognize and encourage superior teaching through selection of a "Teacher of the year" for each city, or county, then district and finally state.

Stewart Bennett, vice president of the Lee County Teachers' Association, who presided in the absence of the president, J. A. Roberts, presented Mrs. Newman to the association as Lee County's Teacher of the year.

A bouquet of carnations was presented to her and corsages were presented to each of the other nominees: Mrs. Essie Summers, Mrs. Susie Clark, Mrs. Lottie Martin, Mrs. Sallie Martin, Mrs. Sadie Brown, Mrs. Julietee Brown, Mrs. Lois Boyd, Mrs. Carolyn Bryant, Mrs. Odel Standford, Mrs. Annie B. Miller, Mrs. Inez Mitchell and Mrs. Florence Benford; also Misses Emma J. ipscomb and Emily Harris.

V. C. Helms, Lee County superintendent of education, congratulated Mrs. Newman on her selection.

In her response, Mrs. Newman pointed out the great opportunity and role of the teacher in releasing the "imprisoned potentialities" of children and in molding them into personalities whose abilites and character will make the world a better place. She urged teachers to fulfill this role by utilizing their maximum powers and advancing themselves through active membership in professional organization participation in study groups, utilization of experts, advanced summer study and free exchange of ideas among fellow teachers.

Mrs. Newman holds a Bachelor of Science degree and Master of Education degree from Tuskegee Institute, membership in county, state and national teachers' associations and in the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. She has been teaching mathematics at Lee County Training School for the last six years of her 20 years in teaching.

In addition to her duties as teacher of mathematics, she has been active as adviser to the Student Council and to the LCTS chapter of Quill and Scroll, international honorary society of high school journalists. Quill and Scroll members make up the staff of the school paper, "The Wildcat."

Active in the civic and religious life of her community, Mrs. Newman is a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association and the Macon County Republican Party. She is a member of the Washington Chapel AME Church, and her religious activities include service to various churches as guest speaker, director of the young people's department of the missionary society of the East Alabama Conference of the AME Church, teacher in the State and Connectional Training Institutes and writer of several playlets for the Connectional Youth Magazine.

Mrs. Newman if the wife of the Rev. T. R. Newman, presiding elder of the Opelika District and the mother of a son, Theodore R. Newman Jr., who is a student at Harvard Law School, Cambridge.

Faculty Member Receives Honor

Daily World 3-27-57
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Audrey E. Donley, assistant professor of commerce at Alabama State College, has been notified of her election to membership into DELTA PI EPSILON, national honorary fraternity of business education. She will be introduced into Chi Chapter at the Pennsylvania State University where she was awarded the masters degree in 1951 and where she has continued her formal training.

The recognition has come to Mrs. Donley for her high scholarship and her study entitled "The Status and Recent Trends of Basic Business in the Curriculums of the Secondary Schools of Pennsylvania."

A native of Forsyth, Georgia, she earned the baccalaureate degree from the Fort Valley State College in 1949.

Spelman Junior Travel Scholarship

Journal & Guide
Sat. 3-16-57

ATLANTA, Ga. — Miss Jeanelle Stoval of Atlanta has been chosen by Spelman College to receive a $3,000 scholarship for foreign travel and study for two summers and one year. A gift establishing such a scholarship was made to Spelman College by an anonymous donor.

Including the foreign travel scholarship, Spelman College is offering, for the forst time, approximately $30,000 in scholarship aid for the academic year 1957-58. Three of the scholarships, one of which will go to a foreign student, are all expense scholarships which cover tutition fees, and board and

FOUR FULL tuition scholarships is provided by the alumnae of the college.

• • •

FOUR FULL tutition scholarships are from gifts or legacies, the Arnett Scholarship, the Chadwick Scholarship, the Loyalty Fund Scholarship, and the Gambrell Scholarship. In addition there are other full and lanta, is completing her junior year at Spelman. She is a half tution scholarships.

Miss Stovall, a graduate of Booker T. High School in At-

MISS JEANELLE STOVAL
Gets Scholarship

French major with a minor in Spanish. This will not be her first foreign travel, since she has spent two summers in Neubrucko, Germany, with her father, Chief Warrant Officer A. J. Stovall.

• • •

ACTIVE IN extracurricular affairs at Spelman, Miss Stovall is president of the Spanish Club, a member of the publicity committee of the French Club, and a member of the Spelman College Glee Club, the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chours, and the Orchestra. She is listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

She was chosen by the faculty from nominations made by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholarship ability, personality, emotional stability and service to the school. She plans to study at the Sorbonnoe in Paris.

Ex-Hampton Star Wins Scholarship

ALFRED J. (AL) BROWN
Wins Scholarship

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Alfred J. Brown, former Hampton institute grid star, has been awarded a Pennsylvania state scholarship for study at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. This scholarship was awarded by action of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Journal & Guide 3-16-57

Norfolk Va.

Brown, who headed the Student government while at Hampton, is one of three Negro students enrolled in the first year class at the Pitt Law School.

After completing a tour of duty as a first lieutenant in the Army, Brown joined the staff of the Journal and Guide as a field representative. He resided at 810 Park avenue, while in Norfolk.

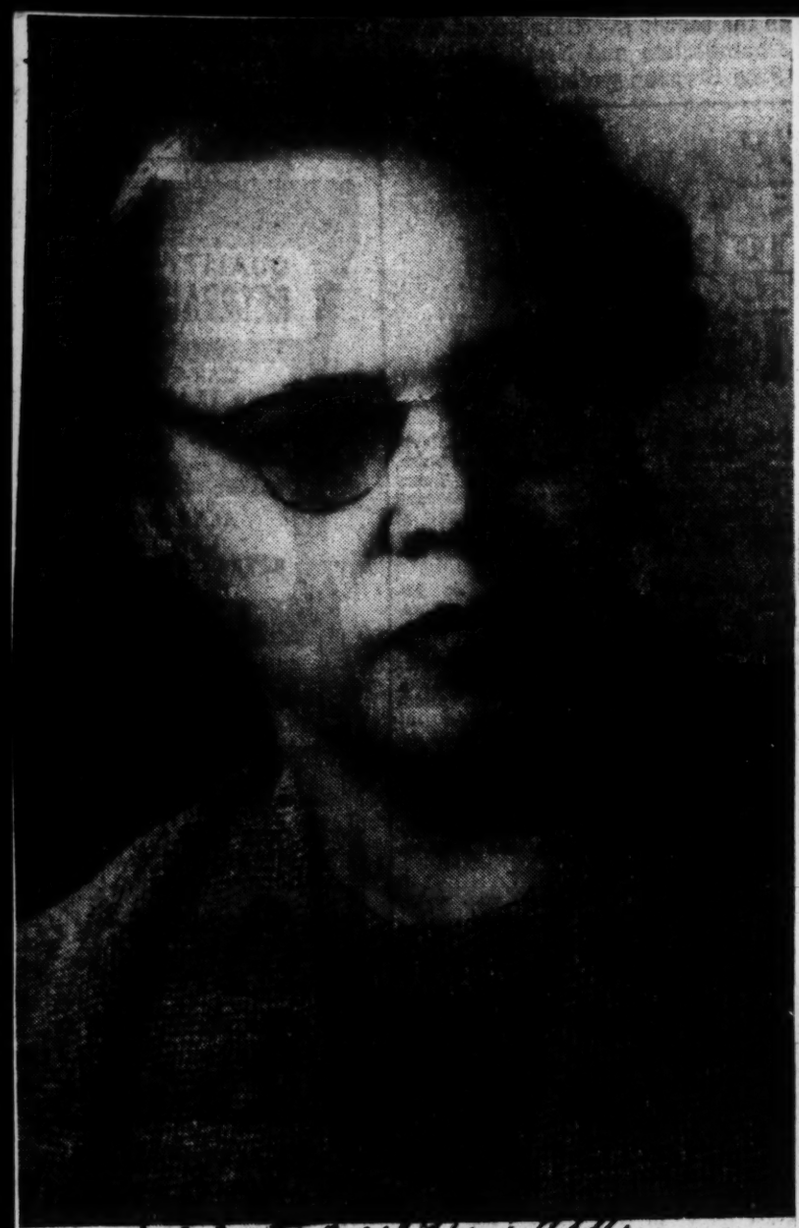
DHS Teacher Awarded Shell Merit Fellowship

Otis O. Lawrence, science and mathematics teacher at Douglass high school, has recently been awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship. These fellowships are given to only 45 high school science and mathematics teachers throughout the United States, who have taught for a minimum of five years and who hold at least a bachelor's degree. They have been established at Stanford university by the Shell Companies Foundation, Inc., to help improve instruction in high school chemistry, physics, and mathematics.

Black Dispatch 3-15-57
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Shell Merit Fellowships are awarded by a Stanford University committee established for this purpose. Among the factors considered in the selection are: academic and professional preparation, teaching experience, professional leadership activities, geographical distribution, special study interest, and plans for future leadership work.

Mr. Lawrence will devote two months of this summer to intensive study at Stanford university. His studies will be primarily in the fieeld of chemistry.



MISS REGINA SCOTT

Negro Elected Campus Queen

HANCOCK, Mich., Feb. 22 (AP).—Claire Avery, 19, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected over four other candidates today as campus queen at Suomi College.

Miss Avery is the first Negro student at the Finnish Lutheran college, which has an enrollment of 123.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT—Robert Gates, second from right, of Pittsburgh, Pa., freshman in Howard University's College of Liberal Arts, receives plaque emblematic of the highest scholastic average among first-year undergraduate men at Howard's Achievement Awards night, recently. Presenting the award is Dr. A. J. Blackburn, dean of students. Looking on are Louis C. Joes, senior from Lexington, Ky., and David W. Brown, educational director of Cook Hall, the university's dormitory for male freshmen.

'Teacher Of The Year'

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Ruth Oliver Newman was honored as "Teacher of the Year" by Lee County Teachers' Association at Wacoochee High School, Salem. This project is sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers' Association to recognize superior teaching.

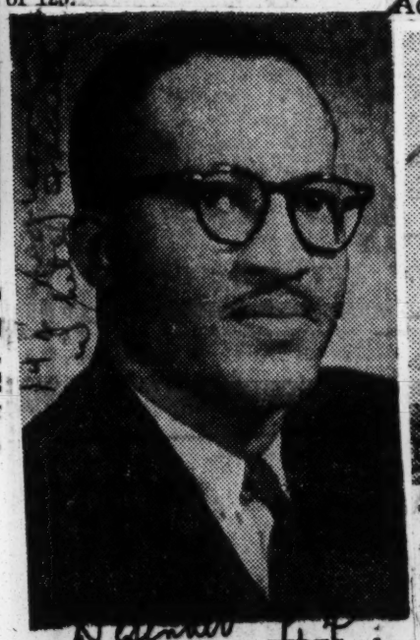
Regina Scott Inducted in Kappa Delta Pi

DOVER, Del. — Miss Regina E. Scott, special education teacher at the Booker T. Washington School, here, has been inducted into Kappa Delta Pi, honor society.

Miss Scott became a member of Beta Pi Chapter of New York University, where she is majoring in administration and supervision.

MISS SCOTT, a native of Baltimore, Md., is the author of several articles pertaining to mentally retarded children, including "What Parents Can Do For Mentally Retarded Child." She is a graduate of Coppin Teachers College, Morgan State College and has a master's degree from New York University.

She organized the integrated program of mentally retarded children on the pre-vocational level at Booker T. Washington School. This program is operated on a non-segregated basis as the pupils follow their regular classes for area subjects and homeroom activities.



DR. WILLIAM H. PIPES has been appointed as a regular professor of English and speech at Michigan State university, East Lansing, Mich. The appointment becomes effective September 1, 1957. Dr. Pipes was formerly president of Alcorn college and dean of Philander Smith college. He is spending the current school year as guest professor at Wayne State university, Detroit, Mich.

TO STUDY ABROAD—Three Morehouse College students study a map of Europe as they develop plans for a year's travel-study. These students were awarded $2,500 each for use in Europe during the academic year of 1957-58. Left to right: Andre D. Hammonds, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William Glass, Red Oak, Ga.; Brinston Collins, Norfolk, Va.

$2,000 business study grants open

CHICAGO — Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company has begun receiving applications from which it will select recipients of $2,000 in scholarships to be awarded to students of business or commerce in Illinois and Ohio.

The educatonal funds will be distributed through the W. Ellis Stewart scholarship in Illonois established last year, and the Truman K. Gibson Sr., scholarship in Ohio, whose first recipient will be selected this year.

Atlanta Woman Receives Diploma

Mrs. D. B. Davis, the wife of the late Dr. A. G. Davis, has been awarded a diploma in Accounting training by LaSalle Extension University of Chicago.

Mrs. Davis received her college and university training at Florida Normal in St. Augustine, Fla.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; and Atlanta University. She has held many outstanding positions as well as being a member of various national and local organizations. She is presently a member of Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, the American Teachers Association, the National Teachers Association and many local organizations.

Mrs. Davis has completed several religious courses and is one of Georgia's outstanding teachers, being employed as principal of the Rock Springs School in Madison, Ga. She is a missionary worker of Georgia and the National Baptist Women's Convention.

14j 1957

13 PV Students Now Members Of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society

Informer Houston, Tex Sat. 1-19-57

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Thirteen Prairie View students have recently become members of the Alpha Pi Mu Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Alpha Pi Mu is one of the fifty-two chapters in as many schools which constitute the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society. This organization is the only general academic honor group on the Prairie View College campus which accepts majors from all branches of the college.

The Prairie View students who quaified and were initiated into the local chapter were: Edward Clark, junior in Agriculture; Robbie Gee, junior in Music; Bobbie J. Haywood, junior in Chemistry; Bernard Johnson, senior in Biology; Joyce Johnson, junior in Business; Jo Ella McCauley; senior in Elementary Education; Bobbie A. Nicholson, senior in Biology; Lee Odom, senior in Business, Rosemary Pigford, senior in Sociology; Constance E. Royal, senior in Elementary Education; Algerita Spencer, senior in Music; and Norma Tilley, senior in Elementary Education.

Primarily through ther exceptional academic accomplishments these students qualified for admission to this scholastic honor society by meetng three basic tests: (1) They proved to be in good standing with the College; (2) each had completed seventy-five semester hours of college work; and (3) each possessed at least a 3.3 cumulative academic average. The students named above are now members of the organization and are eligible to wear a gold key of special design which is the official symbol of the Society. Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, which is a member of the Association of College Honor Societies, has three basic purposes: (1) To coordinate and stimulate the efforts of men and women of superior abilities in rendering socially ddesirable services for mankind; (2) "to encourage and emphasize studies, original investigation, research creative work and publication;" and (3) "to discover gifted students . . . (and to) dignify scholarship through symbols, publicity, and the interpretation of achievement to laymen."

POST-INITIATION PROGRAM

Members of the Alpha Pi Mu are especially interestel in stimulating higher academic achievement among Prairie View students generally. In support of this objective the organization planned several projects. The first of these, which has been completed, was a post-initiation program for the members of the chapter and their guests. The program was held in the Saurez Hall Lounge. On that occasion an inspiring address was delivered by Professor George Sinkler, who is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society and an instructor in the Department of History and Philosophy. Mr Sinkler was introduced by Dr Cedric Stubblefiell of the Department of Chemistry, who as one of the faculty sponsors for Alpha Pi Mu had arranged the entire program. Folowing Mr Sinklers address, Dr J. M. Drew, Dean of Instruction, spoke to the group briefly but provocatively.

VESPER PROGRAM

On January 6, the Chapter sponsored a Vesper program which featured an effectively delivered and stimulating address by Dr J. L. Brown, Director of Extramural Services and Head of the Department of Economics and Social Science. Dr Brown spoke on the subject, "Man's Right to Knowledge."

A third project of the Chapter will be its annual Honors Day Convocation in tribute to students whose names appear on the First Semester Honor Roll. This program will be presented in February,, as is customary, and will feature an address by an individual of regional or national stature.

On the evening of the Convocation, Dr E. B. Evans will tender his annual Presidential Dinner for Honor Studenets. As has become traditional the Alpha Pi Mu Chapter will serve as host for President Evans and arrange the affair. It has also become traditional for faculty members to appear on program at the President's Dinner and entertain the honor students. This has been a gracious gesture on the part of the members of the college staff and will undoubtedly make this year's affair as thoroughly enjoyable for students as previous ones.

CHAPTER OFFICERS

The officers of the Alpha Pi Mu Chapter for the current school year are: Bobbie A. Nicholson, president; Nelson Odoms, vice president, Bobbie J. Haywood, recording secretary; Robbie Gee, corresponding secretary; Edward Clark, treasurer; and Rosemary Pigford, parliamentarian.

Rotarians Honor Negro Student

Defender Chicago, Ill.

MADILL, Okla. —(ANP)—Marvin Jeffers, 16-year-old high school senior was chosen as Junior Rotarian for the month of December in Madill.

Jeffers is the first Negro in the city to be thus honored, and a check made shows that maybe he is also the first in Oklahoma to achieve Rotary honor. The Junior Rotarian is selected on the basis of citizenship, scholarship and general attitude by the high school faculty.

Lincoln Student Studies Abroad

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-19-57

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Charles Collins, II, is Lincoln university's (Pa.) first student to study abroad under the recently inaugurated "Junior Year Abroad" plan.

Enrolled for the study of philosophy at the University College of the Gold Coast, Collins is also believed to be the first American student to enroll, under this plan, at an African university.

Under the plan, the American student spends his junior year at some overseas institution, receiving credit toward his graduation at Lincoln. Collins is expected to return to Lincoln in September, 1957 and complete his work for graduation with his June, 1958 class.

The University College of the Gold Coast — scheduled for independence on March 6, 1957, as the new Republic of Ghana — is a new educational foundation, recently created with a physical plant already valued at more than 20 million dollars, endowment of 10 million, and a studnet body of 800. Its degrees are offered through the University of London, England, until the University College achieves full university status in the near future.

Officials of the African college report that Collins has thoroughly adjusted himself to undergraduate life; he has made many friends; and is proving himself to be "an excellent ambassador" from Lincoln university and from the U. S.

Collins himself reports that the long holidays, characteristic of British-type universities, are giving him the opportunity for extensive travel.

Scholarship Aid Set By 23 Colleges

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-19-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Scholarship aid valued at over $200,000 will be awarded to high school seniors this year by 23 cooperating privately-endowed colleges in 11 states.

Awards will be allocated on the basis of scores made on the Cooperative Intercollegiate examination, to be given in 182 high schools throughout the country between Feb. 23 and March 8.

The examination program was organized six years ago to help eliminate some of the duplication of examinations for evaluating high school seniors. The participating colleges use the test results as one of the criteria for determining their scholarship awards, and several of them require all candidates for admission to take the examination.

The cooperating colleges are Bennett, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Bishop, Marshall, Texas; Clark, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard, New Orleans, La.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Hampton, Hampton, Va.; Knoxville, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln, Lincoln Uiversity, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.; Morehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Paine, Augusta, Ga.; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Shaw, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman, Atlanta, Ga.; Talladega, Talladega, Ala.; Tougaloo, Tougaloo, Mississippi; Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Alabama; and Wiley, Marshall, Texas.

Fisk To Be Among 23 Colleges Giving Scholarship Exams

Globe p. 1
Fri 1-25-57
Nashville, Tenn

KNOXVILLE, TENN. — Knoxville College is one of 23 cooperating privately endowed colleges in 11 states that will grant over $200,000 Scholarship Aid to high school seniors this year.

Award winners will be determined by scores made on the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination which will be given in 183 high schools throughout the country between February 23 and March 8.

Each cooperating college is assigned certain centers in which to give the examinations. This testing program was organized six years ago to eliminate duplication of examinations of the seniors. Knoxville College representatives will administer examinations in Asheville, N. C., at Stephens Lee High School on March 4, at 9:00 a.m.; Bristol, Va. and Tenn. at Douglas High School on March 5 at 9:00 a.m.; Chattanooga, at Howard High on February 25, at 9:00 a.m.; Knoxville at Austin High School on February 26, at 9:00 a.m.; Bluefield, W. Va., at Park High School on March 6, at 9:00 a.m.

The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program maintains a liason office at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., from which further information may be secured.

Globe

Other cooperating colleges are Bennett, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Hampton, Hampton, Va.; Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln, Lincoln University, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.; Morehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Paine, Augusta, Ga.; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Shaw, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman, Atlanta, Ga.; Talladega, Talladega, Ala.; Tougaloo, Tugaloo, Miss.; Tuskegee, Tuskeegee, Ala.; and Wiley, Marshall, Tex.; Bishop, Marshall, Tex.; Clark, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard, New Orleans, La.

Fri 1-25-57

Three of the colleges, Fisk, Morehouse, and Talladega, have an early entrants program, and students in the 10th and 11th grades are permitted to take the examination for entrance to these institutions. All of the cooperating colleges are members of the United Negro College Fund and are accredited by their regional associations.

Colleges Set Exams For Scholarship Grants

Defender Sat 1-26-57
Chicago, Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville college is one of 23 cooperating privately endowed colleges in 11 states which will grant over $200,000 Scholarship Aid to high school seniors this year. P. 3

Award winners will be determined by scores made on the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination which will be given in 182 high schools throughout the country between Feb. 23 and March 8.

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SCHEDULE

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Scholarships Valued At $200,000 Offered High School Seniors

Courier Sat. 2-9-57 P. 22
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Scholarship aid valued at over $200,000 will be awarded to high school seniors this year by 23 cooperating privately endowed colleges in 11 states.

Awards will be allocated on the basis of scores made on the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination, to be given in 182 high schools throughout the country between Feb. 23 and March 8.

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2 TSU Profs In Graphic Arts "Who's Who"

Informer Sat. 2-9-57
Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — James H. Wilson and Lewis Lawton, instructors in Graphic Arts at Texas Southern University, are listed in the 20th Anniversary Graphic Arts Education Year, a cumulative historical record of the highlights of the work of the association and a "Who's Who in Graphic Arts Education."

P. 1

Mr Wilson is chairman of the Division of Graphic Arts in the School of Vocational and Industrial Education. He is a graduate of Florida A and M College and has been on the staff at Texas Southern University since 1950. He had formery taught at Florida A and M and Edward-Waters College.

Mr Lawton is a printing instructor, and came to Texas Southern University in 1952. He is a graduate of Florida A and M College and has worked in the industry.

3 Students Win Omega Contest

Defender P. 6
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-9-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Three students have been declared winners of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity High school Essay contest. The subject was "Wanted: Techniques for Strengthening and Furthering Our Democratic and Christian Heritage."

They were adjudged best from a total of 363 essays submitted, according Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead, chairman and contest director.

First prize winner, John J. Flynn, Sliver Spring, Md., is a senior at Gonzaga Catholic High school, Washington, D. C. He has been presented a check for $125.

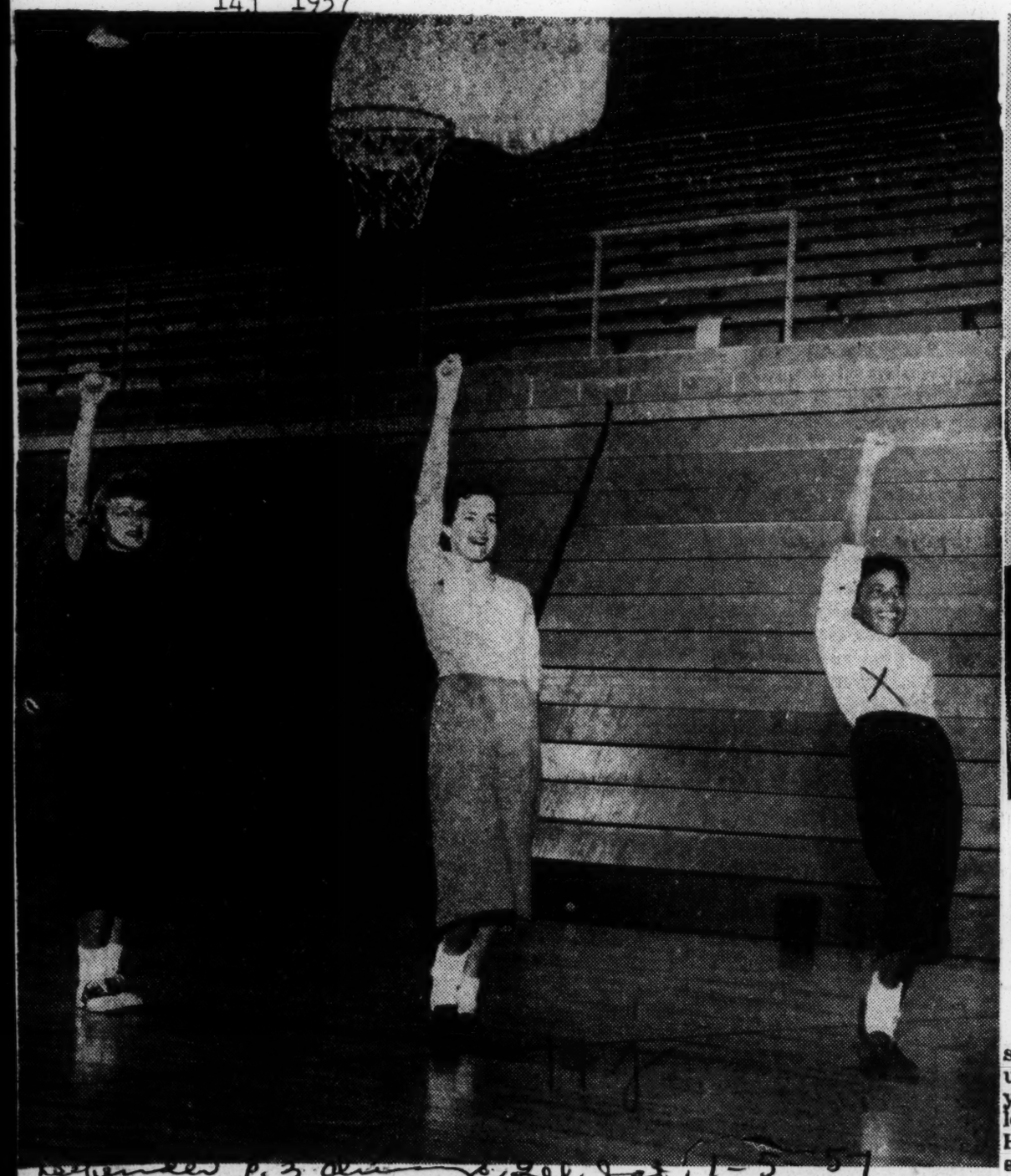
$75 PRIZE

Second prize winner, Helma Miller, a senior at Milwaukee Catholic High school, Milwaukee, Wis., has been presented a check for $75 and third prize winner, Mary Leola Flowers, a senior at Carver High school, Gadsen, Ala., was presented a check for $50.

Essays which were submitted showed the wide geographical distribution of 38 states. The essays were judged on originality, uniqueness and comprehension.

Judges for the contest were: Dr. Theressa W. Brown, chairman, division of English, District of Columbia Teachers college; Dr. Paul P. Cooke, professor of drama, District of Columbia Teachers College, and Dr. Gertrude B. Rivers, professor of English, Howard university.

14 j 1957



THREE CHEERS — Here are three cheer leaders for Lincoln Central high school, Lincoln, Nebr. Bette Jo Newton (right) is the first Negro to be named a cheer leader in the history of the school. The 17-year-old senior is practicing a pep routine with Judy Lutz and Sandra Catron.

Journal and Guide Sat. 1-12-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 13

$500 Scholarship Awarded

John H. Taylor, center, 4-H Club member of Lunenburg County, Va., is shown receiving a $500 scholarship from Ross W. Newsome, sate agent, Virginia Agriculture Extension Service. M. C. Harding, left, local farm agent of Lunenburg county, is shown looking on.

Young Taylor is a freshman in the school of agriculture at Virginia State College, Petersburg. The scholarship was provided by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company of Norfolk.

Another First for Walker

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-5-57

CONCORD, N.H.—The Rev. John T. Walker, who was the first Negro to attend Virginia Theological Institute, became the first Negro to be named to the teaching staff of St. Paul's School here, when he was chosen from a field of six candidates.

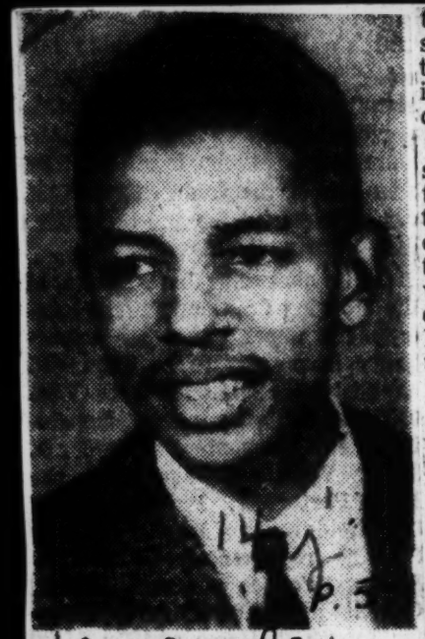
The Rev. Matthew V. Warren, school rector, said, "I do not care what his color is as long as he can teach history."

The Rev. Mr. Walker, currently rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Detroit, will assume his duties as teacher of sacred studies and ancient history next fall. St. Paul's is a preparatory school for boys and is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

■

MR. WALKER, 31, was born in Detroit and served as head acolyte at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral while he was a student at Wayne State University, from which he was graduated in 1951. The following year he entered Virginia Theological Institute in Alexandria. He received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1954.

REV. JOHN T. WALKER . . . joining faculty



WHO'S WHO — Benjamin S. Anderson has been selected Who's Who Among College Students in American Colleges and Universities. A senior at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., with a pre-med major, Anderson is the son of Benjamin S. Anderson Sr., associate professor of agriculture education at Fort Valley State college.

Was Dr. Alain Locke last Rhodes scholar?

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Courtney Smith, American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, told the AFRO this week that he could not verify reports that there were no colored Rhodes Scholars on the present list.

Dr. Smith of Swarthmore College, Penn., said that he had not received full reports from the eight district committees throughout the country.

"If there are no colored persons on the present list, then there has not been a colored scholar since Dr. Alain Locke.

"There is, of course, no regulation limitation to white students only.

Indeed Cecil Rhodes provided in his will which established the scholarships that 'no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.'

* * *

"THE SELECTION of Rhodes scholars from the students endorsed by the various colleges and universities is not made by the Rhodes Trustees but by selection committees meeting in the 48 states and subsequently in 8 districts throughout the country.

"It is my opinion," Dr. Smith said, "as I am sure it has been that of the selection committees, that top standing colored students in both the integrated and the colored colleges and universities will be interested in the opportunity provided by the Rhodes Scholarship and will enter the competition for it.

"I have made special efforts in the leading colored colleges and universities to encourage them to do so."

Coed Wins $500 Magazine Prize

DURHAM, N. C. — A 19-year-old NCC sophomore from Chinquapin, N. C., is the winner of a $500 Readers Digest prize. An additional $500 will be given to NCC's Scholarship fund.

Gertie Lee Chasten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Chasten, a farm couple with eight children, is the lucky coed.

"I am very excited and thrilled," said Miss Chasten.

She will use the money to pay her tuition and fees for the second semester at NCC which starts Feb. 2.

Miss Chasten's family, like many other farm families, is a closely knit unit. Through team work they have been able to educate two other sisters, Mrs. Willie C. Jones of LaGrange, Ga., and Miss Esther Chasten of Hartwell, Ga.

The two older sisters finished A. and T. College in Greensboro, Mrs. Jones in 1948 and Esther in 1955.

Esther has been the NCC coeds sponsor thus far this year. She will get relief next semester when Gertie Lee uses the Readers Digent fund to pay her own way for the next part of the school year.

Other members of the family are located in Detroit, Mich., Beulahsville, N. C., and Chinquapin, where there are two married brothers. One of the brothers is a farmer and the other is a packer.

Gertie Lee attended Charity High School in Rose Hill, N. C., where the principal is C. W. Dobbins. The NCC coed says she entered the Digest Contest at the suggestion of Miss Louise M. Latham, Dean of Women.

This is the first contest of any kind she ever entered.

Reading is one of her favorite hobbies but she also likes to sew and cook.

For the magazine prize she chose eight titles from the list of thirty most likely to be read.

In high school Gertie Lee was a member of the New Homemakers of America, treasurer of the sophomore and junior classes, secretary of the senior class, a member of the Student Council, and later assistant secretary of the Council. At NCC she has been active with the Women's Athletic Association and in the dormitory government program.

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Scholarship Aid Total Of $200,000 Ready For Worthy High School Seniors

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The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program maintains a liaison office at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., from which information may be secured.

11 Benedict students in 'Who's Who'

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Eleven Benedict College students have been selected for listing in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," Dean T. J. Harberry announced Monday.

They are: Maurice Allen, Greenville; Annie Bellamy, Wampee; Catherine Cohen, Columbia; Abraham Gold, Columbia; Wilbur Hodge, Hartsville; Ernestine Hutto, New York City; Edna Johnson, Columbia; Eugene Lilliwood, Pomaria; Hoyle Martin, Columbia; Ireesa Peterson, Columbia; and Linda Roberts, Anderson.

All are seniors excepting Miss Hutto, who is a junior.

Postal Workers Will Give Two Scholarships

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)— William T. Webb, chairman of the education committee of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, has released rules upon which award of two annual scholarships will be based. The scholarship fund will be available for two Fall terms of 1957, he said.

There will be an award of $500 for one year to each of two students selected. Each applicant will submit a written essay on a subject to be selected by the association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Representatives of the group will act as judges.

The essays must be selected for judging not later than May 30, 1957. At a later time recipients must present evidence of acceptance by the college of their choice. The scholarship award will be administered by the college which the winning student enters.

143 1957

13 HONOR DEGREES AWARDED BY YALE

New York

Judge Hastie, Carmichael, Louisville School Head, Among Group Cited

Times. 6-11-57

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 10—A Negro Judge and a Southern integrationist were honored today by Yale University.

Judge William H. Hastie of the Third District, United States Ciritu cCourt of Appeals, and Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of schools in Louisville, Ky., were among thirteen recipients of honorary degrees at the university's 256th commencement.

A Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Judge Hastie, former Governor of the Virgin Islands. He was cited as a "sensitive arbiter of social conflicts" and an exponent of the "finest tradition of Anglo-American law."

Dr. Carmichael, who last year brought about the complete integration of white and Negro children in the Louisville schools, received a Master of Arts degree. His citation said:

"You have shown how the ideals which have made this nation great may be translated into the laws of the land when men of understanding and goodwill are the translators."

Hammarskjold Honored

Other honorary degree recipients were Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations; Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross and former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe; Dr. Robert F. Coheen, president-elect of Princeton University, and Sir Percy C. Spender, Australian Ambassador to the United States, all Doctors of Laws.

Also Kenneth S. Latourette, Sterlin Professor Emeritus of Missions and Oriental History at Yale, and Halford E. Luccock, Professor Emeritus of Preachin gat Yale, both Doctors of Divinity.

Also Joshua H. Burn, Professor of Pharmacology, Oxford University, and Dickinson W. Richards, Lambert Professor of Medicine, Columbia University, Doctors of Science; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor of Foreign Affairs, Doctor of Letters, and Stephen C. Clark, collector and benefactor of art, Doctor of Humane Letters.

2,066 Are Graduated

Dr. A. Whitney Griswold, university president, conferred the honorary degrees at exercises on the Old Campus after academic degrees had been awarded to 2,066 graduates.

Seven thousand persons witnessed the exercises, which began with the traditional blare of trumpets from Harkness Tower overlooking the elm-shaded college green.

Just before the ceremonies, Mr. Quarles and General Gruenther took part at the commissioning of members of Yale's Army, Navy and Air Force units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Following are the citations for the honorary degrees:

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, Secretary of the United Nations. Scholar and author, connoisseur of the arts, diplomat, worthy son of a great Prime Minister, your early career reflects the finest standards of public service in a democracy. Called to high office by the world community, you have shown courage, skill and resourcefulness which have won the respect and gratitude of free peoples everywhere. In a world haunted by war you symbolize mankind's unquenchable hope for peace with justice. Yale University is honored to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

ROBERT FRANCIS GOHEEN, President-elect of Princeton University. Seventeen years ago you were awarded the highest token of esteem bestowed by Princeton upon a member of the senior class. In many ways, you have since caused your judges to congratulate themselves. First in the armed forces of your country, then as a classical scholar, more recently as teacher and administrator, you have steadily augmented a record of constructive service. Confident of your leadership of her sister university, Yale confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

SIR PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, Australian Ambassador to the United States. You have been for six years not only the symbol but the instrument of unity between our two English-speaking peoples. As War Minister you stood by our side in peril; as Minister of External Affairs and the author of the Colombo Plan you helped restore an area torn by war; as a leader in the United Nations you have been outspoken in the conviction that peace and security can be gained only if nations will fight for them. Yale University is pleased that you should now join your sons in becoming her son and confers on you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

DONALD AUBREY QUARLES, one of the Yale Class of 1916, Deputy Secretary of Defense. Scientist and leader in electronic research, administrator, public servant. You have never failed to accept the call of duty. An artillery officer in the first World War, an administrator of vital military projects in the second, as Secretary of the Air Force and now second in command of the Department of Defense, you have shown special qualities of wisdom and statesmanship which bring strength to the nation and can mean peace to the world. Your Alma Mater proudly confers on you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, General, United States Army, retired, president of the American National Red Cross. Today president of the American National Red Cross, yesterday Supreme Commander Allied Forces Europe. As a soldier statesman guided by the ideal of perfect performance and fulfilling it, you gained the love and admiration of men throughout NATO and became an invaluable source of allied strength and unity. As you now turn your talents to civilian duty of the highest calling, Yale confers on you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAM HENRY HASTIE, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Brilliant student at Amherst and Harvard, lawyer, public servant, Governor of the Virgin Islands, dean of the Howard University Law School, and now Federal Judge for the Third Circuit. Your work has earned the admiration of your peers. Skilled and creative in your employment of lega knowledge, sensitive arbiter o social conflicts, you speak foı the finest tradition of Anglo-American law. Yale University is happy to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

DICKINSON WOODRUFF RICHARDS, of the Yale class of 1917, Lambert Professor of Medicine, Columbia University. Physician, scientist and teacher; Nobel laureate in medicine. Your courageous exploration of cardio-pulmonary functions has opened new avenues for the diagnosis of disorders of the heart and lungs and laid the foundation for significant advances in treatment. The discoveries you have made will mean longer and more productive lives for millions of people throughout the world. Your Alma Mater rejoice that it can add one more honor to those you have already received and confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Science.

JOSHUA HAROLD BURN, Professor of Pharmacology, Oxford University. Your patient and precise research has brought new appreciation of the action of drugs on the nervous system. During the Second World War you strove to advance medical research through British and American collaboration. You furthered your diplomatic efforts by sending as ambassadors extraorddinary the children of your Oxford colleagues to reside among us in New Haven. For your varied contributions to medicine and society, Yale confers on you the degree of Doctor of Science.

KENNETH SCOTT LATOURETTE, of the Yale class of 1906, Sterling Professor Emeritus of Missions and Oriental History at Yale. Historian of Christianity's triumphant march through twenty centuries and many lands, author of ecclesiastical history in world perspective. Devoted servant of Yale for more than thirty years, in the College, the Divinity School, and the Graduate School, your scholarship has commanded attention around the world. Prodigious writer, master of personal discipline, quiet man of prayer, your Alma Mater rejoices that you belong to her as well as to Christendom, and confers on you the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

HALFORD EDWARD LUCCOCK, Professor Emeritus of at Yale. Preacher, teacher, author. Your contributions to the American pulpit have been legion. For twenty-five years you sent out from the Divinity School a brilliant procession of ministers both to indict and to make glad the churches of America, and your books and magazine columns have kept them inspirited and refreshed. Recognizing you as one of the most widely known members of the Yale faculty and most highly regarded minister of the Gospel in your generation, Yale proudly confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, editor of Foreign Affairs. Author and editor, you have enlightened the American public in their understanding of international relations. As a public servant, you have discharged with distinction important assignments entrusted to you by our Government both here and abroad. For about thirty years you have made Foreign Affairs the outstanding journal in its field. For a lifetime of dedication to high principle and sound policy, Yale University confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Letters.

STEPHEN C. CLARK of the Yale Class of 1903, collector and benefactor of art. By quiet example, you have taught two generations high standards of judgment, enjoyment and service in the cause of art and education. Your life and good works have borne out the truth that whatsoever things are beautiful are of good report. Your Alma Mater, which, through its gallery and school, was the first university in this country to wed the fine arts to higher learning, salutes you in the name of this tradition and confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

OMER CARMICHAEL, superintendent of schools, Lousville, Ky. You have faithfully served the youth of your native South as teacher and administrator in their public schools. Your statesmanship has been an example to the nation. You have shown how the ideals which have made this nation great may be translated into laws of the land when men of understanding and good will are the translators. Yale takes special pleasure in conferring on you the degree of Master of Arts.

2149 Get Yale Rites

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

Times. 6-11-57

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Yale's 256th commencement reached a climax today when 2149 candidates received undergraduate and graduate degrees. Thirteen honorary degrees were awarded to the following:

P. 12-A

Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Doctor of Laws; Robert Francis Coheen, president-elect, Princeton, Doctor of Laws.

Sir Percy Claude Spender, Australian Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Laws; Donald Aubrey Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Doctor of Laws; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther (USA-Ret.), president of the Red Cross, Doctor of Laws; Judge William Henry Hastie, U. S. Court of Appeals, Doctor of Laws; Dickinson Woodruff Richards, Lambert professor of medicine, Doctor of Science; Joshua Harold Burn, professor of pharmacology, Oxford University, Doctor of Science; Kenneth Scott Latourette, Sterling professor emeritus of missions and oriental history, Yale, Doctor of Divinity; Halford Edward Luccock, professor emeritus of preaching, Yale, Doctor of Divinity; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of "Foreign Affairs," Doctor of Letters; Stephen C. Clark, collector and benefactor of art, Doctor of Humane Letters; and Omer Carmichael, superintendent of schools, Louisville, Ky., Master of Arts.

Perry Student Gets Reader's Digest Award

Courier Times 6-8-57

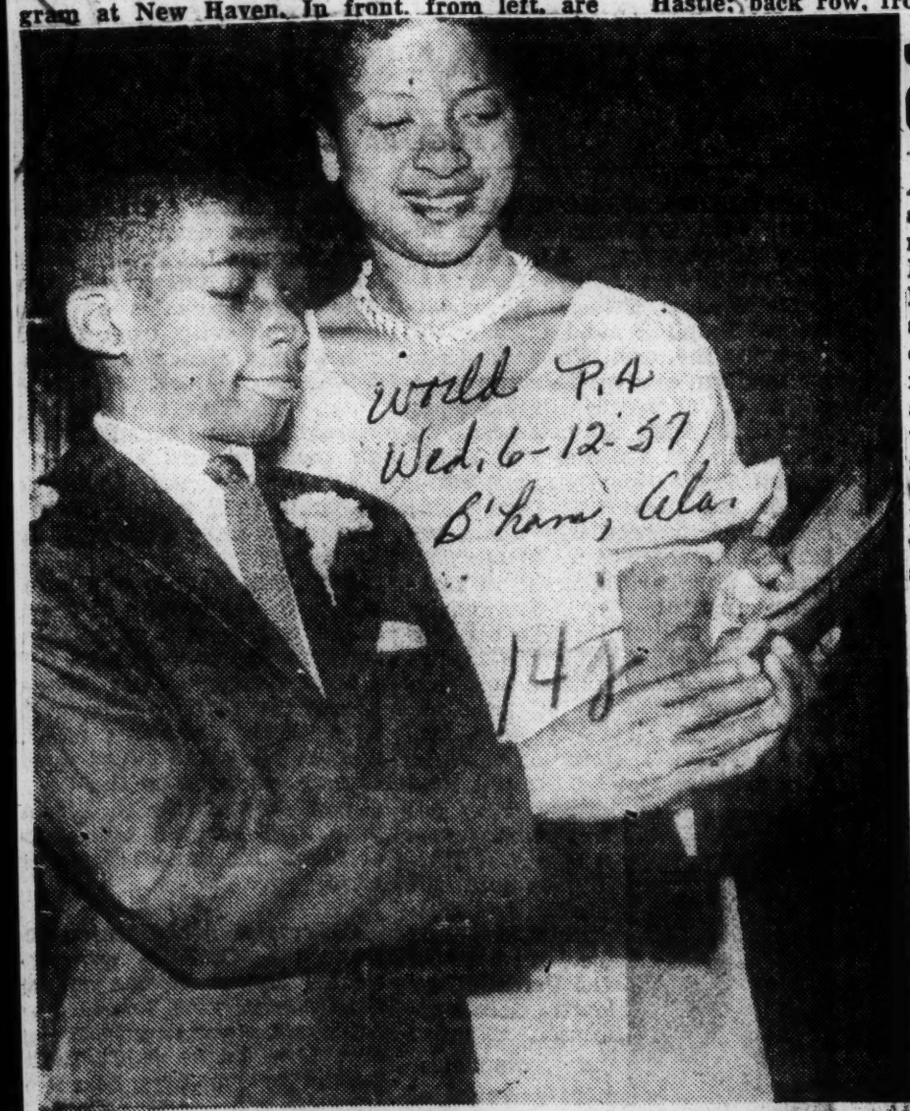
PERRY, Ga.—Helen Haliburton, valedictorian of the graduating class at Houston County Training School, has been given the annual award of the Reader's Digest Association for students who by their successful school work give promise of attaining leadership in the community, it was announced by A. D. Redmond, principal.

MISS HALIBURTON is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mart Pierce, Perry, Ga.

Associated Press

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C. Sun 6-11-57 P. 12-A

President A. Whitney Griswold of Yale University is surrounded by 13 recipients of honorary degrees at yesterday's commencement program at New Haven. In front, from left, are Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Sir Percy Spender, Dag Hammarskjold, Griswold, Robert F. Goheen, Donald A. Quarles and Judge William H. Hastie; back row, from left, Omer Carmichael, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Kenneth S. Latourette, Dickinson W. Richards, Halford E. Luccock, Joshua H. Burn and Stephen C. Clark. In all, 2149 degrees were awarded.



World P.4 Wed. 6-12-57 B'ham, Ala.

GETS FIRST FRED MORGAN AWARD — Curtis Willis, Bethune Elementary School seventh grade graduate, is awarded the first Fred Morgan Award by his teacher, Mrs. Verna J. Henderson. Fred Morgan is the only Bethune graduate to finish college. He distinguished himself in scholarship and citizenship at Clark College and recently graduated salutatorian. — (Perry's Photo)

Jackson College Instructor Gets Offer From Cornell University

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 6-15-57

Mrs. Cleopatra D. Thompson, Associate Professor of Education at Jackson State College, has been notified by Dr. Alfred L. Baldwin, Head of the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships at Cornell University, of an offer of a graduate assistantship for the academic year 1957-58. The assistantship offer is in the practice teaching program as an assistant to Miss Helen Wardeberg in the supervision of undergraduates. It is a policy of this department to renew the assistantship for students whose work and academic progress are satisfactory.

Mrs. Thompson finished undergraduate work at Alcorn A & M College, received the M. A. Degree from Atlanta University and has done further study at the University of Chicago and Cornell University. She has given many years of fruitful service to boys and girls as well as men and women of the state and nation. Teaching experiences include work at Okolona College, Alcorn College, Rust College, and for the past 11 years Jackson State College. The recipient holds membership in numerous professional, educational, civic, and lay organizations. Among these are memberships in the National Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and life membership in the National Education Association.

On the social side, Mrs. Thompson is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and President of the Jackson Alumni Chapter. A few honors bestowed upon her are: recipient of General Education Board Scholarship, 1935-36; grants-in-aid from the Southern Fellowship Fund, summers of 1954 and 1955; and listed in Who's Who In American Education.

Texas School Has First Mixed Graduates

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 6-15-57

Negro Boy Is Class President

San Antonio, Tex., June 10—An integrated class of Negroes and Whites were graduated from a junior high school for the first time in the San Antonio public school system. One of the Negro graduates presided over the commencement exercises as president of the graduating class.

The class president was 15-year-old Robert Hasson, son of T/Sgt. and Mrs. Willie R. Hasson of Lackland Air Force Base here. Also in the graduating class was one other Negro boy, 15-year-old Don Hill.

Advocate 6-15-57

The school principal, George C. Vidrine, said young Hasson had been elected head of the class "because he is very popular and because he takes part in all athletics and school events."

Advocate 6-15-57

There were more than 100 students in the graduating class at the Longfellow Junior High School.

$900 SCHOLARSHIP AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE

Afro-American Balto. Md. 6-15-57

TALLADEGA, Ala.—William Vault, mathematics - physics major at Talladega College, Little Rock, Arkansas, has been accepted at Northwestern University, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, and received a $900 assistantship from Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

14j 1957

To Switzerland

Miss Lillian Louise Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Green of 2708 Virginia Beach boulevard, Norfolk, Va. and Howard University senior was awarded a Lucy E. Moten Fellowship of $1200 to study abroad this summer for six weeks. Miss Green chose to study organic chemistry in Switzerland under Prof. L. Ruzich (a Nobel Prize winner) at the Technischen Hoschschule in Zurich.

MISS LILLIAN GREEN
Receives Fellowship

She will leave by plane on June 23 from New York City along with Miss Mary A. Johnson, a junior in the College of Liberal Arts who also received a Lucy E. Moten Fellowship to study in Switzerland.

The purpose of the Moten Fellowships is to enable students of Howard University to supplement their education at the university by short periods of travel and study abroad.

Competition for the Fellowships is open to upper classmen (junior, senior and graduate students) who have been enrolled at Howard for at least two years and have maintained a scholastic average of "B" or better.

The other recipient of this award is Theodore Home, a junior in the College of Liberal Arts, who will study in England.

Miss Green, a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, is treasurer of House Government, was on the executive board of the Newman Club. She is also a mentor in the freshman dormitory; a member of the Chemistry Club, and will be inducted into Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society on May 24. This professional chemistry major will receive a bachelor of science degree on June 7.

Elected—Mrs. Edna Westberry Griffith, sixth grade teacher, is believed to be the first Negro ever elected president of the Philadelphia Teachers Association.

MISS PATRICIA FERN COLEMAN

FULL SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — TALLADEGA, Ala. — (SNS) — Talladega College here has awarded the all-expense scholarship to 15-year old Miss Patricia Fern Coleman of Anniston, Ala. The award is based on results of the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination, and is renewable each year on the basis of high academic achievement. Miss Coleman, daughter of a 1935 graduate of Talladega College, has maintained an A average in Chemistry and Physics and looks forward to a career in medicine and surgery. She is graduating from Cobb Avenue High School.

Bishop Grad Gets Science Fellowship

MARSHALL, Texas — (ANP) — An honor student at Bishop college who comes from Jamaica, British West Indies, has been accepted by Loyola university, Chicago, for a $1,350 nine-months fellowship. Robert E. Masingale, chairman, division of science, says the recipient is Larkland A. Allen, a science major who will be graduated from Bishop this month.

Mrs. Scales Gets Degree at Drake

MRS. E. THOMAS SCALES

Mrs. Lillian Scales, 721 Boyd Street, received her bachelor of science in education degree Monday morning, June 3, in the Drake University Commencement exercises.

Wife of Dr. E. Thomas Scales, she did her junior college work at Grand View here. Attending her graduation were their two children and six grandchildren. They are Mr. and Mrs. (Martha) Percy Zachery and their three boys and one girl, all of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Scales, Jr., and their two sons, of San Francisco, Cal.

Two Negroes Win Diplomas in Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Two Negroes were included among the 100-odd graduates of the Longfellow Junior High School here.

Presiding over the graduation exercises was Robert Hasson, 15, one of the two non-white graduates. Hasson served as class president. The school's other Negro graduate was Don Hill, 15.

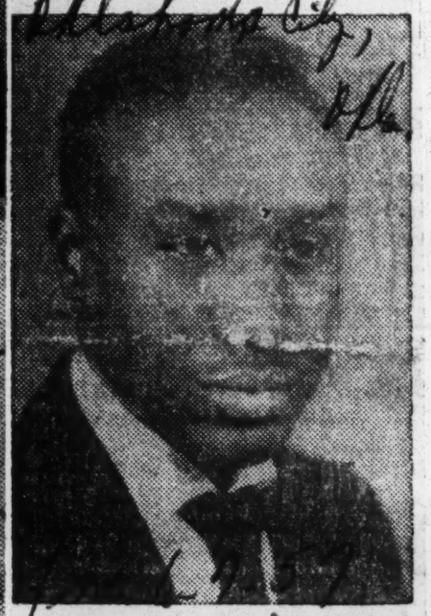
Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-8-57 P. 13

Win Israel Trip—University of Michigan students Linda White, center, of Long Island City, New York, and Sidney D. Jackson, Detroit, have been notified that they have won six-week, all-expense-paid study-vacation trips to Israel. Announcement was made by Mrs. Louis Redstone, Detroit, president of the Detroit Women's Division of The American Jewish Congress, which sponsored the contest in that area.

SCHOLAR — Fifteen-year-oid Patricia Fern Coleman of Anniston, Ala., has been awarded the all-expense scholarship of Talladega College for 1957-58. Miss Coleman, daughter of a 1935 graduate of Talladega, has maintained an "A" average in chemistry and physics.

Langston Student Receives Graduate Fellowship in Chemistry

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1



Arthur L. Johnson, a member of the May graduating class of Langston university, has been awarded a graduate fellowship in chemistry by the University of Pittsburgh. The award amounts to $1500 plus tuition and laboratory fees for the year 1957-58. At Pittsburgh, Mr. Johnson will serve as a graduate assistant while pursuing a program of studies leading to the Master of Science degree in Physical Chemistry.

Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Johnson of McAlester, Okla. He is a graduate of the L'Ouverture high school of McAlester and graduated with honors from Langston.

14 j
Afro American
Sat. 6-15-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 16

WINS TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—William R. Gee, 16, of Arlington's Hoffman-Boston High School was recently named winner of two college scholarships. Shown with his mother, Mrs. Gee, William won a $2,000 grant from the Howard University committee on scholarship and student aid, and a $1,200 grant from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia. A B-Plus student at Hoffman-Boston, William will attend Howard's School of Engineering and Architecture this fall. He resides with his parents, one brother and one sister at 1700 South 12th St., Arlington, Va.

Ligon grad wins $1,550 scholarship

Afro-American P. 9
Sat. 6-15-57

RALEIGH, N.C. — Ernest Edward Ratliff, president of the Ligon High School Student Council and fourth ranking honor student in the class of 145, was granted a scholarship of $1,550 to Colgate University in Hamilton, N.Y. for the 1957-58 academic year.

$1,100 of this amount is straight scholarship and $450 is a work scholarship. This scholarship is renewable. Ratliss has had a distinguished high school career winning many honors and prizes.

In 1956 he won first prize in the World Peace Public Speaking Contest. He also served as sport editor of the Ligon Tatler, president of the National Honor Society and a member of the football team for two years. He is planning to major in English as a step toward a career in journalism.

LILLIAN CARNAGE, valedictorian, won a $500 renewable scholarship to Howard University and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Scholarship award of $250. Martha Jayne Davis, class salutatorian, won a $200 scholarship to North Carolina College at Durham. Lucy Bunche won a $200 renewable scholarship to Shaw University.

Other awards were as follows: Cleveland Strickland, Vernice Harris, Richard Hunter, Jessie McQueen and Carl High $87 each to A and T College; Mary Alice Hunter, $125 to Shaw University; Harold Williams, $150 to Shaw University;

Corrine Harrison and Flora Harlee, tuition scholarships to Saint Augustine's College; Effie Forbes, the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority award of $100; William Vandergriff, $300 renewable scholarship to Kitrell Junior College; Dorothy Fleming, $50 to the Civella Beauty School; and Bettie McLean, $50 to the Southeastern Business College.

These scholarships were presented at the commencement exercises held in the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on May 31.

RESCUER BADLY BURNED

Commercial Appeal Mon. 3-4-57

Negro Tenant Save Children From Fire

INVERNESS, Miss., March 3. —Herbert Franklin, 34-year-old Negro tenant on the Crosby Simmons plantation near Inverness, was badly burned Sunday afternoon when he rescued two Negro children from a burning house.

Franklin drove up to the home of Charlie Wallace on the Doyce Welch farm near here shortly after the fire began. Six of the eight Wallace children ran safely from the home, leaving Victor Ruth Wallace, 12, who is crippled, and Katie Lou Wallace, 6 months, behind.

Attendants at South Sunflower County Hospital said Franklin ran through flames at the front door of the home, grabbed up the two children and ran out a back door. The children were unhurt. A chimney at the home fell on Franklin's 1955 Pontiac, which also burned.

Parents of the children were away from home.

Daily World P. 6

DePAUW DEGREE — GREENCASTLE, Ind., — (Spl.) — Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., of Atlanta received the bachelor of arts degree here last night during DePauw University's 118th annual commencement exercises.

Atlanta, Ga.

Jordan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon E. Jordan, Sr., 698 East Ave., N. E.

Traditionally held in Blackstock Stadium at 6:45 p. m., the exercises featured an address by Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president of the International Business Machines Corporation.

More than 360 seniors and graduate students had academic degrees conferred upon them by the president of the university, Dr. Russell J. Humbert.

Yesterday morning Dr. Humbert delivered the principal address at baccalaureate services on the campus.

Atlanta Negro Hailed In White School Year Book

Advocate P. 1
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 6-8-57

Atlanta, Ga., June 4 — Venson Baker, a 64-year-old Negro who has been the janitor for 26 years at Druid Hills High School for white children, is in a nursing home suffering from cancer.

When he was taken ill, students and faculty members donated about $500 to help defray his medical expenses.

Today the senior class distributed its 1957 yearbook. Mr. Baker's picture was in the position of honor.

Advocate

A dedication in the yearbook "Saga" summed up the school's affection.

Sat. 6-8-57

Deanna Crary and Mabel Griffin, co-editors of "Saga," visited Mr. Baker and told him of the honor.

14j 1957

ALPHA KAPPA MU NATIONAL SOCIETY

Laureate Memberships to 3 Outstanding Americans

Bystander Thurs. 3-28-57 P.1

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

Tuskegee, Ala.—The awarding of laureate memberships to three outstanding Americans for scholastic achievement will be among the highlights of the 19th annual meeting of Alpha Kappa Mu National Society when it convenes at Tuskegee Institute on March 28-30.

Selected to receive the first laureate memberships are the following —Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant commission of education, U. S. Department of Education, Health and Welfare; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York City, and Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, according to Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., national secretary-treasurer.

Some 125 students and faculty advisors are expected to attend the confab which will have Beta Tau Upsilon chapter as the host. The theme will be "The Responsibility of the Scholar in Realizing the Negro Potential."

Topics

Among the topic to be aired are these—"The Negro Potential," Dr. T. C. Cothran, chairman; Ronald B. Bailey, Kappa Iota chapter, Florida A & M; Thelma Crighton, Zeta Phi Rho, Xavier University.

Other speakers will include Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford of New York City who will speak from the subject, "The Potential ofthe Negro Woman," Dr. Kenneth Clark, New York City psychologist, and Dr. Robert L. Owen, Southern University, who will deliver the banquet address.

Bystander P. 6

Organized 19 Years Ago

Alpha Kappa Mu was established 19 years ago at Tennessee A and I University as a result of action initiated by Dr. Gore, who at that time was dean of the Nashville institute. Currently thereare 59 chapters of the organization.

Present officers are—T. C. Cothran, president, A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. (1956-58); Leo S. Morrison, vice-president, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; George W. Gore, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Fla. (1956-58); Alva Dotson, asst. secretary, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lucy R. Adams, convention secretary, John W. Riley, director of publicity, and W. S. Maize, historian, Florida A and M University.

The national president, Dr T C Cotran of A N and M College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas served as leader of the Symposium, **THE NEGRO POTENTIAL,** with other wellknown persons.

HONOR SOCIETY .. ..

First Laureate memberships awarded by the society were received by Dr Ambrose Caliver, Mrs Anne Hedgeman and Dr L H Foster, at the final session.

* * * *

AS DEPUTY to the Commissioner, U S Office of Education, Dr Ambrose Caliver has blazed a trail for Adult Education and emphasized improved standards in Higher Education.

* * * *

MRS ANNE Hedgeman has for many years been a dominant figure in promoting opportunities for American youth to receive all available information to advance themselves eucationally and economically. She presently serves as Assistant to the Mayor of New York City.

DR L H FOSTER, president Tuskegee Institute, serves in many capacities for human and educational advancement. He is a member of the board of Directors, United Negro College Fund; board of Trustees, George Washington Carver Foundation; India Government Committee for study of Rural Education in India and the American Church Institute, Episcopal Church. He has traveled abroad in connection with the latter two organizations.

Elect Ala. Youth V. P. of National Honor Society

Courier P. 3 Sat. 5-18-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — At the national convention of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, held at Tuskegee Institute, Roy Woods, a junior at Miles College representing Alpha Sigma chapter, was elected vice president of the national body.

Roy Woods

Young Woods is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Abraham Woods Sr., 1138 W. 6th St., Birmingham. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, vice president of Student Council and generally active in campus affairs.

He served as president of his class in the freshman and sophomore years.

The office of vice president is the highest office that a student can hold. The presidency is always held by a professor.

Honor Society Names Texan

Informer Sat. 4-13-57 Houston, Texas

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama — Miss Carrie Mae Bennett of Texas Southern University was among officers elected during the Nineteenth Annual Convention of National Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society recently held here. P. 4

All regional directors were reelected. Two new members, Dr Robert Owens, Southern University, Baton Rouge, and Ronald Bailey, Florida A and M, were named to the Executive Council.

Midwest Groups Contribute $200

Courier Sat. 8-10-57 P.15

Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund at $700 Mark!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sparked by a donation of $201.05 from 171 residents of East Chicago, Gary and Hammond, Ind., and with scattering donations from other sources, the Robert Cain Scholarship Fund passed the $700 mark this week.

Young Cain, who told The Courier that he prefers Tennessee A. and I. State University in his home state must now complete arrangements to enter that institution.

HIS MOTHER has returned to the family household following her latest hospital operation, and other members of the family are prepared to carry on.

Things are quiet in Clinton these days. Bobby Cain did the job asked of him. He faced jeering crowds, hostile groups.

He kept his head high and his mouth closed.

He took abuse and insults . . . to become the first Negro to be graduated from an integrated high school in his home state.

He's been widely acclaimed, and deservedly so.

■

OUR GOOD FRIEND, Edgar Nicholson of Jersey City, N. J., sent in another $10 from friends in Brooklyn and Washington, D. C., together with this information:

"I do not know which college young Cain wishes to enter, but with his I. Q., he should have no trouble getting into any of them."

(P. S.—Nicholson also sent in $2.50 for another Jersey City friend.)

A/2c Frank Jones, APO 328—"I'm mighty glad to help Robert, because indirectly, he's helping all of us. What you are doing for Robert raises a question in my mind. Why not try to get 200,000 Negroes to donate $1 each yearly . . . for a mammoth scholarship fund for deserving students?

"I can't give much, but you'd be sure of getting $2 or more each month from me."

■

DR. JAMES H. SAMPSON, pharmacist, New York. — "Enclosed please find my contribution . . . Since approximately 70 per cent or more of Negro college graduates have had to pursue their studies under adverse conditions, your paper certainly has set an example of his praise as the result of the interest shown in behalf of this young man.

"Your approach is one of twofold purpose, since it not only makes those of us who have received degrees cognizant of the plight of this family, it gives every reader a chance to do his share, as well as pass the word around. You can depend on my contacting my friends and associates."

■

THIS, DEAR READERS, is the $201.05 letter:

Edgar Holmes, 3622 Pulaski St., East Chicago, Ind.—"My first thought after reading your account of Robert Cain's predicament was 'What can I do to help?' I knew that my individual donation would be but a mere pittance, as compared to what I would like to do.

"It then occurred to me that others I knew probably felt the same way. That is when I hit upon the idea of asking them. As you see from this money order, I was right.

"I hope more people in more communities will do the same."

Here are the latest contributions:

EAST CHICAGO, IND.; GARY, IND., AND HAMMOND, IND.

$5.00 CONTRIBUTIONS
Dr. Broomes.

$3.00 CONTRIBUTIONS
Dr. E. Bryant, Albert McKeethen, Bettes Food Shop, Nadgman's Clothiers, McKenny's Cleaners.

$2.00 CONTRIBUTIONS
Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Earl Foley, Mrs. Betty Mackey, Albert Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Holmes, Richard Shorter, James Dent, Mr. and Mrs. S. Purcell, Dan Davis, John Jordan, James Peterson, Shrimp Harbor, Mr. B., Broadway Drug Store, Reavens Jewelry Store, Larry's Billiards, Lakeside Amusement, Midwest Liquor Co., Tiny Jurr, Mademoiselle Dress Shop, Goulds, Herbert Elliott, Henry Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. George Bacon Morris Suggs.

$1.50 CONTRIBUTIONS
George Hart.

$1.00 CONTRIBUTIONS
Joe Slocum, Theodore Fielda, Leonard Jackson, Frank Austin, Willis Logan, Foster Anderson, Henry Boykin, Luther Robinson, Ann Thomas, Miss Lucy Zarogoa, Delores—Broadway Florist, Charles Hardin, Eugene Jacque, Love Moore Ishmael Lofton, Charlotte Foley, Walter Weaver, William Julkes, Theodore Woolfolk, J. W. Yancy, James Boyd, Gil Fernandez, Sirns Hogan Jr., Arthur Price, Norman Flyms, Charles F. Rodgers, Charlotte Echoles;

Johnnie Williams, Joe Tallier, Washington Green, Art Avington, Lester White, W. K. Cunningham, Twin City Furniture, Dr. Payne, Frank Stien, William (Hots) Newman, Edgar J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. James James Jones, Nick Chavis, Mr. and Mrs. George Dawkins, Joe M. Carson, Robert Aldrich, Hollywood Clothing Co., Jays Food Market, Lester's Sport Center, Goodman Drug Co., Mirovich Clothing, Habor Pharmacy, Leavy Reese, Eva Mae Coinpas, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harvey, Katie Mason;

Mrs. Sylvera Warren, Woody Rancifer, Arnold Ridgell, Adeline Crymes, Iver Hawkins, Mattie Amons, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Dr. Harper, Jessie Davis, Carl Wiggins, Daisy Overall, Thomas Johnson, Carmilla Burns, Mr. Morris, Belle Johnson, Lucille Harper, Charles Charity, James E. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Al Thornton, Leon Perkins, Alvin Riddle, Mitchell Jones, Kenneth Davis, John Palmer, Harold Bridgeman, Herman Waldorn, Roger Miller, Charles Jones, Earl Salaar, William Dozier, Emmet Carson, Levy Anderson, Timothy Hannoh;

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, C. Tucker, Rodger Gates, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas, Marion Peninex, Curtis Brown, William Adams, Mr. Jesse L. Griffin, Andrew Sanders, Margaret Attwood, Thomas Hawkins, Jordan Kiriloff, Ann Wilson, Jack Hamon, John Jaose Uptown Tavern, Your Success, Alberts Jewelry, Martin Tarler, R. and S. Shoe Store, Albert Marcus Jirs., James Toney, Willie Jackson, Harry, Frank Sandent Bird Echoles H. C. Daniels, Sam Cooksee, W. Wilburn McFarland, A. Ellington, Gaine McEurdyn, Main Poultry, John's Eat Shop.

$.95 CONTRIBUTIONS
To Your Success.

$.70 CONTRIBUTIONS
E. J. Marks.

$.50 CONTRIBUTIONS
Major Walton, Luther Hickman, Aaron Jaff, John Dennis, Etta Williams, Luck to You, Joe Bell, W. R. Lesenipe, Hershell Yeager.

$.25 CONTRIBUTIONS
Central Credit Co.

Total contributions from East Chicago, Gary and Hammond ...	$201.05
James H. Sampson, New York, N.Y.	5.00
Richard Thomas, New York, N. Y.	2.50
A/2C Frank Jones, APO 328	1.00
James Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Herbert Morton, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Total	$219.55
Previous Contributions	482.35
Grand Total to Date	$701.90

Bobby Cain Jr. At Tenn. State

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-5-57 P. 12

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Bobby Cain, with his education partially guaranteed with almost $1,000 from Courier readers and an additional $1,000 scholarship from the Education Commission of the Elks Grand Lodge, has enrolled at Tennessee A. and I. State University.

Bobby is remembered as one of the central figures in the disorders accompanying the integration of the high school in Clinton, Tenn., during 1956.

Bobby was graduated from the newly integrated school as one of the members of a class of 88.

His cousin, Betty Gadson, is a senior at A&I University.

Bobby has been housed in the newest of the men's dormitory at the Nashville institution.

■

BOBBIE IS ONE of six Cain offspring. His sister, Hattie, 13, is slated to enter the Clinton High School as a freshman next year.

Cain has chosen sociology as his major field of study.

Dr. Albert A. Thompson, who heads the A&I sociology department, said: "At my first meeting with Mr. Cain, I was impressed with his eagerness to learn, his ready responsiveness to suggestions and his warm personality.

"I look forward eagerly to our future association as student and teacher."

Scholarship Fund for Bobby Cain Nearing $1,000 Mark as Contributions Continue

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 8-17-57

An Ohio couple has sent a $100 donation to the Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund . . . and as of the end of last week, a total of $830.90 has been sent to send the Tennessee youth (Clinton) to the college of his choice.

With the fund nearing the $1,000 mark, officials of the fund have set their immediate goal for $1,500.

This amount, plus the $1,000 scholarship given by the Elks' educational department, will assure a total of $2,500 for the youngster.

■

NOW THAT SUCCESS is in sight for the fund, efforts are under way to have young Cain enter the school of his choice. Young Cain has his preferences, but details will not be divulged until final plans for his further education have been completed.

Here are some of the letters received from subscribers to the fund.

■

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Nichols, Marion, Ohio—"Here is our contribution to a worthy cause. We want him (Bobby Cain) to know when he enters college that he can write us of his progress and his problems.

"We will be happy to send him little things like clothing and to remember him on holidays, the same as if he were our own son, since we don't have any children."

■

WILLIAM K. BELL, New York, N. Y.—"I have been reading The Courier for more than a quarter of a century. I have witnessed the many wonderful things your great newspaper has done over the years for the advancement of the race, but this Robert E. Cain Scholarship Fund is just about the climax of all your good deeds.

Any young man with the courage and stamina of Bobby Cain, to brave the storm of Clinton High School and to come through, needs the encouragement of us all. Also thank God for men like the Rev. Paul Turner. He not only preaches Christianity, he practices it."

■

Mrs. Addie May Galimore, Pueblo, Col. — "Enclosed please find money order for $8.00—six for a one-year subscription and two for Robert E. Cain."

■

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Saunders, Central YMCA, Philadelphia, Pa.—"Enclosed is a contribution to the Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund. Please credit same to Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, 1835 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa."

■

Capt. Albert L. Walker, U. S. Army—"Please accept this contribution for Bobby Cain. This is a very worthy cause and my best wishes go out to this fine young man."

■

C. Vernette Grimes, Pine Bluff, Ark.—"I am happy to add something to the Robert Cain Scholarship Fund. I think this young man deserves encouragement. I believe he has what it takes to succeed in college."

Helen Hunt, 5 Neptune St., Newbury Port, Mass.	$ 2.00
Robert E. Beasley, 160 Sherbourne Drive, Columbus, Ohio	2.00
C. Vernette Grimes, A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.	5.00
Albert L. Walker, APO 696, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Saunders, 1835 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Addie May Galemore, 1516 Pine St., Pueblo, Col.	2.00
F. D. Boyd, 500 South Fourth St., Opelika, Ala.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Nichols, 268 N. State St., Marion, Ohio	100.00
William K. Bell, New York, N.Y.	5.00
Emmett Sellers, 1938 Conn. St., Gary, Ind.	2.00
Total This Week	$129.00
Previous Contributions	701.90
Total to Date	$830.90

Now, Hear This!—Freshman Bobbie Cain (left), Clinton, Tenn., and upperclassman James Crummie, Tuscaloosa, receive advice from Dr. Albert A. Thompson, Tennessee State University's sociology department head.

Grand Total Nearing $500 Mark

Courier P. 23

Cain Scholarship Fund Praised by Minister

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 7-27-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—"That's a mighty wonderful thing for your paper to do! Bobby is a mighty deserving boy!" These were the enthusiastic words of the Rev. Paul Turner, 34, Arkansas-born martyr of the Clinton, terror last year. It was the Rev. Mr. Turner who personally marched down "Foley Hill," the Negro section of Clinton, along with two other heroic white men, to escort Bobby Cain and six schoolmates to their classes at embattled Clinton High School.

The Rev. Mr. Turner was speaking about The Courier's Bobby Cain Scholarship Fund drive, now in progress, to help the young lad who was the first Negro to graduate from the integrated high school.

■

FOR DOING what he did on Dec. 4, 1956, when he took the students to the school, the courageous white minister was attacked by a mob afterwards and brutally beaten on a Clinton street.

The Negro citizens of Clinton described him to The Courier as "that man God sent us."

The Courier's drive to raise funds to help Bobby Cain go to college is under way now, and everyone can help by sending a contribution to the fund.

Just as Rev. Turner faced a problem, so did Bobby Cain on the inside of that school. The young lad faced his problem, looked it squarely in the eye and then licked it. By grim perseverance, sacrifice and pure grit, he completed his courses and became the first Negro to graduate.

■

AS THE WEEK ended, another $152.02 sent the Scholarship Fund soaring near the $500 mark.

Sparked by Detroit, Mich., and Jersey City, N. J. . . . and with other sections of the country adding their share . . . the pulsating heart of America's Negro citizens continues to manifest itself.

Mrs. Lillie Thomas, Denever, Col.—"I think it's an honor to help this brave young man, even in a small way. I pray God's richest blessings for your success."

Anderson H. Brown, Charleston, W. Va. (outstanding realtor) —"I think any young man who has gone through as much as he (Robert Cain) did for a high school education deserves to have all the support needed to further continue his education.

"I am more than happy to contribute to such a worthy cause, and you should be commended for taking up such a worth-while project."

Catherine Lomax, Buffalo, N. Y. —"May God's blessings rest upon young Bobby Cain. I've been a subscriber to The Courier for over 20 years. The good you do is immeasurable. You are such a blessing to our race."

S. Alexander, Chicago, Ill.—"I am very proud to do my bit towards this most worthy cause, and I do pray God will bless your effort."

Virgil Clay, Houston, Tex.—"It is a source of deepest pleasure to contribute to the education of such a fine young man."

Edgar Nicholson, Jersey City, N. J.—"I've been noting with interest the way the public is responding to the scholarship fund, and I'm somewhat disappointed at the size of the contributions.

"My people hate to give. They have money for everything they THINK they want, but they have NOT learned how to help needy causes. They are donating like this is a penny ante game.

"I don't mean to cast aspersions on contributors if it is their 'Widow's Mite.' But I have a sneaky feeling they are cheating. What do you think of the idea of contacting some prominent people in different cities and asking them to ask their friends for donations to the fund?

REV. PAUL TURNER

(Photo courtesy Knoxville News-Sentinel)

"I showed The Courier to four friends of mine and requested donations from them. They responded in the following manner: James K. Knight, $25; Fred Martin, $25; J. E. White, $25; Charles Alston, $5."

Lucretia Blackstone, Washington, D. C.—This is my contribution to the Robert E. Cain scholarship fund. Lots of luck."

McGuire's Barber Shop, Detroit, Mich.	
Jessie McGuire	$1.00
Samuel Ellis	.40
James W. Morgan	1.00
Roscoe Wilson	1.50
Thomas Williams	.35
Leonard Minor	.50
Edgar Lee Franklin	.25
Perry J. Huckabee	.50
Charlie Vaughn	.50
Rev. R. Wilson	.25
Arlena Hamblin	1.00
Nathaniel Smith	.25
Arthur Atkins	.50
Willie Lee Camon Jr.	.50
James Moore	.50
Joseph B. Williams	1.00
Rufus Gibson	.50
Willie C. Dean	.25
E. M. Solomon	.25
Jack Rowser	.50
Prather Jones	.50
Henry Harris	.50
Gus Ingram	.50
George Gates	.50
Edward Farry	1.00
M. L. Anthony	.50
Harry E. Simpson	1.00
Fenley Gray	1.00
Willie Lee Brantley	1.00
Felix Coppins	1.00
A. G. Smith	.5
J. L. Mannery	1.00
L. Frost	.50
A. Jackson	.50
Robert Williams	.25
James Irwin	.50
W. Riley	.25
C. Lockett	.25
Nathan Malone	.50
Leni Shorter	.50
H. Thoape	.15
Paul Kelly	.25
Van Mills	.10
Donald Forrest	.36
Edward Johnson	.32
Mr. W. O. Wilder	.25
Charles Cop	.35
Dewitt Riley	.25
Robert Brown	.50
Richard Fitts	.50
Riley Smith	.30
W. McGhee	.50
Bobby Green	.50
William Harrington	.20
George Jones	.40
W. F. Phillips	.25
Howard Hughes	.32
Total for patrons of McGuire's Barber Shop, Detroit	28.50
Lillie Thomas, 1841 Vine St., Denver, Col.	2.00
Daisy Lampkin, 2519 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Carlton N. Tucker, 8406 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Joseph W. Thomas, 2027 St. Ann St., New Orleans, La.	.02
Ernest and Betty, Charleston Heights, S. C.	2.50
Anderson H. Brown, 1002 E. Washington St., Charleston, W. Va.	10.00
Catherine Lomax, Meadow Ridge Farm, Derby, N. Y.	2.00
S. Alexander, 1119 Troy St., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Virgil Clay, 801 W. 18th St., Houston 9, Tex.	5.00
Lucretia Blackstone, 302 Taylor St., N.W., Washington, D. C.	1.00
N. B. Duncan, 5553 S. Maryland Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.	2.00
Kenneth T. Cain Jr., 4000 Cooper St., Jackson, Mich.	1.00
James K. Knight, 43 Danfort Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	25.00
Fred Martin, 99 Atlantic St., Jersey City, N. J.	25.00
J. E. White, 767 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	25.00
Charles Alston, 69 Atlantic St., Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
Total	$152.02
Previous Contributions	305.12
GRAND TOTAL	$457.14

Scholarship Fund For Clinton Lad Beginning to Grow

Courier Sat. 6-29-57

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2

America is opening its heart . . . and its pocketbook . . . to Bobby Cain, the 17-year-old Tennessee youth, who is determined to complete what the U. S. Supreme Court started.

From far-off Bremerton, Washington, in the heart of the great Northwest . . . from the Nation's Capital . . . from Louisiana and Mississippi . . . from New Jersey and Virginia and Georgia, scattered reports indicate the general trend.

From a one-cent donor to a $50 money order, the funds are beginning to roll in. And accompanying the contributions are expressions which portray the spirit behind the donations.

Bobby

"I am pledging $5, or maybe more," writes Joseph Thomas of New Orleans, La.

"I am beginning with one cent, but a hope to boost my pledge to 600 or 700 pennies," a Louisiana mother writes. "How much depends on how my money comes in and how my bills come in."

A married woman and a single woman from Washington, D.C., combined their efforts to send in two dollars, with these encouraging words:

"In response to your appeal, enclosed please find check for two dollars for the Robert E. Cain Jr. Fund, in recognition of his outstanding courage and stamina. Much success to your good paper and this worth-while effort." Signed: Mrs. Olive M. Wesley and Miss F. Louise Madella.

■

And from Jersey City, N. J., this pointed message:

"I am pleased to contribute to this most deserving young man's scholarship. Enclosed you will find money order for

Send This Deserving Boy to College

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-3-57

Captain Challenges Negro Groups to Aid Cain Scholarship Fund

A slow-down in scholarship donations for young Bobby Cain, plus a bristling letter from a retired Army officer, highlight the week's activities in the scholarship fund drive.

Young Cain, who became the central figure in the now-celebrated Clinton, Tenn., trials . . . which culminated in the conviction of seven whites last week . . . has told The Courier where he wants to go to college.

He's anxious to attend Tennessee A. and I. University in his own home state.

BUT WHILE contributions fell off, the tone of the letters received are strongly indicative of a growing criticism of donors.

Capt. W. J. Ayer, a retired Army officer, writes:

"If some of the Southern white people in Clinton, Tenn., tried so desperately to keep Robert Cain from entering and subsequently graduating from their high school, why can't all Negroes now meet this challenge by contributing to the Robert E. Cain Scholarship Fund and send this brave lad through college.

"Why do Negroes spend so much money giving parties, entertaining, buying swell cars, mink, etc. . . . yet appear so slow to rally to their own cause and help themselves. They are kidding nobody but themselves.

"Some people have always said that 'the Negro buys what he wants and begs for what he needs.' It's high time we began to disprove this. Therefore, let all organizations, clubs, Greek-letter fraternities and sororities and individuals as well, rally around and contribute abundantly to the scholarship fund. Negroes must answer this challenge by sending Bob to college."

■

RACHEL McMILLAN, Chicago, Ill.—"Here is a small token of my admiration for your courageous stand in advocating a scholarship fund for Robert Cain. May this token aid him in making great strides to higher honors."

■

MRS. JESSE ADAMS, Jasper, Tex.—"Here is my contribution to this wonderful cause. I hope every colored citizen will respond to the aid of this courageous young man."

■

CECIL M. SAMPLES, Denver, Col.—"It would be swell if 5,000 people would send in one dollar each. I hope this will help. Lots of luck."

MISS SANTIE M. BURKHEAD, Columbus, Ohio—"I believe this lad will succeed if given an opportunity. He has already shown much courage. I want him to know that I, as well as others, are praying for him."

■

WEBSTER MARTIN, Richmond, Calif.—"This is my first donation. I am wishing you a successful, speedy campaign. Will send more money later."

■

MARGARET ROGERS, Walhalla, S. C.—"Enclosed is my dollar. I wish I had more to send, to help such a brave boy. I know what he went through within the school, just any place down here. May God bless and keep him."

LATEST CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nichols, 1245 S. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 2.00
Margaret Rogers, 204 Moores Ave., Walhalla, S. C...	1.00
Webster Martin, 1865 Third St., Richmond, Calif...	2.00
Santie M. Burkhead, 1171 Atcheson St., Columbus, Ohio	5.00
Cecil M. Samples, 2057 Humbolt St., Denver, Col....	2.00
Mrs. Jesse Adams, Route 1, No. 48, Jasper, Tex.....	8.21
Rachel McMillan, 1608 N. Burling St., Chicago, Ill...	5.00
This Week's Total	$25.21
Previous Contributions	457.14
Total	$482.35

$10.00." Signed: Edgar Nicholson.

■

Baltimore, Md., was heard from through Roosevelt Hall, who sent $3.00 and wrote:

"Please accept this donation. If I had more, I would be glad to contribute to a young man who deserves more. I wish him the most progressive success."

■

Heartwarming and significant is the expression contained in a letter received from Clement Hawkins, Washington, D. C.

"This is my first money for the Robert Cain Fund," he writes. "I will send more later. If the colored people of America gave him a million dollars, they could never repay him for what he did for colored America."

■

And from Lewis T. Walker of Bremerton, Wash.:

"Let's all support the Robert E. Cain Jr. Fund by contributing our $$$'s for his education. I hope this $3.00 will help get him through any college he wants to attend. I hope to see The Pittsburgh Courier fill up its pages every week with names of those who are aiding in this worthy cause."

■

And so the letters run.

For the sake of the record, a college education is an expensive thing. The $1,000 Elk Scholarship . . . divided over a period of four years . . . is mighty helpful.

But a lot more money than that is needed.

■

Robert Cain and his parents agreed to The Courier Fund proposal only after they found out it was impossible to get what Robert wants so badly in any other way.

The family is poor . . . but very, very proud.

Young Cain's father told this newspaper, with a catch in his throat, that if there was any way he could earn the money himself to underwrite his son's education, he would work his fingers to the bone.

■

"I'm a carpenter, and a good one," he told us. "But when Robert went into that school, it became harder and harder for me to get steady work."

Equally as determined is young Robert's mother.

She's one of the finest women we've ever met . . . a typical mother, with the courage and saintliness which are the earmark of true wifehood and motherhood.

■

Despite her recurring illnesses, she meets problems with a fortitude and calm acceptance of adversities which which tear at your heartstrings.

Mrs. Cain wants no favors. She and her family . . . all of them . . . are ready to work for what they need.

But willingness to work is one thing . . . and finding the work is another.

■

Clinton, Tenn., will never forget Robert Cain.

And if Negro America responds to The Courier appeal . . . Clinton, Tenn., can well live to be proud of Robert Cain, the first Negro in that state to graduate from an integrated high school.

Robert E. Cain's

Courier P2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-29-57

Scholarship Honor Roll

The money's begun to come in . . . and listed below we proudly present the first names to contribute to the Robert E. Cain Jr. Scholarship Fund. Notice that the money ranges from one penny to $50.

You, too, can help swell this fund. Simply send check or money order, addressed to the Robert E. Cain Jr. Scholarship Fund, care The Pittsburgh Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., and your name and the amount of your donation will be carried in the columns of our paper.

Here is the first honor roll:

Lewis T. Walker, 5266 Arsenal Way, Bremerton, Wash. ..	$ 3.00
Paul J. Duval, 1887 Third Ave., Macon, Ga.	1.00
Clemort Hawkins, 2515 13th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.	2.21
Roosevelt Hall, 1721 Harlem Ave., Baltimore, Md.	3.00
Orrington High, Miss.	5.00
James and Doris Jones, 918 Lexington St., Norfolk 4, Va...	2.00
Edgar Nicholson, 759 Communipan Ave., Jersey City, N. J...	50.00
Louise Madella, 901 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C...	1.00
Mrs. Olive Wesley, 612 L St., N. E., Washington, D. C.	1.00
Joseph Thomas, 2027 St. Ann St., New Orleans, La.	.01
George R. Darden, Meridan, Miss.	7.50
	$75.72

14j 1957

CRUSADE SCHOLARSHIP

ATLANTAN IN GRADUATE STUDY — Edward James Brantley (right), University of Colorado graduate student from Atlanta, Ga., discusses his studies in guidance and personnel with his faculty adviser, Clifford Houston, professor of education at the university. Brantley, register at Clark College in Atlanta, is studying at the university this year under the international "Crusade Scholarship" program of the Methodist Church.

Receives Doctorate At Columbia

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The degree of Doctor of Education (Ed. D.) was received by Miss Sylvester Virginia Bell from Columbia University at its recent commencement.

The title of her dissertation was "Improvement of Biology Instruction in High Schools of East Texas Approached Through the Study of Equipment and Facilities."

Before undertaking the work for the doctorate, Dr. Bell had earned the B. S. degree from Alabama State college and the degree of Master of Science from Atlanta university.

At present, she is professor of biology and chairman of the division of science at Jarvis Christian college in Hawkins, Texas where she has demonstrated remarkable skill as a science teacher.

Prior to assuming her duties in Texas, she taught science in the Conecuh County Training school in Alabama and later served on the faculty of Allen university in South Carolina.

Dr. Bell is a member of the National Institute of Science (Department of Biology) and also a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

14j Bell

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 7-28-57

NEW DOCTOR

The degree of doctor of education (EDD) was received by Miss Sylvester Virginia Bell from Columbia University at its recent commencement. For a number of years, Dr. Bell has been chairman of the division of science and pofessor of biology at Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Tex. Before taking up her work in Texas, she taught science in Conecuh County Training School and later served on the faculty of Allen University in South Carolina. She holds membership in the following organizations — The National Institute of Science (Department of Biology) and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

The title of her dissertation for the doctorate is "Improvement of Biology Instruction in High Schools of East Texas Approached Through the Study of Equipment and Facilities." Earlier she received the B.S. degree from Alabama State College and the degree of master of science from Atlanta University.

Dr. Bell is a sister of Mrs. R. D. Crockett, of Montgomery, and a cousin of Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College.

143 1957

Wiley S. Bolden Earns Doctorate

Defender Chicago Ill. Oct. 5-25-57

ATLANTA, Ga. — Wiley S. Bolden, associate professor in Clark college's department of education, was awarded the doctor of education degree by Columbia university in April. Dr. Bolden's doctorate was obtained in the field of clinical psychology.

At Clark since 1948, Dr. Bolden is a graduate of Alabama State Teachers college at Montgomery where he was salutatorian of his class.

Following graduation with the degree bachelor of science, he was employed at the Mobile branch of Alabama State college and later became principal of Almont Junior high school in Montevalle, Ala.

From the faculty of Mobile Training school where he taught science and mathematics, Dr. Bolden went to the U.S. Army to become associated with the Army Education program at Fort Benning, Ga.

Upon release from the service, he matriculated at Teachers college, Columbia university and served as an assistant in guidance while earning the master of arts degree in psychological service in 1947.

While serving as a teacher of psychology at Clark, Dr. Bolder has been on the summer school faculties of Alabama State college and Atlanta university as a teacher of educational psychology, guidance, and general psychology.

In the capacity of director o testing at Clark, Dr. Bolden is responsible for administering fresh man psychological and placemen examinations, and has handle U.S. Army qualification examina tions in the Atlanta university cen ter.

His professional memberships include affiliation with the Ameri can Psychological Association Southeastern Psychological association, Phi Delta Kappa, and Kappa Delta Pi. While earning the doctorate, he was awarded a General Education Board fellowship to study clinical psychology.

The Bolden family includes Mrs. Willie Creagh Bolden, a member of the department of social science at Morris Brown, and their daughters Millicent, Lisa, Lelia, and a son, Wiley, jr.

Dr. Bolden's father is Wiley L. Bolden of Mobile, an insurance executive.

He has one brother, Benjamin H. of Mobile and three sisters; Mrs. Mildred Bolden Dove of Chicago; Mrs. Lolita Rhodes, librarian at Florida A and M college in Tallahassee, and Mrs. Doris Bolden Douglas of Los Angeles.

Ed D 143

Courier P.13

Top Degree—

Mrs. Goldie F. Nicholas received a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Virginia at its commencement, Aug. 17. Mrs. Nicholas is a member of the faculty of Virginia State College.

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Gets Doctor of Education Degree From O. U.

Black Dispatch P.7 Fri. 8-16-57 Oklahoma City, Okla. 143 Ed. D

DR. LUCILLE WHITE JONES

Dr. Lucille White Jones, formerly of Oklahoma City, received her Doctor of Education degree from the University of Oklahoma, Tuesday, July 30. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam H. White, 1110 N. E. 9th. She is now at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., where she and her husband are on the university faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Jones formerly lived at 2514 N. E. 15th when they lived in Oklahoma City. Mrs. Jones is a former teacher of Douglass high school and Langston university.

Mrs. Jones was born in Montgomery, Alabama, April 3, 1916. Graduated from Booker T. Washington high school, Denver, Okla., 1933; attended Columbia university ,New York, 1946-47; attended Denver university, Denver, Colo., 1948; attended University of Oklahoma, 1950-51 and summers, 1949, 1952, 1953; attended George Peabody college and Bill Wilkerson Hearing and Speech Center, Nashville, Tenn., 1955-56; teacher in public school of Oklahoma, 1940-42, 1945-46, 1952-53; instructor, Langston university, 1947-1950, 1951-1952; Tennessee State university, Nashville, Tenn., 1953-1955; Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., 1956-1957.

Ed D

She is a member of the American Speech and Hearing Association, International Council for Exceptional Children, Louisiana Association for Mental Health, American Association of University Professors, American Association of University Women.

Miss S V Bell Receives D Ed At Columbia

Courier Houston Tex. Sept. 28-57

HAWKINS — The degree of doctor of education (Ed.D.) was received by Miss Sylvester Virginia Bell from Columbia University at its recent commencement. The title or her dissertation was "Improvement of Biology Instruction in High Schools of East Texas Approached Through the Study of Equipment and Facilities."

Before undertaking the work for the dectorate, Dr Bell had earned the BS degree form Alabama State College and the degree of master of science from Atlanta University.

At present, she is professor of biology and chairman of the division of science at Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Texas where she has demonstrated remarkable skill as a science teacher. Prior to assuming her duties in Texas, she taught science in the Conecuh County Training School in Alabama and later served on the faculty of Allen University in South Carolina.

Dr Bell is a member of the National Institute of Science (Department of Biology) and also a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Principal Gets Doctor's Degree From Okla. U.

Black Dispatch
Fri. 8-16-57
Oklahoma City, Okla.

MISS WILLA A. STRONG

Miss Willa A. Strong, principal of L'Ouverture school, McAlester, Okla., received a doctorate degree in education in commencement exercises at the University of Oklahoma on Sunday, August 11. She completed work toward receiving the Ed. D. degree in July.

Principal at McAlester since 1939, Miss Strong recently was selected by the editorial board to appear in the 1957 edition of Who's Who Among American Women. Holding the B. A. degree from the University of Kansas at Lawrence and the M. A. degree from the University of Chicago, she started working on her doctorate degree in 1949 at the University of Syracuse in New York. After a lapse of three summers, she renewed her work at O. U. in 1952. She attended there for five consecutive summers and completed her dissertation in May, 1957. Her dissertation is a historical study of the Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, their development, current status and educational significance.

A native of McAlester, the L'Ouverture principal received her grade school and high school education in the school which she now heads. While at Kansas university, she was a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, an honorary sociology fraternity. At O. U., she was a member of the honorary educational fraternity, Kappa Delta Pi. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Miss Strong was, in 1956, president of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers. She is a member of the Pittsburg County Teachers Association, the Oklahoma Educational Association and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Mrs. Nicholas Get Degree From U.V.A.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 8-24-57
Norfolk Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., — Mrs. Goldie F. Nicholas received a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Virginia at its recent commencement held on August 17. Mrs. Nicholas, who is a member of the faculty of Virginia State College, wrote her dissertation on the Relative Effectiveness of Two Types of Phonetic Materials on Reading Achievement.

A native of Harrisonburg and a graduate of Virginia State College with a B. S. degree in Elementary Education, Mrs. Nicholas studied at Pennsylvania State University where she received the degree of Master of Education.

* * *

SHE HAS taught in the public schools of Florida, North Carolina and Waynesboro, Virginia. Since 1944 she has been supervising teacher at the Blandford Laboratory School, Virginia State College.

On August 13, Mrs. Nicholas received the Professional Diploma in Reading in a ceremony at the University of Virginia.

* * *

A MEMBER of Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Alpha Kappa Alpha, Mrs. Nicholas is the wife of Dr. James F. Nicholas, professor of education at Virginia State College.

MRS. GOLDIE F. NICHOLAS
Gets Degree

Mrs. Nicholas Gets Virginia Doctorate

Daily World
Sat. 8-24-57
Atlanta Ga.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Mrs. Goldie F. Nicholas received a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Virginia at its recent commencement held on August 17. Mrs. Nicholas, who is a member of the faculty of Virginia State College, wrote her dissertation on the Relative Effectiveness of Two Types of Phonetic Materials on Reading Achievement.

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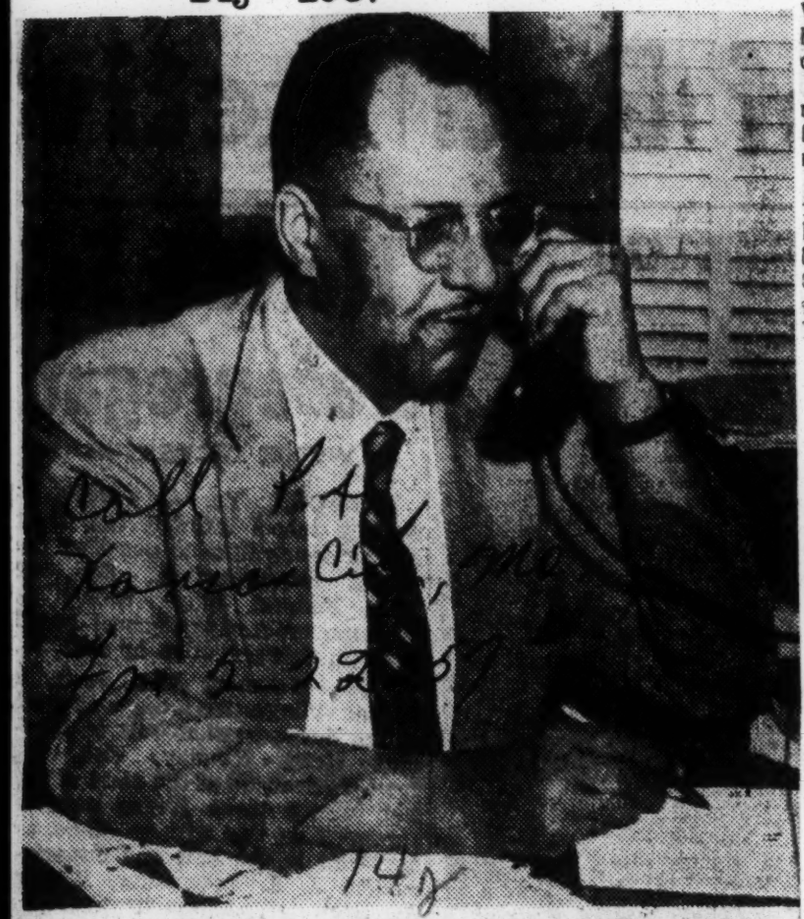
On August 13, Mrs. Nicholas received the Professional Diploma in Reading in a ceremony at the University of Virginia.

A member of Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Alpha Kappa Alpha, Mrs. Nicholas is the wife of Dr. James F. Nicholas, professor of education at Virginia State College.

FAME PROFESSOR RECEIVES DOCTORATE — It is Doctor Oscar Moore now after Boston University conferred the doctor of education degree upon him recently. He is professor of physical education and head baseball coach at Florida A. and M. University.

14j 1957



RECEIVES DOCTORATE DEGREE. — Eugene Rone Arnold, executive director of the Project for Improved Utilization of Teacher Resources at Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark., received the Doctor of Education degree from the University of Pittsburgh at its winter commencement exercises on February 1. He is shown here at his desk at the college.

Philander Smith Professor Gets His Doctorate

LITTLE ROCK Ark. — Eugene Rone Arnold executive director of the Project for Improved Utilization of Teacher Resources at Philander Smith college received the Doctor of Education degree from the University of Pittsburgh, at its winter commencement exercises Feb. 1.

Mr. Arnold who has an extensive background as a social researcher came to Philander Smith in September 1952 as associate professor of education and coordinator of general education. He holds the M.Ed. from the University of Cincinnati where he served on a University Fellowship under Dr. Carter V. Good dean of Teachers' college at Cincinnati; studied toward the B.D. at Colgate-Rochester Divinity school and completed two years' work toward the Ph.D. at Ohio State university.

His varied research projects include the following:

Social research under Dr. Charles S. Johnson world-recognized sociologist and Dr. Robert E. Parks at Fisk university; special research with the Tennessee Valley Authority; work with the United States Public Health department during the war; special investigator for the California Welfare department at Los Angeles and a Survey of Religious Activities in Liberal Arts Colleges Composing the National Council of Churches.

The latter study which comprises his doctor's dissertation revealed that religious activities in these colleges is no less present than in former year; in fact they are more pronounced. The frequent comment that they are less vigorous comes from judging them in terms of traditional patterns. In these colleges, religious activities are expressed more in action and less in words.

Prior to coming to Philander Smith, he served as director of the Remedial Reading clinic for the public schools of Gary, Ind. He also taught at West Virginia State, Virginia State, Claflin (Orangesburg, S. C.), and Clark (Atlanta) colleges.

The special project, which he now heads is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Mr. Arnold is an ordained Methodist minister, as is his father, the Rev. Frank R. Arnold, who is pastor of Asbury Methodist church, Columbus, Ohio. Both father and son are affiliated with the Lexington Annual conference.

EARNS PH.D. DEGREE

Little Rock, Ark. — Eugene R. Arnold, executive director of the Project for Improved Utilization of Teacher Resources at Philander Smith College received the doctor of education degree from the University of Pittsburgh at its winter commencement exercises, Feb. 1, 1957.

DR. ARNOLD

Morgan professor found dead in bed

BALTIMORE

Dr. Cleveland James Franks, 47, associate professor of science education at Morgan State College, was found dead in bed at his home, 2401 Mosher St. on Sunday morning.

His wife, Mrs. Mary Nash Franks, told the AFRO: "We were up together at six to give the baby a bottle. We ate grapefruit. I had one half, and he had the other.

"About nine o'clock when the boys got up to get ready for Sunday school, and a student called on the telephone. I went up to call him and couldn't rouse him. . . ."

The body was taken to the city morgue to await an autopsy.

Dr. Franks had not been ill, his wife said. College officials said he was in the classroom on Friday.

FUNERAL SERVICES are tentatively set for Friday at Enon Baptist Church. The Arlington Phillips Funeral Home is in charge. A native of Darlington, S.C., Franks was educated at Morehouse College where he received his A.B. degree; Nw York University where he earned an A.M., and Columbia University where he won another A.M. degree and his doctorate in education.

He has been a member of the Morgan faculty since 1947.

He and his wife would have celebrated their 15th wedding anniversary on March 22.

* * *

BESIDES HIS WIFE, he leaves three children: Shirley, 9 months; Cleveland and Marion, 10 and 12 years old.

He is also survived by four sisters, Mrs. Cassie Lemon, NYC; Mrs. Louise Pegues and Mrs. Katherine Parrott, both of Darlington, S.C., and Mrs. Lillian Jackson, Richmond, Va.

Also, a brother, E. E. Franks of Columbia, S.C.

DR. MARY CLAY PINKSTON

Dr. Clay Pinkston Will Receive Doctorate

TENNESSEE STATE'S NEWEST DOCTOR — New York University will confer formally the doctor of education degree upon Mrs. Mary Clay Pinkston on June 6. The Tennessee State University business education department head's thesis, "Teacher Education in Relation to Recently Revised Certification Policies and Practices in Tennessee," is a study of the professional standards in progress movement in Tennessee. Much of her research was done with the state department of certification.

Dr. Pinkston, who was elected National Financial Director of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Dec., is active in educational circles. She is an Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary Scholastic Society adviser, holding membership also in Delta Pi Epsilon and Pi Omega Pi business scholastic fraternities, as well as national state, and local education associations.

PPHOTO BL CLANTON III

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NEWEST DOCTOR — Mrs. Mary Clay Pinkston, business education department head of Tennessee State University, will receive a Doctor of Education degree from New York University, June 6. National financial director of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, she is active in educational circles, and a member of several national honorary societies. —Clanton Photo.

Miss Gwendolyn E. Lewis Winner Of Scholarship

Word Sat. 5-18-57 p.1
B'ham, Ala.

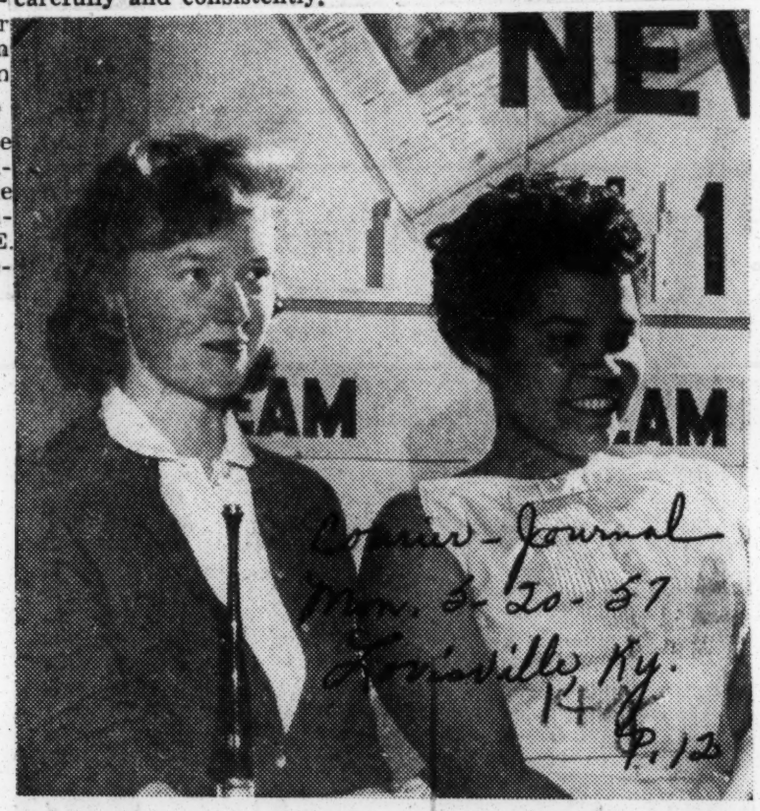
Miss Gwendolyn E. Lewis, the versatile and competent 15-year-old Dunbar High School junior, is the winner of a scholarship for study at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. She participated in the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination

Her previous achievements have served as a distinct pattern for her present attainment. She was a member of the first group of pupils from Bessemer to make the Citizenship tour to Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other points. Her service has been given to the Alabama Association of Girl's Clubs in the capacity of chaplain. She has held the position of vice-president of the Petite Les Vingt Amies Club. Miss Lewis' present activities are varied. She is a member of the New Zion Baptist Church and Sunday School in Bessemer.

She maintains the following honors and achievements at Dunbar High School. She is an active member of the Oratorical Club and was honored with the title of "Miss Oratorical"; serves as vice-president of the 11-A Class; secretary of the Junior Class; business manager of the Dunbar Student Council; member of the Jefferson County Association of Student Councils; plays first clarinet in the school band. She is designated for membership into the National Honor Society. She is also a member of the Quiz-Em on the Air team which recently won the Jefferson County championship.

Sat. 5-18-57 p.8

Miss Lewis aspires for entrance into the study of a phase of medicine which she hopes to pursue for her career. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Lewis of 1312 Sixth Ave., Bessemer, Ala.



Courier-Journal Photo

QUIZ WINNERS . . . Yesterday's winners of "Teens View The News" were Jo Ann Elder, left, and Jane Clay, who scored 160 out of a possible 180 points. Next week the contest will reach the semifinal stage.

Quiz-Winning Girls Miss Only 2 Questions

Courier-Journal Mon. 5-20-57
Louisville Ky. Pitt

News Queries About Haiti, Morse Stump Sacred Heart-Central Team

A team of girls answered 16 of 18 questions correctly yesterday in defeating a team of boys as the weekly quiz show, "Teens View The News," over WHAS-TV prepared to start semifinal competition.

Jo Ann Elder of Sacred Heart Academy and Jane Clay of Central High School won over James Hornback of Theodore Ahrens Trade High School and Richard Bizot of Trinity High School.

Only two teams competed yesterday instead of the usual three, but they wrestled with 18 questions instead of the 10 required before.

The teams stayed on even terms during the first three questions but the boys got only half credit on a question about actor Erich von Stroheim, who died last week. They lost another 5 points in Round 5 when they failed to name all the first four winners in the state track meet at Lexington.

The boys stumbled again and lost 10 points on Round 9 when they were unable to report on action against political posters along county-road rights of way. The girls pulled away steadily after that to win, 160 to 115.

The winners missed questions having to do with censorship in Haiti and Senator Wayne Morse's verbal attack on President Eisenhower last week.

The quizmaster was Bob Clark, Courier-Journal staff writer, who congratulated the girls at the end of the program and consoled the losers with a pen-and-pencil set. The winners will return later in a semifinal round.

The program is sponsored by The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times to encourage young people to read newspapers carefully and consistently.

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C. 5-17-57 p.20-A

Associated Press

Heads Teachers

Edna Westberry Griffin, 6th-grade teacher in the Philadelphia schools where she has taught for 35 years, is the first Negro to become president of the Philadelphia Teachers Association.

MISS GWENDOLYN E. LEWIS

Fisk Professor To Get Doctor's Degree

Journal & Guide
Sat. 3-16-57

MONTREAL, Can. — John R. Cottin, professor at Fisk University, is scheduled to become the first Negro student to obtain a postgraduate doctorate degree at the University of Montreal here.

Cottin, who recently defended his thesis in French, is a candidate for the Doctor of Letters degree. He is a native of Augusta, Ga., and has studied at the University of Michigan, University of Chicago, McGill University. He also spent two years in France.

14j 1957

DOCTOR OF MUSIC

NOTED ST. LOUIS MUSICIAN Prof. J. Roy Terry, (right) was the recipient of the Doctor of Music degree at the 51st Annual Commencement and Concert of the Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music. Dr. Frances M. Thiel, dean of the music school, presented him with it Friday, June 28, before a capacity crowd at the Sherwood Concert Hall. Dr. Terry, a nationally famous organist, teacher and director is the director of a school in St. Louis which has been in operation more than 25 years. He has played concerts throughout the United States and is an elder in the Seventh Day Adventist church. Photo by Thomas J. Tatum.

Singer Buchanan Receives Danforth Study Grant

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 2-16-57

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Singer A. Buchanan, a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty recently become one of 57 candidates throughout the United States selected to receive a 1957 Danforth Study Grant.

A member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty since the summer of 1952, Mr. Buchanan is assistant professor, Department of English, in the Division of General Studies. He holds the A. B. and M. A. degrees from Tennessee State University and has completed his resident requirements for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Michigan.

In his two years of study at the University, before returning to the Institute last summer, Mr. Buchanan was the recipient of a Graduate Assistantship by the Speech Department during his first year and for the next term was awarded a Fellowship by the Division of Languages and Fine Arts.

On the Danforth Study Grant Mr. Buchanan will return to the University this fall to complete his work in Theatre, Radio and Television. The grant includes full costs for a year's study.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Buchanan of the Tuskegee Institute community.

W Aston Kirk Recieves Grant

AUSTIN — W. Astor Kirk, Associate Professor of Government at Huston-Tillotson College, is one of 57 men and women from colleges across the nation to be selected for the 1957 Danforth teacher study grants, according to an announcement from the Danforth Foundation.

According to Professor Kirk, the grant will enable him to complete his dissertation research for the Ph. D. degree at Texas University next year.

Recently Professor Kirk returned from Washington, D. C. where he served as Legislative Assistant to Senator Paul Douglas (Dem. of Ill.) while on an American Political Science Association fellowship.

The Danforth Foundation, which awarded the 1957 grant, was established in 1927 by the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danford, and was intended to aid young people to further their educational development.

The award is arranged according to the teacher's salary and number of dependents and may go as high as $4,600. It allows a calendar year of graduate study and research.

Hood Seminary Student Receives Danforth Foundation Internship

Advocate Jackson, Miss

Robert Louis Clayton, Jr., Hood Theological Seminary, Ligingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., received a Danforth Foundation Internship.

The Danforth Foundation, established in 1927 by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danforth of St. Louis, set up a foundation fund to serve the needs of young men and women, particularly their educational needs, with special emphasis upon the cultural and spiritual aspects of education. The Danforth Seminary Intern is a matriculated student at an accredited seminary who has completed his second year of training and has accepted the invitation of The Foundation to spend a year in partial experience in campus Christian service on an assigned campus. The Intern stipends are $2,100 for the unmarried Intern; $2,700 for the married Intern; with $200 annually per child, born as of December 31, 1956.

Mr. Clayton is one of thirteen candidates chosen to receive the 1957 appointment as Danforth Seminary Intern. He will attend the Seminary Intern Conference which will be held at Camp Maniwanca, Stony Lake, Michigan, from Monday afternoon, August 12, to Saturday August 17. Mr. Clayton has been assigned to serve at Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he will work under the supervision of the Dean of the Chapel, Dr. Samuel Gandy.

Mr. Clayton is 23 years old. He was born in Pensacola, Florida, reared in Mobile, Aalaba, completed his college work at Talladega College, a student minister, pastoring the Jonahville, A. M. E. Zion Church, Huntersville, North Carolina. Opon completion of the Internship at Dillard University, he expects to return to Hood Theological Seminary and complete the requirements for the B. D. Degree.

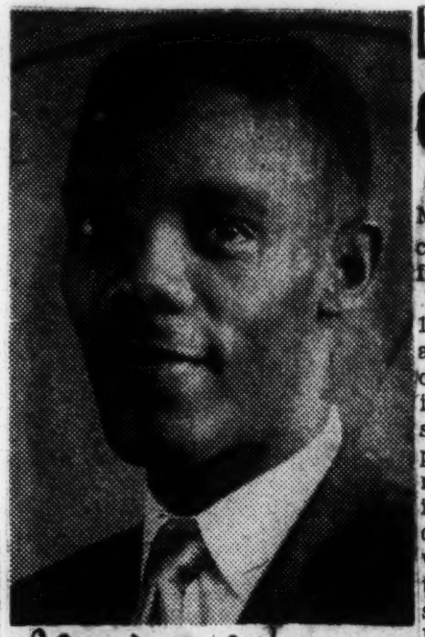
Danforth Award To Bishop Professor

MARSHALL, Texas — The Rev. Harold Leonard Thompson, assistant professor and chairman of the division of religion and philosophy, and dean of the chapel at Bishop college, was the recipient of one of 16 Danforth Foundation Special graduate fellowships for the 1957-1958 year, according to an announcement made Tuesday by President M. K. Curry Jr.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson will study towards the doctorate at the University of Chicago on the 12-month grant and is expected to return to the college in September, 1958. Mr. Thompson's grand approximates $3,700.00 plus tuition fees for the year.

A graduate of Bishop college with B.A. degree in 1943, Rev. Thompson has earned the B.D. and S.T.M. degrees from Oberlin School of Theology. He is in his second year as a member of the faculty of Bishop College, and for the past year has been head of the Division of Religion.

Rev. Thompson will be the eighth member of the Bishop faculty to pursue further graduate study within the current year.



Courier p. 4

DANFORTH INTERNE— Robert L. Clayton Jr., Mobile, Ala., has been selected in national competition by the Danforth Foundation to spend a year's internship in practical Christian service at Dillard University, New Orleans, before resuming studies at Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, N. C. He is one of 11 top seminary students to win a Danforth internship.

Danforth Teacher Grants Available

Wall Atlanta, Ga. Ai-Sat. 10-19-57

Dr. John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College, announced recently the availability of the Danforth Teacher Grants for 1957-59.

These grants will be offered in 1958 to approximately fifty men and women, without bar of race or color, who give promise of becoming college teachers of unusual strength and competence, and are prepared to engage upon a twelve-month program of graduate study including the academic year, 1958 or 1959. Those receiving the grants will be chosen on the basis of potential excellence as teachers, outstanding academic ability, personality congenial to the classroom, and integrity and character, including serious inquiry within the Christian tradition. Consideration will be given to applicants with deep rootage in some non-Christian faith and willingness to participate actively in a predominantly Christian program.

Those receiving Danforth Teacher Grants are free to enroll for study at the American university of their choice. They are expected to attend a Danforth Foundation Conference on Teaching (expenses cared for) August 18-24, 1958.

These appointments will allow the Danforth Teacher one-half his salary for the academic year (usually 9½ months) plus one-sixth of his salary for each dependent listed in his 1957 income tax return, up to a total of his full salary, or not exceeding $4,600.00. The minimum grant is $2,100.00. In addition, the Danforth Teacher is given tuition and official fees at the graduate school of his choice.

18 Nations to Share in Exchange Fellowships

Eighteen countries will take part in the 1958 program of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc., it was announced yesterday by J. Hampton Barnes, executive director.

Countries participating include Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Spain, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Belgian Congo, Ceylon, Morocco, Rhodesia and Saudi Arabia, the latter five for the first time.

FOUNDED IN 1953

The fellowships were founded in 1953 to promote an exchange of mature national experts. The purpose of the program is to foster a better understanding between the United States and foreign countries. It is financed entirely by private contributions.

The fellows from the foreign countries, all experts in their fields, will be chosen by a binational committee in their own country and later approved by a fellowship board.

WILL START IN FALL

Those selected for next year's program will arrive in the United States this fall and spend from eight to 10 months studying activities of interest to them.

Currently, there are 14 fellows in this country while three Americans are visiting abroad, two of them in South America and the other in Europe.

According to Barnes, the fellow touring Europe, James A McCain, president of Kansas State College, is expected to visit Communist Poland during his 10-month stay. Barring an unforeseen development, McCain will be the first American fellow to visit a Communist country.

Thomas B. McCabe, president of the Scott Paper Co., Chester, is chairman of the fellowships, with national headquarters at 256 S. 16th st.

Six of this year's Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship appointees, accompanied by their wives, talk over their plans in the organization's offices at 256 S. 16th st. Standing are the fellows and seated in front of them, their wives. From the left are Mr. and Mrs. William Shepherd-Wilson, of Rhodesia; Mr. and Mrs. Omar Tusin, of Indonesia; Mr. and Mrs. Chitrabhanu M. Fernando, of Ceylon; Mr. and Mrs. George Contogeorgis, of Greece; Mr. and Mrs. Silas R. A. Dodu, of Ghana, and Mr. and Mrs. Abdullah Sulaiman, of Iraq.

McEwen, Cain to get Elk scholarships

Afro-American P. 14 Feb 6-8-57

PHILADELPHIA—Two of the approximately 50 scholarships to be given by the Elks this year will go to students who have been casualties in the fight of colored people in the United States for full civil rights.

George W. Lee, grand commissioner of education for the Elks, announced this week that scholarship awards would go to Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., expelled from Alcorn College for leading a student protest against an anti-NAACP teacher, and Bobby Cain, of Clinton, Tenn., the first student to graduate from the high school integrated there last fall with some turmoil.

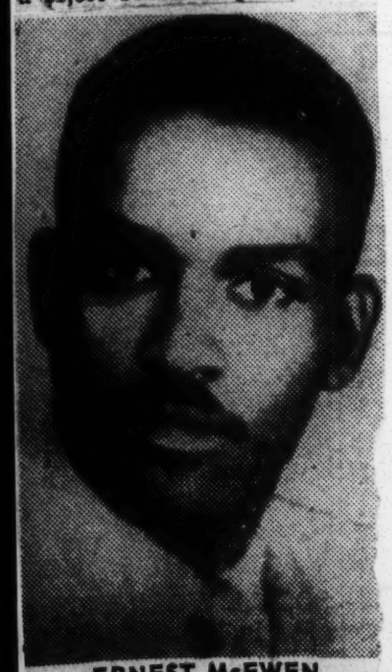
* * *

IN 1954 the Elks Department of Education presented scholarships to the five children who were plaintiffs in the Supreme Court case against segregation in the public schools.

Last year at the National Oratorical Contest in Los Angeles, in which both white and colored students participated, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, who fought so valiantly against discrimination in the University of Alabama was granted a $1,000 scholarship.

The grand commissioner stated that the National Oratorical Contest this year, which will be held in Philadelphia on Aug. 26 to celebrate Booker T. Washington's Contennial, will be a highly contested affair between white and colored students.

WINS ELKS' $1,000—Alger Vernon Boswell Jr., 16-year-old Pearl High School senior, Nashville, Tenn., won first place and the $1,000 scholarship in the Elks' oratorical contest in Region 5, held last week in Memphis. He was vying with contestants from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Boswell. Dr. Boswell is vice president of Tenessee State University.



ERNEST McEWEN

Youth Takes Over at Elks' Convention!

Win Elk Scholarships—James W. Franklin, second from right, of Vallejo, Calif., winner of the Elks national oratorical contest in Philadelphia, beams with pride as runner-up Maxine Baker, Sioux City, Iowa, shakes hands with Bobby Cain, first Negro graduate of newly integrated Clinton, Tenn. High School. Ernest McEwen, left, sparkplugged the student protest strike at Alcorn College in Mississippi. Each of the youngsters received a $1,000 scholarship from Elks' Educational Department, headed by Lieut. George Lee of Memphis.

Elks Give Scholarsh To 50 College Students

Journal Tribune

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The Elks Department of Education has completed its list of 50 students for its scholarship roll for 1957. These young men and women were sent checks last week representing partial payment for $1,000 scholarships granted to each of htem.

The announcement of the list of recipients of scholarships was made in Memphis by George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education. Lee stated that, the new program provided scholarships for students of all races who suffer from the lack of opportunity or the blight of poverty.

* * *

"WE ought to watch, Lee stated, for our genius children and at the expense of all of us, if by no other way, we ought to develop those children and make them feel responsible to their own people so that they will not senselessly use what has been given them for selfish ends, but for the good of their people and their country.

Our country today faces a severe shortage of engineers and technically trained personnel. In the decade from 1950 to 1960 the Soviet Union will graduate 1,200,000 scientist and engineers compared to 900,000 in the United States, unless we move all the barries in education. "Russian scientific man power might well out number ours in many key areas."

Elks Scholarship Payments Sent To 50 Men, Women

Daily Courier Clinton, Ia. P. 1 Thurs. 11-15-57

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The national Elks Department of Education sent the first payment of an aggregate $50,000 scholarship awards to 50 young men and women attending 36 colleges and universities through the country, announced Lt. George W. Lee, Elk grand commissioner of education in Memphis, this week.

He said these young men and women were sent checks representing partial payment for $1,000 scholarships granted to each of them.

Lee stated that, the new program provides scholarships for students

of all races who suffer from lack of opportunity or the bright of poverty.

"Our country today faces a severe shortage of engineers and technically trained personnel. In the decade from 1950 to 1960 the Soviet Union will graduate 1,200,000 scientist and engineers compaired to 900,000 in the United States, unless we move all the barriers in education. "Russian scientific man power might well out number ours in many key areas."

Including the scholarship granted is a student from Booker T Washington, one from Manassas one from Hamilton, one from Catholic, one from Woodstock and one white student who is attending Memphis State. The students from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia are included on the roll.

OFF TO SARAH LAWRENCE—These three Bennett juniors are shown as they left last week for Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., where they will spend two weeks as exchange students. Left to right are Misses Carolyn Brown of Johnson City, Tenn., Shirley Mae Moore, of Camden, N.J. and Veronica Shipley of Baltimore.

Bennett students on exchange from Sarah Lawrence College

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Three Bennett College students left here Sunday for Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., where they will spend two weeks as a part of an exchange program between the two colleges.

At the same time, three Sarah Lawrence students left their institution to spend a similar period at Bennett.

The Bennett students, all juniors, are:

Misses Veronica Shipley, Baltimore; Carolyn Brown, Johnson City, Tenn., and Shirley Mae Moore, Camden, N.J. They will attend classes and engage in all other campus activities while there.

* * *

LEAVING THE campus at the same time were seven other student leaders who are making a tour of six Eastern colleges, from February 24 to March 5, to observe campus life and to confer with other student leaders.

They will visit Goucher College and Morgan State College in Baltimore; Hunter College, New York City; Brooklyn College, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

In this group are:

Misses Mary Jane Williams, Winston-Salem; Barbara Campbell, Greensboro, and Edna Jackson, Ridgeway, S.C., all sophomores; Fredrica Washington, Beaufort, S.C. and Yvonne Wynne, Jamaica, N.Y., juniors, and Betty East, Pilot Mountain, and Barbara Hickman, Freeport Ill., seniors.

* * *

BENNETT COLLEGE has also entered into a student-exchange agreement with Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in which six students of each institution are involved, from March 2 to 16.

Participating in this program will be Misses Peggy Coefield, Kinston, N.C.; Fannie Miles, Drakes Branch, Va.; Jimmie English, Camden, S.C., and Shirley Waters, Dudley, N.C., all juniors, and Theoria Houston and Veronica Dean, sophomores, both of Miami, Fla.

President's Daughter Exchange Student

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 2-16-57

JACKSON, Miss.—Shirley Ann Reddix, talented daughter of President and Mrs. Jacob L. Reddix of Jackson State College here, left Jackson on Thursday evening for Claremont, Calif., where she will be an exchange student at Pomona College. A junior at Fisk University at Nashville, Miss Reddix entered the institution under the program for early entrance in cooperation with the Ford Foundation. She has been an honor student at Fisk for the past two years and was awarded a scholarship in art this year.

Thomas Pinson Exchange Teacher In France

Atlanta Daily World 2-17-57

Thomas E. Pinson of Dalton, Ga. a graduate student in French at Atlanta University, will be exchange teacher in France during the coming academic year. Mr. Pinson will study and serve as an assistant at the Lycee de Nevers in Nievre.

The appointment was made by the Office National des Universities at Ecolos Francaisos of the French government on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Franco-American Student Exchange.

Mr. Pinson is a 1956 graduate of Morehouse College.

Courier 10-19-57 P. 15

EXCHANGE STUDENT—Shirley Ann Reddix, daughter of President and Mrs. Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson State College, Mississippi, is in Claremont, Calif., where she will be an exchange student at Pomona College. A junior at Fisk University, Nashville, Miss Reddix entered the famous institution under the program for early entrance in cooperation with the Ford Foundation. She has been an honor student at Fisk for the past two years and was awarded a scholarship in art this year.

Pittsburgh Courier 10-19-57

Student Wins Fulbright Award

Defender Sat. 8-10-57

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP)—Jacqueline Jones, who recently graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music with highest honors and received the Whithey Medal, has been notified by the Institute of International Education that she has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study in Paris during the academic year of 1957-58.

As a student at the Conservatory Miss Jones received scholarships annually, but was very active in civic affairs such as the Education Committee of the local branch, NAACP.

Boston Girl Is Fulbright Winner

Afro Am Balt. 8-17-57

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Jacqueline Jones, who recently graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music with highest honors and received the Whitney Medal has been notified by the Institute of International Education that she has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study in Paris during the academic year of 1957-58.

Sat. 8-17-57

As a student at the Conservatory Miss Jones received scholarships annually, but was very active in civic affairs such as the Education Committee of the local branch, NAACP.

Fulbright grant competition open

Afro American p. 9

NEW YORK (ANP) — American graduate students will have a chance to study in Burma, India, Japan and the Philippines under the Fulbright Scholarship Program for 1958-59, it was announced by Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute of International Education.

Baltimore, Md.

Competition for these awards has opened and candidates can apply between now and next Nov. 1. Opportunities exist for study or reasearch in the humanities, social sciences, science and technology and the arts.

Sat. 9-7-57

PREFERENCE IS given to mature candidates with training in the United States. English fulfills the language requirement of the competitions except in Japan.

A few special two-year awards may be given to well-qualified younger applicants intending to train as Japanese area specialists. These applicants may qualify without previous language training, and, if successful, will spend the first year studying the Japanese language.

BENEFIT HERE AIDS AFRICAN PHYSICIAN

Times

To the beat of native drums, a Fulbright medical student was feted and praised yesterday before his return to 76,000 patients on a remote Nigerian plateau. Within a month, Dr. Xto Gbelokoto Okojie will be ministering to the needs of fellow Africans at the hospital he founded seven years ago.

Apprenticed to a primitive bush doctor in his youth, Dr. Okojie later studied at the Nigeria School of Medicine. Yesterday he and his hospital were the beneficiaries of a fund-raising program at the Hotel Theresa, West 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

For the last year Dr. Okojie has been a postgraduate student of surgery at the New York University - Bellevue Medical Center. At his hospital in the thatched-hut village of Irrua, about 300 miles north of Lagos, the nation's capital, he will apply his newly learned skills to intestinal obstructions and obstetrics—the bulk of his practice.

Times 8-20-57

With the help of his wife, a trained nurse, Dr. Okojie wants to expand his facilities to care for the 33,000 outpatients and 1,200 inpatients who use his iron-roofed hospital each year. In addition, he is responsible for the well-being of 40,000 children in 251 government schools.

Pittsburgh Courier

Morgan State Senior Given Fulbright Grant

BALTIMORE. (ANP) — A Fulbright fellowship to study abroad next year in France has been awarded to Jack Connor, Morgan State college honor senior and romance language major from Hickory, N. C.

Connor will study French language and literature at the University of Grenoble, France. This is the same institution at which Sandye J. McIntyre, assistant professor of French and Fulbright adviser to Morgan students, spent his exchange year.

Connor is one of 950 students awarded grants for graduate study abroad during the 1957-'58 academic year under the International Educational Exchange program of the Department of State

Janifer gets Fulbright grant

ALBANY, Ga. — Ellsworth Janifer, chairman of the department of music at Albany State College, was recently awarded a U.S. government grant for foreign study under the Fulbright Act for the academic year 1957-58.

He will study musicology at Trinity College of Music of the University of London in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Janifer was one of 950 students and young professional persons in this country to receive such an award. These awards are a part of the educational exchange program of the Department of State.

Mr. Janifer, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E Janifer, of 21 53rd St., SE, Washington, D.C., will sail for England on Sept. 6, aboard the liner, SS United States.

Fulbright Grant Given Student To Study Abroad

BALTIMORE, Md. — A Fulbright Fellowship to study abroad next year in France has been awarded to Jack Connor, Morgan State College honor senior and romance languages major from Hickory, N. C.

The Morgan student will study French language and literature at the University of Grenoble, France. Interestingly, this is the same university at which Sandye J. McIntyre, assistant professor of French, first Morgan teacher to win a Fulbright and Fulbright adviser to Morgan students, spent his exchange year.

Mr. Connor is one of approximately 950 students awarded grants for graduate study abroad during the 1957-58 academic year under the International Educational Exchange Program of the Department of State. As provided by the Fulbright Act, all students are selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the members of which are appointed by the President of the United States. Students are recommended by the campus Fulbright committees and by the Institute of International Education.

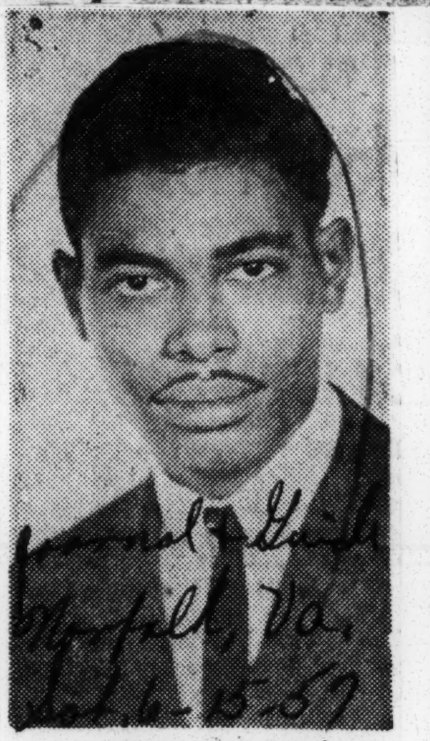
HONOR STUDENT

A graduate of Ridgeview High School in his native Hickory, N. C. Mr. Connor entered Morgan in 1953 after having served for six years in the United States Navy.

He is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, education honor society, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and is a candidate for election to Alpha Kappa Mu, general scholarship honor society. He has been listed for two years in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Clubs and as vice president of the Milton L. Calloway Chapter of Future Teachers of America, and has served as president of the Wesley Club and as vice presidnt of the Student Council.

After his year abroad, Mr. Connor plans to enter graduate school; then, he'd like to teach Spanish and French.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Connor of 735 F Avenue, S. E. in Hickory.



Wins Grant

Donald S. Cardwell, a June graduate of West Virginia State College, majoring in drama has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship to study theatre arts in France. Cardwell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cardwell, 923 Bland street, Bluefield. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and has starred in many roles as a member of the West Virginia players.

The first semester he will study at the University of Toulouse and the second semester at the University of Paris, France.

To Teach In Jordan, England

Mrs. Nannette Palmer Henry, daughter of Mrs. Annie B. Palmer of 2313 Marshall avenue, Newport News, Va., recently received a Fulbright grant to teach in Jordan, England, for the school year 1957-58.

Mrs. Henry is presently employed as an instructor at the Pearl Elementary School, Nashville, Tenn. She is the first colored public school teacher in the State of Tennessee to participate in the teachers exchange program.

Mrs. Henry will be accompanied to England by her three year-old daughter, Karlyn, who will attend nursery school there. Mrs. Henry's husband, Dr. Karl H. Henry, currently chairman of the department of operative dentistry at Meharry Medical College (Nashville, Tenn.), will study for a year at one of the English universities.

The Henry family will sail on Aug. 10 from New York City on the S. S. United States.

14j 1957

REID GRANT
SIX AMERICAN NEWSMEN

WILLIAM GORDON, city editor of the Atlanta Daily World, is one of six American newsmen and the first Negro to receive this year's Reid Grant for study abroad. Gordon plans to travel in several countries in Africa, including Ghana, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Morocco and Algeria. His tour will last for a year or less.

Gordon Gets Reid Grant

William Gordon, city editor of the Atlanta Daily World, Tuesday was announced as one of six American newspapermen and the first Negro to receive this year's Reid Grants for study abroad.

Gordon plans to travel in several countries in Africa, including Ghana, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Morocco and Algeria in North Africa. His tour will last for a year or less.

Reid Grants, established by Ogden Reid, the late editor and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, are awarded to active journalists who show qualities for leadership and ability. Each grant involves $5,000 plus travel expenses for the study period which begins after January 1, 1958.

Editor Gordon, the only Negro named for the grant, was a Neiman Fellow at Harvard during 1952-53. He served as a resource person on the International Seminar at Harvard. He is a graduate of LeMoyne College of Memphis, Tennessee, and received the M. A. degree at New York University.

Besides his position as editor at the World, Mr. Gordon has been active in civic and social organizations and has headed several drives for the community.

He and his wife, the former Miss Anne Jackson, reside at 92 Burbank Drive, S. W., with their three sons, William, Jr., David, and Anthony.

WILLIAM GORDON
Gets Award

Ga. Newsman First Negro To Get Reid Grant

ATLANTA, Ga. — William Gordon, city editor of the Atlanta Daily World was recently announced as one of six American newspapermen and the first Negro to receive this year's Reid Grants for study abroad.

Mr. Gordon plans to travel to several countries in Africa, including Ghana, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Morocco and Algeria in North Africa. His tour will last for a year or less.

* * *

REID GRANTS, established by Ogden Reid, the late editor and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, are awarded to active journalists who show qualities for leadership. Each grant involves $5000 for the study period which begins after January 1, 1958.

Editor Gordon, the only Negro named for the grant, was a Neiman Fellow at Harvard during 1952-53. He served as a resource person on the International Seminar at Harvard. He is a graduate of Le Moyne College of Memphis, Tenn. and recipient of the M. A. degree from New York University.

* * *

BESIDES HIS position as editor at the World, Mr. Gordon has been active in civic and social organizations and has headed several drives for the community.

He and his wife, the former Miss Anne Jackson, reside at 92 Burbank drive, SW, with their three sons, William, Jr., David, and Anthony.

14j 1957

LASKER FELLOWSHIPS

FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

LASKER FELLOWSHIP WINNERS — The three winners of the Florina Lasker fellowship awards for a year's study at the graduate schools of their choice are 1957 graduates of member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Barbara L. Hill (left), Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., will go to the University of Michigan for advanced study in English and Literature; Donna M. Wood (center), Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., will major in psychiatric social work at the University of Chicago; and Dorothy E. Watkins (right), Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will begin work for her master's degree in social group work at Western Reserve University.

3 Florina Lasker award winners select studies

Afro-Magazine section p.8

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Florina Lasker Fellowships have been awarded to three 1957 honor graduates of United Negro College Fund member institutions, W. J. Trent Jr., Fund executive director, announced this week.

6-8-57

Barbara L. Hill, a graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Donna M. Wood, of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Dorothy E. Watkins, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. have been awarded stipends to help finance their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

* * *

MISS HILL has chosen the University of Michigan for her advance studies in English and Literature. Born in Rosebud, Tex., Miss Hill attended elementary and high school in Waco, Tex., where she resides with her mother at 705 Orman Avenue.

A resident of Harlan, Ky., where she completed elementary school, Miss Wood attended high school in St. Paul, Minn. Miss Wood plans to pursue graduate studies in psychiatric social work at the University of Chicago

Miss Watkins, whose home is 177 Lemington Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa, will study social group work at Western Reserve University

The Florina Lasker Fellowships, initiated by the trustees of the late social worker's estate, have been awarded annually since 1951

United Negro College Fund Awards Three Honor Grads

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-57

p.14

NEW YORK — Florina Lasker fellowships have been awarded to three 1957 honor graduates of United Negro College Fund member institutions, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced today.

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Barbara L. Hill, a graduate of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; Donna M. Wood, of Knoxville college, Knoxvile, Tenn.; and Dorothy E. Watkins, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. have been awarded stipends to help finance their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Hill has chosen the University of Michigan for her advance studies in English and literature. Born in Rosebud, Texas, Miss Hill attended elementary and high school in Waco, Texas, where she resides with her mother at 705 Orman ave.

President of the Bishop YWCA, editor-in-chief of the college paper and active in other campus affairs, Miss Hill maintained a 2.9 average out of a possible 3-point maximum during her four years of undergraduate work.

A resident of Harlan, Ky., where she completed elementary school, Miss Wood attended high school in St. Paul, Minn. During her four years at Knoxville College, Miss Wood has maintained a consistently high scholastic record while working as clerk-typist in the office of the registrar. Her summer jobs have ranged from film splicing to serving as a counselor for 9-to-12-year-olds at a summer camp. Miss Wood plans to pursue graduate studies in psychiatric social work at the University of Chicago.

Miss Watkins, whose home is 177 Lemington ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., will study social group work at Western Reserve university. During her four years at Tuskegee, Miss Watkins consistently maintained a place at the top of her class.

Miss Watkins earned part of her college expenses as a student assistant in the Tuskegee Library. On campus she served as an officer of the Tuskegee Chapter of Kappa Alpha Mu, the honorary scholarship society.

The Florina Lasker Fellowships, initiated by the trustees of the late social worker's estate, have been awarded annually since 1951. The United Negro College Fund administers the $25,000 trust fund established to aid the education of Negro women. Prior to her death in 1949, Florina Lasker served as a sponsor of the College Fund's New York Women's Division.

14j 1957

MENTAL HEALTH SCHOLARSHIP

SCHOLAR — Miss Nancy Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Randolph, Boston, Mass., has received a $1,800 Mental Health Scholarship to Smith College School of Social Work. Miss Randolph will do her field work placement in Rochester, N. Y. A Boston University graduate, she is a Delta soror.

$4 Million To Be Awarded

EVANSTON, Ill. — The most intensive talent hunt in America's history began Tuesday, Oct. 22, with the testing of 300,000 senior students in 14,000 high schools. The examination, called the "Scholarship Qualifying Test," was the first hurdle in the 1958 National Merit Scholarship Program. More than $4 million in Merit Scholarships, including those granted by some 70 business and industrial companies, was at stake.

Tuesday's test was a high level college aptitude-type examination, designed to measure the differences among students of high verbal and quantitative ability, and to predict their chances of success in college. Administration began at 9 a. m. and last for two hours.

The 7,500 seniors with the highest scores in the test will enter the Semi-finals of the Merit Program, where further selection will take place. The Semifinalists will be identified in early December, and the actual winners of Merit Scholarships, expected to exceed 800, will be announced about May 1, 1958.

The nationwide competition is conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation of Evanston, Ill., on behalf of companies, foundations, professional societies, and even individuals who sponsor the awards.

Merit Scholarships are named after the companies and other private groups that provide them, the largest sponsor being the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, which awards 100 of these scholarships annually at a total investment of $500,000.

The sponsoring organizations include such nationally known names as International Business Machines, National Distillers and Chemical Corporation, F. W. Woolworth co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., McGraw-Hill, B. F. Goodrich, Time Inc., Gulf Oil and many others.

John M. Stalnaker president of NMSC. in congratulating the high school principals responsible for the enormous turnout for Tuesday's test, pointed out the ever-increasing need for identifying and helping able young people.

"Events of recent weeks on the international scene have simply reaccented the importance of identifying and educating our brightest people. The snowballing demands for able and highly trained experts in all phases of our society, and the need to seek them out, leads us, inevitably, to our schools. Here, under development, are the scientists engineers, and teachers who will determine what the future will be."

A Merit Scholarship provides its winner with the funds he needs to attend the college of his choice for four years. Family resources, summer earnings of the student, and college costs are all considered in determining the amount that accompanies each award. The grants to Merit Scholars vary from a minimum honorary award of $100 a yeor for the four college years to over $2,000 a year in case of great need. The average student's stipend is about $650 a year.

Each Merit Scholar selects the accredited college he prefers to attend. Since tuition does not cover the actual cost of educating a student, each Merit scholarship includes an educational supplement for the college to help it defray its costs in educating the Merit Scholar.

The National Merit Scholarship Program was begun in 1955, based on grants of $20 million for the Ford Foundation and $500 thousand from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The program's nationwide search for students of high potential makes it possible for companies to devote their scholarship funds entirely to able students and colleges and avoid the overhead costs of holding separate competitions. About 1,400 Merit Scholars selected in the 1956 and 1957 programs are now in college.

Scholarship Grants To Help Negro Students This Fall

Dubuque P.1 Thurs. 7-18-57

Des Moines Iowa

New York, N. Y.—The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has granted scholarship awards totalling $16,400 that will enable 53 outstanding Negro high school seniors to enter 45 interracial colleges this fall. The recipients come from 19 states, including 10 in the south, and the District of Columbia. Announcement of the awards was made by New York State Rent Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, NSSFNS Supplementary Scholarship Fund Trustees Chairman.

In addition, Mr. Weaver reported that 12 other Negro students entering non-segregated colleges will receive $4,000 in similar supplementary scholarships secured for them by NSSFNS from a cooperating Foundation. An announcement will be made next month of renewals of supplementary scholarships to Negro upperclassmen helped by NSSFNS since their freshman year.

Academic Promise

Because of their academic promise, the 65 new recipients of supplementary scholarships have also won $70,000 in scholarship aid this year from a representative cross-section of the nations colleges. These colleges include such institutions as the University of California, Colgate, Michigan, Oberlin, Radcliffe, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, St. Louis University and Swarthmore. The supplementary scholarships, however, are necessary to bridge the gap between college scholarships, modest parental resources, summer earnings, and the students' total financial needs.

Talented Seniors

The supplementary grants are a final step in the annual effort of NSSFNS to seek out and help talented Negro high school seniors who might not otherwise continue their education. In the course of this work, the organization also assists many hundreds of seniors through its advisory service which brings qualified students together with appropriate colleges.

As a result of its efforts, the National Scholarship Service and Fund has helped more than 4,600 Negro students to enter over 300 interracial colleges and universities during the past nine years. Total scholarship aid of over $1,600,000 was secured by NSSFNS for these students of which $1,300,000 came from college and other sources and $300,000 in direct supplementary grants. This year NSSFNS counselors screened more than 1,400 high school seniors of whom at least 600 will be attending interracial colleges in September.

Among the students is an Iowan, Constance L. Fox, 1402 South Seventh Street, Council Bluffs, now a student at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

57 Students Receive Scholarship Renewals

Courier-Post P.3 Sat 8-24

NEW YORK—Renewal by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students of $16,000 in supplementary grants to 57 Negro upperclassmen at 44 interracial colleges has been announced by New York State Rent Commissioner Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the NSSFNS Supplementary Scholarship Fund trustees.

Scholarship Renewals For Melba V. Zachery, Robert Wedgeworth Jr.

Call P. 5 Kansas City Mo

A Kansas City girl and boy were among 57 Negro college students whose supplementary grants awarded by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students were renewed for another school year. They are Miss Melba V. Zachery, of 2420 Vine St., and Robert Wedgeworth Jr., of 2615 Olive St.

Dr 8-23-5 Call P.5 Kansas City Mo

MELBA V. ZACHERY

Miss Zachery, a 1955 graduate of Lincoln high school, is now a junior at DePauw university. A pre-law major, she was recently elected to serve on the senate of the school's student governing body for two more years.

While at Lincoln Miss Zachery was active in many extra-curricular activities yet she maintained a high scholastic record. In 1953 she was elected mayor of Kansas City for the annual city-wide high school day.

She was judged first place winner of the school, area, city and regional American Legion oratorical contest in 1954. Last year she won first place in an oratorical contest held at DePauw and second place in the National College oratorical contest at Notre Dame.

Miss Zachery is also a member of the DePauw university choir and Orchesis, an honorary dance group at the university. Orchesis last year appeared on the Ed Sullivan show before leaving for a tour of Europe.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zachery.

Wedgeworth, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wedgeworth Sr., is a junior at Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and an outstanding basketball player.

He was graduated in 1955 from Lincoln high school where he also played fine basketball.

Supplement School Aid

The renewed grants supplement funds in college scholarship aid which the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students orginally helped the students secure from their respective colleges. Since most of the students come from low income families, the annual supplementary scholarships are necessary to balance their total educational budgets.

The supplementary scholarships are part of an annual NSSFNS program to find and assist talented Negro students who might not otherwise go through college. During the last nine years the organization has helped some 4,700 Negro students in more than 300 leading interracial colleges with $1,600,000 in scholarship aid, according to Richard L. Plaut, executive vice-chairman.

A Ford Fund Effort

Many of the students receiving the renewed scholarship grants were tapped for college originally under the NSSFNS Southern project (1953-1955) made possible by the Ford fund for the Advancement of Education, in which 81 segregated high schools in 45 southern cities were combed for talented Negro students.

During these two years more Negro graduating seniors from segregated high schools were placed in non-segregated colleges and universities than in any previous ten-year period.

NSSFNS officials point out, however, that the nation is suffering a serious loss in trained human resources. There are still too few talented students from Negro and other deprived groups who are both prepared for and aspire to college when and if they reach their senior year in high school.

In an effort to correct this situation at an earlier age level, NSSFNS recently luanched its "Community Talent Search" project. This project is designed to help cities uncover and start developing deprived children with college potential regardless of race or creed, before they reach high school.

The pilot effort on this project is now underway at a New York City junior high school with a second scheduled to begin this fall in Hartford. Conn.

14j 1957

Negro Project To Assist Local Communities To Discover And Develop Hidden Resources Announced By National Scholarship Service And Fund For Negro Students

advocate Sat. 5-4-57 p.1

Seek Early Identification Of Promising Students

New York, N. Y., April 30—(Special) — The establishment of a new project to assist local communities to discover and develop their hidden human resources, was announced yesterday by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students.

Known as "Community Self-Service in Talent Searching," the project will enable communities to help gifted youth from all culturally, economically and educationally deprived groups regardless of race, creed or sex. It is being made possible by a three year grant of $60,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation.

According to Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman of NSSFNS, the project represents an important new approach to talent searching on the local level.

"This approach," Mr. Plaut declared, "involves digging down deeper to spot talented youngsters in their early, formative years, and then providing the necessary follow-through services to make possible the maximum development of each individual."

Sat. 5-4-57 p.6

The project's approach differs from current talent searching programs conducted through nationally competitive scholarship examinations, Mr. Plaut said, observing:

"These scholarship programs, as commendable as they are, are not really adding to the nation's supply of trained manpower. In effect, they merely make it easier for students who would probably go to college anyway, to get there."

By the time many students from underprivileged groups reach the twelfth grade, the effects of low motivation, economic and cultural deprivation and poor academic preparation have already set in, Mr. Plaut said. In addition, many talented youngsters never reach the senior year because they have not received proper stimulation and guidance.

"The Community Self-Service Project," he stressed, "will enable communities to tap those underprivileged groups which—through no fault of their own — are not now contributing their fair share of superior students. In doing so, the project will help achieve the cherished American ideal of equality of opportunity for all citizens."

The over-all project will be conducted under the auspices of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, a nonprofit agency with headquarters at 6 East Eighty-second Street in New York City.

During the initial period of operation, the project will be limited to specific demonstration programs in four or five communities. One program, representing the pilot effort, is already underway in New York City and a second—in Hartford, Conn.—is in the advanced planning stage. The remaining communities will not be selected until all requests from individual localities have been received by NSSFNS.

The individual programs will be undertaken at the request and with the cooperation of local authorities. Each program will be community-centered, with project staff members going into the locality to provide consultation and technical assistance.

The staff members will be assisted by an advisory board of experts in education, guidance and related fields. The board is headed by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York, and a member of the NSSFNS board of directors.

The other members of the advisory board for the Community Self-Service Project are:

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE

Shildrick A. Kendrick, Associate Director, College Entrance Examination Board.

Dr. John B. King, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Districts 26 and 28 (Brooklyn), New York City.

Dr. Morris Krugman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in charge of guidance, New York City.

Daniel Schreiber, principal of Junior High School 43, Manhattan (project school).

Dr. J. Wayne Wrightstone, Director of Testing and Educational Research, Board of Education, New York City.

A staff director for the Community Self-Service Project will be appointed shortly.

While each program will be geared to the special needs of the different communities, all will follow, in general, a plan for comprehensive community talent searching developed by Mr. Plaut on the basis of NSSFNS experience gained in two previous projects. This plan, which attracted nationwide attention when it was first outlined in Mr. Plaut's recent report, "Blueprint for Talent Seaching," calls for:

Early indentification of promising students and discovery of their aptitudes, interests and aspirations.

Stimulation and motivation of promising students.

Increased awareness on the part of counseling and teaching staffs about college admission, as well as scholarship policies and practices, followed by transmisison of this information to students.

Enrichment of the curricula of promising students and remedial work, when necessary.

Application of the techniques of individual and group guidance, parent invelovement and education, plus clinical services where necessary.

Involvement of classroom teachers through workshops, in-service training courses and staff conferences.

Finding the necessary financial aid for the successful candidates so they may further their education.

The Community Self-Service Project, Mr. Plaut said, is in part an outgrowth of the highly successful Southern Project, conducted by NSSFNS under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

Project will seek talented Negroes in formative years

Tribune Wed. 5-8-57 p.7

Los Angeles Calif.

NEW YORK — Scholarship programs do not really add to the nation's supply of trained manpower, but "merely make it easier for students who would probably go to college anyway, to get there", Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman of National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, declared here last week in announcing the establishment of a new project to help local communities discover and develop "hidden human resources".

Known as "Community Self-Service in Talent Searching", the project will enable communities to help gifted youth from all culturally, economically and educationally deprived groups regardless of race, creed, or sex. It is made possible by a three-year grant of $60,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation.

"This approach", Plaut declared, "involves digging down deeper to spot talented youngsters in their early, formative years, and then providing the necessary follow-through services to make possible the maximum development of each individual.

By the time many students from underprivileged groups reach 12th grade, the effects of low motivation, economic and cultural deprivation and poor academic preparation have already set in, Plaut said. Many talented youngsters never reach the senior year because they have not received proper stimulation and guidance, he added.

The over-all project will be conducted under the auspices of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, a nonprofit agency with headquarters at 6 E. 82nd st., New York.

At first, the project will be limited to demonstration programs in four or five communities. Pilot efforts are already underway in New York and in Hartford, Conn. Remaining communities will be selected when requests from individual localities have been received by NSSFNS.

PLAN FOR TALENT SEARCHING

While each program will be geared to the special needs of the communities using it, all will follow, in general, a plan for comprehensive community talent searching developed by Plaut. The plan calls for:

Early identification of promising students, their aptitudes, interests and aspirations.

Stimulation and motivation of promising students.

Increased awareness on the part of counselling and teaching staffs about college admission, as well as scholarship policies and practices, followed by transmission of this information to students.

Enrichment of the curricula of promising students and remedial work, when necessary.

Application of the techniques of individual and group guidance, parent involvement and education, plus clinical services where necessary.

Involvement of classroom teachers through workshops, in-service training courses and staff conferences.

Finding the necessary financial aid for the successful candidates so they may further their education.

The project is in part an outgrowth of the Southern Project, conducted by NSSFNS, which set up identification, counselling, referral and supplementary financial aid to enable deprived Negro students from segregated southern high schools to attend interracial colleges. From 1953 to 1955, more Negro students (523) from segregated high schools were placed in non-segregated colleges than in the previous 10-year period.

The Southern project, Plaut said, pointed up the need for early identification of gifted youngsters and demonstrated that the low yield of potential talent from deprived groups was a direct consequence of "waiting to tap the able after they have reached the 12th grade."

Noted Educator Appointed Director Student Talent Searching Project

Dr. Franklin Jefferson Keller, who will retire in June as principal of New York City's famed Metropolitan Vocational High School, has been appointed Staff Director of the new "Community Self-Service in Talent Searching" project of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. The announcement was made today by Richard L. Plaut, Executive vice-Chairman of the sponsoring organization.

As director of the Community Self - Service Project, Dr. Keller will help selected towns and cities launch programs to identify early and raise the educational sights of students with potential college ability from among their underprivileged groups, regardless of race and creed. The project, made possible by a three-year grant of $60,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation, will offer consultation and technical assistance to communities wishing to start their own programs. This plan for service to local communities stems directly from ideas and material in the recent MSSFNS publication, Blueprint for Talent Searching, written by Mr. Plaut.

Dr. Keller brings to his important new post a nation-wide reputation as a distinguished educator and writer. Starting as a teacher in the New York public schools, he rose to become principal of the city's unique "double purpose" high school. The school not only trains pupils for trades but provides college preparation as well. During summer months over the years Dr. Keller has given vocational guidance courses at universities throughout the United States and Canada, including Harvard, Cornell, Stanford and the University of New Brunswick.

During his early career Dr. Keller served as a full-time reporter for The New York Times. He has written five books on vocational and other educational subjects besides contributing numerous articles to magazines. He was a participant in the White House Conference on Child Health and protection and a member of several governors' commissions on various educational programs in New York State.

"We are fortunate indeed in having Dr. Keller undertake this assignment which will enable him to apply nationally his great knowledge in the educational administration and guidance fields," said Mr. Plaut. "The waste of vital manpower is not confined to the Negro alone. Deprived non-minority groups as well as Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, American Indians and the children of migratory workers are traditionally under-educated and we are concerned with them all in this project. These groups have been virtually untapped for college opportunities despite the acute needs that exist throughout the country for many engineers, doctors, social workers, chemists, physicists, teachers and scientific farmers."

Working under the general direction of NSSFNS administration, Dr. Keller will also be able to call on the special technical skills of the Project's advisory board of consultants who are: Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Chairman, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York and a member of NSSFNS board of directors; Shildrick A. Kendrick, Associate Director, College Entrance Examination Board; Dr. John B. King, Assitant Superintendent of Schools in charge of District 26 and (28) (Brooklyn), New York City; Dr. Morris Krugman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in charge of guidance, New York City; Daniel Schreiber, principal of Junior High School 43, Manhattan (project school); and Dr. J. Wayne Wrightstone, Director of Testing and Educational Research, Board of Education, New York City.

The individual local projects of "Community Self-Service in Talent Searching" of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students are being undertaken only at the request of and in cooperation with local authorities. During the initial period of the national project's operation, it will be limited to specific demonstration projects carried on by four or five different communities. Sponsored jointly by the New York City Board of Education, The College Entrance Board and NSSFNS, one project, representing the pilot effort to uncover the underprivileged talent school child in his formative years, already is underway at Junior High School No. 43 in New York City. A second—in Hartford, Connecticut—is in the advanced planning stage.

65 get $20,400 in grants to attend mixed colleges

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P.5

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has granted scholarship awards totalling $16,400 that will enable 53 outstanding high school seniors to enter 45 interracial colleges this fall.

Recipients come from 19 states, including 10 in the South, and the District of Columbia. Announcement of the awards was made recently by New York State Rent Comissioner Robert C. Weaver, scholarship fund trustees chairman.

In addition Mr. Weaver reported that 12 other colored students entering non - segregated colleges will receive $4000 in similar supplementary scholarships secured for them by NSSFNS from a cooperating Foundation. Winners are:

* * *

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Denis T. Boyd, Lawrence College in Appleton, Wis.; Yolande R. Clarke, Cedar Crest college, Allentown, Pa.; Maurice G. Eldridge, Swarthmore (Pa.) College;

FLORIDA — Clyde Smith of Miami to Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio;

GEORGIA — James R. Ealey of Atlanta, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Clinton Lyons of Augusta, Manhattan College, NYC; George Williams of Augusta, Dequesne University, Pittsburgh;

ILLINOIS — Henry G. McCullough of Waukegan, to Grinnell (Iowa) College;

LOUISIANA — Alton Barber of New Orleans, Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.; and Walter H. Buckner 3rd of New Orleans, Blackburn College;

* * *

MARYLAND — George B. Davis of Baltimore, Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.; Calvin Thompson of Laurel, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; and Donald E. White of Baltimore, Lafayette College, Eastern, Pa.;

MASSACHUSETTS — Laura J. Piers of West Wareham, Smith College in Northampton;

NEW JERSEY — Hattie Carey of East Orange, Douglass College in New Brunswick; Howard W. Davis, of Wildwood, Rutgers Uni-University in New Brunswick; Joyce Thompson, Englewood, to Drew University in Madison;

NEW YORK — Claudia G.Burghardt of NYC, Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass.; Fielding Ferguson of NYC, Middlebury, (Va.) College; Lillian E. Meaders of Staten Island, N.Y. State College for Teachers, Albany;

Fred R. Powell of Beacon, Union College Schenectady; James Thomas of Albans, Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa.; and Otis M. Thornhill of Mt. Vernon, Hamilton College in Clinton;

NORTH CAROLINA — Eddie J. Johnson, Charlotte, Union College in Schenectady, N.Y.; Ernest E. Ratliff of Raleigh to Colgate University;

PENNSYLVANIA — P. Hartwell Brown of Farrell, University of Pittsburgh; Carole A. Claytor of Pittsburgh, Chatham College, Pittsburgh; Gloria J. Miranda of Philadelphia, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.; Harry K. Parker, Lafayette College;

TENNESSEE — Gayther Myers Jr. of Memphis, Oberlin (Ohio) College; John P. Willis of Murfreesboro, University of Chicago;

VIRGINIA — Carl N. Fauntleroy Jr. of Hampton, Haverford (Pa.) College; Janice E. Johnson of Hampton, Wilson College. Chambersburg, Pa.; Maxie C. Robinson Jr., Richmond, Oberlin College; Gordon L. Starks, Newport News, Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware; Ohio; and Joanna E. Toney of Richmond, Bernard College in NYC.

College Opportunities for Negroes

Great strides toward equal educational opportunities have been made under the direction of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. In its recent report the fund notes that a record number of Negro students were helped in the past year to enter interracial colleges.

The report, made public by Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman, states that during the last nine years the fund has helped 4,600 Negro students, including many from the Deep South, to achieve an interracial college education. It provided $1,550,000 in scholarship aid. It also found places for 200 students, mostly from the South, in Northern preparatory schools.

During the past year the organization helped enroll a record 549 freshmen in 258 colleges, with more than $287,000 in scholarship aid.

High Academic Standing

A study showes that students enrolled in colleges with the assistance of the Negro scholarship service were markedly above the national average in academic standing. Sixty per cent averaged B minus or better grades. Only 6 per cent withdrew from college for academic reasons and 9 per cent for other causes.

Three major developments that have extended the N. S. S. F. N. S. program were listed in the report:

1. Successful completion of the first year of a six-year demonstration project in Junior High School 43 in Manhattan. The project, cosponsored with the New York City Board of Education and the College Entrance Examination Board, is serving as a laboratory for developing methods of singling out and encouraging children of college potential before they reach the final years of high school.

Handbook Published

2. Publication of a handbook, "Blueprint for Talent Searching," written to assist communities in setting up their own talent-searching programs. This handbook, made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation, was distributed to 40,000 leaders in education, government, industry and labor. It has received nation-wide attention.

3. The institution of "Community Talent Search," a program aimed specifically at helping selected American communities to identify able children and develop them, regardless of race and creed.

The first talent-search project will start soon in Hartford, Conn. It is co-sponsored by the Hartford Board of Education, the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving and the N. S. S. F. N. S. Plans to extend the project in other localities are now being considered. B. F.

549 NEGROES SENT TO SCHOOL BY FUND

Times p. 125

Placed in 258 Interracial Colleges or Universities—$287,240 Given in Year

New York

A program to help Negro students go to interracial colleges and universities has proved successful, it was reported last week.

During the last year the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 6 East Eighty-second Street, has helped place 549 Negro high school seniors in 258 American institutions of higher learning. The organization, now in its ninth year, provided $287,240 in scholarships for these students.

Sun. 10-6-57

The organization, aided by foundation funds, has helped 4,600 Negro students, including many from the Deep South, achieve an interracial college education. These students received $1,550,000 in aid.

In his report Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman of the Negro Fund, said that during the last year "great strides toward equal educational opportunities" had been made. In addition to the Negro students who entered the interracial colleges the fund also found places for 200 students, mostly from the South, in northern preparatory schools.

Dr. Plaut said that half of the Negro students under the fund program were taking liberal arts courses. The rest are in pre-professional courses such as law, medicine, nursing, education and dentistry.

Among the students who have been in the fund program are a Phi Beta Kappa, a graduate from Dartmouth, one with a cum laude degree from Amherst, a Woodrow Wilson fellow who will study at Harvard a student body president and two student body vice presidents.

"Although a large number received aid," Dr. Plaut reports, "many who were eligible on the grounds of both merit and need did not because of lack of available funds. This has been the first of our nine years in which we were not able to grant supplementary scholarship awards to a significant number of final candidates."

BUT CATCH UP QUICKLY ONCE IN COLLEGE

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Report Shows Southern Negroes Fare Poorly On Aptitude Tests

Mon. 2-11-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A report of a scholarship project says Southern Negroes from segregated high schools show up poorly on college aptitude tests but catch up quickly once they get into college.

P. 5-A

The report was based on a two-year project in 45 Southern cities. It also included a follow-up study of 167 out of 523 Negro students who were helped by the project to go to colleges outside the South.

The project was carried out by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, under a $170,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The fund was set up by the Ford Foundation.

More than 3,000 high school seniors in 78 Negro high schools in the 45 cities were given the scholastic aptitude tests, the report said. They were chosen by their school officials from the top 10 per cent in high school grades.

Of some 1,700 qualifying for college in the test, the report said, some 1,100 expressed a desire to seek admission and scholarships at interracial colleges, and 578 carried through the effort.

Of the 578 who sought admission, 523, or nine out of 10, were accepted by nonsegregated colleges throughout the nation, with scholarship help from the colleges and the NSSFNS.

A majority of the others who qualified for college ultimately attend segregated schools.

Results of the project were made public today in a report by Richard L. Plaut, entitled "Blueprint for Talent Searching: America's Hidden Manpower."

The report estimates that planned "talent searching" among young people from "deprived" backgrounds could sent at least 250,000 more young people on to college each year.

The report said when the NSSFNS "Southern Project" introduced the scholastic aptitude tests in the Southern high schools, the qualifying score was set as low as was practical.

"In almost all of the schools, this was the first time that students had been asked to take such a test," the report said.

"Partly as a result of their inexperience with such tests, a large number of the students scored considerably below the national public school average. . .

"Within the top 10 per cent of the seniors in the very same schools, the scores ranged tremendously; students scored from below the lowest scores among all public high school students taking the regular college-board tests, all the way to the one-tenth ranking highest among the national group.

"This wide range of scores within a group whose actual high-school marks varied little showed that deep motivational and cultural differences were present . . ." the report said.

Reporting on the one-year survey of the college records of 167 students in the project, the report said:

"Educationally, almost all of the students studied were successful. And, strangely enough, than those from the higher social and economic level. . . further data revealed that the grades of students tended to improve between the freshman and sophomore years."

The report said the follow-up study also indicated that those students who took part in college activities and social life had better grades than those who did not, and that "those who, in addition, worked for pay, did best of all."

"There is strong evidence from the follow-up study of the college records of these students that those from culturally deprived groups are likely to do better in college than their aptitude tests predict," the report stated, adding:

"Furthermore, the evidence is equally strong that aptitude tests, for deprived students, tend to measure what they have learned rather than what they can learn."

Negro College Students Found Fast Learners

Post-Times Herald P. 19-A

Tues. 2-12-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A report of a scholarship project says Southern Negroes from segregated high schools show up poorly on college aptitude tests but catch up quickly once they get into college.

Washington, D.C.

The report was based on a two-year project in 45 southern cities. It also included a follow-up study of 167 out of 523 Negro students who were helped by the project to go to colleges outside the South.

The project was carried out by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, under a $170,000 grant from the Fund For the Advancement of Education. The Fund was set up by the Ford Foundation.

3000 Given Tests

More than 3000 high school seniors in 78 Negro high schools in the 45 cities were given the scholastic aptitude tests, the report said. They were chosen by their school officials from the top 10 per cent in high school grades.

Of some 1700 qualifying for college in the test, the report said, some 1100 expressed a desire to seek admission and scholarships at interracial colleges, and 578 carried through the effort.

Of the 578 who sought admission, 523, or nine out of 10, were accepted by non-segregated colleges throughout the Nation, with scholarship help from the colleges and the NSSFNS.

A majority of the others who qualified for college ultimately attend segregated schools.

Report Made Public

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"In almost all of the schools, this was the first time that students had been asked to take such a test," the report said.

"Partly as a result of their inexperience with such tests, a large number of the students scored considerably below the national public school average . . .

"Within the top 10 per cent of the seniors in the very same schools, the scores ranged tremendously; students scored from below the lowest scores among all public high school students taking the regular college board tests, all the way to the one tenth ranking highest among the national group.

"This wide range of scores within a group whose actual high school marks varied little showed that deep motivational and cultural experiences were present . . ." the report said.

Almost All Successful

Reporting on the one-year survey of the college records of 167 students in the project, the report said:

"Educationally, almost all of the students studied were successful. And, strangely enough, the students from deprived families did better on the average, than those from the higher social and economic level . . . further data revealed that the grades of students tended to improve between the freshman and sophomore years."

The report said the follow-up study also indicated that those students who took part in college activities and social life had better grades than those who did not, and that "those who, in addition, worked for pay, did best of all."

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"Furthermore, the evidence is equally strong that aptitude tests, for deprived students, tend to measure what they have learned rather than what they can learn."

Nat'l Scholarship Service Blueprint For Talent Searching

Advocate Sat. 2-16-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 4

New York, N. Y. Feb. 11 — Much has been said and written in recent years about America's wealth of undiscovered student talent, its hidden and under-trained manpower. Little has been done to find and develop it. Now, for the first time, a working plan has been outlined in Blueprint for Talent Searching — America's Hidden Manpower, written by Richard L. Plaut, Executive vice-Chairman of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, to be published February 12, 1957. The publication and distribution of the book to leaders in education, government, industry and labor have been made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

BLUEPRINT offers a seven point program which will enable local communities themselves to spot and encourage those talented children, among the millions of deprived youngsters, who constitute "our most valuable human resource."

The program, unlike talent searching through nationally competitive scholarship awards, is "designed to be used by the community as a whole, in discovering talented youth who do not now aspire to college — because of low motivation and deprived home backgrounds — rather than to aid students of proven scholastic ability," Mr. Plaut explains. It is based on the findings of the Southern Project of the National Scholarship Service (a two-year experimental project (1933-55) also made possible by the Fund for the Advancement of Education), during which time more Negro students from segregated high schools were placed in non-segregated colleges than had made this move in any other ten year period.

Negroes, Mr. Plaut emphasizes, are not by any means the only source for talent searching. Puerto Ricans, Mexican - Americans, American Indians, and children of migratory workers, as well as deprived non-minority groups, are traditionally undereducated. These groups have been vitrually untapped, despite the acute needs for many more engineers, doctors, social workers, chemists, physicists, teachers and scientific farmers.

The task of finding and developing this potential talent, Mr. Plaut points out, requires identification in the early school years, followed by intensive guidance, enriched school curricula, and cultural stimulation, as well as the financial aid needed for the student to go on to college.

The first community project of the kind described in Blueprint for Talent Searching is already under way in New York City's Junior High School No. 43. Initiated by the Sub-Commission on Guidance and Educational Stimulation of the New York Board of Education's Commission on Integration, the experimental project is co-sponsored by the Board, the Commission, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

A variety of methods is being used to identify potentially able seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students in a mixed ethnic and socio-economic student body. They are getting extra guidance, remed-

al work, and added courses, when the need is indicated. Parents are being involved in their children's planning and the students are being exposed to New York's many great cultural resources.

The success of the New York project, which continues from junior high school through the students' senior year in high school will be measured by the increase in the number of students going on to college, as well as the decrease in the number dropping out of high school before graduation.

"The measure of the success of Blueprint for Talent Searching," said Mr. Plaut, "will be the number of communities which are stimulated to discover and develop their own native talent."

No Bars Against Race, Creed, Sex

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 3-4-57

NEW YORK — The establishment of a new project to assist local communities to discover and develop their hidden human resources, has been announced by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

Known as "Community Self - Service in Talent Searching", the project will enable communities to help gifted youth from all culturally deprived groups regardless of race, creed or sex.

It is being made possible by a three-year grant of $60,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation.

According to Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman of N. S. S. F. N. S., the project represents an important new approach to talent searching on the local level.

DIGGING DEEP

"This approach," Plaut declared, "involves digging down deeper to spot talented youngsters in their early, formative years, and then providing the necessary follow-through services to make possible the maximum development of each individual."

The project's approach differs from current talent searching programs conducted through nationally competitive scholarship examinations, Plaut said, observing:

"These scholarship programs, as commendable as they are, are not really adding to the nation's supply of trained manpower. In effect, they merely make it easier for students who would probably go to college anyway, to get there."

GUIDANCE LACK

By the time many students from underprivileged groups reach the 12th grade, the effects of low motivation, economic and cultural deprivation and poor academic preparation have already set in, Plaut said.

In addition, many talented youngsters never reach the senior year because they haeve not received proper stimulation and guidance.

"The Community Self - Service Project," he stressed, will enable communities to tap those underprivileged groups which—thru no fault of their own — are not now contributing their fare share of superior students. In doing so, the project will help achieve the cherished American ideal of equality of opportunity for all citizens."

The over-all project will be conducted under the auspices of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, a non-profit agency with headquarters at 6 W. 82nd st., in New York City.

LIMITED PROGRAM

During the initial period of operation, the project will be limited to specific demonstration programs in four or five communities. One program, representing the pilot effort, is already underway in New York City and a second — in Hartford, Conn. — is in the advanced planning stage. The remaining commuities will not be selected until all requests from individual localities have been received by NSSFNS.

The individual programs will be undertaken at the request and with the cooperation of local authorities. Each program will be community-centered, with project staff members going into the locality to provide consultation and technical assistance.

The staff members will be assisted by an advisory board of experts in education, guidance and related fields. The board is headed by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York, and a member of the NSSFNS board of directors.

The other members of the advisory board for the Community Self-Service Project are:

Shildrick A. Kendrick, Associate Director, College Entrance Examination Board.

Dr. John B. King, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Districts 26 and 28 (Brooklyn), New York City.

Dr. Morris Krugman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in charge of guidance, New York City.

Daniel Schreiber, principal of Junior High school 43, Manhattan (project school).

Dr. J. Wayne Wrightstone, Director of Testing and Educational Research, Board of Education, New York City.

A staff director for the Community Self-Service Project will be appointed shortly.

While each program will be geared to the special needs of the different communities, all will follow, in general, a plan for comprehensive community talent searching developed by Mr. Plaut on the basis of NSSFNS experience gained in two previous projects. This plan, which attracted nationwide attention when it was first outlined in Mr. Plaut's recent report, 'Blueprint for Talent Searching", calls for:

Early identification of promising students and discovery of their aptitudes, interests and aspirations.

Stimulation and motivation of promising students.

Increased awareness on the part of counseling and teaching staffs about college admission, as well as scholarship policies and practices, followed by transmission of this information to students.

Enrichment of the curricula of promising students and remedial work, when necessary.

Application of the techniques of individual and group guidance, parent involvement and education, plus clinical services were necessary.

Involvement of classroom teachers through workshops, in-service training courses and staff conferences.

Finding the necessary financial aid for the successful candidates so they may further their education.

The Community Self - Service Project, Mr. Plaut said, is in part an outgrowth of the highly successful Southern Project, conducted by NSSFNS under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

The Southern project set up identification, counselling, referral and supplementary financial aid services to enable deprived Negro students from segregated Southern high schools to attend interracial colleges. In the two years of operation, from 1953 to 1955, more Negro students (523) from segregated high schools were placed in non-segregated colleges than in the previous 10-year period.

The Southern Project, Mr. Plaut said, pointed up the need for early identification of gifted youngsters. It demonstrated that the low yield of potential talent from deprived groups was a direct consequence of "waiting to tap the able after they have reached the twelfth grade."

The New York City program, which was started last September at Junior High school 43 in Manhattan, involves a six - year program in the "early identification and educational stimulation of able students from low socio-economic homes." The program is jointly sponsored by the Board of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board and NSSFNS.

Catholic Award Given To National Scholarship Fund

Informer P.3 Sat. 6-15-57

CHICAGO, The 1957 Thomas J. Crowe national award of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago for "outstanding service to the cause of interracial justice and charity" was given yesterday to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Archbishop William D. O'Brien made the presentation to Richard L. Plaut of New York, executive vice Chairman of the group, at the Council's annual Mass-Communion Breakfast in Chicago.

Local citations from the Council went to the Human Relations Club of Loyola University of Chicago, to Sister Mary Hortensia, school principal of the racially integrated Holy Angeles Grammar School, and to John L. Yancey, a former Commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority.

In honoring the organization, the Council noted that it has helped place more than 4,000 Negro students in some 300 interracial colleges since 1948. It also cited the organization for recently launching "a bold and imaginative" community talent searching program. The new project is helping cities find and develop children with college potential from underprivileged groups of all races and creeds.

On receiving the award, Mr Plaut stressed the significance of the talent searching work. "Our urban centers rapidly are becoming two-class cities containing only the very privileged and the very deprived because the middle class people have moved to the suburbs," he said.

"In virtually every large city there remain huge blighted areas inhabited by educationally and culturally deprived groups. It is in these areas that we find de facto segregated schools, the school buildings, the largest number of inexperienced teachers, the lowest level of educational aspiration and achievement, and the highest rate of school 'drop out' rate.

"We owe the deprived children of each community not only equal educational opportunity with the culturally privileged, but twice as much educational opportunity to compensate for the educational and cultural advantages they do not get at home. This obligation is a present right, not a promissory note payable to the next generation of children."

Dr. Templeton first faculty member at Hood College

Afro-American Sat. 1-27-57 P. 8

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Dr. Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Baltimore Urban League, is a first at Hood College in Frederick, Md.

He is on the faculty at the Lutheran summer school. His course is "How to be a Christian in race relation," based on the book by Dr. Benjamin Mays.

This marks the first time in 22 years a colored teacher has served on the Hood faculty.

* * *

DR. TEMPLETON, a native of Hackensack, N.J., has served as Baltimore Urban League executive since Sept, 1950.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Pa., and holds an honorary doctorate from Morgan State College in 1953.

Before taking his present post, Dr. Templeton served as personnel manager of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers.

He is considered an expert on race relations, and is in demand as a public speaker.

He is married to the former Miss Irene Roye and they have two teenage sons.

DR. FURMAN TEMPLETON

NEGRO NAMED TO HARVARD POST

Boston Globe P. 4

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19 — Frank S. Jones of Greensboro, N. C., who was manager of the team in 1949, was appointed last week as an administrative assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School.

The announcement was made by Dean Stanley F. Telle.

Jones is the son of the late Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College in Greensboro. He is married to the daughter of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University.

Bost. 8-24-57

A graduate last June of the Harvard Business School, Mr. Jones gained experience in the financial world by working with the staff of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Bishop College Professor Joins All-White Faculty

Birmingham Reporter

Oklahoma City Okla.

MARSHALL, Tex.—A Bishop college educator with more than 34 years of experience in the field of education has accepted a position in the North Syracuse, New York school system. He is Prof. Henry L. Shegog I, who heads the Department of Elementary Education at Bishop college.

Birmingham Ala.

President M. K. Curry jr. granted Prof. Shegog a 2-year leave so that he could accept the job at North Syracuse high school. The Bishop college professor will be the only Negro on a faculty of 96. North Syracuse high school cost three million dollars to build, and has an enrollment of slightly more than one thousand students, four of whom are Negroes. He will start on his new job Sept. 4.

Dr. Gatlin Gets New Assignment

Journal + Guide Balt. 8-24-57

PETERSBURG, Va. — Dr. F. Nataniel Gatlin, head, department of music at Virginia State College has been appointed an Alumni Fellow at Teachers College, Columbia University, in the winter, spring sessions of 1957-58.

P. 4

Dr. Gatlin is a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music with the bachelor's degree. He received his master's degree in Music Education from Northwestern University School of Music.

He has done further study at Columbia University. He was awarded the doctor of Humane Letters degree at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he has appeared in recital on several occasions.

Dr. Gatlin will be on leave from his duties at Virginia State College during this time.

Jones Named To Harvard Post

Daily World Fri. 8-9-57

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.— (ANP) — Frank S. Jones of Greensboro, N. C. was the manager of the Harvard University football team in 1949, was appointed last week as an administrative assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School.

Atlanta Ga.

The announcement was made by Dean Stanley F. Teele.

Norfolk P. 6

Jones is the son of the late Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett college in Greensboro. He is married to the daughter of Dr. Mordecai Johnson president of Howard University.

A graduate last June of the Harvard Business School, Mr. Jones gained experience in the financial world by working with the staff of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, one of the key banks in the United States.

Belcher to lecture at Iran college

Afro-American

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Fannie S. Belcher, professor of drama and chairman of the division of language, literature and fine arts, West Virginia State College, will serve as a visiting professor at the University of Tehran during the 1957-58 academic year.

p. 5

He has been awarded a grant under the International Educational Exchange Program of the Department of State to enable him to accept the invitation of the Iranian university to lecture on Amercan drama and theater arts.

Bost. 9-21-57

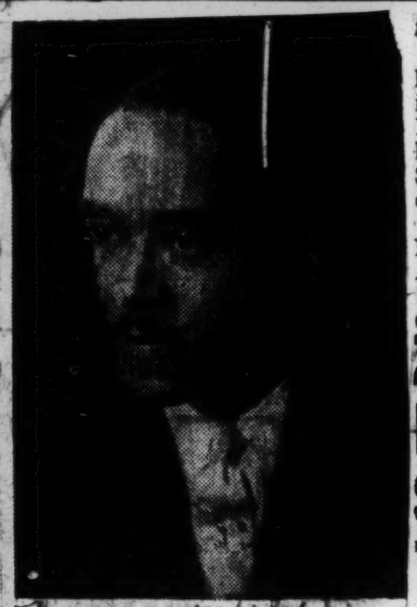
BORN IN Savannah, Ga., in 1910, Dr. Belcher, a graduate of Lincoln University, obtained his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University, respectively.

Baltimore, Md.

He taught at Lincoln University and Virginia Union University prior to joining the faculty of West Virginia State College in 1941.

Dr. Belcher serves as a member of the West Virginia State Curriculum Survey Staff of Public Schools and as drama critic-consultant for the North Carolina drama festivals.

WAYNE APPOINTEE — Dr. Juanita Collier, graduate of Spelman College and Atlanta University, is the first Negro woman to be appointed to a professorship at Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, in the history of the institution, according to Dr. William Borgman, associate dean of administration. Dr. Collier, who received her Ph. D. from the University of Chicago, will work as assistant professor of educational and clinical psychology. A native of Atlanta, she matriculated through Spelman and Atlanta University, and later taught at both institutions. She received scholastic honors at the three institutions she attended.



CAESAR ROBERT BLAKE has been appointed as English language and literature instructor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. An outstanding scholar, Dr. Blake has twice been a fellow of the General Education Board, Rockefeller Foundation; University of Michigan teaching fellow, and a Henry A. Parker fellow in English. He is the son of the late C. R. Blake, jr., an imperial potentate of the Noble order of the Mystic Shrine.

Bama State prof. teaching at Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — William P. Smith Jr., associate professor of education at Alabama State College in Montgomery, has been appointed to the co-adjutant staff of the School of Education at Rutgers University.

Mr. Smith, who is on leave of absence from Alabama State, is also studying in the School of Education on a Danforth Foundation special graduate fellowship as a candidate for a D.Ed. degree.

AS VISITING lecturer and teacher of "Group Methods of Guidance," Mr. Smith is believed to be the first of his race to be appointed to teach a "regular course" at Rutgers.

He holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, 1939, and a M.S. degree from Rutgers University, 1947.

A native of Tuskegee, where he makes his home, Mr. Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith of Tuskegee and the husband of Mrs. Dorothy H. Smith. The Smiths have three children.

HE IS A member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the American Teachers Association, Phi Delta Kappa Professional education Fraternity and the

Zulu Professor To Head African Studies At Conn. Theology School

Sat. 11-9-57

See Race Relations Leading To Disaster In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 4.—A 42-year-old Zulu, once a herd boy on his father's small cattle farm in Natal, has been appointed Professor of African Studies at a theological seminary in Hartford, Conn.

He is Prof. Absolom Vilakazi, who, with his 35-year-old wife, their three sons and two daughters, is on his way by boat to the United States via Southampton, England. He is due to arrive in New York aboard the Greek liner New York Nov. 12.

Although acutely aware of the difficulties of readjusting to life in a strange country, Professor Vilazaki and his family are grateful for the chance of "a more satisfying way of life." They plan to settle in the United States.

Equality In Club

Before his departure, Professor Vilakazi was interviewed in the International Club in Durban. This is one of the few places in South Africa where all races may meet on equal social terms. Its existence is threatened by the Native Laws Amendment Act, the latest of the Government's apartheid laws, which aims to destroy this form of social contact.

Professor Vilakazi will join the faculty of the Kennedy School of Missions of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, an interdenominational Protestant institution. At the interview he had just received his passport permitting him to leave South Africa. He had applied for it in March and, like most Negroes who apply, was kept waiting for months without an explanation or even notification that it would be granted.

Sat. 11-9-57

"We are accustomed to this sort of thing and have learned to accept it," he said. Asked why he had decided to leave South Africa permanently, he said:

"The decision was pretty well made for me. Before granting my passport, the Government suggested that I leave my five children behind. My wife and I refused to do this. It sounded too much like a hostage idea, so we applied for permanent residence in the United States. That was the only way we could get our children to accompany us. Now I am glad we made that decision. We are going to a land where ability counts for something, perhaps everything. My children will have a future at least."

Making Second Trip

This will be the scholar's second trip to the United States. In 1954 he took a Master of Arts degree in anthropoliby at Hartford, and the following year received a Master's degree in education at Trinity College.

On his return to South Africa he accepted first a Nuffield Fellowship and then a scholarship from the Royal Anthropological Society. He has completed these at the University of Natal. His work took him to the Valley of 1,000 Hills outside Durban for 18 months in studying cultural changes among the Zulus. This work forms the subject of his final thesis for a doctorate in philosophy.

Professor Vilakazi comes of a modest family. His father and grandfather were peasant farmers on a small settlement in Danhauser. The professor and his three sisters were born on the farm. He remembers how his father went to school for the first time while the children were growing up.

Absolom was more fortunate and was allowed to go to school while still a boy. After having attended school at Danhauser, he went to a Roman Catholic training college at Marianhill, Natal, and then on to teaching.

Honors In Anthropology

Studying privately, he made his way eventually to the University of Natal, where in 1949 he took a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in anthropology. Two years later he won honors as a specialist in anthropology.

Of events in South Africa, Professor Vilakazi had this to say:

"If the Government continues as it is doing now, we are heading for disaster. The people in power support racial prejudice and I see no likelihood of their changing their tactics. They firmly believe in the things they are doing.

"I see the mood of the Africans changing and toughening. As more and more responsible leaders are being banned, so is leadership falling into the hands of irresponsible elements. Something is likely to happen."

14j 1957

First Negro Named To Faculty Of Famed Boys Prep School

Rev. John T. Walker Named To Post

Concord, N. H., Dec. 31—The appointment of the Rev. John T. Walker, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Detroit, to the teaching staff of St. Paul's School was announced here today by the Rev. Matthew Warren, headmaster.

Mr. Walker will assume his duties next fall and will teach Sacred Studies and Ancient History, Mr. Warren said. He said Mr. Walker was replacing an English Instructor who had been at the school on a temporary basis.

The 31-year-old clergyman will be the first Negro faculty member at St. Paul's, Mr. Warren said. The preparatory school for boys is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Mr. Walker was elected rector of St. Mary's in 1955.

Mr. Walker was born in Detroit and served as head acolyte at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral while he was a student at Wayne State University from which he was graduated in 1951. The following year he entered the Virginia Theological School in Alexandria, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1954.

Negro Minister To Teach At N. Y. University

Dr. Grant S. Shockley, minister of the Janes Methodist Church in Brooklyn, will teach the "Religious Education of Adults" course at New York University's School of Education, Dr. Lee A. Belford, chairman of the department of religious education, has announced.

Dr. Shockley, the author of numerous articles on religion and formerly a professor at Gammon Theological Seminary and Clark College (both in Atlanta, Georgia), assumes his duties at NYU with the beginning of the spring term.

The Brooklyn clergyman has had wide experience in the religious education field. He has taught in Methodist Church schools in Georgia, Delaware, and New York, and in 1947-48 he was director of the adult education curriculum and teaching research project for the Methodist Board of Missions. He lectured at Delaware State College in 1951 and was a visiting professor during the 1952 and 1956 summer sessions at Northwestern University.

Dr. Shockley has served as curriculum consultant, instructor, and guest speaker at Methodist youth summer camps in Delaware, Wyoming, and New York.

From 1951 to 1953 he was minister of the Whatcoat Methodist Church in Dover, Delaware.

The 38-year-old churchman was born in Philadelphia. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) in 1942, a bachelor of divinity from Drew University (Madison, New Jersey) in 1945, and a master of arts and a doctor of education from Columbia University in 1946 and 1952 respectively.

Dr. Shockley's church, the Janes Methodist Church, has the only all-Negro congregation in the New York East Conference of Methodist Churches.

He and his wife and children live at 268 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, March 26, 1957

VOLUME III NO. 100

DR. PIPES TO BECOME REGULAR MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

The State Board of Michigan State University, at its March 15 meeting, approved the appointment of Dr. William H. Pipes as a regular professor(English and Speech), effective September 1, 1957.

Dr. Pipes, formerly president of Alcorn College and dean of Philander Smith College, holds a M.A. degree in English from Atlanta University and a Ph.D. degree in Speech from the University of Michigan. He is spending the current school year as Guest Professor (English and Speech) at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Pipes received the B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1935.

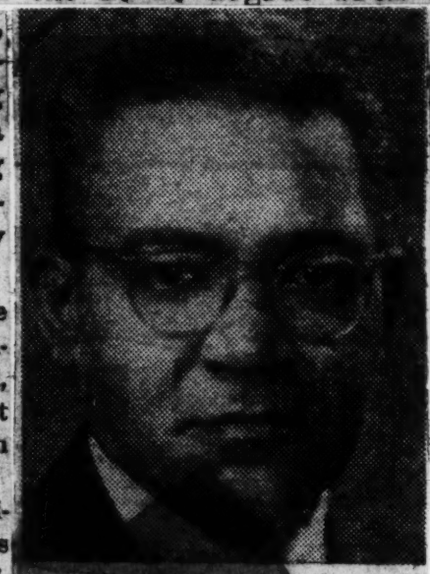
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—This country's oldest institution of higher learning for Negroes is looking for a new president after kicking its former chief executive upstairs, The Courier reliably learned this week.

Lincoln University, located here in Chester County between Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., has been headed for the past 12 years by Dr. Horace Mann Bond.

Dr. Bond, Lincoln's fifth president, was the first alumnus named to preside over the 103-year-old institution.

HIS RESIGNATION was tendered at Tuesday's (June 4) annual meeting of board of trustees. Dr. Bond's departure follows repeated efforts by a segment of the university's Alumni Association and faculty to oust him.

Under terms of the resignation, The Courier understands that Dr. Bond will go on a year's sabbatical leave and will be commissioned to complete a writing of the history of the university.



DR. HORACE MANN BOND . . . "kicked upstairs" to Harvard?

In addition, he has been offered an English lectureship at Harvard and will be joining with some of America's best educators in this highly significant lecture series.

WHILE LEWIS STEVENS of Philadelphia, chairman of the university's board of trustees, denies that the university has entered into any agreement with any prospective replacements, it has been reported that Dr. James H. Robinson of New York City, himself an alumnus, has been offered the presidency.

Mr. Robinson says that he has been offered the presidency and has been asked to give his decision within 30 days. Interestingly enough, he was the Alumni Association's principal speaker at the annual banquet held on the campus on Monday night, June 3.

Bishop College Prof Accepts New York JJob

MARSHALL, Tex.— (ANP) —A Bishop College educator with more than 24 years of experience in the field of education has accepted a position in the North Syracuse, New York school system. He is Professor Henry L. Shegog Sr., who headed the department of elementary education at Bishop college.

President M. K. Curry Jr., granted Professor Shegog a two-year leave to accept the job at North Syracuse high school. Shegog will be the only Negro on a faculty of 96. North Syracuse high school cost three million dollars to build, and has an enrollment of slightly more than one thousand students, four of whom are Negroes. He will start on his new job Sept. 1, 1957.

TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIAN

BRICE CARTER, JR., ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF ALBANY STATE COLLEGE since 1955, has accepted the position of Technology Librarian in the SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPT., of CARNEGIE LIBRARY of Pittsburgh, Pa. He will take over his new position on July 1.

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Daily World p.2
Thurs. 6-27-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Prof. Now Teaching In Syracuse

Amsterdam News
Sat. 7-13-57
New York
P. 3

MARSHALL, Texas—Henry L. Shegog, head of the department of Elementary Education at Bishop College has been granted a two-year leave so he can accept a position in the North Syracuse, New York school system, it was learned this week.

Mr. Shegog is a Bishop College educator with more than 24 years experience in the field of education. He will be the only Negro on the faculty of the North Syracuse High School where he will teach.

North Syracuse High School has an enrollment of 1,000 students, four of whom are Negroes. The school, recently completed, was built at a cost of $3 million.

The Milton Wilsons On Eve Of Harvard Sojourn

Informer Houston, Tex
Sat. 8-10-57
P. 7

DR AND MRS MILTON WILSON, SR and their children, Milton Jr, Rhea Ann, posed for THE INFORMER photographer in their beautiful home at 3703 Rosedale, in Houston, prior to their taking leave for a year's sojourn in Cambridge, Mass, where Dr Wilson will be "Visiting Professor of Business Administration" at famed Harvard University.

Harvard has made available to the Wilsons living accommodations in the Harvard Botanic Gardens Apartments. Dr Wilson is Dean of the School of Business Administration at Texas Southern University.

In addition to presiding over her spacious home, Mrs Wilson has been active in cancer work by house-to-house distribution of literature in Harris County. She is a member of the Women's Missionary Society of Antioch Baptist Church in Houston.

Mrs Wilson is also active in the Grand Order of the Courts of Calanthe of Texas, and is a member of the TSU Dames, which is an organization made up of the wives of staff members and the women employees of Texas Southern University.

The Wilson children will enter school either in Cambridge or in nearby New England. Milton, Jr is now ready for high school and Rhea Ann is still in the elementary grades.

Integration at Work on Alabama Campus

Professor at Wayne U. Has Good Word for Talladega!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-5-57

DETROIT — Teaching school at Talladega College in Alabama is not much different, integration-wise, than teaching school at Wayne State University, according to Dr. Broadus Butler.

Both the faculty and the student body are integrated at the Alabama school, Dr. Butler explained.

"Most people don't know," said the serious-looking, bespectacled, 36-year-old man, "that Talladega has had both mixed faculty and student body for years.

"There is even an integrated elementary school attached to the university. We had a high school attached to the school, too, but not now. And there's a story.

"The Negroes petitioned the city to build a high school and got it."

■

DR. BUTLER was dean of guidance at Talladega for three years — 1953-1956 — before he was appointed to the Wayne State University faculty here in September.

Of course, at Talladega the preponderance of students was Negro. At Wayne it's the other way around.

He also graduated from Talladega in 1941, but he got his master's and doctor's degrees in philosophy from the University of Michigan in 1947 and 1952, respectively.

■

AS A FORMER faculty member of a Deep Southern Negro college, The Courier wanted to know if he experienced any differences in teaching at the two schools of higher learning.

"We have had integration at Talladega for years," he commented. "True, none of the white families in the city (Talladega) sent their children to our college, but children of the white faculty members have been going there for years."

DR. AND MRS. BROADUS BUTLER

The [illegible] Ala.) educator is one of five children. His father is an insurance executive in his home town.

■

MARRIED TO the former Lillian Rutherford, daughter of the late Detective Lieut. George T. Rutherford, Dr. Butler is the father of two children, Bruce, 5, and Janet, 2.

Having such an "intellectual heavy" around the house can be kind of trying, said Mrs. Butler, who dabbles in oils, and is pretty good at it, too.

But Dr. Butler is not strictly the "egghead" type, "he just doesn't like for me to tell him to do anything when he's thinking," she explained. "It sorta breaks his train of thought.

"And when he makes up his mind to do something, he'll sit and think about it for a while, then do it. I call it the philosophical approach to labor," she smiled.

■

MRS. BUTLER is presently enrolled in art classes at Wayne. "Want to improve my technique,' she said.

"... a philosophical approach to labor."

She formerly attended the university before she was married.

Dr. Butler is a veteran of World War II, a member of the famed 332nd Fighter Group, and spent four years in the service, two in Italy.

The Butlers live at 6097 Scotten, but were making plans to move into their new home, 3010 Collingwood.

Dr. Shockley To Teach At New York University

Daily World Jan. 1-20-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK 2 Dr. Grant S. Shockley, minister of the James Methodist Church in Brooklyn, will teach the "Religious Education of Adults" course at New York University's School of Education, Dr. Bee A. Belford, chairman of the department of religious education, has announced.

Dr. Shockley, the author of numerous articles on religion and formerly a professor at Gammon Theological Seminary and Clark College (both in Atlanta, Georgia), assumes his duties at NYU with the beginning of the spring term.

The Brooklyn clergyman has had wide experience in the religious education field. He has taught in Methodist Church schools in Georgia, Delaware, and New York, and in 1947-48 he was director of the adult education curriculum and teaching research project for the Methodist Board of Missions. He lectured at Delaware State College in 1951 and was a visiting professor during the 1952 and 1956 summer sessions at Northwestern University.

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Dr. Shockley's church, the Janes Methodist Church, has the only all-Negro congregation in the New York East Conference of Metrodist Churches.

He and his wife and children live at 268 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

Too Busy To Be A College President

Afro-American Sat. 5-2-57 P.5 Baltimore, Md.

The average college professor would give his right arm for a promotion to the presidency of his college.

But not Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn City College enrollment 24,000.

He directs the work of 30 professors and instructors in the History Department and would rather teach or write.

AN ALUMNUS of Fisk University, he is a member of the trustees committee to select a new president and has been reportedly mentioned for the alumna's number one choice to be president of Fisk, succeeding the late Dr. Charles F. Johnson.

He had one book published in September; the revised edition of another is on the press.

He has commitments with publishers for two or three more

* * *

STANDARDS are high at Brooklyn College. Of thousands of kids who finish high school, four city colleges can accept only those in the highest 5 or 10 per cent of the graduating classes. Over 100,000 others have to seek a college education outside the city.

* * *

DR. FRANKLIN teaches 5 hours a week. Calls it stimulating.

All the books to be read in his course are known to the student at the beginning of the year.

Classes are limited to 30 and a seminar to 7 students.

Often he will assign 2 books to a student who will say "I have read those, please give me 3 others."

In class, he does not lecture. Before he is finished calling the roll, 3 or 4 students will have hands raised indicating their desire to discuss the subject at hand.

* * *

TO DIFFER with the conclusions reached by the authors whose books he has read, or to criticize them is not going far enough.

For example in an English seminar on Jonathan Edwards, discussions ranged from St. Thomas Acquinas to the present day.

Competition is keen for scholarships and honors. Standards are unbelievably high.

Because teaching is stimulating, Dr. Franklin said he would rather teach than be an administrator.

Texas Southern Professor To Teach At Harvard Univ.

Daily World Thurs. 3-14-57
Atlanta Ga.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Dr. Milton Wilson, Dean School of Business, Texas Southern University will take a leave from the Texas institution September 1957 through May 1958 to serve as visiting Professor in the Graduate School of Business Harvard University. Dr. Wilson will get an opportunity to work with the various case study groups gain an insight on the case method of instruction, and attend and participate in faculty and administrative meetings.

He is a native of Paducah, Kentucky. He received his B. S. degree from West Virginia State College, the M. C. S. from Indiana University and the D. B. A. from Indiana University. He is a C. P. A. from Indiana. In 1956 Dr. Wilson recieved a fellowship sponsored by the Foundation of Economic Education and given by the Signode Steel Strapping Corporation, Chicago. He devoted six weeks observing the plant's financial structure and conducting a study of "direct costing versus absorption costing" as applied to the operation of Signode Steel Strapping Co

He is married to the former Miss Summers of Oakland, California. They have two children-Milton, Jr. and Rhea Ann. Dr. Wilson was first employed at Texas Southern University in February, 1949. Before coming to Texas Southern University he taught at Dillard University and Hampton Institute. He was employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Wm. Pipes To Mich. State

Courier 3-23
Pittsburgh Pa.

EAST LANSING, Mich.—The State Board of Michigan State University at its March 15 meeting here, approved the appointment of Dr. William H. Pipes as a regular professor (English and speech), effective Sept. 1.

Dr. Pipes, formerly president of Alcorn College and dean of Philander Smith College, holds the M. A. degree in English from Atlanta University and the Ph. D. degree in speech from the University of Michigan. He is spending the current school year as guest professor (English and speech) at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.

DR. WM. H. PIPES

Texas U. dean to teach at Harvard

Afro-American
Balt. 3-16-57

HOUSTON Texas—(ANP)—Dr Milton Wilson, dean, school of business, Texas Southern University, will take a leave from the Texas institution September, 1957 through May, 1958 to serve as visiting professor in the graduate school of business Harvard University.

Dr. Milton will get an opportunity to work with the various case study groups and gain an insight into the case method of instruction and participate in faculty and administrative meetings.

G.T. Bryant To Teach At Washington U. In Fall

Call Fri. 6-7-57 P.1
Kansas City, Mo.

Girard T. Bryant, vice principal of the Manual High and Vocational school, has been granted a leave of absence from the public school system for the year 1957-'58 in order to teach and study at Washington university in St. Louis.

GIRARD T. BRYANT

Mr. Bryant has been granted an assistantship in the Department of Education at the St. Louis college and will teach "An Introduction To American Education" in the extension school beginning June 17. He plans to leave the city about June 14.

While at Washington U., he will work on his doctor's degree which he hopes to receive by next summer.

A teacher in the public school system here since 1930, Mr. Bryant was dean at Lincoln junior college until 1955 when that school was merged with the Kansas City junior college following the U. S. Supreme court decision in 1954.

Mr. Bryant spent the school year 1955-'56 in Bangkok, Thailand, as a Fulbright scholar. While abroad, he visited in many places, including Rome, Florence, Milan and Venice, in Italy; Zurich, Switzerland; Paris and London.

Returning to Kansas City in 1956, Mr. Bryant was assigned to Manual serving as administrative assistant to the principal until this year when he was appointed vice principal.

Mr. Bryant lives at 2626 W. Paseo with his wife, Mrs. Louise R. Bryant, a staff member of Community Studies.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
Sat. 2-2-57

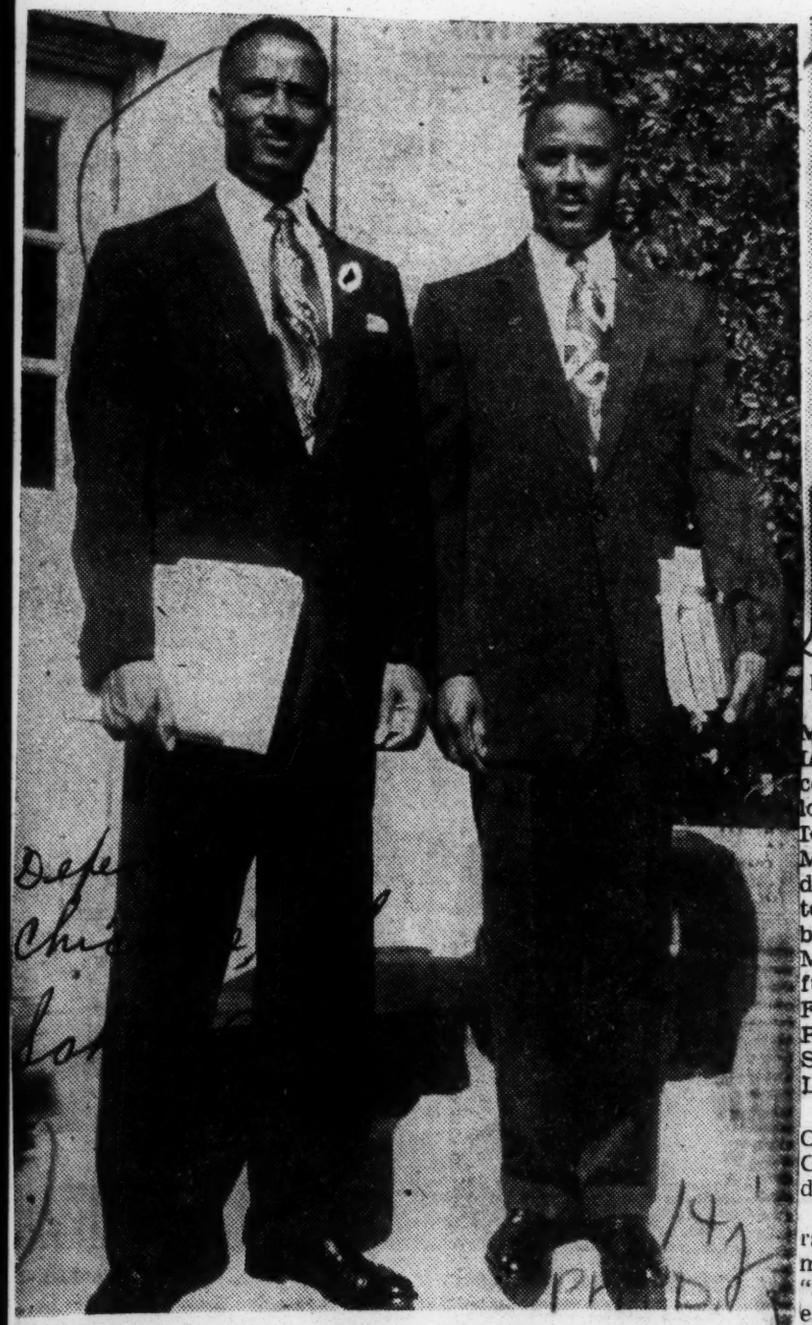
Associate Professor

Dr. Juliette Piller Burstermann has completed nine years as an associate professor of education at the Willimantic State Teachers College, Willimantic, Conn. She was the college's first Negro professor.

Curriculum Problems — (A Resume of Research) is a bulletin recently published by Dr. Burstermann at the request of graduate students of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

She was a visiting professor at A. and T. during the summers of 1954 and 1955.

Dr. Burstermann is a native of North Carolina where she taught for several years. She received her doctorate from New York University.



IDENTICAL TWINS — Meet Raymond and Lonnie Bridges, or it is Lonnie and Raymond, Southern university professors. Raymond is an agriculture and Lonnie teaches economics. They hail from Annemanie, Ala., and are graduates of Tuskegee Institute and Ohio State university, where they received doctorates. Each can teach the other's courses with efficiency.

Rev. George Sewell Gets Doctorate At Boston University

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues. 6-4-57

BOSTON, Mass. — The Rev. George A. Sewell, pastor of Steward Chapel AME Church in Macon, Ga., received the Ph. D. degree Sunday at Boston University.

Because of his concern with racial problems, the 46-year-old minister chose for his dissertation "Jesus Amidst The Tension of Palestinian-Judaism As Viewed in The Synoptic Gospel" according to Dr. Edwin P. Booth, his advisor at Boston University.

The Rev. Sewell was born in Newnan, and grew up at East Point, moved to Atlanta where he completed studies at Washington High School, and Morris Brown College. In 1944, he received the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from Boston University, and after receiving the Masters Degree two years later, he was ordained a minister.

He did graduate work at Columbia University in educational administration and Union Theological Seminary. He has worked as principal-teacher in Jackson County, Fla., public schools, as professor of theology at Turner Theological Seminary, and as minister at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Morris Brown and Arkansas State Colleges.

Last year he went to Europe on a mission for UNRA. His station assignments have taken him to Sneads, Greenwood, Bascom, Neal's Landing, all in Florida, St. Andrews Methodist Church at Worcester, Mass., Trinity AME Church, Atlanta, Gaines Chapel AME Church in Waycross, Ga.

Active in furthering inter-racial relations to help his people, he has come in contact with many influential Negro leaders. He is a friend of the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, who is also a graduate of Boston University.

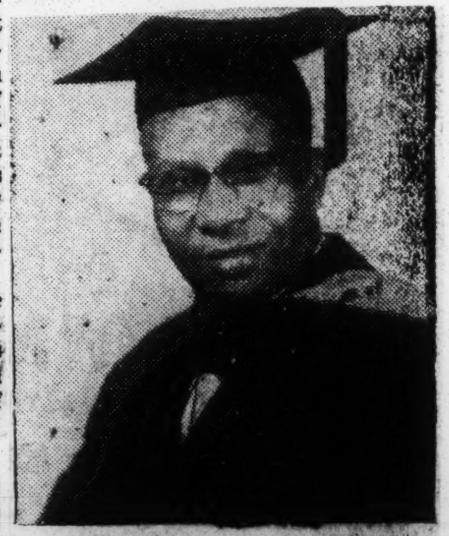
"He is not active in political affairs at this moment, however," said Dr. Booth, "but it could happen any minute."

While in Atlanta, Rev. Sewell was a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP and was on the Board of Directors of the Camp Fire Girls. He also worked as a columnist for the Atlanta Daily World.

He is presently active in the community life of Macon, being director of the Red Cross Campaign and a former chairman of Cotton Avenue USO Committee. He sponsored the interracial worship services on Race Relations Day and World Communion Day.

The noted minister holds membership in the National Society of Bible Instructors and other religious organizations. He served as a steward at the World Council of Churches' Second Assembly in Evanston, Ill., in 1954.

The Macon leader is married to the former Miss Lillie White, of Mariana, Fla., and they have one child.



REV. GEORGE A. SEWELL

Daily World

LEE B. STEPHENS, JR.

RECEIVES IOWA DOCTORATE

Lee B. Stephens, Jr., son of Mrs. Margie Stephens and the late Dea. Lee B. Stephens Sr., recently received the Ph. D. degree in Zoology from the State University of Iowa. He is a 1947 graduate of Morehouse College, and a 1950 graduate of Atlanta University. Study toward his doctorate was financed by fellowships granted by National Medical Fellowships, Inc., with funds appropriated by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Presently, he is on the faculty of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Two Morehouse Teachers Receive Ph. D. Degree

Daily World Fri. 5-31-57

Atlanta Ga.

James E. Haines, assistant professor of physical education at Morehouse College, has satisfied all requirements for the Ph.D degree in physical education at Springfield College and the degree will be conferred formally at the June commencement of that institution. Dr. Haines holds the B. A. degree from Morehouse and the M. Ed. degree from Springfield College. He is the fifty-ninth graduate of Morehouse to earn the coveted doctorate at one of the great American or foreign universities (sixtieth is slated to receive his shortly also.) He is the first Negro to receive a Ph. d from Springfield College.

Dr. Haines' thesis subject is THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE KRAUS-WEBER TEST And Roger's Physical Fitness Index with Social Acceptance, Teacher Acceptance, and Emotional Stability in Selected Fifth Grade Pupils. (The Krau-Weber Test is a test for strength demanded for everyday basal requirements. Rogers' Physical Fitness Index is a test for functional physical ability to perform specific physical activities.)

All requirements for the Springfield College doctorate were met by Dr. Haines when he passed his oral examination on May 24, 1957. His degree will be conferred on June 9, 1957. His M. Ed. degree was awarded there in June, 1949; and his B. A. degree from Morehouse was earned in 1942.

CHICAGO DOCTORATE

Miss Geraldine Lari Clark, assistant porfessor of English at Morehouse, has satisfied all requirements for the Ph. D. degree in English from the University of Chicago, the degree to be conferred this June. Miss Clark is a graduate of Spelman College (Class of 1943) and of Atlanta University with the M. A. degree, awarded in 1945. She is a specialist in remedial reading.

Doctors Haines and Clark raise to twenty the number of Morehouse faculty and staff members with earned doctorates, which means approximately one-half of them.

Professor Sweat At Clark College Given Doctorate

Edward F. Sweat, professor of history at Clark College has been granted the doctorate degree in history by Indiana University.

A native of Columbia, South Carolina, where he graduated from Allen University with the bachelor of arts degree, Dr. Sweat has been a teacher of American and European history at Clark since 1948.

His doctoral disseration "The Free Negro in Antebellum Georgia", is a revealing study based on old documents and public records in courthouses throughout Georgia and source material found both in the National Archieves in Washrington, D. C., and the Georgia De- in the National Archieves and History.

This study, which was partially financed through a Southern Fellowships Fund grant, sheds significant light on the status of the free Negro as a group and on the problems of adjustment and accommodation found by individual free persons of color.

Visiting such Georgia counties as Muscogee, Richmond and Chatham, Dr. Sweat was particularly interested in contacting the decendents of free Negroes who possessed certicates of freedom, letters, tax receipts and documents showing evidence of property ownership or general culture and social status of these free persons.

While studying for his masters, which also was awarded by Indiana Univerity, Dr. Sweat held a graduate assistantship in the Department of History there. His teaching experience includes work in the Columbia, S. C. Public School System prior to 1947. Since that time he has taught summer school classes in history at Livingston College and Hampton Institute. He is married to Mrs. Henriette L. Sweat of Columbia, S. C.

PROF. EDWARD SWEAT

Miss Gerldine L. Clark, assistant professor of English at Morehouse, has satisified all requirements for the Ph.D. degree in English from the University of Chicago, the degree also to be conferred June 9

Drs. Haines and Clark raise to 20 the number of Morehouse faculty and staff members with earned doctorates, which means approximately one half of them.

2 at Morehouse earn doctorates

ATLANTA, Ga. — James E. Haines, assistant professor of physical education at Morehouse College, has satisfied all reguirements for the Ph.D. degree in physical education at Springfield College, and the degree will be conferred formally at the June 9 commencement.

DR. EDWARD F. SWEAT

Clark U. prof gets doctorate

ATLANTA — Edward F. Sweat, professor of history at Clark College, has been granted the doctorate degree in history by Indiana University.

A native of Columbia, S.C. where he graduated from Allen University with the bachelor of arts degree, Dr. Sweat has been a teacher of American and European history at Clark since 1948.

His doctoral dissertation "The Free Negro in Antebellum Georgia," is a revealing study based on old documents and public records in courthouses throughout Georgia and source material found both in the National Archives in Washington and the Georgia Department of Archives and History.

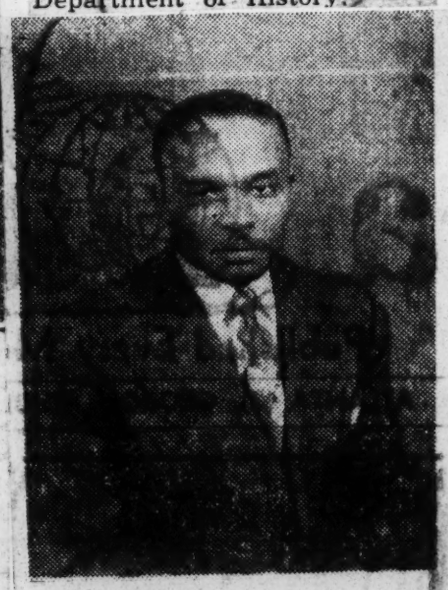
While studying for his masters, which also was awarded by Indiana University, Dr. Sweat held a graduate assistantship in the department of history there. He has taught in the Columbia public school system, Livingstone College and Hampton Institute. His wife is Mrs. Henriette L. Sweat.

Allen Graduate Wins Doctorate

ATLANTA, Ga. — Edward F. Sweat, history professor at Clark College here, was recently awarded the doctorate degree from Indiana University.

He holds the bachelor's degree from Allen University and the master's degree from Indiana University.

HIS DICTORIAL dissertation, "The Free Negro in Antebellum Georgia," is a revealing study based on old documents and public records in courthouses throughout Georgia and source material found both in the National Archives in Washington, D. C., and the Georgia Department of History.



DOCTORATE FOR— Chattanooga Minister, the Rev. Mr. Major J.

Joseph received his doctorate in Religious Education during commencement exercises at Boston University recently. Dr. Jones wrote an outstanding dissertation on "The Place of God in the Educative Process." He used George A. Coe, William C. Bower and Harrison S. Elliott as example of liberal thinkers in the field of religious education. Publication of his dissertation has been scheduled by University Press of Ann Arbor, Mich. He is pastor of Stanley Methodist Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Ph.D.

Harold S. Smith, associate professor of history at Kentucky State College, has received his Ph.D. in history from U. of Wisconsin.

Edward Blyden Candidate In Sierra Leone

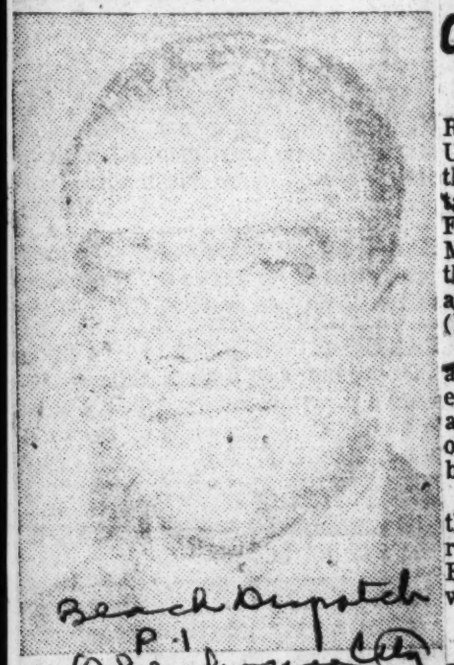
Freetown, Sierra Leone, Jan. 15. —Edward W. Blyden, former lecturer in Fourah Bay college here and well known in New York and Boston where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Howard university, will be a candidate for the legislature under the new constitution which increase the importance of the legislative body governing Sierra Leone.

Bylden is a grandson of the famous Afro-West Indian scholar Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, who lived in America and migrated to Liberia where he became a leader.

Blyden is now in London where a committee composed of O. T. Asaro, Dr. M. F. Luke and George Radmore, the writer, have constituted themselves members of the Blyden Election Campaign Committee and are seeking to raise funds to help him win the election to the legislature in Freetown.

In America Mrs. Edith Holden of Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn.. is serving as a repository for funds given by friends on this side.

Langston Professor Earns Ph. D. Degree



Beach Dispatch P. 1

H. Edison Anderson, head of the Department of Music at Langston university, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in music at Iowa State university's February convocation. Dr. Anderson graduated from Prairie View college in 1938. In 1941 he received the Master degree in music from Iowa State university. He joined the faculty at Langston university in 1945.

Earns Ph.D. in French at Montreal University

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 Baltimore Md.

MONTREAL, Canada — John R. Cottin, professor at Fisk University, last week became the first colored student to obtain a postgraduate degree in French at the University of Montreal, after defending his thesis on March 2. He was awarded the doctor of letters (Ph.D.)

Many students from Haiti and a few from Africa have obtained regular degrees in medicine and dental surgery but so far, only one before Mr. Cottin had been granted a Ph.D.

He was James B. Oliver, of the United States, but he was registered in the department of English studies and his thesis was written in English.

* * *

MR. COTTIN was born in Augusta, Ga. (1898) and studied at the University of Michigan, took summer courses at the Universities of Michigan, Chicago and McGill and then spent two years in France.

He attended the University of Montreal during three different periods: 1947-48, 1951-52 and 1956-57.

His thesis had to do with the works of Victor Sejour, a playwright who was born in Louisiana, but migrated to France at the age of 23, around 1835.

EDWIN D. SHEEN, assistant professor of English at Lincoln university, Mo., has been awarded the Ph.D. degree in English by the University of Illinois, where he also earned his Master's degree. Dr. Sheen taught at Prairie View college, in Texas, before joining the faculty at Lincoln.

Doctorate for Miss L. Adams

Afro-American P. 12

ATLANTA, Georgia — Miss Lucy Ross Adams, a graduate of Morris Brown College, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Business Education by Ohio State University at its August convocation. The title of her dissertation is "An Analysis of the Pre-Service Preparation of Business Teachers in Institutions by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools."

A native of Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Adams is the daughter of Dr. E. A. Adams who was for many years secretary of education in the AME Church and is now church historian.

Baltimore, Md.

MISS ADAMS, in addition to winning many honors during her student days at Morris Brown, was graduated with high honors; she also became a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority while there.

Presently Miss Adams is associate professor of business at Florida A. and M. University at Tallahassee, Florida. She has also held teaching posts at Morris Brown College and Arkansas State College.

Miss Adams is a member of the following professional and honorary organizations; National Business Teachers Association, United Business Association, Delta Pi Episilon, Pi Lombada Theta, and Alpha Mu.

Ky. State historian wins Ph.D. degree

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57 Baltimore Md.

MADISON, Wis. (ANP) — Harold S. Smith, associate professor of history at Kentucky State College, received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin Friday at Commencement exercises here recently.

Dr. Smith is married to the former Miss Clara Webb and has one son. He has served on the Kentucky State faculty 21 years and is a member of the American Historical Association and the Association of Social Science Teachers

Burrell

Miss Beulah Victoria Harold

PROFESSOR FIANCE OF BEULAH HAROLD

Times 8-24-C New York

Special to The New York Times.

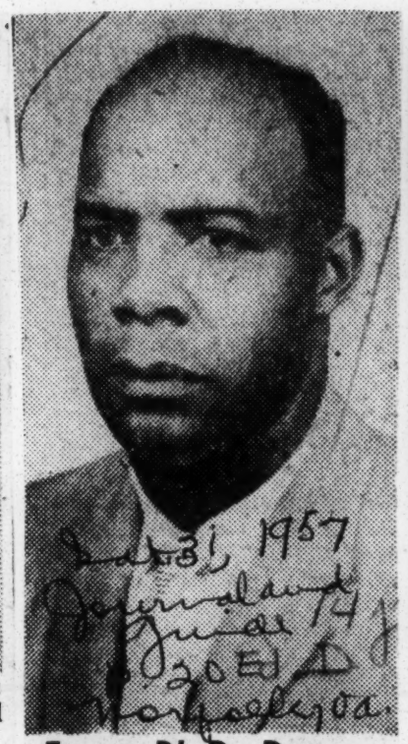
PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 28 —Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Archer have made known the engagement of Mrs. Archer's daughter, Miss Beulah Victoria Harold, to Prof. Hugh Morris Gloster. He is the son of the late Prof. and Mrs. John R. Gloster of Memphis, Tenn.

Times 8-29-57

The prospective bride holds B.S. and M.A. degrees in English from Hampton Institute. Next month she will become a member of the faculty of Huntington High School in Newport News. Last year she was an instructor in the Evening College of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College.

Dr. Gloster is chairman of the department of language and literature and director of the summer session at Hampton Institute. He received a B.A. degree from Morehouse College, an M.A. from Atlanta University and a Ph.D. from New York University. He has also served as a Fulbright Professor at Hiroshima University in Japan for two years and during summer terms was a guest professor at New York University.

The prospective bridegroom, an author, also has been a lecturer-consultant in the Orientation Center for Foreign Graduate Students at the College of William and Mary.



Aug 31, 1957 Journal and Guide 14 Norfolk Va.

Earns Ph.D. Degree

Dr. J. A. Payne, dean of Barber-Scotia College, recently completed requirements for the doctor of education degree at Indiana University.

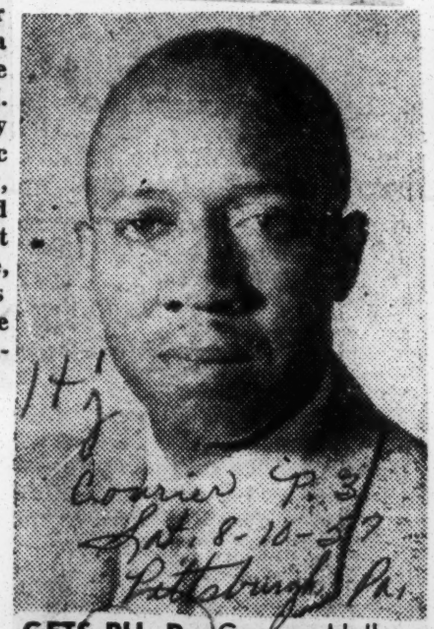
Dr. Payne has been on the faculty at Barber-Scotia College since 1947. Prior to coming to Barber-Scotia College, he served in the Army during World War II.

He served as elementary school teacher in the public schools of Jessamine county, Ky.; as dean of men and professor of education at Swife Junior College, Rogersville, Tenn., and as district manager for the Dunbar Life Insurance Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

Courier P. 2 Sat. 9-14-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

Earns Ph. D.—

Lucy Rose Adams, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Adams of Columbia, S. C., received the doctorate degree at Ohio State University this summer. She is an associate professor of business at Florida A. and M. University.



14j Courier P. 3 Sat. 8-10-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

GETS PH. D.—George Hull Jr., Tennessee State University biology faculty member, will receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State University Aug. 30.

Journal & Guide
Sat. 8-24-57
Norfolk, Va.

To Get Ph.D

George Hull Jr., Tennessee State University biology faculty member, will receive his doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University, Aug. 30. Dr. Hull, whose major interest is insects, completed his work in June. His research and dissertation on "The Biology of the Brown-banded Cockroach and Its Relative Susceptibility to Five Organic Insecticides" have far-reaching industrial potential in the area of pest control.

A native of Indianola, Miss., Dr. Hull received his master of science degree from Tennessee State University.

Awarded Ph.D.

Louis H. Schuster, professor of business administration at Virginia State College, was awarded the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University, Columbus, at its December convocation. Dr. Schuster's B. S. and master of business administration degrees were also awarded from Ohio State.

Dr. Thomas Jarrett Slated In Morehouse Lecture Series

Daily World Sun. 1-6-57

On Wednesday and Thursday, January 9 and 10, the Morehouse College Department of Sociology, of which Prof. W. R. Chivers is chairman, will present Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, Professor of English at Atlanta University, in a lecture series on the general theme, "Changing Perspectives in Modern Fiction."

Dr. Jarrett, who is an outstanding scholar in his field and who has numerous publications to his credit, will speak at 4:00 p. m. Wednesday on "The Transformation of Modern fiction." Thursday afternoon at 4:00 he will use for his subject "The Ordeal of William Faulkner," and he will discuss "The Negro Writer and the Problem of Cultural Alienation" in a public forum Thursday evening at 7:30. All lectures will be given in the assembly room (Room 114) of the Morehouse Chemistry Building. The public is invited to attend all lectures of the series.

Dr. Jarrett holds the B.A. degree from Knoxville College, the M.A. degree from Fisk University and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. His field of specialization is nineteenth and twentieth century English and American literature. He has taught at the Louisville Municipal College, Knoxville, College, and Central High School in Paris, Tenn. He has been a member of the faculty of Atlanta University, where he is professor of English, since 1947, and during the recent leave of Dr. N. P. Tillman he served as acting dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at the university. Dr. Jarrett is a member of the National Council of Teachers of English, the College Language Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

He has had numerous honors and fellowship grants, including a Ford Foundation Grant for Research, in 1953, with a lectureship at King's College, University of London; Manchester University (England), Oxford University, and Pembroke College, Cambridge University, in American literature.

DR. THOMAS JARRETT

Southern Professor Among PhD Candidates

Herald Tues. 1-1-57

14j Ph.D.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Asa Cline Sims, Jr. Assistant Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology at Southern University, was listed among the doctoral candidates, who received the highest academic degree from the Ohio State University, during the Fall Quarter Graduation Exercises, Thursday at the institution.

Dr. Sims, who came to Southern in September, completed his requirements but did not attend the graduation exercise, because of his heavy academic schedule here.

The professor, who also holds the M. S. degree from the Ohio University, is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Virginia and the Phenix High School, Hampton Virginia.

Holding diplomas from the Standard School of Floriculture, Sedalia, Missouri; the National Landscape Institute, Los Angeles and the Army Air Force Technical School, Yale University, Dr. Sims has taught at Florida A & M University (1949); South Carolina State College (1950-52) and was both a research and graduate assistant at Ohio State University.

When the American Phytopathological Society held its annual meeting this month at Cincinnati, Ohio, he delivered a paper in the Fungus Physiology Section on, "The Virulence of Single-basidiospore Isolates of Pellicularia Filamentoss Following Pre-culture on Vitamin -amended Substrates." This was also the title of his dissertation, which gave the effects of environment on disease ability of a fungus.

A member of such honorary societies as: Sigma Xi (Research); Gamma Sigma Delta (Agriculture), Beta Kappa Chi, Eta Chi Sigma and Phi Epsilon Phi (Botanical), the Southern University professor is also a member of the American Phytopathological Society; the Botanical Society of America and the West American Botanical Society.

As Captain in the United States Air Force Reserve, Dr. Sims is Commanding Officer of Flight C, 9846 Air Reserve Squadron at Southern University and holds regular night classes for Air Force Reservists in the Baton Rouge Area.

Married to the former Miss Theresa Carter of Richmond, Virginia, the Sims have two daughters, Joyce Marie and Aileen Ethel. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Sims, Sr., owner and operator of Sims Florist, Hampton Virginia.

EARNS HIS PH.D.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Louis H. Schuster, professor of business administration at Virginia State College, was awarded the Ph.D. degree yesterday from The Ohio State University at its December convocation.

Dr. Schuster's B. S. and Master of Business Administration degrees were also from The Ohio State University.

Edward Blyden Candidate In Sierra Leone

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone. — (ANP) — Edward W. Blyden, former lecturer in Fourah Bay college here and well-known in New York and Boston where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Harvard university, will be a candidate for the legislature under the new constitution which increases the importance of the legislative body governing Sierra Leone.

Blyden is a grandson of the famous Afro-West Indian scholar, Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, who lived in America and migrated to Liberia where he became a leader.

Blyden is now in London where a committee composed of D. T. Asaro, Dr. M. F. Luke and George Padmore, the writer, have constituted themselves members of the Blyden Election Campaign committee and are asking to raise funds to help him win election to the legislature in Freetown.

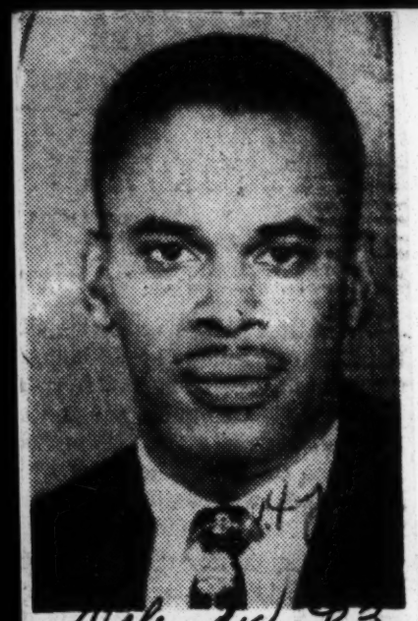
In America Mrs. Edith Holden of Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn., is serving as a repository for funds given by friends on this side.

Ph.D. — Eugene R. Arnold, candidate for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, and a profesor on leave from Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., will direct a special project at Philander, established by a Ford Foundation grant.

Gets Ph.D. Degree

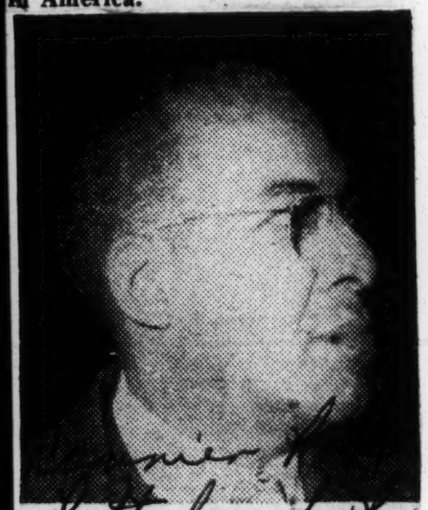
Thomas C. Bridge, associate professor of music at Virginia State College, recently received the doctor of education degree from the University of Michigan.

A former music instructor at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Bridge studied the violin under Gilbert Ross and Anthony Whitmire at the University of Michigan.



Wash. Post 9.3
Sat. 1-26-57

GUS T. RIDGEL, associate professor of acting head of business education at Fort Valley State college, Ga., has completed all requirements for the Ph.D. degree in economics at the University of Wisconsin. Ridgel's doctorate means that 13 persons on the faculty now hold doctorates from some of the leading universities in America.



Pittsburgh, Pa.

Granted Ph. D.

Sat. 2-23-57

The University of Illinois bestowed the Ph. D. degree upon Edwin D. Sheen during Feb. 15 commencement exercises. Dr. Sheen is assistant professor of English at Lincoln U. (Mo.)

Cleric gets doctorate at Boston University

Afro-American p. 17
Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON—A Methodist minister from Georgia received the degree of doctor of philosophy on Sunday, June 2, at the Boston University commencement at the Boston Garden.

He is the Rev. George A. Sewell, pastor of the Steward Chapel AME Church in Macon, Ga.

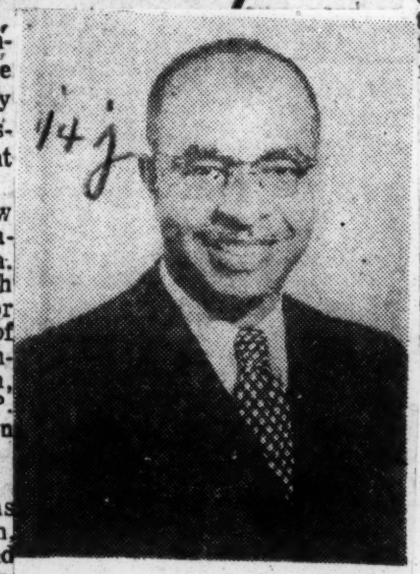
Because of his concern with racial problems, he chose for his dissertation the struggle of Jesus amidst the racial tensions of Palestinian Judaism, according to Dr. Edwin P. Booth, his advisor at Boston University.

Sat. 6-8-57

THE REV. Mr. Sewell was born Oct. 12, 1910, in Newman, Ga., attended high school, and was graduated from Morris-Brown College, Atlanta.

He received a bachelor of sacred theology degree from Boston University in 1944, and a master of sacred theology degree two years later, and was ordained as a minister.

He has also done graduate work at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary.



14j

WILLIAM H COLLINS

William H Collins Receives Doctorate At Cornell Univ

Informer Sat. 7-6-57
Houston Tex.

AUSTIN — Dr William H. Collins accompanied by his family drove to Ithica New York to receive his PH D degree in higher education at the June 1957 commencement exercise. He is presently serving as the Dean of the college at Huston - Tillotson.

Dr Collins is well known throughout educational circles, he has authored one book, is considered a specialist in Education Curriculum, Psychology, Sociology and has spent the major portion of his life in the field of education, as instructor and director.

Dr Collins on sabbatical leave from Huston - Tillotson in 1954 upon approval of Dr M. S. Davage went to Cornell to conclude the work on his doctorate, for his dissertation he did a special study of the Secondary student teaching programs in nine senior Negro colleges in Texas and he needed improvement. He has been awarded several scholarships from the Ford Foundation Grant given to graduate students of the Methodist Church.

Dr Collins is he fa'her of four sons and a considerable holder of real estate property in Travis and Lee counties, he is married to Mrs Rubye Mae Taylor Collins.

Huston-Tillotson Dean Gets Ph. D. From Cornell

Phil. Tribune Sat. 7-13-57
Chicago, Ill.

AUSTIN, Texas — Of the 1,900 graduates of Cornell university, William M. Collins, dean of Huston-Tillotson college, was one of the few to receive the doctorate degree.

Collins completed requirements for the doctor of philosophy degree in secondary education, curriculum psychology and sociology higher education.

For the first semester, 1955-56, he taught a course in Child Development and Family Relations at Cornell.

He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from Prairie View A&M college; doctor of humanities degree from Paul Quinn college; a diploma as a specialist in education from New York university in 1954. He has also attended Colorado State College of Education and the University of Texas.

Teaching Experience

He has worked as principal of schools and teacher of vocational agriculture for 12 years in Texas; as state supervisor and instructor at Prairie View A&M college for one year. He has worked at Huston-Tillotson college in the following capacities: for two years as head of the department of education, two years as assistant to the president and director of public relations, and a part of this period he worked as acting dean of the college, two years as director of secondary Student Teaching and Teacher Placement.

For the eight years that he has been at Huston-Tillotson college, he has directed the Teacher Placement and Student Teaching Program. He also has taught graduate extension classes at Prairie View.

In May, 1947, he founded the South Texas Vocational School of Tailoring, a veteran school. In the summer of 1948, he worked as consultant in the workshop for Wiley college. He directed the summer school at Tillotson college in 1950 and 1952.

In Who's Who

He is listed in the 1950 edition of "Who's Who in Colored America." He is also, listed in the 1953-54, 1955-56 and the 1956-1957, "Who's Who in American Education.'

From 1936-1938, he served as secretary of the Negro Press Association of Texas. For four years he served as president of the College Federal Credit Union. From 1948-1955 he served as chairman of the United Negro Fund drive at the college. In 1943 he worked as scoutmaster of Boy Scouts of America, LaGrange, Texas.

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, a member of Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity Inc., and a member of the Masons.

In 1949 he published a booklet, "A Guide For Becoming Efficient In Elementary Parlimentary Procedure." He has completed eight other research studies. "A Study Of Secondary Student Teaching Programs In Nine Senior Negro Colleges In Texas and the Needed Improvement" was the title of his doctor's dissertation.

W. M. COLLINS

Given Leave

In October of 1954, Dr. M. S. Davage and the Board of Trustees voted to give him a sabbatical leave to complete work for the doctorate at Cornell while on leave and for the complete period of study for the doctorate, he has received scholarship aid from Texas. The second semester he received a tuition scholarship from Cornell, a Ford Foundation grant and a scholarship grant given to the Methodist graduate students.

He was born in Lee County, Giddings, Texas. Until 18 years of age he lived and worked on his father's farm in Lee County.

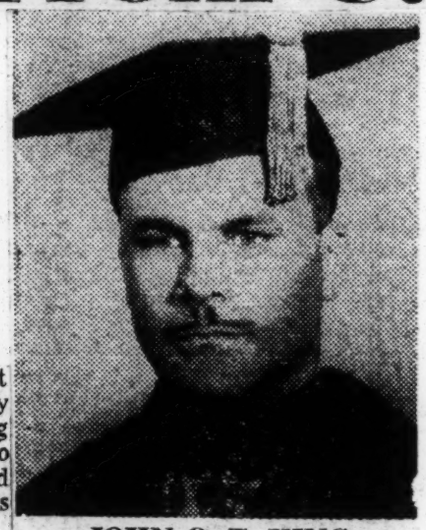
He did his elementary and three years of high school work in the Fair View Public School, Lee County. One year of high school education was obtained at Antioch high school, Lee County, Texas. The last year of his high school education was obtained at Prairie View A&M college, Prairie View.

Dr. Collins has had many varied experiences in the educational field. He has made many friends in the city of Austin, the state of Texas and is well known and recognized in educational circles in many parts of the United States. He is married to Rubye Mae Taylor Collins and have four young sons — William Jr., Melvin, Donald and Carl.

John Q. Taylor King

Courier p. 13
Sat. 7-13-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receives Ph. D. From U. of Tex.



JOHN Q. T. KING

. . . call him doctor

AUSTIN, Tex.—John Q. Taylor King received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Texas in the fields of statistics and mathematics. He is professor of mathematics at Huston-Tillotson College in Austin, Tex.

Dr. King received the B. A. degree from Fisk University, the B. S. degree from Samuel Huston and the M. S. degree from De Paul University. He is a veteran of World War II and at present holds the rank of major in the Army Reserve.

■

DR. KING, a native of Memphis, Tenn., is the son of Mrs. Alice Taylor King of Austin, who owns and operates the King-Tears Mortuary. He is a licensed mortician and assists his mother with the business.

Dr. King is married to Mrs. Marcet Hines King, also on the faculty of Huston-Tillotson College. They have four children, John Jr., Clinton, Marjon and Stuart. Dr. and Mrs. King celebrated their 15th wedding anniversary June 28.

He holds memberships in the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the American Statistical Association, National Institute of Science, Masonic and K. P. Lodges, National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and Pi Omega Pi.

He is lay leader of Wesley Methodist Church, Austin, and a member of the General Conference Commission on Christian Higher Education of the Methodist Church.

14j

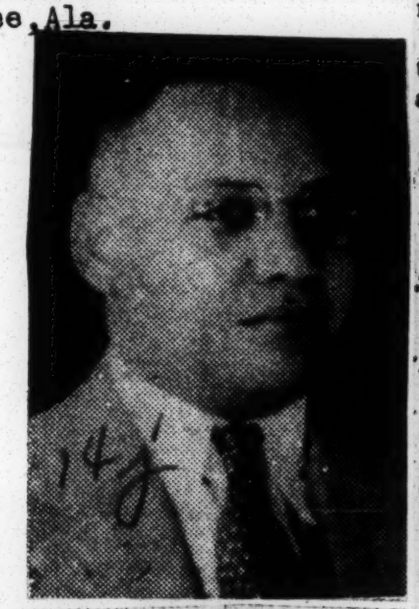
EARNS DOCTORATE

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—A West Virginia State College faculty member received a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania at the school's commencement in June. He is James F. Tucker, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is chairman of the department of business administration at the Institute school.

DR. COLUMBUS B. RICKS
PH.D.

DR. COLUMBUS B. RICKS, who holds BS and MS degrees from the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture, and a Ph.D. degree in soil chemistry from Michigan State University, has accepted a position as head of the agricultural department at Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala.

Herald p.1.
Tues. 9-17-57
Tuskegee, Ala.



L. U. Professor Receives Ph. D.

LANGSTON, Okla.—Miss Louise Stephens, instructor in the Department of Education, Langston university, was awarded the degree of Ph. D. at Oklahoma university's summer commencement, August 11. Dr. Stephens is an alumnus of Langston, and has been on the university's faculty since 1948. She is a specialist in Elementary Education and Educational Psychology.

While at Oklahoma university, Dr. Stephens was a member of Gamma chapter, Kappa Delta Pi honor society. She and Miss Willa Strong, principal of L'Ouverture high school, McAlester, were the first Negroes accepted for membership in that school's chapter of the society.

Dr. McDonald Receives Ph.D. From Mexican U.

Dr. Andrew E. McDonald, internationally known and prominent dentist of New Orleans received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Clinical Psychology at the graduating expercises Aug. 30, 1957 from La Universidad Interamericana in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico with a major in the field of psychiatry.

Dr. McDonald has been studying Clinical Psychology in Mexico for the past four years and his candidacy for the degree comes as a surprise to his many friends and patients here. When he left New Orleans early this spring with Mrs. McDonald and his little granddaughters Fay and Rhonda, he told a representative of th press that "he thought it would be possible to acquire the degree by September since he had already completed his thesis."

Dr. McDonald is a native of New Orleans. In his youth, he attended Straight College, (now Dillard University) and Xavier. He is a graduate of Marquette University College of Dentistry, and received his Master of Arts Degree in the Spanish Language in 1954 from La Escuela Interamericana in Mexico. A few years ago he achieved national prominence by his use of Psychosomatics and Hypnotism in Dentistry. He has appeared before learned societies in many parts of America and Mexico to give demonstrations in Psychosomatics and Hypnotism for the control of dental patients.

He wrote the first book published in dentistry about Psychosomatics and Hypnotism. Today this book is required reading in dental schools all over the world. In 1956, this book was translated into Spanish by the World Publishing Company of Argentina. When asked, "why have you acquired another doctorate when you are already a doctor?" He answered, "the acquisition of the doctorate in psychology is the fulfillment of a life long ambition, I wanted to be a psychologist long before I studied dentistry. To acquire it the way I have has ursurped all the fortitude and virtue that I could muster. It is much easier for students to remain in school and work toward their doctorate than to try to return when they are in my age category."

"It was fourtimes as difficult for me to acquire the degree because I had to master the spanish language before I could study psychology. I could not attend school in the United States as there were no schools in New Orleans that offered the course to Negroes and at the same time would allow me to continue my practice. To receive a doctorate in Mexico calls for extreme vigilance and fortitude because the examinations are public. Over 500 people were present when I was examined and the entire course and the examination is under the direct supervision of the Federal Government of Mexico and by my passing the examination of the Federal Government I could practice in anyone of the thirty-two states in Mexico."

"So many people have been instrumental in assisting me during my long seige of study. I cannot mention them all but I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Garcia and Dr. Arana of the University of Mexico for the unselfish organization of my course of study and counsel in normal and abnormal psychology. My deep affection is entended to Dr. J. T. Johnson of Los Angeles who made it possible for me to do my residence work in Marital Relations at the World Famous American Institute of Family Relations in California. I send my sincere gratefulness to Dr. Henry Jenkins of Los Angeles who made it possible for me to use the Perineonmeter in the study of sex relations and sex problems, and without this instrument, I would not have been able to complete by thesis. I must not forget to thank Dr. C. Taylor of Tulane University who planned my research and made the source possible for me to do the research while I continued in my practice of dentistry. Also Dr. L.A. Fosberg, former professor of psychology at Tulane University and now Chief Psychologist of the Veterans Hospital in New Orleans, who gave me all of my training over a period of three years in projective techniques as well as the inspiration that I so sorely needed when the going was so tough. A word of thanks and sincere gratefulness is here expressed to all of my wonderful teachers and friends of La Universidad Interamericana de Saltillo and last of all but not the least, words cannot express my deep sense of obligation to Professor James Despinasse of Xavier University whose indefatigable patience and skill in his tutoring in the subjects of Educational Psychology and Statistics made it possible for me to pass the examination of the Mexican Government, and without such knowledge, I would not have been able to acquire the degree. May God Bless all of these wonderful people."

Dr. McDonald plans to open his new clinic at 2530 Gentilly Boulevard on or about the 1st of October.

Doctorate for Miss L. Adams

ATLANTA, Georgia — Miss Lucy Ross Adams, a graduate of Morris Brown College, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Business Education by Ohio State University at its August convocation. The title of her dissertation is 'An Analysis of the Pre-Service Preparation of Business Teachers in Institutions by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools'.

A native of Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Adams is the daughter of Dr. E. A. Adams who was for many years secretary of education in the AME Church and is now church historian.

MISS ADAMS, in addition to winning many honors during her student days at Morris Brown, was graduated with high honors; she also became a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority while there.

Presently Miss Adams is associate professor of business at Florida A. and M. University at Tallahassee, Florida. She has also held teaching posts at Morris Brown College and Arkansas State College.

Miss Adams is a member of the following professional and honorary organizations; National Business Teachers Association, United Business Association, Delta Pi Episilon, Pi Lombada Theta, and Alpha Mu.

DR. CLEMENT HONORED

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, was the principal speaker at the 127th anniversary dinner of the Rhode Island Alpha chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Brown University where he was initiated as a member of the honorary scholarship fraternity.

CONSTITUTION P. 7
Fri. 3-8-57
Atlanta, Georgia

Includes Three Foreign Students

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-11-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Ten College of Liberal Arts students at Howard university were inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honor fraternity, during installation ceremonies at the University Wednesday.

The ceremonies were held in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture. Dr. Randall Jarrell, poetry consultant at the Library of Congress, was the principal speaker.

This year's inductees bring the number of members installed by Gamma chapter since its founding in 1953 to 67. The group has included 66 students and one teacher. Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, noted sociologist, is the lone teacher.

Two juniors and eight seniors make up the 1957 inductees. The juniors are:

Theodore R. Horne, a philosophy student from Washington, D. C. and Leo D. Stuart, zoology, Nigeria, W. Africa;

Seniors are:

Miss Audrey E. Anderson, history student from Houston; Robert L. Baldwin, botany, Memphis; Ranville S. Clarke, chemistry, Trinidad, B.W.I.: Miss Shirley Y. Freeland, English, Winston, N. C.

Also Mrs. Eleanor G. Harmon, sociology and Mrs. Euna S. Palmer, economics, both of Washington; Claudius Thomas, chemistry, Grenada, B.W.I., and Miss Boydena R. Wilson, history, Washington.

Ten inducted into Phi Beta Kappa

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, Ten College of Liberal Arts students were inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa, a national scholastic honor fraternity, during installation ceremonies held at Howard University, Wednesday.

Sat. 3-18-57

The ceremonies were held in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture, with Dr. Randall Jarrell, poetry consultant at the Library, as principal speaker.

The 10 new inductees are Theodore R. Horne, Leo D. Stuart, Audrey E. Anderson, Robert L. Baldwin, Ranville S. Clarke, Shirley Y. Freeland, Eleanor G. Harmon, Euna S. Palmer, Claudius Thomas and Boydena R. Wilson.

The new inductees bring the number of members installed by Gamma Chapter since its found in 1953 to 67—66 students and one teacher, Professor E. Franklin Frazier, noted sociologist.

143 1957

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SCHOLARSHIP

Clark College To Share In RCA Scholarships

Daily World Jan. 2-10-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Radio Corporation of America has announced that an annual scholarship of $800 will be available to Clark College and nine other American colleges and universities in the fall.

P.5 1.4

The scholarship, which will be awarded to prospective teachers of science and mathematics, will be available to the student selected as recipient during his sophomore, junior and senior years at Clark.

Commenting on the scholarships, Brigadier General David Sarnoff, chairman of the board at RCA, said "The Radio Corporation of America plan, unique among corporate educational aid programs, is actually an extension of the long-established RCA Scholarship and Fellowship Program. It provides for thirty RCA Teacher Scholarships which will be awarded to 20 different teacher-training colleges throughout the country."

The General continued, "Greater cooperation with our schools in both a corporate and community responsibility. Many of RCA's 75,000 employees participate in various types of school and educational activities such as serving on school boards and school committees. I am urging all of them as citizens to increase their efforts, to be more aware of the contribution they can make to the school programs in their communities, and to generally increase their participation and support.

RCA Scholarships providing an annual grant of $800, will be granted to ten colleges and awarded to prospective teachers being trained in the fields of science and mathematics. These scholarships will be available to the student during the sophomore, junior and senior year at the following colleges and universities: Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Coucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.; West Va. Wesleyan, Buckhannon, West Va.; Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; St. Louis Univ.., St. Louis, Mo.; and Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.

14j 1957

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Young Jamaican Chosen As Rhodes Scholar

By FRANCES T. MAYLOCK
For ANP

CHICAGO. — Rex Nettleford, 24, of Jamaica, recently named as this year's Rhodes scholar from Jamaica, paid a visit to Chicago this week while enroute to London where he will register at Oxford university for three years study. His field will be history of the West Indies.

The brilliant young scholar is the son of Mrs. Lebertha Palmer of Falmouth and is a graduate of Cronwall college of Montego Bay where he finished with honors and from the University college of the West Indies which is an affiliate with London university.

Honored At College

During his college career he received various recognitions. In 1955 he was named "male student of the year" on the basis of academic achievement, character and extra curricular activity. He won the BWI Airways award. In 1956 he was awarded the Issa scholarships established by Abe Issa, the legendary financier who owns or backs many Jamaican enterprises.

Nettleford, in winning a Rhodes scholarship follows some distinguished predecessors. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica was the first Rhodes scholar from Jamaica, while one of the island's foremost attorneys, Barrister Nethercole was another.

Cecil Rhodes who made his fortunes in major exploitations of Africa, established the scholarships principally for England and willed support for about 200 students to study at Oxford for three years. Thirty four came from British Empire countries, 32 from the United States and four used to come from Germany until the first World War when they were cut off. One of these now goes to Jamaica. South Africa gets four but none has ever gone to a black African.

One American Negro Scholar

Only one American Negro has ever received a Rhodes scholarship. The late Alain Locke, brilliant teacher and writer, was awarded a Rhodes scholarship after he finished Harvard university in 1906.

Young Nettleford who gives quiet praise to Dr. H. L. Morris of Montego Bay who has been his sponsor through the years, was the house guest of close friends, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Morgan, 3546 South Parkway, during his stay in Chicago. He expects to sail from New York for England on October 4.

REX NETTLEFORD, young Jamaican who recently was named a Rhodes scholar, visits with his Chicago "parents" enroute to London, England, where he will enroll at Oxford university. A protege of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Morgan of the American West Indian association, he chats in photo with Mrs. Morgan, revealing plans to major in the history of the West Indies.

Jamaican Rhodes Scholar Here Enroute To London

By FRANCES T. MATLOCK

Rex Nettleford, 24, of Jamaica recently named as this year's Rhodes scholar from Jamaica, paid a visit to Chicago ths week while enroute to London where he will register at Oxford unversty for three year's study. Hs field will be history of the West Indies.

The brilliant young scholar s the son of Mrs. Lebertha Palmer of Falmouth and is a graduate of Cornwall college of Montego Bay where he finished with honors and served four years as an instructor.

He than graduated Cum Laude from the University college of the West Indies which is an affilate wth London unversty.

14j 1957

SCHOLARSHIP FUND (NINE ENGRO PUPILS LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION CASE)
REV. JOHN BAKER- UNITARIAN MINISTER (BETHESDA, MD.)

Minister Urges Fund For Arkansas Negroes

BETHESDA, Md., Oct. 8 (AP)—The Rev. John Baker, a Unitarian minister, proposed today a fund be set up to give college educations to the nine Negro pupils in the Little Rock integration case.

To start things off, he contributed $100 himself. His congregation added $115.85.

Baker said college sholarships for the nine would be "in recognition of the courage and dignity

Jay Whitney Fund gives 24 fellowships

Afro-American Sat 6-15-57

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The John H. Whitney Foundation has awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1957 to 51 persons in 20 states, the District of Columbia, Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 24 of them to colored persons.

P. 15

They are:

Mrs. Shirley M. Carter, Pacoima, Calif., graduate of Los Angeles State College, to continue voice studies privately and at the Juilliard School of Music. Mrs. Carter has been a past recipient of the Marian Anderson award and of scholarships from the Juilliard School and the Berkshire Music Festival.

Miss Barbara D. Chase, Philadelphia, graduate of the Tyler School of Fine Arts, Temple University, to study and travel in Italy. Miss Chase has taught and directed art activities in community centers during the past several years.

Mrs. Elaine C. Davis, Baltimore, graduate of Morgan State College and the University of Maryland School of Law, to complete her Ph.D. degree at the Johns Hopkins University. She will combine teaching experience with legal training in a dissertation on legal aspects of administration of public schools.

N. F. Davis, West Point, Miss., graduate of Lincoln University and Washington University, St. Louis, to continue study toward the Ph.D. degree in economics at Indiana University. Since 1952, he has been an instructor in economics and business administration at Tuskegee Institute.

Moses N. DeLaney, Raleigh, N.C., graduate of Morehouse College and the Colgate - Rochester Divinity School, to complete his studies toward the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at Drew University. He is presently director of campus religious life at Shaw University.

William de Valentine, Brooklyn, N.Y., graduate of Los Angeles State College, to spend a year of vocal training in Austria and Germany. He currently is teaching in the N.Y.C. school system. During the tenure of his fellowship he will concentrate on the study of operatic roles and the interpretation of German art songs.

Elmer Dickey, N.Y.C. graduate of Boston University, to study voice privately in N.Y.C. He will concentrate during the coming year on French and Italian oratorio and advanced vocal training.

Joseph S. Eubanks Jr., Oakland, Calif., graduate of San Francisco State College, to study voice in N.Y.C. He has appeared with the San Francisco Symphony, has been the recipient of a Lotte Lehmann scholarship and his plan for the coming year is to prepare for a debut in New York.

Mrs. Gloria L. Hobbs, Houston, Texas, graduate of Hunter College and Columbia University, to continue her study of romance languages at the University of Texas. She has taught French and Spanish at several Texas colleges and is presently on the faculty of Texas Southern University.

Philip D. Holliman, Portland, Ore. graduate of the University of Portland, to complete his master of social work degree at the University of Wisconsin. He is presently on leave of absence from the Multnomah County, Ore., Department of Welfare.

Clifford E. Jackson, Paterson, N.J., to spend a year of research in fine art abroad. Mr. Jackson has received training at the American Art School, the New School for Social Research, and the Skowhegan School of Painting. He will visit both Europe and Africa.

Felix A. Jacques, St. Louis, Mo., graduate of the State University of Iowa, to complete the Ph.D. degree in biology at St. Louis University. He was a research assistant in his field while studying at Iowa and has taught biology and chemistry for several years at Langston College.

Martin L. Kilson Jr., Ambler, Pa., graduate of Lincoln University, to complete the Ph.D. degree in political science at Harvard University. Mr Kilson's area of concentration is international affairs, specifically colonial problems and the UN Administration of trust terristories.

C. Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tenn., graduate of Fisk University, to continue study toward the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at Boston University. Mr. Lincoln's varied background includes newspaper reporting, public relations, teaching and college administration.

Mrs. Jeanette E. Lockley, Dallas, Texas, graduate of Wiley College and Texas Southern University, to work toward her Ph.D. degree in mathematics at the University of Texas. Mrs. Lockley is presently an instructor in her field at Texas Southern.

Dr. Lonnie MacDonald Jr., Chester, Pa., graduate of the College of Psychiatry at Yale University. During his final year Dr. MacDonald will combine his residency with full analytic training.

Kenneth E. Marshall, Brooklyn, N.Y., graduate of New York University, to complete the master of social work degree at the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Marshall has been employed by the N.C. Department of Welfare and more recently as a street club worker and supervisor with the N.Y.C. Youth Board.

Mrs. Mary Williamson Murphy, NYC, New York, New York, graduate of Mount Holyoke College, to continue study in American literature toward the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. Upon the completion of her program, she hopes to combine teaching with creative writing and research.

Louis Rivers Jr., Savannah, Ga., graduate of Savannah State College and New ork University, to spend a year in creative writing in the NYC area. Mr. Rivers has taught at Southern University and is presently assistant professor of English and speech at Tougaloo College.

Harold M. Rose, Mount Pleasant, Tenn., graduate of Tennessee State College and Ohio State University, to complete his Ph.D. degree in geography at the latter institution. Since 1954, he has been an instructor at Florida A and M College.

Mrs. Marilyn B. Thornton, Washington, D.C., to study dramatics in France. Mrs. Thornton attended Dillard University and since 1955 has been a student at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. During the coming year she will continue her training under the guidance of Jean-Louis Barrault.

Edgar H. Twine, Chicago, graduate of the University of Illinois, to complete the LL.B. degree at the same institution. Mr. Twine has been an honor student throughout his college and law school career. During the past year he served as a student editor of the University of Illinois Law Forum.

William L. Vault, Little Rock, Ark., graduate of Talladega College, to begin advanced training in physics and mathematics either at Wisconsin or the California Institute of Technology. An honor student and scholarship holder throughout his college career, Mr. Vault was president of the student body and of his class.

Willie White, Brooklyn, Miss., graduate of Dillard University and the University of Chicago, to complete the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at the latter institution.

Mr. White has been the recipient of a grant from the General Education Board and during the coming year will combine an Opportunity Fellowship with a fellowship from Chicago to complete his training. Formerly an instructor at Dillard, he plans to return to teaching in 1958.

Clark Professor Gets Fellowship

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

P. 1

C. ERIC LINCOLN

Clark College faculty member C. Eric Lincoln has been awarded a John Hay Whitney Fellowship to study at Harvard and Boston Universities.

Wed 6-12-57

Mr. Lincoln, assistant professor of religion and philosophy, will study toward a doctorate degree in the area of human relations and social ethics. He will be on leave from the College for one year.

A graduate of LeMoyne College and Fisk University, Mr. Lincoln has studied at the University of Chicago and has been at Clark since 1954. His article "The Local Church and Race Relations" appeared in a recent edition of Phylon.

The professor also worked on the staff of the Atlanta Daily World during the summer of 1956. He was assigned to the editorial department

Opportunity Fellowships Awarded To 24 Students

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-5

NEW YORK — Twenty-four Negroes have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1957, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced.

P. 3

This year the Foundation has awarded Fellowships to 51 persons in 20 states, District of Columbia, the Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

These awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, economic status or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the eight years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to 169 Negroes.

The winners this year are:

Mrs. Shirley M. Carter, Pacoima, Calif., graduate of Los Angeles State college, to continue voice studies privately and at the Juilliard School of Music.

Miss Barbara D. Chase, of Philadelphia, graduate of the Tyler School of Fine Arts, Temple university, to study and travel in Italy.

Mrs. Elaine C. Davis, Baltimore, Md., graduate of Morgan State college and the University of Maryland School of Law, to complete her Ph.D. degree at the Johns Hopkins university.

N. F. Davis, West Point, Miss., graduate of Lincoln university and Washington university, St. Louis, to continue study toward the Ph.D. degree in economics at Indiana university.

Moses N. DeLaney, Raleigh, N. C., graduate of Morehouse college and the Colgate-Rochester Divinity school, to complete his studies toward the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at Drew university.

William de Valentine, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate of Los Angeles State college, to spend a year of vocal training in Austria and Germany.

Elmer Dickey, New York, N. Y., graduate of Boston university, to study voice privately in New York City.

Joseph S. Eubanks, jr., Oakland, Calif., graduate of San Francisco State college, to study voice in New York City.

Mrs. Gloria L. Hobbs, Houston, Texas, graduate of Hunter college and Columbia university, to continue her study of Romance languages at the University of Texas.

Philip D. Holliman, Portland, Ore., graduate of the University of Portland, to complete his Master of Social Work degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Clifford E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J., to spend a year of research in fine art abroad.

Felix A. Jacques, St. Louis Mo., graduate of the State University of Iowa, to complete the Ph.D. degree in biology at St. Louis university.

Martin L. Kilson, jr., Ambler, Pa., graduate of Lincoln university, to complete the Ph.D. degree in political science at Harvard university.

C. Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tenn., graduate of Fisk university, to continue study toward the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at Boston university.

Mrs. Jeanette E. Lockley, Dallas, Texas, graduate of Wiley college and Texas Southern university, to work toward her Ph.D. degree in mathematics at the University of Texas.

Dr. Lonnie Mac Donald, jr., Chester, Pa., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia university, to complete his residency in psychiatry at Yale university.

Kenneth E. Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate of New York university, to complete the Master of Social Work degree at the New York School of Social Work.

Mrs. Mary Williamson Murphy, New York, N. Y., graduate of Mt. Holyoke college, to continue study in American literature toward the Ph.D. degree at Columbia university.

Louis Rivers, jr., Savannah, Ga., graduate of Savannah State college, and New York university, to spend a year in creative writing in the New York City area.

Harold M. Rose, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., graduate of Tennessee State college and Ohio State university, to complete his Ph.D. degree in geography at the latter institution.

Mrs. Marilyn B. Thornton, Washington, D. C., to study dramatics in France.

Edgar H. Twine, Chicago, Ill., graduate of the University of Illinois, to complete the LL.B. degree at the same institution.

William L. Vault, Little Rock, Ark., graduate of Talladega college, Ala., to begin advanced training in physics and mathematics either at Wisconsin or the California Institute of Technology.

Willie White, Brooklyn, Miss., graduate of Dillard university and the University of Chicago, to complete the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at the latter institution.

Among the award winners this year are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Japanese and Chinese Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, displaced persons, residents of the Appalachian Mountain area and of the Territories, who will be able under these grants to continue their academic training or pursue creative work.

Upon completion of their studies, many of the award winners will return to their communities and with their new knowledge and experience work toward the betterment of local economic, educational and social standards.

Gets grant to work on his doctorate

Afro-American
Sat. 7-13-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Harold Rose of the department of history and geography of Florida A. and M. University, received a John Hay Whitney fellowship to do work toward the doctorate degree in geography at Ohio State University this fall.

The recipient is a graduate of Tennessee State A. and I. University and holds the master of arts degree in geography from Ohio State University. He has also been granted a graduate assistantship in geography from Ohio State University.

Mr. Rose plans to enter Ohio State July 26 for the summer session and will enter Sept. 1 for the 1957-58 term. He has done additional work at the University of Wisconsin.

Tennessee Grad Wins Fellowship

Chicago Def.

TALLAHASSEE — Harold Rose of the department of history and geography of Florida A&M university, received a John Hay Whitney fellowship to do work toward the doctorate degree in geography at Ohio State university this fall.

Sat. 7-20-57

The recipient is a graduate of Tennnessee State A. and I. university and holds the master of arts degree in geography from Ohio State university. He has also been granted a graduate assistantship in geography from Ohio State university.

Receives A Whitney Award

Kansas City Tri-

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Floyd Bass, chairman of LeMoyne's division of education, has been granted a John Hay Whitney foundation opportunity fellowship for 1957-58. He also received a graduate scholarship from the university to complete studies toward a doctorate.

Ara. 11-25-57

Bass received his bachelor of science and master of science degree from Indiana State Teacher's college.

Kansas City

He has been a member of LeMoyne's faculty for the last eight years.

He is expected to complete his education by next August and return to Memphis with his wife, a former teacher in Memphis school system, and three children.

14j 1957

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
EBONY - HALL OF FAME

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, First Negro President Of Fisk To Be Honored

Globe Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 1-11-57
p. 9

Chicago—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., becomes the second person elected to the EBONY Hall of Fame by EBONY readers, announces the magazine in its February issue.

Dr. Johnson, who takes his place alongside eleven other great American Negroes in the gallery, located in EBONY's home office here, received 45 percent of the total votes cast.

Understanding people and interpreting them to each other was one of Charles Johnson's unique talents. Insatiably curious, his mind brimmed over with challenging questions about human beings. To find some of the answers, he became a sociologist, earning a B.A. with honors at Virginia Union University and a Ph. B. from the University of Chicago. He never got around to studying for a Master's or a Ph. D., but was awarded honorary doctorates by Howard, Columbia, Harvard, the University of Glasgow in Scotland, and Virginia Union.

The observation which he made about mankind and its institutions and problems now fill eighteen books. One of them, **The Negro In Chicago,** is considered a "landmark" in social research.

At Fisk University, Dr. Johnson headed the department of social sciences from 1928 until 1946 when he was named president. During his ten years as president, Fisk's endowment rose by 1 1-2 million. New buildings were erected. The institution was recognized by Phi Beta Kappa and the Rhodes Scholarship Fund.

Dr. Johnson served on presidential commissions under Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. He was also a director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He died in October, 1956.

gress of the Negro people and to the American way of life.

Dr. Johnson is the twelfth person to be named to this gallery of immortals of the race, located in Ebony's home office in Chicago.

A man of varied talents and broad interests, Charles S. Johnson achieved national eminence before he was thirty years old with the publication of The Negro in Chicago, considered a landmark in social research.

During the 1920s, he edited Opportunity magazine, which became under his imaginative guidance, the leading medium of expression of the "Negro Renaissance" Many of the race's great creative artists first achieved recognition through this magazine, at a time when other publications were closed to them.

At Fisk University, Dr. Johnson headed the department of social sciences from 1928 until his election to the presidency in 1946. It was during this period that he published many of the standard reference works in the field of race relations. In all, he wrote 18 books and hundreds of articles and reviews.

Under President Johnson, Fisk took its place as one of the nation's foremost small liberalart s colleges, irrespective of race or region. During his incumbency, five major buildings were added to the institution's physical plant, and 1 1-2 million to the endowment.

He served his nation on various presidental commissions under Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. In 1946 he went to Japan at the request of General Douglas MacArthur to help reorganize the educational system of Japan along democratic lines, and the same year was called by President Truman to serve as a delegate to the first session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Dr. Johnson's election to Ebony's Hall of Fame will be announced in the February issue of the magazine.

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Dr. Johnson's election to Ebony's Hall of Fame will be announced in the February issue of the magazine.

Dr. C. S. Johnson Chosen To "Hall Of Fame" of "Ebony"

Globe
Fri., 1-18-57
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University's late president, has been elected by readers of Ebony magazine to the Ebony Hall of Fame, which memorializes distinguished American Negroes whose achievements have contributed to the pro-

Late Dr. Charles Johnson Is Named To "Hall Of Fame"

Daily World
Fri. 1-11-57
Atlanta, Ga.
p. 3

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University's late president, has been elected by readers of Ebony magazine to the Ebony Hall of Fame, which memorializes distinguished American Negroes whose achievements have contributed to the progress of the Negro people and to the American way of life.

14j 1957

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND (SPELIMAN COLLEGE)
VENICE SPRAGGS

Memorial Fund To Honor Noted Negro Woman Democrat

VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—An organization has been formed here to establish a memorial scholarship fund at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., in honor of Venice Tipton Spraggs, noted Negro woman Democrat, a one-time assistant to the chairman of the Women's Division of the Democrat National Comm. tee.

Listed among the growing number of the organization sponsors are such widely known persons as Cong. William L. Dawson, Cong. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Dr. Marshall Shepherd, Gov. and Mrs. G. Mennen Williams, Mrs. Blair Moody and Mrs. India Edwards.

In a brief sketch of her life the organization says:

Venice Tipton Spraggs was a great humanitarian, a distinguished American, and a dedicated woman. A year ago on November 20, 1956 she died of a cerebral hemorrhage, less than two weeks after Election Day.

That campaign, as in all the other campaigns in which she took part, she sacrificed untiringly of her time and effort. She had a talent for teaching, encouraging others to do their best and then to do just one thing more. Time after time, when others were discouraged she renewed their faith in the Democratic Party and breathed new life into the campaign with the force of her own dynamic personality and her unwavering belief in people.

It is hard for any of us to believe that she can no longer help us shoulder our burdens and carry on the great work that she has always done. Her work will never die. Our love for her will remain, forever in our hearts. Venice has helped so many people that now, from all over the country, has come the plea—what can we do to keep her memory alive—how can we go on with the work Venice did?

And so it is that many of her friends and co-workers have come forward with the idea of a Memorial Fund to be established on the anniversary of her death to perpetuate her memory.

Venice Spraggs was many people: teacher, administrator, journalist, speaker and Democratic leader. Through establishment of the Venice Spraggs Memorial Fund, we join together in commemorating the dedication and the energy that she brought to bear on so many activities.

In establishing a revolving loan fund at her own school, Spellman College at Atlanta, Ga., others will be encouraged to continue the work she started.

If you would like to join with the sponsors in raising money for the Venice Spraggs Memorial Fund, contributions should be mailed to Neil Staebler, Chairman, 1801 Clydesdale Place, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. No contribution is too small to be of help. If among your friends and acquaintances there are people who would like to contribute to the Memorial Fund, either send their names and addresses to the above address, or, if you prefer, copies of this letter will be sent to you. Neil Staebler, Chairman.

14j 1957

SCHOLARSHIPS -
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Win Scholarships—Two Washington (D. C.) women, Mrs. Isabelle Finley (left) and Miss Rebecca G. Fortune, are among the 23 Negro students recently awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for professional training in fields related to polio care. Both are studying medical work at Howard University.

RECEIVES POLIO SCHOLARSHIP.—Miss Ruth Nash, Poplar Bluff, Mo., is one of 23 Negro students recently awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for professional training in fields related to polio care. Miss Nash is studying physical therapy at Iowa State university.

MISS ALICIA ELIZABETH HASTINGS

Miss Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a junior in the Howard Univ.,College of Medicine,Washington,D.C., has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for Special Study in Rehabilitation. .. . . .

Calendar of Events
for the week Jun. 21, 1957

DIMES DRIVE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Polio Foundation funds raised in March of Dimes will continue to assist students to become trained professional workers. Above in the usual order are: Ruth Nash, Poplar Bluff, Mo., studying physical therapy at State University of Iowa; Charles Pratt, Eucola, Okla., University of Oklahoma predoctoral biochemistry student; and Robert Edna Robinson, Middletown, Ohio, medical social work student, Bryn Mawr College. Join the 1957 March of Dimes with dollars.

20 Awarded '57 March Of Dimes Grants

NEW YORK — Twenty young scientists have been awarded the first 1957 March of Dimes postdoctoral fellowships for research and teaching, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced last week.

The March of Dimes fellowships are unique in the voluntary health field in that they do not tie candidates to research relating to poliomyelitis alone. The new awardees will be training to attack many hazards of disease and injury.

Including compensation to the training institution together with stipends for living expenses, the new awards involve $195,820 in March of Dimes funds. They cover from one to three years of basic research and teaching.

To date more than 4,300 men and women have received varied March of Dimes fellowships and scholarships.

These awards are part of the March of Dimes program to support professional education. Since 1938, $25,000,000 has been allocated in this area by the National Foundation. It is the largest professional education program supported by any voluntary group.

MISS HASTINGS GETS MARCH OF DIMES FELLOWSHIP AWARD

Miss Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a junior in the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D. C., has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for special study in Rehabilitation.

Calendar of Events Sun. 7-21-57

She is doing her work in the Physical Therapy Department of the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The Macon County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has as its chairman Dr. L. H. Foster.

Tuskegee Institute Ala.

Miss Hastings is a local young woman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Benjamin Hastings who reside at 541 West Southside Street, Tuskegee, Alabama. Mr. Hastings is employed with the Tuskegee Institute Construction Division. He was recently on assignment to Booker T. Washington Institute, Kakata, Liberia, West Africa.

Polio Scholarships Are Are Available To Graduates

Informer Sat. 1-26-57

Houston Tex.

HOUSTON — In as much as hundreds of Negro high school students will be graduating this month and in May, they should explore the possibility of getting one of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis scholarships made available by the March of Dimes campaign which is now underway.

The foundation's research, vaccine, and rehabilitation services are generally known. But few people are aware that it also has a scholarship training program.

Any qualified United States citizen — regardless of race or religion — is eligible to apply for one of these scholarships for training in the rehabilitation of polio patients.

The various scholarship grants include:

..FELLOWSHIPS: Fellows are open to persons under age 30 who wish to pursue training in the field of virus diseases. Applicants are expected to hold the M.D. or Ph.D. degrees, or equivalent in experience and achievement in research. The program provides training in orthopedic surgery and research. Stipends range from $2,000 to $3,000.

Apply for information to Secretary, Medical Fellowships Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS: These fellowships are available to citizens not more than 40 years of age who plan to take training in clinical neurology, orthopedic surgery and pediatrics. Holders of the doctorate in the basic sciences are eligible for the fellowships.

Annual grant smay vary from $3,000 to $6,000. An amount not to exceed -1,000 annually for laboratory expenses will accompany the award of each fellowship.

Apply for information to Secretary, Medical Fellowships Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C.

.MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK SCHOLARSHIPS: These scholarships are available to students pursuing degrees in social work. The age limit is from 18 to 38.

Apply to Credentials Secretary, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

PHYSICAL THERAPY SCHOLARSHIPS: These scholarships are available to men and women who need financial assistance to complete training as physical therapists in a school approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

They are open to nurses, physical education majors, and persons majoring in the biological and physical sciences.

Apply to Credentials Secretary, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIAN: Persons not more than 30 years of age and who are proficient in typing and shorthand are eligible for these scholarships.

The training program includes experience for 12 months in medical terminology, medical ethics, medico-legal matters, anatomy and physiology, fundamentals of medical science, and detailed instruction in all branches of hospital work connected with medical records.

Apply to Credentials Secretary, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway New York 5, N.Y.

APPLICANTS IN SUCH FIELDS as psychology, occupational therapy, speech therapy are also considered.

Fellowship Awarded To Alicia E. Hastings

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 8-12-57

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11 — Miss Alicia Elizabeth Hastings, a junior in the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C., has been awarded a March of Dimes Fellowship of $600 for special study in rehabilitation.

She is doing her work in the Physical Therapy Department of the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The Macon County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has its chairman, Dr. L. H. Foster.

Miss Hastings is a local young woman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Benjamin Hastings, 541 W. Southside St., Tuskegee, Ala. Hastings is employed with the Tuskegee Institute Construction Division. He was recently on assignment to Booker T. Washington Institute, Kakata, Liberia, West Africa.

Dr. Clifford Named Representative For Fellowship Group

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 9/13-57

Dr. Paul Clifford, Registrar at Atlanta University, has been named local representative for the Atlanta University Center by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. It has received significant grant from the Ford Foundation which will enable it to offer as many as 1000 fellowships for the 1958-59 academic year.

Nominations for the fellowships may be made by any member of the academic profession and should reach Dr. Clifford in time for him to turn them over to the chairman of the region by November 9.

The fellowships are designed primarily for those who have not yet begun graduate study and who wish to work in the humaniites, social sciences, the natural sciences or mathematics with the view of becoming college teachers, Dr. Clifford said. The fellowships may be used in any graduate school in the United States and Canada. Each fellow will be given a grant large enough to guarantee him an adequate living for the year of his incumbency. An unmarried fellow can expect a grant of $1400 in addition to tutiton.

Shuttlesworth Will Not Give Up; Tries Again Despite His Injuries

Call Fri. 9-13-57
Kansas City Mo.
P1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(INS)— A Negro pro-integration leader, injured along with his wife and their 12-year-old daughter when he tried to enter Negro students in Birmingham's all-white Phillips high school, said he would try to enroll there again Tuesday.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a veteran of the fight for equal bus seating in Birmingham, was cut and bruised when he was knocked down and kicked Monday. His wife was slashed and his daughter, Ruby, suffered a foot injury.

Three men were arrested and charged with intent to kill.

Shuttlesworth said he would attempt to lead the Negroes into the school again despite an order by Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh.

Not Afraid to Die

The commissioner ordered Birmingham police to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the school" from entering school grounds. The order would include Negroes who have not been registered. Call P.2

But Shuttlesworth said his second attempt would go forward "whether they kill us or not."

Lindbergh stated:

"The Negroes will not enter our schools. We will use police to keep them out. I am acting under the authority of Alabama law. We are going to maintain law and order."

Later the police commissioner told a mass meeting that "should Shuttlesworth attempt to enroll them (the Negro students) he will be stopped by police."

Three white men were arrested by police after the attack on the minister. The three battled a dozen or more men until Shuttlesworth was able to break away, enter his car and escape.

Several hours after the incident, a car containing four Negro men drove past Phillips high school and threw rocks into a window. No one was injured and the Negroes sped away.

Monday marked the first physical effort by Negroes this year to enter Alabama schools.

Last year Autherine Lucy, a coed from Birmingham, enrolled but was driven by a mob from the University of Alabama, 60 miles from Birmingham at Tuscaloosa. Later she was expelled.

Shuttlesworth's action was unexpected because registration had ended last week.

The three men arrested for assault with intent to murder were identified as W. H. Cash, 60; I. F. Gauldin, 42, and J. E. Breckenridge, 26, all of Birmingham.

Shuttlesworth's name recently figured in an outbreak of violence in Birmingham Sept. 2 when six white men, some of them wearing Ku Klux Klan regalia, mutilated a Negro.

The six are charged with mayhem for assaulting Judge Aaron, 33, reported in serious condition. Aaron was told by the men who mutilated him to "Tell Shuttlesworth this is what happens to any Negro" who tries to send his children to white schools.

Birmingham Integration Bid Halted

Advertiser P.1
Wed. 9-11-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 10 (AP)—A pro-integration leader today said Birmingham Negroes will cease "further attempts to enroll in white schools at this time."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, who was beaten by an angry white mob when he tried to enroll four Negro students at Phillips High School yesterday, issued the statement. He is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, active for more than a year in attacks on Birmingham's rigid segregation statutes.

Failure of Negroes to renew efforts to enroll at three all-white city schools, and firm police control of large crowds, had brought uneasy racial peace to the city during the day.

Phillips was evacuated because of a bomb threat during the morning. Students were readmitted 40 minutes later when a methodical search failed to uncover any explosives. Classes continued when another bomb report was received, although the basement of the school was searched by police.

Shuttlesworth is among a group of Negro parents which has petitioned for admittance of eight children to white schools.

The Negro minister said he had received a registered letter from city school superintendent Frazer Banks relative to applications to enroll the Negro children in three white schools. Advertiser

Shuttlesworth declined to reveal contents of the letter "in the interest of preventing unauthorized crowds." P.2-a

However, Banks said the letters, sent all of the Negro parents, told each of them when they could take aptitude and achievement tests in connection with their school applications.

Banks said the tests of the eight Negro children would be given next week by the guidance department of the city schools.

The procedure would be to determine facts for guidance of the board of education in placing the children. It is a part of recommendations made by the board last week, and will evidently be a test of Alabama's school placement law.

Although the law makes no mention of segregation, its sponsors have said it is a tool designed to preserve segregation in the state's schools.

Four Negroes Quit Petition On Schooling

Advertiser P.1
Montgomery Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23 (AP) — Four Negro signers of petitions asking racial integration in Birmingham public schools today withdrew, but another parent predicted the race-mixing effort will be pressed. Sat. 8-24-57

"Some will remain," said the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. He is one of the parents who asked the Birmingham Board of Education to admit Negroes to three white schools.

Those who said they wanted their names dropped from the petitions were William H. Todd Sr., Robert Hawkins, Mrs. Annie Marie Wilson and Mrs. Marie Armstrong.

Petitions had asked admittance at the school term beginning Sept. 6, of 13 Negro children to schools closest to their homes—identified as Phillips and Woodlawn high schools and Graymont elementary, all white.

Hawkins said he thought he was signing a survey of high school children when he was contacted by an agent of Shuttlesworth. The two mothers said they understood that they were signing an agreement that they would be willing for their children to attend an integrated school.

Todd said he "misunderstood" the petition.

Shuttlesworth said he was "sure they did understand" that they were signing a petition asking admittance of their children to white schools.

City officials have expressed uncompromising opposition to any change in Birmingham's rigid segregation laws.

Uneasy Racial Peace Settles on Birmingham

Courier-Journal P.2
Louisville Ky.

Birmingham, Sept. 10 (AP)—Failure of Negroes to renew efforts to enroll at three all-white City schools and firm police control brought uneasy racial peace to Birmingham Tuesday.

Phillips High School was evacuated because of a bomb threat, but students were readmitted 40 minutes later when a methodical search failed to uncover any explosives.

An angry white mob beat and drove back the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth when he attempted to enroll four Negro children at Phillips Monday. The Negro integration leader announced he was confined to bed by doctor's orders and would make no such attempt Tuesday. Wed. 9-11-57

White crowds gathered around Phillips, Woodlawn High, and Graymont Elementary schools before classes began Tuesday, but scores of police kept order except for a student demonstration at Woodlawn. These are the three schools to which eight Negro children have asked admittance.

Several hundred white persons waited in the hot September sun for the appearance of any Negro applicants for enrollment at Phillips. They were kept away from the block-square, four-story brick building.

Miss Snowell Anders, Phillips secretary, said a woman, apparently an adult, called the school with the bomb threat.

"She said, 'There is a bomb set to go off at 9:59 a.m.,'" Miss Anders related. "Then she hung up before I could ask her any questions."

BIRMINGHAM QUIET AS TENSION EASES

Courier-Journal P.2c
Fri. 9-13-57

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 12 —Tension over attempts to end school segregation eased today. No incidents of violence were reported. New York

Five Negro students were charged with rock throwing. Three white men reported the incident yesterday. One said he had been struck in the face by rocks thrown from a bus carrying Negro high school youths. Another said his vehicle had been hit.

The police held one youth for malicious mischief and disorderly conduct and turned over the others to juvenile authorities.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and integration leader, said he was calling off efforts to enroll Negro students in white schools until officials had acted on petitions of Negro parents for integration. He was beaten by a group of white men Monday when he attempted to enroll four Negroes at all-white

Violence In Jefferson

Advertiser P.4-a
Thurs. 9-12-57
Montgomery, Ala.

The beating of Rev. Shuttlesworth in Birmingham was deplorable, even though the Negro minister has repeatedly sought martyrdom.

His precipitate action in appearing at the white school, after he had announced that he and other Negro parents who had petitioned for admission of their children to specific white schools would not attempt to enroll them, was calculated to incite a disturbance. It did.

Violence can never be excused, but Shuttlesworth has courted it. He seems convinced he is the earthly instrument of some divine plan and is obsessed with a messianic desire to be persecuted. He is not helping his race. Neither were the white thugs helping theirs who beat him. Unfortunately neither he nor they realize the harm they are doing.

Of an entirely different character was the sadistic mutilation of the Jefferson County Negro, described as a mental defective. By all accounts he had done nothing to antagonize the criminal idiots who butchered him. He was merely the chance victim of some subhuman craving for vengeance against a black man. The Shuttlesworth incident, though it cannot be condoned, was at least what might have been expected. Shuttles-

worth himself expected it, obviously. But the horrible butchery of the demented Negro can only be explained by the psychopathology of sadism.

Phillips High.

School officials said yesterday the petitioning Negroes would be given aptitude tests before a decision was made on their applications. Alabama's Pupil Placement Act gives school officials broad authority in deciding where pupils must attend classes.

Alabama Stands Ready For Segregation Attack

Daily News Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 9-16-57

By WILLIAM O. TOME
United Press Staff Correspondent

When the legal attack on Alabama's public school system begins and it appears to be only a question of time—the state will put up a three - ply defense in depth.

The combination of three state laws aimed at preserving segregation could conceivably stretch the battle out for years, which, of course, is just what the opponents of racially - mixed schools want.

PRELIMINARIES

The preliminary steps to a possible courtroom battle will probably be launched next week when several Birmingham Negro school children undergo tests to determine their fitness to enter white schools.

Birmingham Schools Supt. L. Frazer Banks will supervise the tests under authority granted by a 1955 legislative act.

When it was disclosed that the children, whose parents had petitioned for admission to all-white schools, would take the tests, racial discord in Alabama's industrial center ended. Negro Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said he would abandon attempts to integrate schools for the present.

Shuttlesworth was beaten by white men when he sought to take Negro children into an all-white school. The tension brought police guards to two high schools and anti-integration demonstrations by some students.

Although the Negro children will be examined for aptitude and intelligence, city education officials have no recourse under state law but to place them in all - Negro schools.

Alabama Leads Nation In Negro High Grads

Post-Herald Birm, Ala.
Wed. 8-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 27 (U.P.)—A. R. Meadows, state superintendent of education, said today Alabama had more Negro pupils graduating from high school than any other state in the union last year.

He said Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina had a larger Negro population than Alabama but less high school graduates.

Meadows also said Alabama public school enrollment reached a new high last year. Total enrollment was 744,456 last year as compared to 733,-392 the previous year.

"Last year's enrollment was 95,571 more than the enrollment of 10 years ago," he said, "with 70,000 of the increase in high school—or 40,000 in the junior high school grades and 30,000 in the senior high school grades."

The enrollment in grades 1-4 ranged from 80,185 in the third grade to 87,961 in the first grade. The greatest decrease in enrollment from one grade to the next was from the eighth grade to the ninth grade, which showed a decrease of 12,862, Meadows said.

The smallest number enrolled was in the 12th grade, with 28,659. There were only 647 more in the pupils in the 12th grade last year than the previous year.

"It is estimated that the enrollment this year will be 755,000 in the public schools," Meadows said, with enrollmnet continuing to increase as long as the birth rate holds up.

Mob Arrives At School; No Negroes Show Up

Post-Herald Birm, Ala.
Tues. 9-17-57

About 50 carloads of parents showed up at Moody Junior High School in St. Clair County yesterday in anticipation of an attempt by Negroes to enroll.

H. L. Blocker, principal, said parents showed up about 8 a.m. as the result of a report which had been circulating in the county.

Lee O. Langston, St. Clair County superintendent of schools, also was there.

Mr. Blocker said no Negroes appeared and all parents had left the school grounds by 9 a.m.

"There was no trouble of any kind," he said. "Apparently somebody was trying to stir up trouble by starting the rumor."

The school is at Moody Cross Roads about five miles North of Leeds.

A total of 406 white students are enrolled.

Board Put On Notice—

Negroes Aiming At School Law Test

Nine Negro families, who have petitioned the Birmingham Board of Education for transfer of their children to white schools, appear to be aiming at a court test of Alabama's two-year-old school placement law.

By naming their children and the schools in which they want them entered, they took a more direct approach than the 49 Negroes who two years ago called on the Board of Education in a general petition to end segregation in city schools.

The board never acted on that first petition.

However, under the provisions of the school placement law, which was sponsored by Jefferson County's Sen. Albert Boutwell and which became law on Aug. 3, 1955, local boards of education must act within 30 days on requests of parents for placement of their children in a school different from the one they previously were attending.

Meanwhile, yesterday, Mayor James W. Morgan declared:

"I am certain that nothing good can come of this movement, but to the contrary, that the fruit thereof will be discord, discontent and unhappiness for many of our people."

The mayor said that in his opinion "this move is not sponsored by the forward thinking, civic minded, loyal citizens of all races in Birmingham."

The nine petitions were received by Dr. Frazer Banks, superintendent of education, shortly before 5 p.m. Tuesday, but were not made public until yesterday.

All were worded the same, with the original being signed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and his wife on behalf of their two children.

The Shuttlesworths, who live at 3191 29th-av, n, asked that their children, now attending Hudson School and Parker High School be transferred to Phillips High.

Signing carbon copies of the original petition were Nathaniel Ridley and his wife, 9030 Fifth-ct, n; William H. Todd Sr. and his wife, 8714 Ninth-ct, n; James Armstrong and his wife, 227 Ninth-ct, w; Arnie L. Horton 3703 First-st, w; Raymond Parker, 3201, 32nd-st, n; Robert Hawkins and his wife, 9112 Sixth-ct, n; Annie Marie Wilson, 4034 Sixth-av, n; and Walthan Avery Sr., 3441 33rd-ter, n.

The Ridleys asked that a son be transferred from Zion City to Woodlawn, the Todds a son from Hooper City to Woodlawn, the Armstrongs two children from W. C. Davis to Graymont, Arnie Horton a son from Parker to Phillips, Parker two children from Parker School to Phillips, the Hawkins two children from Hooper City and Zion City to Woodlawn, Annie Wilson a son to Phillips and Avery a son from Thomas to Phillips.

In their petitions the Negro parents said:

"In view of the May 17, 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that 'Segregation in Public Education is Unconstitutional,' and the subsequent May 31, 1955 decision placing direct responsibility upon the school boards, we the undersigned parents of school-age children in attendance at public schools within your jurisdiction, do hereby request that appropriate and necessary steps be taken to immediately reorganize the school system so as to provide accommodations for our children in schools of the closest proximity to their homes on a non-discriminatory basis during the 1957-58 term.

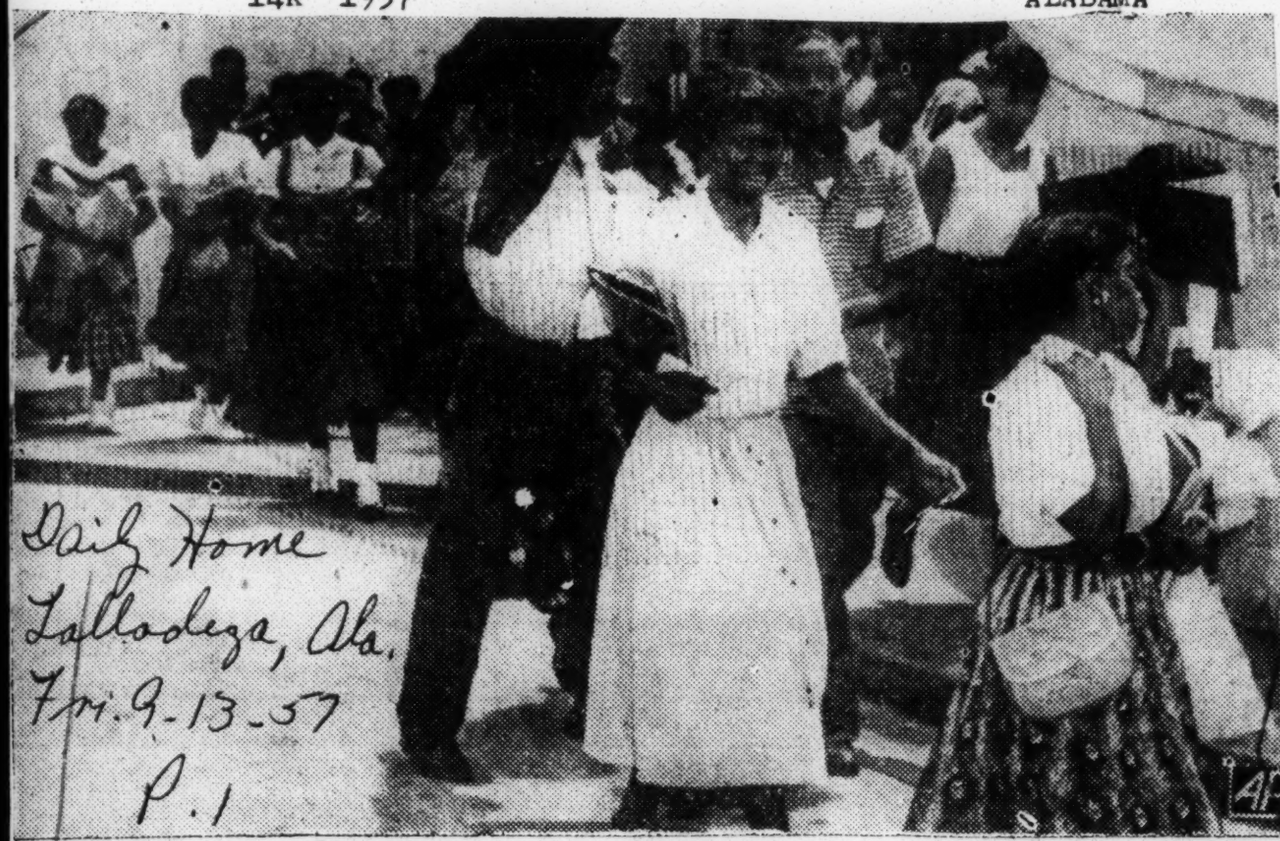
"We stand ready to work with you in making a prompt and reasonable start toward making the proper adjustments. An immediate reply stating your anticipated action will be appreciated."

The next regular meeting of the Birmingham Board of Education is scheduled for Sept. 6. Schools open Sept. 4.

Dr. Banks, who discussed the matter with three members of the board after receiving the petition, issued the following statement yesterday, although he emphasized that he was speaking only for himself and not for the board:

"The Birmingham Board of Education has received separate petitions from nine families requesting that their 13 children be allowed to attend schools 'of the closest proximity to' their homes on a non-discriminatory basis during the 1957-8 term.'

"All the petitions were mailed in one registered letter and reached the superintendent's desk in the late afternoon of Aug. 21, 1957. Signatures on each letter have been witnessed and notarized. Attorneys for the Birmingham Board of Education have been notified and will receive copies of the petition. They will advise with the board. Copies of recent state laws pertaining to the matter have not yet been received at the Administration Office."



Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Fri. 9-13-57
P. 1

NEGRO STUDENTS DETAINED FOR ROCK-THROWING— Leaving the police station at Birmingham, Ala., are some of the 76 Negro students who were detained for questioning about a rock-throwing incident in the integration received reports that stones were hurled from the bus. One 16-year-old student was jailed on a charges of disorderly conduct. Four others were turned over to Juvenile Court on Similar charges. (AP Wirephoto).

Birmingham Police Divert Negro Bus, Detain 5 Pupils

Advertiser Thurs. 9-12-57
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11 (AP)—A bus load of Negro high school students was diverted to the police station here today in connection with rock-throwing incidents.

Later, all but five of the 76 students were released. One, who was 16 years old, was jailed on a charge of disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. Four others, all younger, were turned over to Juvenile Court on similar charges.

Lt. O. B. Wilson of the Juvenile Aid Division said Frank Coach, 16, is being held in city jail after the incident, linked to Birmingham's tense racial integration issue.

The students were detailed after police were told that rocks were being thrown from the bus. Three white men reported they were targets of the rock-throwing, and one automobile and a pickup truck were struck, officers said.

Wilson said two girls being held for action by Juvenile Court said they took the rocks on the bus in their umbrellas when they started to school today. The bus was en route to Parker High School, a Negro school.

The incident was one of several which police described as "antagonizing" since unsuccessful efforts to enroll four Negro children in a white high school here Monday.

Tarrant High School in nearby Tarrant was evacuated about 11 a.m. today after school officials said they were notified by telephone that a bomb had been planted in the building. Police called it another hoax.

Phillips High School was evacuated yesterday under similar circumstances.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, was beaten by a group of white men when he attempted to enroll the children in Phillips High School.

Since then, there have been numerous incidents such as cross-burnings, effigy hangings, rock-throwing and demonstrations by teen-agers.

Earlier today, a 15-year-old white girl reported to police that she was seized by three Negro youths while she was en route to school, but police later said the girl admitted it was a hoax.

Advertiser P. 2

Detective Sgt. M. H. House said the girl told him she scratched her shoulder and tore her clothing with a razor blade.

An uneasy quiet prevailed at the city's high schools today, as extra policemen remained on duty.

Police Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh said the officers would continue to patrol the school areas "as a precautionary measure."

Police have described the incidents so far as minor, and "intended to create excitement."

School officials have announced that eight Negro pupils seeking admittance to three white schools will be given achievement and aptitude tests next week.

The tests are part of the city school board's instructions to Dr. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Education, and are expected to lead to a court test of Alabama's school placement law.

The law, which doesn't mention segregation, gives school officials broad authority in placing children after aptitude tests and personal interviews. Sponsors of the law have said it is a legal way to preserve segregation in the state's schools.

Banks was instructed by the school board last Friday to make an extensive study and report his findings back to the board. Banks has given no indication when his report will be ready.

Birmingham Negro Student Gets 6 Months In Bus Row

Advertiser P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 13 (AP)—The first trial of Negro students accused of throwing objects from a chartered school bus at white persons resulted in a maximum six-month sentence and $100 fine today.

Sat. 9-14-57

The sentence imposed on Frank Coach, 16, one of five boys and girls taken in custody Wednesday, was the heaviest which Recorders Court Judge Oliver B. Hall could fix. The court tries only misdemeanors.

Coach has five days in which to appeal.

Police stopped the bus and removed 76 students following complaints of white persons that the occupants were throwing rocks and other objects at them. Investigators said Coach made a statement he threw a soft drink bottle at an automobile.

No action has been taken in the cases of two boys and two girls who were turned over to juvenile authorities.

The bus incident came a day after some students at all-white Woodlawn High School pelted buses and cars occupied by Negroes with rocks during an anti-integration demonstration.

There has been a series of minor clashes involving whites and Negroes since a Negro preacher was beaten by a mob of white men following his attempt to enroll four Negro students at Phillips High School Monday.

The chartered bus was carrying the students to Parker High School for Negroes at the time of the incident.

Police quoted one of the girls on the bus as saying she put rocks in her umbrella after her mother told her to throw back if anyone threw rocks at her.

'My Husband Is Not a Showoff' —Mrs. Shuttlesworth

Courier p4

By MRS. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH
as told to
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Mama! He has a knife!" the child screamed.

I thought it was the car door that hit me. I didn't have any idea I was stabbed.

It was all supposed to have gone off as a routine thing.

Mrs. Shuttlesworth is the wife of the intrepid young Birmingham (Ala.) minister and segregation fighter who heads the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Both Mrs. Shuttlesworth and her husband—pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church—were born in Birmingham. They were beaten Sept. 9 by a mob of whites as they sought to enroll their children and two others in white Phillips High School.

We only wanted to attempt to enroll our children in order to lay ground for a legal case.

Reverend (Rev. Shuttlesworth) had sent wires to the Police Commissioner, the Board of Education and others, before we went, to request protection from any violence or anything of that sort. But the wires were delayed. We now have proof that they were delayed.

Sat 9-28-57

THEY WERE sent in plenty of time to be delivered before we got there, but they were not delivered until later. Reverend had also asked that they be phoned out before being delivered.

Reverend spent $19.93 just to make sure that we had copies of the wires sent. They only had to go four and five blocks from the Western Union office.

But when we got to the school there were crowds on each corner. Our first impression was that it was a cool reception. Nothing out of the ordinary.. There. were. four cops there, one on each corner.

We pulled up, and as we attempted to get out crowds came from all sides as if by magic. It was a planned thing. Rev. Shuttlesworth stepped out first. Then I stepped out. We moved back to the back door of the car to open it for the child. Then the attacks began.

■

REVEREND MADE no attempt to fight them off, at first. Then he saw they really meant to hurt us. They had brass knuckles and iron chains with little knobs on them and they took them and broke out the windows of our car.

Then Reverend saw they really meant to hurt us and he led them away from us at the car, on purpose, so we would be safe. The crowd there was trying to get at us and we fought them off as best we could. I used my pocketbook.

The girl (Ruby Fredericka, 12) got hurt then getting back into the car. The other girl (Patricia, 14) and the two young men were still in the car.

It was then the child screamed, "Mama! He has a knife!" and I thought it was the car door that hit me and caused my hurt feeling. I did not have any idea I was stabbed.

■

WE FINALLY got into the car, and when we left no one followed us. They had booed and jeered the other car but did not attack it. Our original plan called for us to go to enroll the children and let the car leave. We had another car with us as witnesses to be able to testify that we had taken the children to enroll. They saw it all.

The crowds that came at us from each corner must have each consisted of from 10 to 15 persons. I must say that one cop did a swell job trying to stop it. The other cops who were there didn't even come up to the attack. It was between 10:30 and 11 A. M. on Sept. 9 when it happened.

Our two children, I must say, and the two young men with them were very cool.

As for our effort, it was one of those things that had to be done. It could be hanging around the courts for years and years. As for my husband, I must say he is doing what he is doing from his heart. He is not a grandstand player like some folks would like to make out.

■

FOR ME, if I'm going to be with him, I might as well be all the way.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights has raised over $20,000 already and already spent it carrying on our fight in Birmingham. We have three cases in the courts right now: the Terminal Station case, the Negro police case, and the city ordinance on transit. Now we will also have the school case, which is going to be more expensive than we thought.

What we need is help to try to pay for these things. The folks here have been very faithful, but the load is very heavy now and getting heavier.

Negroes tested after application to white schools

Birm. Post p.17
To Ham. Ala.
Ques. 10-15-57

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of city schools, today said tests have been given the Negro children who have petitioned to enter white schools and the results are "under study."

The tests were given by the schools' guidance department which is under the direction of Clay Sheffield.

Under the Alabama School placement Act, Dr. Banks may consider such tests and also schools reports, personal interviews, and other factors in deciding on assignment or reassignment of pupils.

Thirteen Negro children from nine families petitioned for entrance to Phillips and Woodlawn High Schools and Graymont Elementary School in August. Three of the families subsequently withdrew their petitions.

Three Freed In Alabama Attack

Cleared

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three men, who were arrested on charges of attempting to murder a Negro minister, have been cleared by a Jefferson County Grand Jury.

The jury dropped charges against the three men after they denied attacking the Rev. Shuttleworth was attacked by a crowd of white men when he attempted to enroll four Negro youths in the Phillips High School which was attended only by whites.

Date 10-6-57

Rev. Shuttlesworth was kicked and beaten until he managed to escape in his auto. The three suspects were picked up immediately after the attack on the minister.

They were identified as I. F. Gauldin, 42, W. H. Cash, 50, and J. E. Breckenridge, 26.

Meanwhile, the parents of six youths, including two daughters of the minister, have sought admission for their children to attend Phillips and Woodlawn High Schools and Grayson Elementary. Petitions are being processed by the City Board of Education under the Alabama School Placement Law.

Judge Orders Petition To Be Filed To Block Interference by Faubus; Birmingham Negro Pastor Beaten

3 White Men Are Arrested For Attack

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Tues. 9-10-57

By The Associated Press

Birmingham, Sept. 9.—A Negro minister was beaten Monday in an outbreak of mob violence set off by his attempt to enter Negro students at all-white Phillips High School.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, was knocked down several times and threatened with death by members of a white group that had gathered outside the downtown school. He was only slightly injured.

Mr. Shuttlesworth's daughter, Ruby Fredericka, 12, suffered a bruised ankle when a car door was slammed against it during the melee.

Rocks Thrown at School

Three white men were arrested by police, who battled a dozen or more men until the minister was able to break away and make his escape.

Two hours after the incident, a car containing four Negro men drove past the block-square high school building and threw rocks into a window. No one was hurt. The Negroes escaped.

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh ordered Birmingham police to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the schools" from entering school grounds. This would include Negroes who have not been registered.

Mr. Shuttlesworth said, after Lindbergh's order, that he would try to enroll the Negroes at Phillips again Tuesday, "whether they kill us or not."

Police also said the all-white Woodlawn High School, in the eastern section, had been notified by telegram that an attempt to enroll Negroes would be made there Tuesday.

A petition to register eight Negroes at three City schools, including Phillips, is pending. Monday's was the first physical effort by Negroes this year to enter Alabama schools. Several Negroes tried unsuccessfully to enroll at a Montgomery elementary school in 1955.

The Shuttlesworth effort Monday was unexpected, since registration had ended last week.

'Let's Get That Negro'

Lindbergh said a telegram from Mr. Shuttlesworth asking police protection at Phillips arrived after the minister had made the enrollment attempt.

This Deep South city of 326,000 has a Negro population of about 130,000. Another 70,000 or so live in its suburbs to make up about a third of a metropolitan community of 600,000.

Jim Atkins, news director of WBRC-TV, said that when Mr. Shuttlesworth drove to the school, about "15 men jumped on him and started slugging him."

The crowd yelled, "Let's get that Negro, let's kill him," Atkins said.

Police Lt. E. T. Rouse, who headed a detail of four officers at the scene, said he called Police Headquarters for help as soon as Mr. Shuttlesworth arrived at 10:35 a.m. They had been sent to the school on reports that around 50 men were lounging around just outside the school grounds.

Courier-Journal

The Shuttlesworth car contained the minister, his wife; two of his daughters, Ruby and Patricia Ann, 14; the Rev. J. S. Phifer; Nathaniel Lee, 17, and Walter Wilson, 12. The four children were to be entered in the

Associated Press Wirephoto

I. F. GAULDIN

Accused of attacking Negro school.

Tues. 9-10-57

Used Brass Knuckles

Lee said the mob attacked the minister with "brass knuckles and large link chains about a foot long. Only Mr. Shuttlesworth left the car."

P. 14

The three men arrested were identified as W. H. Cash, 50; I. F. Gauldin, 42, and J. E. Breckenridge, 26, all of Birmingham. They were booked for assault with intent to murder at City Jail, Warden A. E. Curl said.

Mr. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, organized as a prointegration group in Birmingham shortly after Alabama courts outlawed the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

He was a leader in the attempt to end separate seating of the races on Birmingham buses last December. Negroes riding in white areas in a mass demonstration were arrested except for Mr. Shuttlesworth. Their test of the rigid Birmingham segregation laws still is pending in court.

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Tues. 9-10-57 P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL FRONT . . . The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, arrow, Negro minister, falls into Birmingham street while attempting to flee white men who attacked his automobile after he sought to enroll several Negro children in a white school.

Negro Beaten For Trying To Mix School

News P. 1 Jackson, Miss.

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro prointegration leader was attacked by a group of white men today as he sought to enter several Negro students in all-white Phillips High School here.

Tues. 9-9-57

The Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, one of a group of Negro parents who had sought to enroll their children in white schools earlier, was beaten about 10:30 a. m. when he drove to the school.

After Schuttlesworth was hit several times, he made his way back to his automobile and drove off. Three white men were taken into custody by police.

Shuttlesworth, who is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, told bystanders he had come "to enter these children in schools" as he parked in front of the downtown high school.

The children remained in the car as Shuttlesworth got out.

Jim Atkins, news director of television station WABT, said Shuttlesworth was "jumped by about 15 or 20 men" and knocked down several times.

Birmingham Posts Guard To Bar Mixing

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Tues. 9-10-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UP)—Police guards were set up at all-white schools today with instructions to keep out Negro pupils in the wake of an integration attempt marred by violence.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro clergyman and integration leader, was beaten Monday while trying to enroll his two children and two other Negroes during the first integration attempt tin Birmingham schools. Three of his assailants were arrested.

Rev. Shuttlesworth Beaten With Chains

Defender Thurs 9-12-57

Louisville Ky

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Hard on the heels of the defiance of a Federal desegregation order by Arkansas' governer Faubus, renewed resistance to school integration, mushroomed up all over the nation with overtones of violence in some cases.

One of the more serious cases developed in Birmingham, where Rev. F. Shuttlesworth was beaten by a mob of whites with brass knuckles and chain links when he attempted to enroll several Negro children in all-white Phillips High School.

The integration leader was knocked down several times when he drove up to the school with the youngsters, his wife, and Rev. J. S. Phifer.

Three Whites Arrested

Police, who battled a dozen men while Shuttlesworth made his escape, arrested three men and charged them with assault with intent to murder. "Let's get the Negro, let's kill him," had been the cry, according to witnesses.

Those arrested were W. H. Cash, 50; I. F. Gaudin, 42, and J. E. Breckenridge.

Two hours after the incident, an unidentified automobile drove past the school and threw bricks into a window.

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh gave orders for police to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the schools" from entering school grounds. This would include all who are not registered.

Negroes Thrown Back

Across the Arkansas River from Little Rock, North Little Rock saw it's first violence when six Negro students, attempting to enter the all-white school, were shoved and jostled by a gang of jeering white students.

Defender

The Negro students were passing the all-white school when suddenly they turned and went toward a doorway in the school. About 12 youths blocked the entrance, and when the Negroes climbed the steps, they were grabbed and thrown back.

Superintendent Wright attempted to get the Negro students into the school, but was blocked by the crowd. And one youngster planted himself in front of the superintendent and refused to move, even when threatened with expulsion.

Sent to Negro School

The Negro students were sent away from the school and Wright later told them that nothing could be gained by them presenting themselves to the school at that time. He instructed them to enroll at the all-Negro school.

North Little Rock had planned voluntary gradual integration, but it was abandoned when the Little Rock trouble began.

Police were on hand when the Negroes attempted to enter the North Little Rock School, but did not attempt to escort them into the building but they did stop the whites from molesting them further when they had been shoved into the street.

Times 9-12-57

$500,000 Explosion

A dynamite explosion ripped a $500,000 Nashville school apart Monday night after a single Negro pupil had enrolled.

Authorities indicated that the school will be a total loss. The explosion was so powerful that buildings three blocks away were damaged.

The blast came a few hours after police had dispersed a crowd of about 500, who were smashing windshields and windows of Negroes' cars with bricks and bottles.

Three persons were arrested Monday. One white woman was charged with hurling a soft drink bottle at a Negro parent, another white woman was accused of throwing rocks and a Negro mother, who was stoned, by the white woman, was arrested for carrying a knife.

"This is no longer a matter of segregation or desegregation," said Assistant Superintendent W. H. Oliver. "This is a matter of sheer lawlessness. We're up against thugs. This is the result of a flame that has been fanned in Nashville by some local local and outside agitators.

"I hope this will at last waken the law-abiding citizens of this community to the problem we're up against."

Kasper On Scene

John Kasper, who has been in Nashville, seeking to stir up trouble for several weeks, toured the schools Monday, as 15 Negro first-gradeers began to go to class with white first graders.

Integration went off quietly at Sturgis—the scene of racial strife last year—as 18 Negroes enrolled at the Sturgis High School Monday. However, 15 white students walked out of the school after the Negroes arrived and were cheered by a small crowd outside.

Police had arrested four persons last week during demonstrations by crowds of 100 to 250 persons.

Faubus Waits It Out

In Little Rock, seemingly the focal point of this resistance, Gov. Orval Faubus awaits the service of a Federal notice, restraining him from further interfering with integration at Central High School.

Faubus is entrenched behind armed troops who guard his mansion and has not altered his orders to the National Guardsmen surrounding the school to turn away all Negroes seeking entrance.

Meanwhile, a proposal has been broached that would put the Little Rock dispute in the hands of five governors for study and recommendations.

Two would be from states having integration problems; two from states which have solved the problem and one from a state with no integration problem.

Mayor's Life Threatened

Little Rock's Mayor Woodrow Mann, who emphatically opposes the governor's action, revealed that his life has been threatened and that his wife has been insulted over the telephone.

Faubus stated that a fried had told him that a certain group taking off from a Northern city, was planning to make an attempt on his life.

It is reported that the President is putting the full prestige of his office behind the Federal Court order of integration, and that he is determined to throw the full power of the office into the showdown between the State and the Federal Government.

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh said that in the event he tries to enroll Negro children in any all-white school he will be restrained by the police.

The Negro minister was beaten by a crowd of about 20 men with chains and brass knuckles when he stepped from a car containing the children.

He managed to get back in the car, however, and was taken to a hospital where he was treated for lacerations of the head and released.

Last night, the minister begged a crowd of some 800 Negroes attending a meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights not to make reprisals for the beating he received.

One of his daughters, 12-year-old Ruby Fredericka, received a foot injury when a white man slammed a car door on her foot. Mrs. Ruby Shuttlesworth found several hours after the incident that she had a two-inch knife cut on her back. She had not noticed it during the excitement.

Police arrested W. H. Cash, 50; I. F. Gauldin, 42, and J. E. Breckinridge, 26, all of Birmingham, in connection with the attack.

Minister Attacked By White Gang In Integration Attempt

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Times 9-10-57

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—(INS) — A Negro leader who said he got tired of "stalling" by school officials was beaten by a group of white men Monday when he attempted to enroll his daughter in an all-white school at Birmingham.

A group of about ten men pummeled the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, and his 13 year-old daughter Ruby was jostled when they approached the Phillips high school.

NIGHT RIDERS

The minister, vice chairman of the Alabama Christian movement for Human Rights which is sponsoring moves for integration of city buses and public schools at Birmingham, said after the attack:

"We're not going to let bloodthirsty night-riders stop us."

Shuttlesworth got out of an auto and took a few steps toward the school. His daughter was just behind him. As the group of white men approached, the minister began to run. The pursuers postled the child, who scampered back into the automobile.

The minister was overtaken speedily and hit several times and knocked to the ground. He struggled to his feet almost immediatedly, however and ran back to the automobile and drove off.

Shuttlesworth was not believed seriously injured.

He told newsmen after the attack that he decided to enroll his daughter in the school because a petition for an end to segregation in Birmingham was being "stalled by so called state channels.'

The petition was filed with the local school board, which referred it to a committee for study.

"All we are getting are lectures on Negroes (and) these children are how wonderful segregation is for being denied an education," Shuttlesworth said.

Police said the rock-throwing was staged by teen-agers it was reported.

Excluding the latest alleged rock-throwing, police kept the city under control Wednesday. The officers will continue to patrol the school areas as a "precautionary measure," according to Police Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh.

5 Students Held In Birmingham For Rock-Throwing

World 9-1

Ind. 9-12-57

Birm. Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Birmingham police were holding 5 Negro students late Wednesday in connection with alleged rock-throwing incidents in which several white persons reported they were targets.

One youth, Frank Coach, 16, was arrested after being charged with disorderly conduct and malicious mischief, while the remaining four all reportedly younger were sent to juvenile court authorities.

The five were among 76 students corralled by police after three white men charged that a busload of Negro students threw rocks at them. The bus was enroute to Parker High School.

Police said the rock-throwing was one of several "antagonizing" incidents which followed unsuccessful attempts to enroll four Negro students in all-white schools Monday and the brutal beating of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, local Negro leader, also on Monday.

Other incidents described as bomb scares, mock hangings, cross burnings and demonstrations, have been

Post-Herald Bham, Ala. Thurs. 9-12-57 p. 1

INTERRUPTED TRIP—A lead of 76 Negro children was detained yesterday after some of the group reportedly threw rocks at passing cars and pedestrians.

5 Negro Students Held In 'Rocking'

Post-Herald Bham, Ala. Thurs. 9-12-57 p. 1

BY BILL MOBLEY

A bus load of Parker High School students was held for more than two hours yesterday at City Hall before detectives learned the identity of five riders responsible for several rock throwing incidents.

A 16-year-old boy was jailed as a result of the incidents and charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct, and two other boys and two girls were taken to Juvenile Court.

Detective O. B. Wilson said the two girls, ages 13 and 14, said some white boys stoned their bus Tuesday afternoon as they passed Woodlawn High School.

One of them said her mother told her to take some rocks on the school bus and the next time their bus was stoned to return the fire.

The two girls admitted taking the rocks onto the bus in their umbrellas.

The boys also admitted throwing the rocks, detectives said.

The first rock tossing incident reported from the bus occurred in Woodlawn, across First-av, n, from Woodlawn High School. An unidentified white man told police he was missed by half a brick as he waited for a bus.

The next incident reported to police was on the Jimmie Jones Viaduct when Marvin Hancock, 5903 First-av, n, said rocks thrown from the bus struck the side of his auto.

He said they were thrown from the bus loaded with Negro children.

Another motorist, who identified himself as D. B. Moore, said he saw the rocks hit the side of Mr. Hancock's car. He said he got ahead of the bus and blocked it as the driver rolled off the west end of the viaduct.

S. R. Keith, Springville, who works in an Edgewood grocery store, said the Negro students shouted insults at him as he rode another Birmingham Transit Co. bus. He said they shouted "Tex" in insulting tones before a large rock struck the side of the bus in which he was riding. Keith was wearing a large white hat.

After Moore stopped the bus, Officers W. A. Parker and J. L. McCain were dispatched to the scene.

Superior officers from police headquarters and the transit company office were called to decide what action to take.

After several minutes of consultation, they decided to take the whole load to City Hall.

Five non-students on the bus also were taken to City Jail but released later without charges when the others admitted the misdemeanors.

Detectives Earl Heaton and E. L. Quinn, who aided Lt. Wilson in the investigation, said a big piece of concrete which hit the side of the car on the viaduct could not have been taken onto the bus in an umbrella.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said the bus incident was the only racial school trouble reported to him yesterday.

Principal R. C. Johnson said he had instructed his students on Tuesday concerning such disorderly outbreaks during the tenseness of the race situation in Birmingham.

He told Detective Capt. W. J. Haley he had instructed all students against taking canned soft drinks into the busses, as he had had complaints that students had been throwing the empties at vehicles.

Lt. Wilson said the 16-year-old boy, Frank Coach, 514 67th-st, n, would be tried in Recorder's Court later this week. The juveniles are to be tried in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Professor Johnson said the bus carrying the students starts loading at 86th-st, and First-av n, and picks up students on into Woodlawn.

It is one of three busses which are special for Negro students only.

VICTIM—Marvin Hancock said his car was struck by rocks thrown from a bus loaded with Negro students.

Birmingham Quizzes 77 In Rock-Throwing

Herald 9-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Sept. 11 (AP)—Seventy-six Negro high school pupils were taken from a bus and questioned by police today after rock-throwing incidents.

Thurs. 9-12-57

They were on their way to Parker High School, an all-Negro institution, when complaints to police asserted that rocks were thrown at white persons on a viaduct.

Several rock-throwing incidents were reported earlier as an aftermath of racial tensions following Monday's effort to enroll Negro students at all-white Phillips High School.

In another incident a 15-year-old white girl told police she was seized by three Negro youths on her way to school and warned against attending.

One dummy was hung and another burned at separate white high schools earlier in the day in further demonstrations against integrating white and Negro schools.

Police Hold 76 Negroes In Alabama

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 9-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11 (AP)—A busload of Negro high school students was diverted to the police station here today in connection with rock-throwing incidents.

Later, all but five of the 76 students were released. One, who was 16 years old, was jailed on a charge of disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. Four others, all younger, were turned over to juvenile court on similar charges.

LINKED TO TENSION

Lt. O. B. Wilson of the juvenile aid division said Frank Coach, 16, is being held in city jail after the incident, linked to Birmingham's tense racial integration issue.

The students were detained after police were told that rocks were being thrown from the bus. Three white men reported they were targets of the rock-throwing, and one automobile and a pickup truck were struck, officers said.

Wilson said two girls being held for action by juvenile court said they took the rocks on the bus in their umbrellas when they started to school today. The bus was en route to Parker High School, a Negro school.

"ANTAGONIZING"

The incident was one of several which police described as "antagonizing" since unsuccessful efforts to enroll four Negro children in a white high school here Monday.

Tarrant High School in nearby Tarrant was evacuated about 11 a.m. today after school officials said they were notified by telephone that a bomb had been planted in the building. Police called it another hoax.

5 Students Held In Birmingham For Rock-Throwing

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 9-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Birmingham police were holding 5 Negro students late Wednesday in connection with alleged rock-throwing incidents in which several white persons reported they wer targets.

One youth, Frank Coach, 16, was arrested after being charged with disorderly conduct and malicious mischief, while the remaining four all reportedly younger were sent to juvenile court authorities.

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Police said the rock-throwing was one of several "antagonizing" incidents which followed unsuccessful attempts to enroll four Negro students in all-white schools Monday and the brutal beating of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, local Negro leader, also on Monday.

Other incidents described as bomb scares, mock hangings, cross burnings and demonstrations, have been staged by teen-agers it was reported.

Thurs. 9-12-57

Excluding the latest alleged rock-throwing, police kept the city under control Wednesday. The officers will continue to patrol the school areas as a "precautionary measure," according to Police Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh.

Negroes Didn't Accost Her, White Girl Admits

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Birmingham, Sept. 12 (AP)—Police Sgt. M. H. House said Thursday a 15-year-old white high-school girl has admitted her story that she was accosted by three Negro youths Wednesday was a hoax.

9-13-57

House said the girl, a pupil at Glenn Vocational High School, admitted she made up the story to keep from having to attend classes.

The girl said first she had been seized by the Negroes as she walked across a parking lot. A scratch on her shoulder and rips in her blouse were done by her with a safety-razor blade, House said.

Negro Minister Is Beaten in Alabama Mob Violence

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. p. 1

Tries to Enter Students at Birmingham School

Tues, 9-10-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9 (AP) —A Negro minister was beaten today in an outbreak of mob violence set off by his attempt to enter Negro students at all-white Phillips High School.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, was knocked down several times and threatened with death by members of a white group which had gathered outside the downtown school.

Shuttlesworth's daughter, Ruby Fredericka, 12, suffered a bruised ankle when a car door was slammed against it.

Three white men were arrested by police who battled a dozen or more men until the minister was able to break away and escape.

Two hours after the incident, a car containing four Negro men drove past the block-square Phillips building and threw rocks into a window. No one was hurt. The Negroes escaped.

TO TRY AGAIN

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh ordered Birmingham police to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the schools" from entering school grounds. This would include Negroes who have not been registered.

Shuttlesworth said, after Lindbergh's letter, that he would try to enroll the Negroes at Phillips again tomorrow, "whether they kill us or not."

Police also said the all-white Woodlawn High School, in the eastern section, had been notified by telegram that an attempt to enroll Negroes would be made tomorrow.

Times-Picayune

A petition to register eight Negroes at three city schools, including Phillips, is pending. Today's was the first physical effort by Negroes this year to enter Alabama schools. Several Negroes tried unsuccessfully to enroll at a Montgomery elementary in 1955. P. 9

Last year at the University o Alabama, located 60 miles from Birmingham at Tuscaloosa, Autherine Lucy, a Negro co-ed from Birmingham, tried to enroll but was driven from the campus by a mob.

Times, 9-10-57

EFFORT UNEXPECTED

The Shuttlesworth effort today was unexpected, since registration had ended last week.

Lindbergh said a telegram from Shuttlesworth asked police protection after the minister had made the enrollment attempt.

This deep South city of 326,000 has a Negro population of about 130,000. Another 70,000 or so live in its suburbs, making up about one-third of a metropolitan community of 600,000.

Jim Atkins, news director of WBRC-TV, said that when Shuttlesworth drove to the school about "15 men jumped on him and started slugging him."

The crowd yelled "let's get that Negro, let's kill him," Atkins said.

Police Lt. E. T. Rouse, who headed a detail of four officers at the scene, said he called headquarters for help as soon as Shuttlesworth arrived at 10:35 a. m.

"Shuttlesworth got out of the car and ran west along the street for about 100 yards, and the police ran toward him," Rouse said.

BRASS KNUCKLES

"Shuttlesworth was knocked down several times. We could not keep up with him and keep the crowd off at the same time."

The Shuttlesworth car contained the minister, his wife; two of his daughters, Ruby and Patricia Ann, 14; Rev. J. S. Phifer; Nathaniel Lee, 17, and Walter Wilson, 12. The four children were to be entered in the school.

Race tension lessens here, night quiet

News P. 1

Thurs. 9-12-57

B'ham, Ala.

Race tension over attempts to end segregation in schools had lessened today as "incidents" dwindled.

Police, still keeping a watchful eye on school areas, had a quiet night.

These developments, however, followed turmoil earlier in the week over efforts by Negroes to enroll in white schools:

1. Five Negro students were charged by police in connection with rock-throwing from a bus.

2. A 15-year-old white girl admitted her story of being seized by three Negroes was a hoax.

3. Tarrant City police searched the high school there for a bomb following an anonymous report but found none.

4. A small cross was burned at Jones Valley High School.

Police jailed five Negroes after taking 76 students from a bus for questioning.

A 16-year-old, Frank Coach of 514 67th-st, n, was charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct. Four other teenagers, two boys and two girls, were turned over to Juvenile Court.

The two girls told Det. Lt. O. B. Wilson white boys stoned their bus Tuesday afternoon as it passed Woodlawn High School. News

One said her mother told her to take rocks on the bus and return the fire the next time the bus was stoned. P. 3

Wilson, head of the police Juvenile Aid Division, said the two girls admitted concealing rocks in their umbrellas. The boys also admitted throwing rocks, he said.

A motorist who saw rocks hit a car stopped the bus by blocking it with his auto at First-av and 25th-st, n.

The students were en route to Parker High School.

Parker High Principal R. C. Johnson said he had instructed students not to take canned soft drinks aboard buses. He said he had reports the empties were thrown at vehicles.

Woodlawn High School students, noisily protesting school integration attempts Tuesday, tossed rocks and other objects at buses and autos containing Negroes.

The 15-year-old white girl who said she was attacked admitted to police last night the story was invented so she wouldn't have to go to school yesterday.

She had reported yesterday morning three Negro youths seized her in a parking lot at Five Points South as she was on her way to catch a bus for school.

She said the Negroes tore her blouse and cut her on the arm before she broke away and ran.

She later said she inflicted the minor cuts herself with a razor blade.

Tarrant City Police Chief Clyde Sellers said three officers and Tarrant High teachers searched lockers and classrooms after a caller reported a bomb had been placed in the school building.

Tarrant School Supt. George A. Mitchell declined comment except to say "we have had no scares."

Chief Sellers said the call came in about 9:45 a.m. yesterday from a man.

The cross burned at Jones Valley High last night was extinguished by police. It was believed set by students.

NEGRO INTEGRATION leader F. L. Shuttlesworth said he has called off efforts to enroll Negro children in white schools pending action on petitions for transfers now before the Birmingham school superintendent.

Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said he is supervising enrollment of the children in Negro schools.

Petitions from six families are in the hands of Dr. Frazer Banks, school superintendent.

Dr. Banks has broad authority under the 1955 Alabama School Placement Act to decide whether the Negro children can be transferred to white schools.

Shuttlesworth and his wife were among the petitioners.

The Negro leader was beaten Monday when he attempted to enroll his two daughters in Phillips High School.

His wife and a daughter also were injured in the assault by a crowd of white men.

Bomb Threat Clears Birmingham School

Times-Union Wed 9-11-57

Jacksonville, Fla. p. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10 (AP)—Failure of Negroes to renew efforts to enroll at three all-white city schools and firm police control brought uneasy racial peace to Birmingham today.

Phillips High School was evacuated because of a bomb threat, but students were readmitted 40 minutes later when a search failed to uncover any explosives.

An angry white mob beat and drove back the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth when he attempted to enroll four Negro children at Phillips yesterday. The Negro integration leader announced he was confined to bed by his doctor's orders.

White crowds gathered around Phillips, Woodlawn High and Graymont Elementary before classes began today, but scores of police kept order except for a student demonstration at Woodlawn. These are the three schools to which eight Negro children have asked admittance.

Woodlawn students began gathering about 6:30 a.m. and raised two Confederate flags on the school flagpole. Some 75 to 100 yelled threats and threw rocks at passing cars and buses occupied by Negroes. Two figures were hung in effigy.

Driven from school property when police threatened to turn fire hoses on them, some of the Woodlawn students tried to launch a parade to Phillips.

A pickup truck and two cars with Woodlawn students reached Phillips, in the edge of the downtown retail district, but were turned back by police.

Woodlawn is Birmingham's largest school with 2,450 students.

Several hundred white persons waited in the hot September sun for the appearance of any Negro applicants for enrollment at Phillips. The crowd was kept away from the bloc-square, four-story brick building.

Miss Snowell Anders, Phillips secretary, said a woman, apparently an adult, called the school with the bomb threat.

"She said, 'there is a bomb set to go off at 9:59 a.m.'" Miss Anders related. "Then she hung up before I could ask her any questions."

Police quickly blocked off surrounding streets and the 1,850 students, laughing and talking, marched to an adjacent park.

Police Commissioner Robert Lindbergh warned yesterday that no Negroes would be permitted to enter any white school unless they had lawful business there.

Dr. Frazer Banks, city superintendent of education, said that none of the eight Negro applicants could be enrolled at white schools because their petitions are under study.

Negroes Admit Stoning Whites In Birmingham

Daily News Thurs. 9-12-57

Jackson, Miss.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UP)—Five Negro youths, including two girls, admitted stoning passing cars carrying whites Wednesday in the latest outbreak of racial conflict here. P. 1

But police said a 15-year-old white girl who claimed she was grabbed and threatened by three Negroes admitted the story was a hoax to enable her to skip school.

The Negroes accused of heaving rocks at automobiles admitted their guilt after police had held a busload of 70-odd Negro students at headquarters for more than two hours.

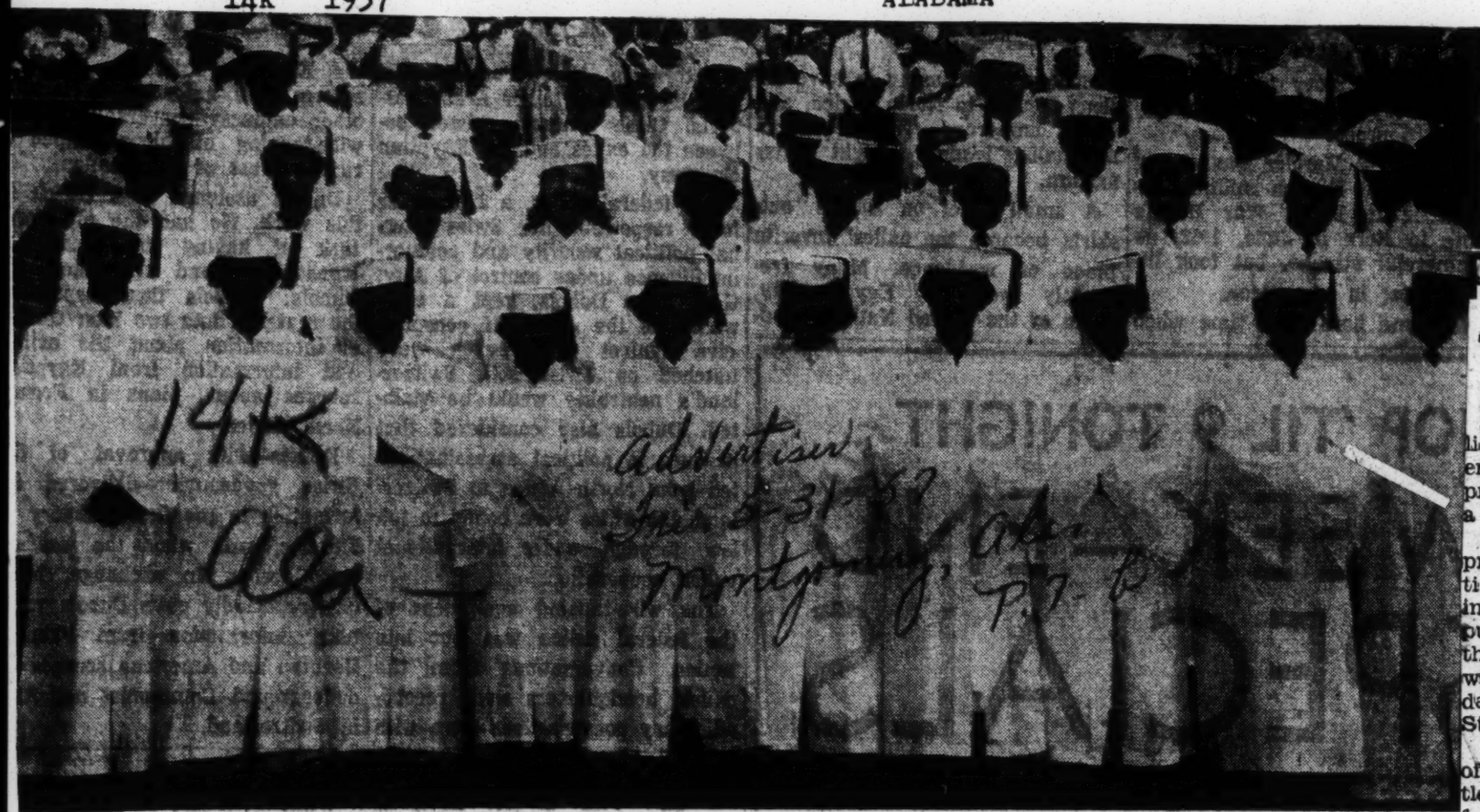
Frank Coach, 16, was charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct, and the other four were turned over to juvenile court due to their ages.

Detectives said the two girls admitted taking the stones in their umbrellas on the bus, bound for Parker Negro High School. The boys said they threw them at automobiles from the Windows of the bus.

The two girls said they had been stoned earlier this week by white youths while passing all-white Woodlawn High School, where students had demonstrated against racial integration.

The stoning incident was the first after two days of near-crisis touched off by the mob attack on Negro Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth when he sought to integrate Phillips High School.

Shuttlesworth has announced that he will await official action on petitions seeking admission of Negro students to white schools.



ST. JUDE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE GRADUATES

Thirty-one candidates for senior high diplomas, above, became alumni members of St. Jude Educational Institute Wednesday night when they were pronounced graduates and awarded diplomas by the Most Rev. Joseph A. Durick, D.D.; Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham, during the 1957 graduation exercises. Father Paul Mullaney is principal.

Two effigies found at Montgomery high schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5—(AP)—Two effigies, one obviously intended to look like a Negro and the other described by police as "looking like a scarecrow," were placed at a pair of Montgomery high schools last night.

An unidentified caller, police said, informed them—and apparently also notified newsmen—that a Negro was on the lawn of Sidney Lanier High School.

Investigating officers found a newspaper-stuffed dummy with a hangman's noose around its neck at the base of the school's flagpole. Dressed in blue denim trousers and a white shirt, the effigy had a black stocking for a head. Its features, formed of white cloth, appeared to have been fastened by a sewing machine rather than by hand stitching.

The second dummy was discovered by police hanging from the flagpole at Robert E. Lee High School about 11:15 p.m. It looked, officers said, as though someone might have removed it from a field somewhere.

Neither dummy bore any labels, police reported.

Enrollment starts today and classes begin Friday at these all-white schools. No Negroes have publicly announced an intention to enroll at either.

Four effigies, some of them labeled with signs, were hanged from flagpoles at Montgomery schools last year. Effigies of Negroes were discovered at both Lee and Lanier High Schools, and dummies representing a Negro and a National Guardsman were hanging from William Harrison Elementary School.

Negroes Apply to White Schools

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP) — The Birmingham board of education Friday received applications of Negroes for admission to three white schools, and at the same time adopted new rules based on a law intended to preserve racial segregation.

The applications were turned over to Dr. Frazer Banks, city superintendent of education, for study.

The board adopted new rules of procedure based on the school placement law, designed as a barrier to racial integration of Alabama classrooms although race is not mentioned.

Under the law Banks may consider school reports, test results, personal interviews and other factors in deciding on assignment or reassignment of pupils.

Originally nine Negro families asked admission of their children to Phillips and Woodlawn High schools and Graymont Elementary.

Three families later withdrew their petitions. None of the parents was present at the board meeting.

Banks said he would want to get "other information" before acting on the petitions. He said he would report later to the board. Any decision he makes may be appealed to the board.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Race Separation Prevents Strife

Someone in this column took the position that Rev. Shuttlesworth, a preacher, is standing for Christian principles in his agitation against separation of races on street cars. in schools, etc.

Respect for this long established system of separation keeps peace between the races; whereas Shuttlesworth's agitation to have his race to cease to respect the custom has already caused much strife between Negroes and whites.

Now the New Testament Scriptures emphasize that the spirit that follows after "peace" is of god (Gal. 5:22; Heb. 12:14; Matt. 5:9), and that "strife" is of the devil (Gal. 5:20; James 3:16).

How, then, can Shuttlesworth's conduct be justified from Holy Writ?

The Supreme Court in Washington does not require that individuals cease to respect racial separation as a custom, but merely holds that such separation cannot be forced by law.

The practice of separating, so as to be with one's own racial kinship, is, in this section, an old-time custom sent down to us by the fathers in both races. It is as honorable for one race as it is for the other.

But Shuttlesworth has definitely committed himself so as to interfere with this long established custom. His attitude is directly opposite to that of Paul. Hear Paul: "I have committed nothing against the people, or customs" (Acts 28:17).

PHIL JOINER,
921 Massey Building.

Public School Here Asked To End Discriminatory Acts

Officials o fthe Birmingham Bublic Schools have been asked "to end segregation and discriminatory practices in the public schools" in a petition forwarded Aug. 20.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, in a prepared statement issued for publication Aug. 21 revealed that the first step had been made toward securing "good faith compliance with the decree and directive of the United States Supreme Court."

While not revealing the identity of the petitioners, the Rev. Shuttlesworth said they included nine families representing about 15 children.

Meantime the Alabama State Legislature this week completed work on enabling bills to preserve segregation and sent them to Gov. James E. Folsom for his signature.

One bill would empower local boards to abolish schools which are threatened with integration, after a public hearing and pay students' tuition in private schools. A companion bill protects the retirement rights of teachers who because of integration would shift to private all-white schools. Alabama has a freedom of choice school plan and other segregation safeguards.

Here is the text of the Shuttlesworth statement issued for publication:

"In good faith the State and local Board of Education have been asked to end segregation and discriminatory practices in the Public Schools. It has been three years and three months since the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that all persons were entitled to identical or the same educational opportunities in public schools. Since that time nothing has been done in our educational systems to comply with the decree and direction of our highest Court. We are now and have always been willing and ready to sit down with our educational authorities to work out these matters consistent with the Supreme Court decision."

"We are again making that request; and time is of the essence. We will expect an immediate reply to our request. We cannot long as citizens delay the educational opportunities of our children by aiding the unnecessary wrongful and sinful evil known as Segregation in Public Schools, practiced by most of our Southern States. The future of our children must not forever be clouded by an eternity of negatives. We owe it to our children and to the future generations, to do everything possible to give them these fundamental guarantees of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness, which include the right to enjoy, among other things, equal and identical educational opportunities, irrespective of their race, creed, or color. Since we are a country of laws, decent and God-fearing citizens—here and elsewhere—are duty bound to work conscientiously toward good faith compliance with the Constitutional decree and directive of the United States Supreme Court."

Negroes Seek Entry Into Birmingham System Schools

BIRMINGHAM (AP)— Nine Negro families have asked the Birmingham Board of Education to end racial segregation in the city's public schools.

One of the petitioning parents was the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. His group also is leading a Federal Court attack on Birmingham's bus segregation laws.

The parents asked the board for admission of their children, 13 in all, to schools nearest their homes "on a non - discriminatory basis during the 1957-58 term."

The petitions said the children lived nearest three white schools — Phillips and Woodlawn High Schools, and Graymont Elementary.

Dr. Frazer Banks, city superintendent of education, said the board had not had time to determine whether the Negro children actually live nearer to white than Negro schools.

However, he pointed out, school district lines generally are such that often children go to one school although they may live closer to another.

"We stand ready to work with you in making a prompt and reasonable start toward making the proper adjustments," the similar petitions said. "An immediate reply stating your anticipated action will be appreciated."

The petition were the first formal demand for elimination of segregation in city schools made in the names of specific children. A general petition was submitted two years ago, without results.

after registration in the city schools is scheduled, Dr. L. Frazier Banks, superintendent of schools, has notified Negro petitioners that their request will be presented at that time.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, one of the petitioners, had asked for immediate consideration of the petition, since registration is scheduled Sept. 4.

Banks said the petition would not get special attention.

Shuttlesworth demanded immediate action, since "We are concerned as to whether we are to present our children at these schools on the 4th, or whether they are to remain un-enrolled pending board action."

The petition seeks enrollment of Negro children in three white city schools, including Phillips and Woodlawn high schools.

Banks informed the petitioners that under existing school policy, the children of the petitioners should be enrolled in the school they normally would attend pending action of the school board.

Nine Negro parents signed the original petition, but three later asked that their names be withdrawn. They said they had misunderstood what they were signing.

Negro school petitioner asks to be put back on list

A Negro woman who petitioned the Birmingham Board of Education to admit her child to a white school, then later asked that her name be withdrawn from the request, today decided to stick by her original stand seeking race mixing in local schools.

Lee Armstrong, husband of Mrs. Marie Armstrong, said his wife has decided not to withdraw her name.

Four of the original nine petitioners, including Mrs. Armstrong, Friday requested that their names be dropped from the petition. All said they "misunderstood" the petition's intent.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said Friday "some will remain" and efforts for integrated schools would be pressed.

SHUTTLEWORTH is one of nine parents who Thursday asked the school board to admit their children to three white schools—Woodlawn High, Phillips High and Graymont Elementary School.

Mrs. Armstrong was joined in her earlier request for withdrawal by William H. Todd Sr., Robert Hawkins and Mrs. Annie Marie Wilson. All said they misunderstood the intention of the petition they signed, but Shuttlesworth said he was "sure they understood" that they were signing a petition asking admission of their children to white schools.

Birmingham city officials have expressed uncompromising opposition to any change in local segregation laws.

Board to study petition—

'Keep children where they were,' Negro told

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth has been told to continue, at least temporarily, his children in the schools they have been attending.

Shuttlesworth and his wife are among the nine Negro families who Aug. 22 asked the City Board of Education to admit their children to three white city schools.

In a registered letter to Dr. Frazer Banks, superintendent of schools, Shuttlesworth has now asked directions "relative to the enrollment of our children in school at the proper time." This letter was dated last Monday.

In answer, Dr. Banks wrote, "It has been and is the policy of the board that, when an application for transfer is made, the child continues in the same school he has been attending or to which he has been promoted, pending a final decision on the request for transfer."

Dr. Banks further wrote that the petitions will be presented at the next board meeting scheduled for Sept. 6.

SHUTTLESWORTH'S letter said, "We understand that the school term begins on the 4th. In the absence of board action and policy, special or otherwise, before the date of school opening, we are compelled to ask your direction as superintendent relative to the enrollment of our children in school at the proper time.

Recognizing that our petitions are valid applications to the school named therein, we are concerned as to whether we are to present our children at these schools on the 4th, or whether they are to remain un-enrolled pending board action.

"The urgency of these matters would, we think, require immediate official direction."

Two of the nine Negro families have requested by letter that their petitions be withdrawn, according to Dr. Banks. They are William H. Todd Sr., and his wife and Robert Hawkins and his wife.

The petitions themselves were returned, Dr. Banks said, although only Hawkins specifically requested that that be done.

B'ham Negroes Demand Quick Action

BIRMINGHAM (AP)— Birmingham's board of education will be presented a petition seeking integration of the races in the city's schools Sept. 6.

The board will meet two days

THREATS REPORTED BY NEGRO FAMILIES

Three Signed Public School Integration Petition

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 27— (UP)—Four Birmingham Negro families, including three who signed a public school integration petition, say they have received "threatening" telephone calls.

Raymond and Alice Parker said they received several "vile and ugly" telephone calls which "threatened" violence if they did not leave town and withdraw their names from the petition. They are childless and hod no connection with the petition which urged an end to segregation by the 1957-58 school year.

Raymond and Zolap arker did sign the petition seeking admission to Phillips High School for their two children. Parker said he has "withdrawn" his name from the petition because "I didn't understand what I was signing."

William and Josephine Todd said they received similar threatening telephone calls before they "withdrew" their names from the petition.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife also said they received telephoned threats for trying to get their two children enrolled in Phillips High. Rev. Shuttlesworth heads the Society for Human Rights, formed after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was outlawed in Alabama.

Progress, growth of Negro high schools reported

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23 — State Supt. A. R. Meadows says Negro high schools in Alabama have made what he calls "almost unbelievable progress" in the past 20 years in the number of schools, enrollment and instructional programs.

In a prepared statement, Meadows said enrollment has increased from 28,078 students in 1936 to 87,634 last year and the number of accredited Negro public high schools has gone from nine to 94.

The superintendent said the number of Negro elementary and high school pupils transported to school increased from 3622 to 93,119 in the 20 years. This, along with building construction, has been a major factor in the increased enrollment, Meadows explained.

He said Negro high schools are better equipped and better staffed. Library and laboratory facilities have improved, he continued, "as teachers and other local leaders strive to improve the teaching and learning situation in these schools."

Principals to Hold Annual Gathering At College Here

By INEZ J. BASKIN

The annual meetinr of the Alabama High School Principals Association will be held Wednesday in Paterson Hall and the Campus Center of the Alabama State College, beginning at 1:30 p.m. with the president, Prof. S. J. Wilsenhunt, presiding.

"The Role of the Principal in Improving Instruction," will be the theme and will be discussed by Dr. F. D. DeCosta, professor of Education, at the host college. The three groups, their areas and consultants are: Group I: C. Peoples, chairman, with J. T. Smith, principal R. R. Moton High School, Leeds; A. C. Small, principal. Gregory High School, Collinsville, and T. M. Marsh, Choctaw County Training School, Lisman.

Group II: W. H. Lewis, chairman, with Dr. S. Q. Bryant, Alabama State College; Woodrow McCorvey, principal Escambia County Training School, Atmore and E. J. Oliver, principal, Fairfield Industrial High School, Fairfield.

Group III: Prof. W. E. Thompson, chairman, with J. D. Thompson, principal Coosa County Training School, Cottage Grove; C. M. Mitchell, principal Calhoun Training School, Oxford; A. J. Rowser, principal, U. S. Jones High School, Demopolis, and J. T. Porter, principal, Carver High School, Dothan.

Three areas of study will be on the agenda for the group study: (a) the need for, and some means of establishing closer articulation between the elementary and high school; (2) ways in which the guidance program can contribute to the improvement of instruction and (3) improving instruction through the development and use of an effective in-service study program.

The officers of the association are: H. C. Fields, vice president; J. W. Jenkins, executive secretary; Braynt Foster, treasurer, and McDonald Hughes, research ecretary.

MOTON HIGH'S TOP 4-H'ERS HONORED — Shown (above) are top 4-H members of the R. R. Moton High School at Leeds, Ala., receiving some ribbons from Prof. John T. Smith, principal of the school, during the annual show which was sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. The big show was held at the school last Fall.

Miss Hawkins To Go On D. C. "Citizenship Tour"

World Birm. Ala. p. 9 Sat. 3-23-57

Miss Jimmie Ree Hawkins, Dunbar High School junior, is being sponsored as a member of the "Citizenship Tour" scheduled to visit Washington, D. C., by the Bessemer Voters League.

She is scheduled to report on the 10-day, 32-student learn-by-travel citizenship tour at the lea-

MISS JIMMIE R. HAWKINS

gue's April meeting.

Miss Hawkins was crowned "Queen of the Civic League" on Jan. 1, 1957. She is a member of Shady Grove Baptist Church. Meantime she is president of the Current Events Club at Dunbar High School.

Miss Hawkins was a member of the recent "Radio Quiz 'Em Team" that won from Ullman High School on Feb. 28.

She was chosen from candidates nominated by her section, Class 11-B, which was approved by the Citizenship Committee and voted on by the entire faculty.

A spokesman for the Bessemer Voters League said "the league hopes that by choosing her because of her activities in church, community and school, other boys and girls will bceome active participators in civic service organizations."

The league was entertained with a panel discussion Wednesday night, March 13. Panelists discussed the topic, "What Type of City Government Will Provide the Best Possible Administration?"

Mrs. Elizabeth Stansel presented information on the Mayor-Council form of government; Mrs. Elizabeth Cleveland explained the Commission and the City-Manager patterns of government.

Both panelists are members of the Adult Class in Government at Dunbar High School.

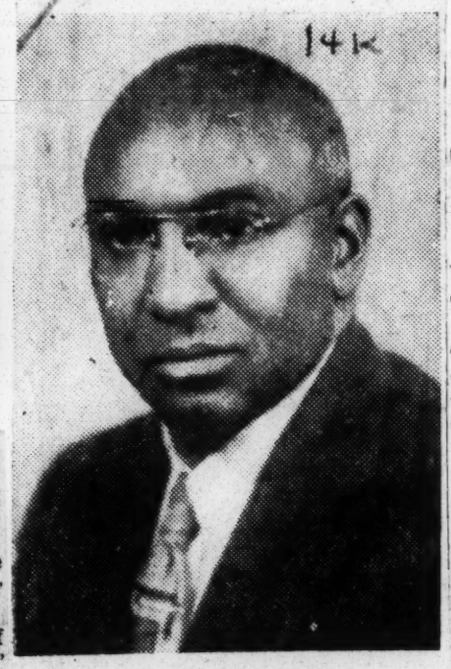
A question period followed the panel speeches. Those in attendance were asked to study further the three types of city government.

At the May meeting, members of the panel will be asked to defend one of the three types of city government as the best possible administrative set-up for the city.

Chairman L. E. Arnold heads the program committee.

Appointed To Principalships In County System

World p. 8 Sat. 3-23-57 Birm. Ala.



PAUL L. WARE
New Principal
HOOPER CITY HIGH

The Jefferson County Board of Education has approved the names of Paul L. Ware, Mrs. Lucile Brewer and Thomas Shaw to fill three vacancies in principalships in Jefferson County Public Schools created through retirements.

Announcement of the promotions were made through the office of Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education. It is understood that the promotions were arrived at through a composite staff recommendation.

Mr. Ware is being elevated from the assistant principalship of Hooper City High School, Sayreton, to first in command. He is a graduate of Milton High School, Milton, Pa. He attended Lincoln University, Lincoln Pa. and graduated from Talladega College. In 1935 he attended Howard University, Washington, D. C. He holds the M. Ed degree in Secondary School Administration from Pennsylvania State University.

For two years he taught at the Tuscaloosa County Training School at Northport, Ala. He worked for one year at the Reedtown School in Russellville, Ala. Since 1938 he has been connected with the Jefferson County Schools. Mr. Ware served as science teacher at Warrior High School and a similar capacity at Hooper City High (1939-1940). He worked as principal of Warrior High School (1941-43) and toiled in a similar position at Praco High School (1943-1944). He went to Hooper City High as assistant principal in 1946 and remained in that post until he was hoisted to principal.

In high school and college he was a four-sports athlete competing in football, baseball, track and basketball.

Prof. Ware received several citations during World War II for special work in teaching illiterates.

He is chairman of the trustee board of First Congregational Church, secretary of the Men's Christian Fellowship; vice-president of the Talladega Alumni Association chairman of The Birmingham News Oratorical Contest; member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Jones Valley Elks Lodge No. 14; director of the United Negro College Fund and former director of the Oratorical Contest for Elks Lodges in District IV. He organized the Citizenship Tour to Washington, Gettysburg and the United Nations.

He succeeds Mrs. Nona W. Powell who is retiring at the end of the current school year.

MRS. LUCILE BREWER

Mrs. Brewer is being upgraded from teacher at Wenonah Elementary School to fifth and sixth grade teaching principal at New Castle. She succeeds Prof. James Carter who goes on the retirement list at the end of the present school term.

With a teaching experience covering approximately 20 years, Mrs. Brewer has enrichened this background with extensive traveling in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

She holds both the A. B. and M. A. degree from Fisk University, Nashville. Meantime, she is a member of the First Congregational Christian Church.

MRS. LUCILE BREWER
New Principal
NEW CASTLE

THOMAS SHAW

Mr. Shaw is being hiked from math and band instructor at Rosedale High School to principal of Praco High School where he will also serve as band director.

THOMAS SHAW
New Principal
PRACO HIGH

He holds the A. B. degree from Mississippi Industrial College; the B.S.S. from Alabama State College and the M. A. in administration and supervision from Atlanta University, Atlanta Ga.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shaw is a member of St. Paul Methodist Church. He is a group leader in the Jeffcho Schools in-service training program and chairman of the band directors association.

NEGROES LEARN SKILLED TRADES AT OLIN VOCATIONAL HIGH
. . . Located on same Ensley campus as Western High

Located at Ensley—

Western, Olin schools may soon be accredited

News
Wed. 8-14-57

Western High and Olin Vocational High, newest Negro high schools in the city, are in the process of becoming accredited institutions.

The schools, located on the same campus in Ensley, have recently undergone extensive evaluation by both their own staffs and a state committee. This Fall application will be made to the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools for membership and accreditment.

About 13 per cent of the 221 Negro senior high schools in Alabama are accredited by the Southern association. Birmingham's other two Negro high schools, Parker and Ullman, have already been granted membership in this organization.

According to the Southern association, the first step in becoming accredited is that "the school should be evaluated in terms of its functions and purposes."

Included in the introduction of a report from a state evaluation committee, which recently inspected the schools, is the comment that "the combined faculty of Western and Olin have an opportunity to make a significant contribution to secondary education. They have the opportunity to develop one of the few really comprehensive high school programs in the state."

"They have the facilities and the personnel to develop an outstanding vocational program, a strong academic offering and a good program of education for life adjustment. All the ingredients are here," the report concludes.

Located at Avenue F and 12th st in Ensley, the two schools have an enrollment of 1079 pupils and a faculty of 46.

Western High, the two-story brick academic building, contains 24 classrooms, four science laboratories, a library and lunchroom. A larger lunchroom and a gymnasium are now under construction.

The $600,000 Olin Vocational High, a gift of the F. F. Olin Foundation, provides 18 rooms and shops for teaching skilled trades.

In addition to a variety of academic courses, 12 vocational courses are available to students.

After two years of required subjects, pupils are permitted to specialize. Some may choose a vocation, while needs and interests of others are met through electives.

Students are encouraged to participate in the student government, school newspaper activities, music clubs or any of the other 25 supervised special interest clubs, which provide a more well-rounded school life.

Commenting on the recent evaluation, the faculty believes "much progress can be noted at our school during the few short years of our existence. Yet we are as equally aware much more could have been done toward meeting the needs of our pupils."

"We know, too, that more should have been done, but our determination is even stronger for future progress," they said. "The professional staff realizes evaluation is of little value unless the pupils profit from it."

Seized on Bus After Cases of Rock-Hurling

Quizzed at City Hall In Birmingham; No Charges Filed

Wed. 9-11-57

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—Seventy-six Negro high school pupils were taken from a bus and questioned by police today after rock-throwing incidents.

They were on their way to Parker High School, an all-Negro institution, when complaints to police asserted rocks were thrown at white persons on a viaduct.

One man, Marvin Hancock, told police he was hit by two rocks or bricks and his car was damaged.

No Charges Filed.

The Negro students were being questioned at city hall. No charges had been filed.

Several rock-throwing incidents were reported earlier as an aftermath of racial tensions following Monday's effort to enroll Negro students at all-white Phillips High School.

In another incident today, a 15-year-old white girl told police she was seized by three Negro youths on her way to school.

Detective R. A. McMurdo said the girl told him she was accosted as she crossed a parking lot and asked if she was on the way to school. One of the Negroes told her, Mr. McMurdo said, "You'd better not go. You'll be sorry if you do."

Scratch on Shoulder.

The officer said she had a scratch on the left shoulder but was not otherwise hurt.

One dummy was hung and another burned at separate white high schools earlier in the day in further demonstrations against integrating white and Negro schools in this city.

Heavy police guards dispersed small crowds which gathered during the night at several schools.

A dummy was burned at Phillips High, where the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro leader, was beaten Monday as he drove up to attempt to enroll four Negro children.

A dummy was hanged at Ensley High, in the steel mill area.

Mr. Shuttlesworth called off Negro efforts for immediate enrollment at white schools yesterday. He will await the result of tests which begin next week for the eight Negro children seeking admittance to three white schools.

The tests are part of a program to determine facts for school officials in placing the children. It is recognized as the first test of Alabama's school placement law, which gives local school boards unlimited power in placing school children.

Dr. Frazer Banks, school superintendent, described the tests as normal, routine achievement and aptitude tests which are given any child whose parents request them.

Birmingham Orders Negro Pupils Tested

Wed. 9-11-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2 (AP)—Parents of eight Negro children seeking admission to white schools have been told to arrange for placement tests with the city schools' guidance department, a school official said today.

Dr. Frazer Banks, city superintendent of education, reported to the Birmingham Board of Education on developments since the Negroes filed petitions for admission to three all-white schools.

Banks told a reporter that the Negro children would be given both standard tests and some which are not standard, but declined to say what they are.

The school board is acting under Alabama's untested school placement law in handling the applications of the Negro children. Race or segregation isn't mentioned in the law, but its sponsors said it is intended as a barrier to school integration.

The law gives the school board broad authority in determining on the school to which to assign any pupil. These include the effect of enrolling in a new school, both upon the student and other pupils.

Police Enforce "Off Limits" In Birmingham

Daily Herald Wed. 9-11-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— (INS))—Police at Birmingham enforced a strict "off limits" Tuesday to keep Negroes and white crowds away from city schools, and declined an offer of National guard help.

Gov. James Folsom offered to call out the Alabama National guard to preserve order at Birmingham, where a Negro minister was beaten yesterday. Folsom emphasized guard units would not be used unless requested by local officials.

SCHOOL EMPTIED

"We have the situation under control," Birmingham police commissioner R. E. Linbergh replied.

There was no violence Tuesday at Birmingham but the Phillips High School—largest in the city—was emptied while police searched for a bomb. None was found.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who was beaten by a mob yesterday when he tried to enroll his daughter at the school, today obeyed a police order not to reappear.

EIGHT STUDENTS

Lindbergh ordered his police to keep all Negroes away from white schools, holding that since no Negro students are registered they have no proper" business at the schools. The school board has, in active, a pettiton for the admission of eight Negro Students to all-white schools.

Meanwhile, asixth man was taken into custody today for the "example" sex mutilation of a Birmingham Negro. Officers said the assault upon Judge Aaron was made so that one man might "qualify" for a high office in the Ku Klux Klan and to show Rev. Shuttlesworth "what would happen to any Negro who tried to put Negro children in a white school."

Aaron, who had not been involved in the integration movement at Birmingham, was picked up off a city street, beaten and slashed. He is in fair condition at a Veterans Hospital.

The six white men under arrest were charged with mayhem. Taken into custody Tuesday was Grover A. McCullough, 44, an unemployed carpenter.

High School For Negroes Is Planned

New Structure Due To Be Built By September '58

Birmingham

Working plans for Northern High School, a planned Negro high school in North Birmingham, are being drawn up.

The school will be built between 34th and 35th-sts and 33rd-ter and 34th-ct.

It should be ready for occupancy in September, 1958.

Architect's plans show space for an ultimate enrollment of 1200 but preliminary building probably will not carry that large a load.

The plans include playground area and athletic space.

It will be a one-story building.

Construction materials will be fire-resistive concrete, asphalt tile, flexicore roofing and steel or aluminum windows. Fluorescent lighting and hot water heating are planned.

The auditorium will have forced air heat and will be ventilated.

The plans provide for use of the school building for community functions after school hours.

Charles H. McCauley is the architect.

Squads Readied To Turn Back Negro Students

Post Herald

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Robert E. Lindbergh, Birmingham police commissioner, said yesterday he expected to use Birmingham policemen to keep Negroes out of white schools here.

Mr. Lindbergh made his statement after the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro pro-integration leader, was beaten by a white mob when he tried to enter his daughter as a student at Phillips High School.

Shortly after the scuffle at Phillips, Shuttlesworth indicated he will try again today. A Negro spokesman quoted him as saying he and other Negro parents will try to enter their children in white schools today—at Phillips High School, Woodlawn High School and Graymont School.

Tues 9-10-57

"The Negroes will not enter our schools, we will use police to keep them out," said Lindbergh.

He said he was prepared to put the police force on emergency 12-hour shifts, "if it becomes necessary, but we don't think it has become necessary yet."

He said there is "no parallel between this case and the one in Arkansas, although the results will be the same: The Negroes will not enter our schools."

In Arkansas, Gov. Orval Faubus has bucked a federal court order to enter Negro children in white schools by placing National Guardsmen around the schools with orders to keep the Negroes out.

Said Lindbergh:

"The governor of Arkansas is acting in direct conflict with a federal court order, we are acting under the authority of Alabama law. We are going to maintain law and order."

Lindbergh earlier said he would station Birmingham policemen around Birmingham schools—three in particular—to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the schools" from entering school grounds.

This would include Negro children who have not been registered at white schools. Since they have not been registered, Lindbergh said, they would not have a "lawful reason" to be at the schools.

Shuttlesworth, who received hospital treatment after the beating, went home yesterday afternoon. His wife said he was asleep late yesterday afternoon and she had doctor's orders not to awaken him.

But she said Shuttlesworth had told her that there would be efforts to enter Negroes at the three schools — Phillips High School, Woodlawn High School,

and Graymont School — sometime today.

Parents of six Negro children have asked the Birmingham School Board to allow their children to enter the three white schools. The board has given Dr. L. Frazer Banks, city school superintendent, the right to investigate the children under the state's placement law.

The placement law, without mentioning race or color, gives school boards power to place children in schools on the basis of their backgrounds, training, mental ability and many other yardsticks.

Dr. Banks said yesterday he was mailing letters to the parents of the Negro children "telling them what to do so that I can get information about them, and also telling them what to do about their children in the meantime."

Dr. Banks would not disclose what was in the letters. And he said he did not know how long it would take him to get enough information to place the Negro children in school.

It was understood that the eight Negro children have not been enrolled at the Negro schools where they formerly attended.

Dr. Banks said he had explained a city school regulation to Shuttlesworth. The regulation says that a student must keep on attending the school he or she is enrolled in—until an actual transfer is made.

The superintendent said he didn't know if the Negroes had enrolled at their former schools. He said the enrollment lists do not arrive at the city school board office until Sept. 13.

Although Dr. Banks didn't say so, the inference was plain that he had advised the Negro parents to enter their childern in Negro schools until he gathers information about the children and makes a decision about their placement.

Shuttlesworth and the other Negro parents apparently are trying to get a direct refusal from school officials. If such a refusal is given, it could be the basis for a suit in federal court.

Petition Asks Admission On Non-Segregated Basis

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The first formal move for integration of Alabama Public schools was made Thursday.

Petitions were filed in Birmingham to admit thirteen Negro children to the schools nearest their homes in September, on a non-segregated basis.

The petitions were filed in a registered letter to Jefferson county school superintendent, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, and included the signatures of 18 Negro parents.

One of the principle signers of the petition was the Rev. F. L. Shuttesworth, who with his wife requested his two daughters be admitted to an all white high school.

APPEAL CASE

Shuttlesworth is the alleged leader of a recent Negro integration march on Birmingham buses. A case is currently in appeal by 21 Negroes involved in the incident who were convicted of violating segregation laws.

Birmingham city officials said Thursday move came as a complete surprise. Most were certain the action would only "stir up trouble."

Police commissioner, Robert E. Lindbergh, a member of the school board said:

"The move is ill conceived. It can't add anything to good race relations. I can't conceive of the idea that our schools will be integrated. We would have to resist any such move in every legal and peaceful way at our command."

Eugene Connor, who defeated Lindbergh in a primary election and will take the commissioner's post in November, said flatly:

"We are not going to have integrated schools in Birmingham Alabama."

"If it means abolishing our schools that will be done." The prospective commissioner said:

"If shuttlesworth would tend to his preaching and stop trying to stir up trouble among the races, it would do his race a lot more good."

Mayor J. W. Morgan of Birmingham said his opinion was that the move was not sponsored by "forward thinking."

"We have built and do maintain facilities, "Morgan said, for Negro citizens in education, recreation and other civic enterprises. I am certain nothing good can come of this movement. To the contrary, the fruit therefore, will be discord."

IN COURT—While the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth testifies at right, three men charged with assaulting him at Phillips High School are shown at left. This picture was made during the course of preliminary hearing by Post-Herald Photographer Tommy Langston with special permission of Judge Francis Thompson

3 Choose Trial In Negro Beating

Refuse To Pay Fines In Pastor Case

BY JANE ALDRIDGE

Three white defendants decided yesterday they would rather be tried by a Circuit Court jury for an alleged murder attempt on the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister, at Phillips High School recently than pay assault and battery fines.

At the conclusion of a preliminary trial in County Felony Court on assault with intent to murder charges, Judge Francis Thompson told the three defendants—I. F. Gauldin, 42, 1814 15th-av, n; W. W. Cash, 50, 920 Ninth-ct, w, and J. E. Breckinridge, 26, 1409 Woodward-rd, that he would reduce the charge to "assault and battery," a misdemeanor.

Before he could announce what the penalty would be, their lawyer, George Rogers, cut in. "Your Honor, if you are planning to fine them," he said, "we'd rather have you just send it upstairs and let us take it before a jury on the felony charge."

Judge Thompson quickly obliged, binding all three over to the grand jury under $300 bond.

Judge Thompson did not indicate what penalty he would have assessed. He could have given them any fine up to $500 and six months in jail.

If convicted in Circuit Court on the felony charge, they could draw from two to 20 years in prison.

Shuttlesworth was the first witness put on by Deputy Solicitor Joe Barnard to describe the events which took place in front of Phillips the morning of Sept. 9, when the Negro said he drove up to the school with several Negro children he wanted to try to enroll there.

Shuttlesworth said injuries which he suffered at the hands of the crowd required him to spend "several hours" at a hospital.

He said there were quite a few people "scattered around—some across the street—some in front of the high school" when he drove up.

"As I started to get out," he said, "they closed in . . . whistling and catcalling." He said several rushed toward the car and "that's when they assaulted me."

He was asked if he knew "positively" who hit him.

"Oh, yes sir," he replied, identifying the defendant Gauldin as the man who wielded a heavy chain, and Cash as the one who, he said, hit him on the head several himes with "brass knucks."

He said he knew the third man, Breckinridge was "there all right" and was "on me, all right," but he couldn't recollect what, if anything, he had in his hand.

REVEREND IDENTIFIES TRIO

Three White Men Bound Over To Grand Jury For Assault

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 19 — Three white men accused of beating a Negro preacher who attempted to enroll Negro students at all-white Phillips High School were bound over to the grand jury on assault with intent to murder charges today.

Jefferson County Judge Francis Thompson bound over the men when their attorney, George Rogers, objected to their being convicted on reduced charges of assault and battery.

Thompson set bonds of $300 for each for W. H. Cash, 50, I. F. Gauldin, 42, and J. E. Breckenridge, 26, all of Birmingham.

All were postively identified by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth as men who attacked him outside the school Sept. 9. He was rushed by a mob of angry white men when he stepped from the car in which he had brought four Negro students including his two daughters to the school.

The defendants denied that they had attacked Shuttlesworth.

The pro-integration Negro leader said Gauldin struck him with a chain and Cash hit him with brass knuckles. He said Breckenridge was on top on him in a melee when he was knocked to the ground.

Gauldin said that he saw the chain on the ground after the struggle and picked it up. He said that after he did so an officer grabbed him by the arm and told him he was under arrest.

Cash said he was passing the school when Shuttlesworth ran into him and knocked him down.

Breckenridge said he was watching the disturbance when he was "caught in the mob" and thrown upon Shuttlesworth.

The judge was preparing to convict the white men of the lesser charge of assault and battery, a misdemeanor, when Rogers objected. He said he would rather have the men tried on a felony charge than have them fined for a misdemeanor.

If the men are indicted by the grand jury they would be tried before a jury.

Shuttlesworth suffered minor injuries in the scuffle. His 1-year-old daughter, Ruby Fredericka, suffered a bruised leg when a car door was slammed against it.

Parents of the children are now awaiting action of the Birmingham Board of Education on their petitions for admission of eight Negro students to Phillips and two other all-white schools. The petitions were pending at the time that Shuttlesworth made the enrollment attempt.

L. Frazer Banks, city superintendent of education, said that the Phillips principal could not have done anything about the children because their applications already were under study.

Shuttlesworth denied in answering a question by Rogers that he was paid by the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People to attempt to enroll the Negro children in white schools.

"No, I have no connection with the NAACP," he replied.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which was organized last year when activities of the NAACP were outlawed in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. Minister Identifies Three At Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The three white men accused of assaulting the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth near a white high school Saturday had elected to have a jury trial rather than have a judge possibly sentence and fine them. Juries in this area many times have failed to convict white defendants in cases involving Negro victims.

The trio, W. H. Cash, F. Gauldin and J. E. Brekinridge, were released under new $300 bonds each after making the request for a jury trial to Judge Francis Thompson of the Jefferson County Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies. The judge indicated he would reduce the charge from assault with intent to murder to assault and battery.

Defense Atty. George Rogers told the court the defendants would rather take the case "upstairs"—the sixth floor of the courthouse, where criminal cases are tried.

CONVICTION POSSIBLE

Judge Thompson could have convicted the defendants himself in the lower court if the men had not elected to be bound over to the grand jury.

Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth testified that he was attacked as he approached Phillips High School with four children Sept. 9 He said the crowd "closed in" on him when he left his automobile. The pastor identified Gauldin as the man who swung a bicycle chain and accused Cash of hitting him on the head several times with brass knucks. Brekinridge was also identified as being atop Shuttlesworth.

Police said they saw the Negro leader hit with chains and other weapons, but could not identify any of the defendants as assailants. The defendants denied hitting Shuttleworth, but admitted being in the vicinity of the mob attacking the minister.

Birmingham Sinks To New Low In Violence

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

When the history of 1957 Southern violence is completed, the recent sexual mutilation of Joe P. Pritchett, 31, in Birmingham, Ala., will be recorded as one of the lowest depths to which any American has sunk under the banner of racial supremacy.

Thurs 9-12-57

Here was a totally innocent citizen whom an ill-bent gang of white men picked up from the streets and proceeded to set up "as an example" to others engaged in the integration processes of our democracy. As the perpetrators later confessed, Pritchett was mutilated by Klansmen who were out to find "some damn Negro to scare hell out of" and as part of a ritual required in their advancement in KKK ranks. Their acts should prove obnoxious to every decent American.

P. 4

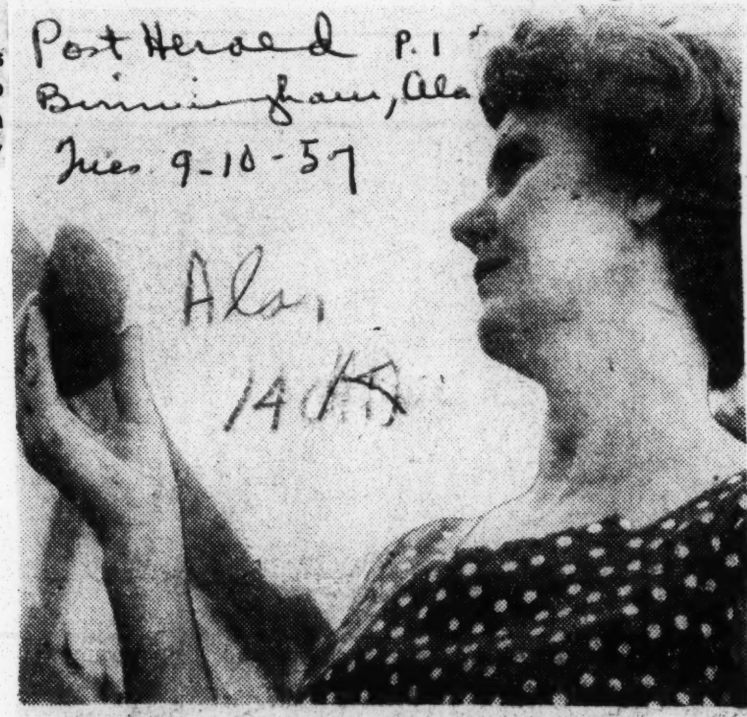
The South can never solve its problems if crimes of this nature are condoned through light handling and penalties. The accused white men, following arrest and confession, have been granted bond under light charges. Even under conviction for the charges as rendered, they could only receive minimum punishment. Within Birmingham's present climate of tension, conviction might be doubtful.

A few white men have brought shame to Birmingham's name. The least the decent citizens of Birmingham have a right to expect is that these men who have reportedly confessed to an inhuman and illegal act will be punished to the extent the law permits.

BRECKENRIDGE CASH GAULDIN

CHARGED IN ASSAULT—Free on bond on charges of assault with intent to murder in connection with yesterday's attack on the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration seeker, are J. E. Breckenridge, W. H. Cash and I. F. Gauldin.

Post Herald P. 1 Birmingham, Ala. Tues 9-10-57



Ala. 14

THROWN AT PHILLIPS HIGH—Mrs. O. D. Paterson, 2413 31st-av, n, holds a rock which she said a Negro man threw at Phillips High School from a parking lot across Eighth-av, n.

Tense Crowd Just Waits At Phillips

BY IVAN SWIFT

Tense, disorganized crowds stood around Phillips High School yesterday afternoon, awaiting but not expecting another attempt at enrollment of a Negro pupil.

Post Herald

And when the word got out that several Negro youths had thrown a rock at the school, new groups formed at each corner and across from the main entrance.

Mrs. O. D. Peterson, 2413 31st-av, n, said she was driving by the school, and saw a group of Negro youths throw a rock at the Eighth-av side.

Birmingham, Ala.

The rock missed and the youths drove off, she said.

Motorcycle police scouts and plainclothes officers covered the area, watching the crowds.

Mostly they were quiet. They stood in little clumps, talking among themselves. Occasionally, when a Negro man or woman walked by, they glanced up for a second, then went back to their talk.

A couple passing by stopped for a second to look.

Tues. 9-10-57

"You know, the woman said, "if they would have let them go in, the principal would have turned them down. Then there wouldn't have been any beating, any mobs or any fuss."

A misting drizzle started falling at about 1:30 p.m. and some of the onlookers, Central City residents, moved indoors.

But the little groups at the corners of the school maintained their watch.

"Yeah," we'll be here tomorrow," one man said. "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow. And we'll be waiting."

Shuttlesworth Planning Fight Of 'Prayer, Song'

BY WARREN MUSGROVE

Two hundred Negroes gathered Monday night at New Hope Baptist Church, 3421 Second-av, to hear a report from the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth on the Phillips High School fight in which the minister was injured.

"I told them that brutality won't solve anything," Shuttlesworth said as he stood on the church steps after the meeting. "I told them that I did not want any Negroes to go out from here and harm anybody."

Post Herald

Shuttlesworth carried his injured right arm in a sling and was supported on both sides by members of his congregation. His 14-year-old daughter, Patricia Ann, stood snug against his right side, while Negro men crowded against him from left and rear.

P 3

When asked what his plans were, he said, "One step at a time—let every day take care of itself," phrases which he repeated often during the interview.

Birmingham

The Negro Leader said he regretted that Negroes had thrown rocks at Phillips High School. "That's not the way we plan to solve this thing. We are depending on prayer for our strength."

Wed 9-11-57

When asked why he took his children to Phillips he said, "My children want to go to school at Phillips because it is a good school."

"I respect Police Commissioner Lindbergh and I will follow the law and do what he says," Shuttlesworth said. He repeatedly emphasized his willingness to stay away from the schools if Mr. Lindberg asked him to.

"But," he said, "There will be no let-up in the fight. The people will be led if they will just follow."

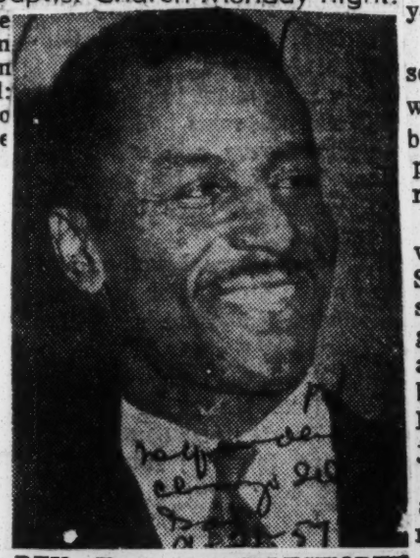
When asked the nature of the fight he would lead, Shuttlesworth said, "It'll be a fight with prayer and song."

Members of the tightly-packed crowd about the steps sometimes rhythmically repeated words after him, and laughed at some of his retorts.

Post Herald p. 3, Birmingham Ala. Wed. 9-11-57

PASSING THE BASKET—A member of the congregation passed the basket for donations from latecomers after the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth spoke to a group at the New Hope Baptist Church Monday night.

Shuttlesworth hardly broke the rhythm of his quotations in the middle of the interview when he raised his head and said: "You boys who got in late go on around there and put some money in the basket."



REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Slug One In Birmingham School Test

Leader

p. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, minister and vice-chairman of the Alabama Christian movement for Human Rights, was "promised action" last week by the Birmingham school superintendent, Dr. L. F. Banks, after he was beaten by a group of white men when he tried to enroll his daughter in an all white school.

Post 9-21-57

Three white men were arrested later by police, and officers said other arrests are expected.

The promise of "action" from the school board followed a petition which Shuttlesworth sent asking that Negro children be permitted to enter integrated schools.

Following receipt of the superintendent's letter, Shuttlesworth said there will be no more attempts to integrate at this time. He said he would register his two children in Negro schools and would advise other petitioning parents to do likewise.

Shuttlesworth was pummeled by a group of about ten white men when he approached the all-white Phillips high school with his 13-year-old daughter, Ruby.

He had just driven up to the school and gotten out of his car with his daughter following close behind. As the group of men approached the minister began to run.

Leader

The pursuers jostled the child who scampered back into the auto. Shuttlesworth was overtaken, hit several times and knocked to the ground. He struggled to his feet almost immediately and ran back to his auto and drove off. He was not believed seriously injured.

Sat 9-21-57

He told newsmen following the attack that he had decided to enroll his daughter in the school because his petition was being "stalled" by so-called state channels.

He said, "all we are getting is lectures on how wonderful segregation is for Negroes. . . (and) these children are being denied an education."

Birmingham police, however, said they would continue to enforce a strict "off limits" order to keep both Negro and white crowds away from the school.

REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH YOUTHFUL BIRMINGHAM CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER BEATEN BY MOB IN SCHOOL INTEGRATION MOVE

Advocate

Jackson Miss

Twelve-Year-Old Daughter Is Injured During The Affray

Sat 9-14-57

POLICE ARREST THREE WHITE MEN

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 10—Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, local Negro minister, whose reputation as a Civil Rights leader almost equals that of Rev. Martin Luther King, the Montgomery Bus boycott leader was beaten by a group of white men here Monday in an outbreak of mob violence over the school integration issue, set off by his attempt to enter Negro students in all-white Phillip High School.

It was the second incident of its kind here during the past few days. Last Wednesday, a group of white men abducted, beat and emasculated 34 year old Judge Aaron. At the local veterans hospital where his condition was last reported as good, attendants said he is 100 percent emasculated and was severely beaten and stabbed.

Three white men, members of the Ku Klux Klan have been arrested in connection with the Aaron case.

Rev. Shuttlesworth, was knocked down several times and threatened with death by members of the white group which gathered at the downtown school located a considerable distance from the nearest Negro residential section.

Rev. Shuttlesworth's daughter Ruby Fredericka suffered a bruised ankle when a car door was slammed against it.

Advocate

Police battled a crowd of white men until the minister was able to break away and escape. The intervention of the police is believed to have kept the minister from being beaten to death.

P 2

Three white men were arrested at the scene.

Two hours after the incident, a car containing four Negro men drove past the block-square Phillips building and threw rocks into a window. No one was hurt. The Negroes escaped.

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh ordered Birmingham police to prevent persons "who have no lawful reason to be at the schools" from entering school grounds. This would include Negroes who have not been registered.

Sat. 9-14-57

Shuttlesworth said that he would try to enroll the Negroes at Phillips again tomorrow, "whether they will us or not."

Police also said the all-white Woodlawn High School, in the eastern section, had been notified by telegram that an attempt to enroll Negroes would be made tomorrow.

Petition Pending

A pettiion to register eight Negroes at three city school, including Phillips, is pending. Today's was the first physical effort by Negroes this year to enter Alabama schools. Several Negroes tried un-

successfully to enroll at a Montgomery elemenetary school in 1955.

Last year at the University of Alabama, located 60 miles from Birmingham at Tuscaloosa, Autherine Lucy, a Negro co-ed from Birmingham, tried to enroll but was driven from the campus by a mob.

The Shuttlesworth effort was unexpected since registration had ended last week.

Lindbergh said a telegram from Shuttlesworth asking police protection after the minister had made the enrollment attempt.

This deep South city of 326,000 has a Negro population of about 130,000. Another 70,000 or so live in its suburbs, making up about one-third of a metropolitan community of 600,000.

Two TV Newsmen Describe Struggle In Birmingham

Advertiser Tue. 9-10-57 P.5-L

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 9 (AP)—The struggle outside Phillips High when an attempt was made to enroll Negroes in the all-white school was witnessed by two television station news directors. Here is their account.

Jim Atkins, WBRC-TV:

I heard from a tipster that the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth was going to enter his children in the school and immediately went there. As I drove up about 50 white men were milling around.

They threatened all the photographers and told us not to make any pictures.

Shuttlesworth's car arrived and stopped directly in front of the main entrance. The crowd started cat-calling.

They said: "Let's get that Negro. We're not going to have them going to white schools here . . . Let's kill him."

Then he got out of the car. About 15 men immediately jumped him and started slugging him. A policeman jumped into the melee but was beaten, too.

Finally Shuttlesworth got away and ran. Several men chased him, hit him in the back and knocked him down. While he was on the ground three men kicked him in the face and body.

Finally he struggled to his feet again, pushing with his hands and ducking his head. Several other policemen arrived and grabbed the men, trying to protect Shuttlesworth.

At last he got to his car and rode off with the mob running behind, chanting, "go on home."

I was hit in the back and one man rushed me but I backed off, taking movies.

Charles Davis, WABT-TV:

Members of the crowd warned Shuttlesworth when the car drove up to "Keep going—you're not going to enroll your children in the school."

The trouble began when he reached to open the door to the rear seat where the children were sitting.

The all-male crowd was shouting.

The children got out of the car at one point, but members of the crowd put them back. It looked to me like they were just trying to get them back in the car, without harming them.

I would estimate that the struggle lasted four to five minutes.

Shuttlesworth Hits 'Lack Of Positive U. S. Action

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 9-17-57

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP) — The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth said here Southern segregationists have been strengthened by what he called the federal government's failure to take positive action.

The Negro Baptist minister, beaten by a Birmingham mob last week when he tried to enroll his two daughters and two other Negro girls in a "white" high school, told a news conference:

"The White Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan have grown much stronger as a result of the federal government not taking a positive stand."

The Rev. Shuttlesworth did not cite specific instances of federal inaction in the school integration crisis.

He later addressed a mass meeting at the State Theater, from where San Francisco Radio Station KSAN broadcasts sessions of a revival meeting. It wasn't known whether the meeting was a religious service or an integration conference.

MOB VICTIM—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth leaves a Baptist Church where a meeting was held after he lead an integration attempt on Birmingham's second largest high school. recently.

Mob beats minister

'Tried to kill me,' says Rev. Shuttlesworth

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"They were actually trying to kill me. I was in a semi-conscious state, dazed from the beating, but I managed to get up and knock one of them down.

"God only knows how I got back to the car."

A badly bruised and beaten minister, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, used those statements to describe to the AFRO a vicious and brutal beating he sustained Monday at the hands of some 15 or 20 white men.

He was assaulted as he attempted to enroll his children in the all-white Phillips High School here.

"I'M NOT able," the minister said "to take the children back to the school today, but don't let anybody tell you that we're not doubly determined now to carry this thing through," he said this morning (Tuesday.)

The noted clergyman is resting at home recuperating from the beating which damaged one of his kidneys, badly bruised his wrist, lacerated his head and caused multiple bruises about his body.

He said stitches were required to close wounds he sustained from the attack. The militant 35-year-old cleric spoke solemnly as he revealed that his wife too had been injured in the assault.

He said Mrs. Shuttlesworth was stabbed in the hip with a switch blade knife by one of the attackers, and five stitches were necessary to close the wound.

The Birmingham Baptist minister said his daughter, Fredericka, suffered a badly lacerated foot when the attackers slammed shut a car door on her foot.

"Actually, I can't do much getting around," he stated, adding:

"If I could I would march right back up there with more colored children."

* * *

THE REV. MR. SHUTTLESWORTH, according to Jim Atkins, news editor of TV station WABT, was knocked down a number of times by a group of about 20 white men.

A police officer who attempted to stop the assault also was struck, according to Atkins.

Three men have been arrested and charged with intent to kill the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth. They are J. E. Breckenridge, 26; W. H. Cash, 50, and I. S. Gauldin, 42.

One of the men, the minister said, wielded the steel chain used to beat him.

The Rev. Edward Gardner, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church here, told the AFRO, Monday; that the noted minister was attacked and brutally beaten.

* * *

THE REV. MR. GARDNER said that an emergency mass rally was being called immediately and more details of the incident would be released at the conclusion of the meeting.

The rally was held at New Hope Baptist Church, Monday night.

A Birmingham Baptist minister since 1953, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, during much of that time, has fought relentlessly for an end to this city's racial segregation.

Committees on which he has served have asked for colored policemen; an end to segregated railroad terminals, integrated public facilities and better jobs for colored persons.

BORN IN A RURAL Montgomery County, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth grew up near Birmingham and was the eldest of nine children. He completed high school, married and was preaching and working in Mobile, Ala., when he completed his higher education.

He plunged into the civil rights struggle of Birmingham quickly and formed the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights two years ago when the NAACP was ordered to suspend operations in Alabama.

He was elected president of the group by acclamation.

* * *

AS LEADER OF THE movement, he has urged a fighting campaign for full racial integration, in the South. In advocating integration, he also is a proponent of non-violent resistance.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth attended the recent ministers conference and the Prayer Pilgrimmage in Washington.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights currently has pending a Federal court suit seeking an end to segregation on Birmingham buses.

* * *

THE GROUP HAS ALSO brought litigation in Federal court against segregation in railroad terminals here.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth has been very staunch in his efforts to bring about integration in the city police department, also.

Last year, he led 21 persons to city buses here in defiance of segregation laws and directed them to sit in sections reserved for white persons.

SHOWDOWN IN BIRMINGHAM

They call Rev. Shuttlesworth 'A voice crying in wilderness'

By BAKER E. MORTEN
AFRO STAFF WRITER

"A prejudiced man has the best ability I know of smiling like he means 'yes' and saying 'hell no.' It makes us know that we must move forward positively on our own and do it now."

"The time is now. I'm not mad at anybody about the beating, even those who attacked me. I only wish I were able to take more children up to the school."

What manner of man is the Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth that civic leaders in Birmingham, Ala., are inspired at the mere mention of his name and the segregationists are driven to violence, mayhem, threats and intimidation?

WHAT MANNER of love does this 35 - year - old Baptist minister of the gospel possess that would send him dauntlessly into a frenzied and snarling mob?

THESE ARE but a few of the questions that could be asked about the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and one of the top news figures of the week.

A lover of life and righteousness, Mr. Shuttlesworth lies today in his bed at his Birmingham home.

He is recuperating from a severe beating he sustained last Monday, when he marched his children to the all - white Phillips High School to enroll them.

* * *

THERE WITH HIM is his wife, the victim of a stab wound in the hip when she and her husband were attacked by 20 white men. There also is Fredericka Shuttlesworth, the minister's 12-year-old daughter.

She ponders the future as she looks at her foot, smashed in a car door by irate mobsters.

Does he make the personal sacrifices for glory? No, that's not the word.

Self - aggrandizement? That doesn't fit either.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth seeks neither glory nor self-aggrandizement. His purpose is bigger.

Rather, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth has a long record of fighting segregation.

The flame which spurs him on, first was ignited in Mobile, Ala., after he finished at Selma University and Alabama State Teachers College in Montgomery.

* * *

PREACHING wasn't enough. He dreamed of teaching his people—of helping them. The pulpit was the best way to do it.

Greater impetus was given to his desire when he grew up witnessing the deplorable conditions which resulted from segregation.

He observed the "evil angles" of segregation and vowed a life - time fight against it.

His dream began to manifest itself when he was elected head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in 1955 after the state successfully ousted the NAACP.

* * *

THE ATTACK was on. Soon the name Shuttlesworth became a household word in the homes of white and colored persons alike. Unrelentingly, the organization axed away at the foundations of segregation.

Court cases began to loom. Colored people, united in the common purpose of freedom, began challenging segregation.

In retaliation, some white persons took to violence.

The noted minister's home was dynamited on Christmas night, 1956. His two children, Fred and Fredericka, and another minister, the Rev. Charles Robinson, were injured in the blast.

Mr. and Mrs. Shuttlesworth escaped injury, but the clergyman became more determined. The following day, he led 21 colored persons to seats on city buses reserved, under Alabama law, for white passengers.

* * *

CITY OFFICIALS turned deaf ears to the cries of injustices from colored persons.

In desperation, the defenders of segregation resorted to one delaying tactics after another.

Where the federal courts began knocking down, the jim-crow laws, the outlaw element took the law into their own hands.

City officials and law agencies stood idly by while communities ran rampant with violence.

In the midst of the battle stood the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, segregation's Public Enemy No. 1 in Birmingham.

Last Monday, a situation that had been building up through a long series of incidents exploded.

Mr. Shuttlesworth and his family got the brunt of the attack from 20 white men. The minister was beaten with a steel chain and brass knuckles.

His wife was stabbed and his daughter's foot was crushed in a car door.

What manner of man is the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth?

* * *

HE IS this type of man. In a speech delivered last January in Washington, the nation's capital, he said:

"I know not what course others in the South will follow, but as for me and my family, I said 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'"

NAACP asks Ike to take over guard

Afro American P. 8

NEW YORK — The NAACP has asked President Eisenhower to take over command of the National Guard in Arkansas and "to instruct the U.S. Attorney General forthwith to proceed with the necessary legal action to halt the open defiance of constituted authority by the Governor of Arkansas." 9-21-57

The request was set forth in a telegram, dispatched yesterday to the President over the signature of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's national board of directors. The meeting on Sept. 9 was the first of the board since last June in Detroit.

The full text of the wire to the President follows:

"In view of the continuing constitutional crisis in Arkansas with the outbreak of violence precipitated by Governor Faubus' rash action in ordering state troops to prevent implementation of a federal court order, the board of directors of the NAACP urges you to take immediate steps to federalize the Arkansas National Guard bringing it under your direct command as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States. Further the board urges you to instruct the United States Attorney General forthwith to proceed with the necessary legal action to halt the open defiance of constituted authority by the Governor of Arkansas."

14k 1957 ARKANSAS NAACP

N.A.A.C.P. ASKS ACTION

Times P. 32-M

Calls on Eisenhower to Take Firm Steps in Arkansas

Sat 4-7-57

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday called on President Eisenhower to take "forthright steps" to bring about racial integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark.

In a telegram to the President, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, stated: New York

"It has been demonstrated clearly that Gov. Orval E. Faubus is deliberately provoking a test of the authority of the Federal Government by using state troops to prevent the Little Rock School Board from obeying the order to admit Negro students to the high school."

"Significantly," Mr. Wilkins added, "this action has been applauded by the Governor of Georgia. If allowed to stand unchallenged and unclarified, this doctrine threatens the entire concept of a Federal union and endangers a wide category of rights and privileges of citizens of the United States wherever they may live."

School Report Termed 'Good'

Advertiser P.4-6, Mon. 1-14-57

By ALEXANDER BARNES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, secretary, Chrstian Education, AME Zion Church, told the Board of Christian Education in its final session, held here, Tuesday night, that the reports of the presidents of the secondary schools and colleges were highly encouraging and that much progress had been amde in that field.

Reports were heard from Dr. B. F. Martinez, Johnson Memorial Institute, Batesville, Miss., where a new sewerage plant is to be installed, Rev. Stephen Paul Spottswood, Walters Institute, which was recently relocated in Warren. Spottswood outlined an extensive program for the rebuilding of the school. He also assured them of the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Sallie V. Moreland, Rock Hill, S.C., told of the vast improvements that had been made during the year. Six of the class rooms have been equipped with all modern furniture, at a cost of more than $3,000. The presidents' office was recently equipped with new furniture and ornaments, to the tune of more than $450. The library has been reclaimed and 56 new volumes added. The student body has increased tremendously.

Prof. T. M. Patton, Greenville, Ala., reported that four rooms of the Alstork Administration Building had been recently equipped and that high school classes are now being taught in them. His office has been completed and $1,000 worth of officer furniture, donated by a white friend has been put in.

The fact that there are 70 high school students had thrilled the board. He took pride in the fact that the school had emphasied its athletic program to the extent that it had two of the best basketball teams in the state.

All of the presidents were highly grateful to the bishops, the general officers, the ministers and the laymen for making it possible for the progress made. They reported greater cooperation this year than at any previous time.

"Screening" Students; "Conferencing" Parents For Admittance to Cen. Hi

State Press P.1, Little Rock, Ark. Fri. 6-7-57

"I know it is undemocratic, and I know it is wrong, but I am doing it," stated Virgil Blosson, superintendent of the Little Rock school district to a delegation of Negro citizens. This statement was Blossom's reply when a delegation of Negroes met with him in the office of the school board last week and questioned the motive of the superintendent in screening Negro children who had expressed a desire to attend Central hi school this fall.

The United States court of appeals in St. Louis recently upheld the gradual plan of integration on the hi school level this fall.

Preparatory to the closing of schools last month, hi school students were interrogated as to the number who planned to attend Central hi school this fall. Approximately thirty-two students who are living in the Central hi school district at Horace Mann expressed a desire to attend the all-white hi school, and about thirty-eight living in the district attending Dunbar junior hi also expressed a desire to attend Central. These students were instructed to write their names, addresses, telephone numbers on slips of paper and turn them in.

The principals, L. M. Christophe, at Horace Mann, and Edwin L. Hawkins, at Dunbar junior hi. immediately started "Screening the students. Conferences were held with the students and their parents

Christophe of Horace Mann, when querid by the delegation, stated that he pointed out to the parents and the students some scholastic deficiencies of the students, as indicated by their school records.

After the "conference" with the parents, Christophe stated that from 12 to 15 students withdrew their applications to attend Central hi.

The delegation asked the principal, by what standards were the children being "selected" to attend the school in their district? The answer was, citizenship, scholarship and social stability. The principal further stated that a student could have an IQ of 100 or over, perfect grades and still could be emotionally unstable. He finally stated that he had encouraged three to attend the all-white school.

State Press

Hawkins, principal of Dunbar junior hi, stated that 38 students signed at his school to attend Central this fall, and that he did not remove any names from the list. In a conference with the parents, he stated that he explained to them that the children had expressed a desire to attend Central hi, and that he did not know how many would be selected. Hawkins also stated that there were two students from his school who expressed a desire to attend Technical hi school.

The delegation that was made up for a cross-section of the city, representing Negro citizens in all phases of the community, including officials of the local NAACP and representatives of the State Press, after hearing the principals relate their activities in the screening process and under whose direction they were carrying out orders, made it clear as to what they thought of the program.

PASTOR QUESTIONS INTEGRATION EXTENT

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Queries Directed To Little Rock School Board

Press 7-9-57

LITTLE ROCK, July 8. —(AP) — The Little Rock School Board was asked Monday how far afield it planned to extend the gradual classroom integration which will begin here this fall at the high school level.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, a Baptist minister, asked several questions in a letter to the board and Supt. Virgil Blossom. Among the questions:

Will the P-TA be integrated? Will whites and Negroes use the same shower and rest room facilities? Will Negro students be allowed to join school-sponsored clubs? Will racial mixing occur in dramatic plays at school? Will "Negro boys be permitted to solicit the white girls at dances?"

Board Chairman Dr. William G. Cooper has indicated the board will try to answer the questions at its July meeting.

Six seeking admission are forced away

News Mon. 9-9-57, B'ham, Ala. P.1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9 —(AP)—White students threw back six Negro youths who tried to enter North Little Rock High School today—the first actual violence of Arkansas' turbulent racial crisis.

North Little Rock, a separate city, is immediately across the Arkansas River from the integration-torn city of Little Rock.

About 10 white students met the six Negroes at the top of the steps leading into the school.

They grabbed the six, hustled and shoved them down the steps and across the campus almost to the street before police broke up the trouble.

None of the Negroes suffered injury.

The National Guardsmen were on duty, but six policemen guarded the school, which opened today for the Fall term.

THE NORTH LITTLE ROCK school board once ordered limited desegregation, then postponed the action after the National Guard was called up and kept Negroes out of Little Rock's Central High School last week.

North Little Rock is a city of about 50,000, about half the size of Little Rock.

The North Little Rock police immediately called for reinforcements from the state police. Policemen at the scene said no National Guard help was sought.

EARLIER Gov. Orval Faubus backed his challenge to federal school racial integration orders with fresh troops today and dug in for what appeared to be the most serious state-federal crisis since Civil War days.

He said the only way he knew to break the stalemate between himself and the federal government would be for United States authorities to recede from their integration stand.

And, he said in a televised interview, the Guard still operates with the same orders he issued, after calling it up Monday night on the eve of the opening of 2000-pupil Central High School.

THESE ORDERS, he said, are to keep Negroes out and to prevent violence.

Wednesday the Guard turned back nine Negro students. None has sought entry since. Negro leaders say they have no immediate plans to send students of their race back to face the Guard.

With the governor's renewed challenge last night, no compromise was in sight.

President Eisenhower has said, referring directly to the Little Rock crisis, that his aim is to uphold the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court in 1954 ruled that the Constitution does not permit forced school segregation.

THE PRESIDENT also has said he does not favor use of federal force to implement integration orders.

This leaves Gov. Faubus with the only considerable physical force on the grounds, except for a number of U. S. marshals and FBI agents in Little Rock and city police.

Following the interview Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Mann issued a statement that Faubus' words spelled sedition and the action in remaining resolute against federal authority amounted to rebellion.

This obviously calls for federal action, he added.

MANN DENIED reports that he has considered sending city police into the school area.

A newsman asked Faubus last night:

"If the FBI agents took a kid by the arm tomorrow and attempted to escort him through the lines, would he be shot or would they be shot?"

Mon 9-9-57

The governor answered:

"I sincerely hope that no one is shot or that violence or harm comes to no one. Those are eventualities which must be met as they come. I don't think it would be proper for me to comment on what could or what would happen."

A NEWSMAN asked Faubus if there is "any authority in your opinion, besides your own, that can remove those Guardsmen from around the high school?"

"None that I know of," he replied.

Asked if he would have another source of troops if the National Guard were federalized and taken from under his power, as has been suggested, Faubus said:

"If you would like to look through this immense stack of telegrams, you will find offers to volunteer from half the states of the Union."

THE GOVERNOR repeated earlier statements that he called up the Arkansas Guard only to prevent violence, although he also gave it orders, he said, to keep Negroes out.

But in an interview after the nationwide televised interview, the governor usd stronger language:

"I have been the most liberal governor in the South, but they can't come in and cram it (integration) down their throats"—referring to the people of Little Rock.

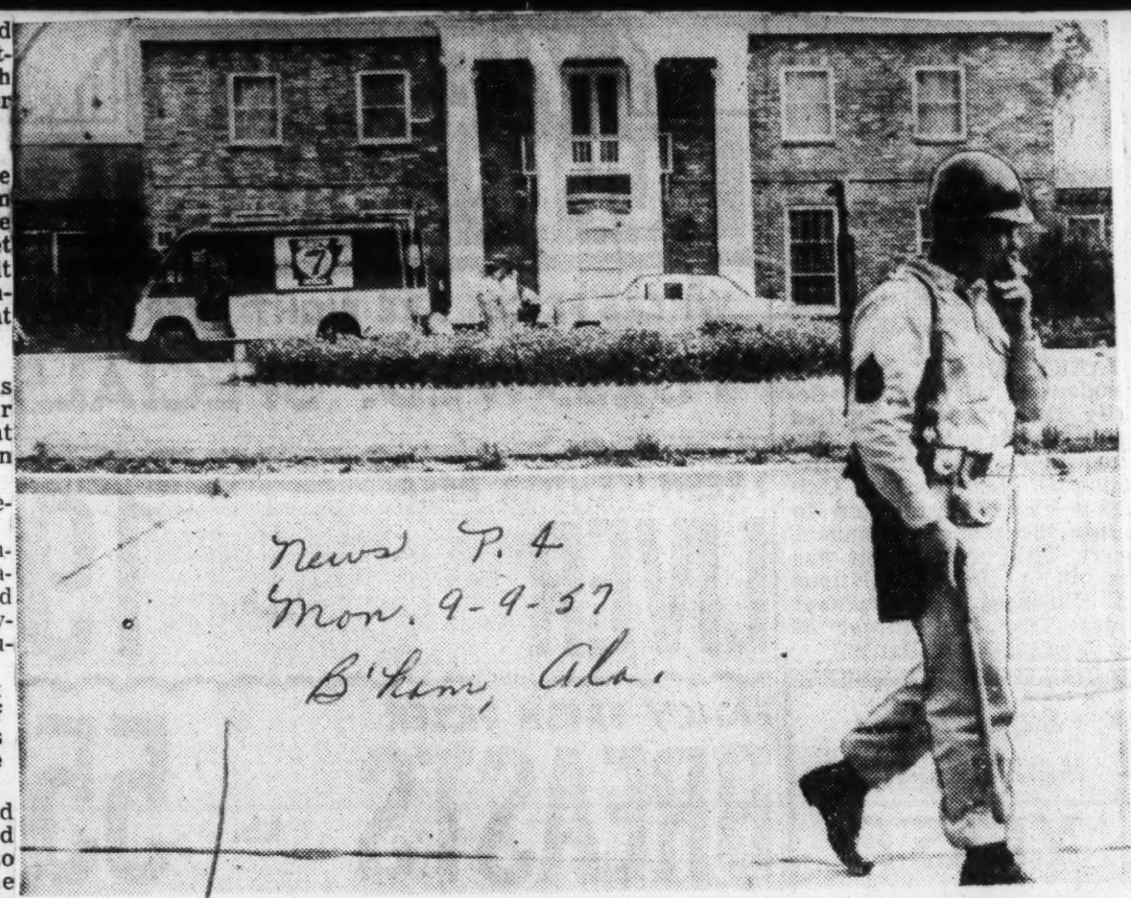
However, shortly before Faubus began his TV interview, a statement supporting the governor's action was signed by seven of Little Rock's 10 aldermen. The statement said Faubus took the proper course in calling out the guard and commended him for the prompt action.

Some observers advanced the idea that U. S. District Court Judge Ronald Davies might issue an injunction against Faubus to prevent him from interferring with the federal court's integration order.

Legal experts question whether any injunction would be effective if the governor acted solely to prevent violence, as he claims.

REPORTS circulated last night that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was preparing a petition asking a contempt of court citation against Faubus.

This was denied by Thurgood Marshall, New York, top NAACP attorney, and Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark., NAACP attorney spearheading the Little Rock NAACP integration legal actions.



News P. 4
Mon. 9-9-57
B'ham, Ala.

Associated Press wirephoto

GOVERNOR'S HOME READIED FOR TELEVISION CAMERAS

. . . A truck bearing television equipment was parked before the governor's mansion yesterday as cameramen prepared to move in for a broadcast last night

Associated Press wirephoto

GOV. FAUBUS GETS ENCOURAGEMENT

. . . Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus, left, is shown holding a list of more than 300 unsolicited names backing his action in the Little Rock school dispute

A newsman asked Faubus last night, "In your opinion, are you in contempt of court now?" and he answered, "No, sir. I am fulfilling my obligations as governor of a state to maintain peace and order. That is paramount to all other issues."

Also asked was, "Would you duck a federal subpoena if an attempt was made to serve it on you", and the governor replied, "That is an eventuality which I must decide if and when it should come."

ANYONE SEEKING to serve a subpoena would be required to get through National Guardsmen stationed at the governor's mansion since Wednesday night—the night Faubus claimed in a telegram to President Eisenhower that he had information federal authorities planned to arrest him.

The White House said no plans for such an arrest had been discussed. Nevertheless, the governor apparently has remained behind the mansion walls since. Last night's interview originally was scheduled for a downtown studio but was switched to the mansion at the governor's request.

Eisenhower has informed himself daily of the Little Rock situation through Atty. Gen. Brownell.

THE FBI TODAY was expected to report to Federal Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies on a probe the judge ordered into the integration situation. The judge asked the FBI to investigate so he can determine whether there was "interference with or non-compliance with" his orders that Central High integration be carried out at once.

Judge Davies Saturday turned down a petition for a compromise which would have delayed integration. The Little Rock school board asked the postponement.

The governor last night said that if Negroes had entered Central High Caravans of people planned to converge upon Little Rock the day school opened, and that widespread sale of weapons had been verified. He declined to specify further.

The governor was asked the question, "there has been some suggestion you are the person chosen by several Southern governors to make a test case of this. Do you care to comment on it?"

ANSWERED THE GOVERNOR, ". . . there is no vestige of truth whatever to it. I have not conferred with any other Southern governor or members of any organization anywhere in the South with relation to the problems of Arkansas or to this problem."

He said specifically he had not conferred with Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia when Griffin was here recently to address a pro-segregation rally.

The governor professed to see it the duty of the federal government to "bend," as he put it, before a state. He said in answer to a question on the point, "the implication of President Eisenhower's address to the governors' conference was perhaps it was more expedient or compulsory for them (the federal government) to bend than the states, and he made a very, very strong speech for individual states rights of the individual states."

The four newsmen participating were Keith Fuller, chief of bureau of the Associated Press in Little Rock; William Hines of the Washington Star; Bob Considine, International News Service; and Kenneth L. Johnson, Little Rock correspondent for the (Memphis) Commercial Appeal. John Secondari, chief of the Washington Bureau of the American Broadcasting Co. was panel moderator.

14k 1957 ARKANSAS

Ike earlier had hinted action—

News P. 1

Faubus offers cooperation to U. S. in Little Rock case

Fri. 9-6-57 B'ham Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6—(AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus today offered to show the FBI what he termed "certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the public peace" by surrounding Central High School with armed National Guardsmen.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell shortly afterwards directed the FBI to receive from Faubus any information he cares to present on the tense matter.

A short statement handed to newsmen by an administrative aid ended with this sentence:

"I shall cooperate in upholding the constitution of Arkansas and the nation."

Faubus himself has not been seen by newsmen since his last news conference Wednesday morning here.

Presumably Faubus was answering President Eisenhower's request earlier this week that the governor cooperate with federal authorities.

MEANWHILE, the smoldering integration crisis appeared today to be in the hands of a diminutive federal judge as heavily armed National Guardsmen still ringed Central High School.

A momentary lull developed yesterday in the battle over racial mixing. The Little Rock school board offered the possibility of a temporary solution by asking Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies to allow an indefinite legal postponement of integration.

Judge Davies will hear the school board's petition at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Twice within a week he has ordered immediate racial mixing.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who ordered out the Guardsmen last Tuesday to keep nine Negro students from entering the high school, yesterday got President Eisenhower's answer to an appeal for intervention in the clash of federal and state authority.

EISENHOWER told Faubus that he would use all legal means at his command to uphold the federal Constitution in the dissension.

The president will interrupt his vacation at Newport, R. I., to return to Washington tomorrow for a conference with Atty. Gen. Brownell on the Little Rock problem.

The governor wired Eisenhower Wednesday that he had information that federal agents in Little Rock had discussed the possibility of taking him into custody, and said he suspected federal men of tapping his telephone lines.

GUARDSMEN took four white men from Minneapolis into custody this morning and released them a short time later. They were college students on a vacation trip.

State Police Capt. Alan Templeton said the four were ordered released. Other state troopers who escorted the youths from the school said all four had been told to get out of the city.

One youth, identified by Guardsmen as Murray Gallinson, about 20, carried a sheath knife four to five inches long, Col. Marion Johnson of the Guard said.

News

The other three were identified as Marion Segal, Robert Milavetz and Mike Goldman. They appeared in their early 20s.

P. 8

A DOZEN NEWSMEN tried unsuccessfully to question Gallinson as two Guardsmen took him rapidly down the street. The reporters heard Gallinson describe the knife as a "souvenir" and tell the Guardsmen he was on a "sightseeing tour."

Gallinson, who had a camera slung around his neck, was mistaken for a news photographer for a time.

FAUBUS ASKED the president for cooperation in trying to settle the crisis peacably.

The governor contends that he ordered out the guardsmen to avert violence.

Crowds ranging from 300 to 700 persons have formed every day in front of Central High School since classes started. They jeered the nine Negro students who were turned away by soldiers Wednesday morning. But there has been no violence.

Eisenhower, in his reply to Faubus, said "there is no basis of fact to the statements you make in your telegram that federal authorities have been considering taking you into custody or that telephone lines to your executive mansion have been tapped by any agency of the federal government."

NEITHER THE PRESIDENT nor any of his aids indicated what, if any, action might be contemplated by the federal government in the Little Rock question.

Eisenhower expressed his hope that Faubus, other state officials, and the guard, will "give full cooperation to the United States district court."

In his statement released last night, Faubus ignored the petition of the school board for a postponement but struck back at Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Mann who had bitterly criticized the governor.

Referring to Mann's remark Wednesday night that the governor's reports of impending violence were a "hoax," Faubus said:

"As to Mayor Woodrow Mann's statement in reference to my action to preserve the peace, I am just as disappointed with him as were the people of Little Rock when they repudiated him in a recent election by a vote of more than 3 to 1.

"He is running true to form by popping off without knowing the facts."

LITTLE ROCK VOTERS last year approved a change from the mayor-council system to the city manager form of government despite Mann's opposition. The mayor will be out of a job when the switch is made late this year.

Faubus also said in his statement—apparently directed to well-wishers—last night that "we have the support of millions of citizens in other states." He said uncounted thousands of letters, telephone calls and telegrams had come from "three fourths of the states of the union," and that "many offer assistance in any way that we have need."

Mann yesterday renewed his attack on Faubus, saying the federal government must "slap down" the governor to preserve national unity.

MEANWHILE, praise and condemnation of Faubus for his handling of the integration issue came from public officials outside Arkansas. Most of the compliments were by Southerners, including Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., of South Carolina, former South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes and Sen. Russell (D., Ga.).

Among the critics was U. S. Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton, in Hawaii on an inspection trip, who termed the Little Rock situation "disgusting and unpardonable."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed President Eisenhower asking him to "take forthright steps to preserve the authority of your national government in the Little Rock and any other similar situations."

Wilkins said that "instead of federal troops being used in the South as pictured in the horror speech of Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia on July 2, state troops . . . are defying the government of their country."

Elsewhere in the race-conscious South, integration attempts met with varying success yesterday. Negro pupils applying for admission to all-white schools in Arlington, Va., and Maryville, Tenn., were turned away without incident. Catcalls and heckling from a small crowd greeted 18 Negroes who attended classes for the third day at Sturgis, Ky.

THREE PERSONS were arrested during mild demonstrations at Easton, Md., where Talbot County schools opened for their second year on an integrated basis.

Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina told newsmen he was "proud of the way his state has handled its school integration problems." Eleven Negro children have entered previously all-white schools in three North Carolina cities without major incident.

AP wirephoto

Little Rock mayor—Little rock, Ark., Sept. 6—Woodrow Mann, mayor of Little Rock, smiled at newsmen as he issued a statement deploring Gov. Orval Faubus's action of calling out National Guard in integration crisis. Mann said Faubus did not consult him and that no one had asked for aid.

Text of President's telegram to Faubus

Text of the Eisenhower reply to Faubus:

"Your telegram received, requesting my assurance of, understanding of, and cooperation in the course of action you have taken on school integration recommended by the Little Rock school board and ordered by the United States District Court pursuant to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court.

"When I became president, I took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The only assurance I can give you is that the federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command.

"There is no basis of fact to the statements you make in your telegram that federal authorities have been considering taking you into custody or that telephone lines to your executive mansion have been tapped by any agency of the federal government.

"At the request of Judge Davies, the Department of Justice is presently collecting facts as to interference with or failure to comply with the district court's order. You and other state officials—as well as the National Guard which is, of course, uniformed, armed and partially sustained by the federal government—will I am sure, give full cooperation to the United States District Court."

Negro paper attacks Faubus as 'awful'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6—(AP)—A Negro publication today denounced Gov. Orval Faubus as "Awful" Faubus and decried the support given the governor by Negroes in the 1954 election.

In a front page editorial, the Arkansas State Press said, in part:

"It is unfortunate that Negroes put Faubus in office in 1954's election. But a lot more has happened since then, and it is believed that the Negro will be more careful in selling his vote in the future. . . ."

The weekly is published by L. C. Bates, whose wife is president of the Arkansas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Little Rock Awaits Decisions

Times-Picayune

Sessions Today May Help Solve Strife

Sat. 9-7-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6 (AP) —President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Brownell will confer in Washington tomorrow on Arkansas' school racial troubles, and a federal judge at about the same time will hear a plea here for a delay in integrating Central High School.

New Orleans

Out of the two critical sessions could come a solution to the segregation strife. Or they could result in continued conflict in this city of 110,000 where the National Guardsmen still patrol the school grounds and guard the governor's mansion.

P. 10

Fresh Troops Called

Late Friday Maj. Gen. Sherman Clinger, commanding the soldiers, disclosed he had ordered a fresh company of guardsmen from nearby Morrilton to take posts at the high school Monday morning as replacements for the air guard troops.

Meanwhile, Gov. Orval Faubus offered to have his representatives lay before federal authorities the specific evidence which he says caused him to call out the National Guard. The governor always has said he acted to prevent violence.

Atty. Gen. Brownell immediately accepted the offer.

The guard was stationed at 2,000-pupil Central High School Monday night. Wednesday it turned away nine Negro teen-agers who sought to enroll. No Negroes have sought entrance since.

Minnesoteans Hustled Off

The guard and state police today hustled six young white University of Minneapolis vacationing students away from the Central High campus after guardsmen discovered one wore a sheath knife.

A state police spokesman said the men convinced officers they were not in Little Rock to make trouble.

One of them, Murray Gallinson, 20, told the Minneapolis Star by telephone that, "We were actually relieved when the state police came along and escorted us to headquarters. People in the crowd shouted 'damyankee' and 'Communists' as we were being taken away."

President Eisenhower planned to interrupt his Newport, R. I., vacation to return to Washington for the conference with Brownell. He received an "all quiet" report from Brownell on the integration controversy this morning.

Board Asks Postponement

The President also will confer tomorrow on the Communist menace in the Middle East.

The court session will be in Little Rock before U. S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies. Twice in two weeks Davies ordered Central High integrated immediately.

The petition for the hearing came from the Little Rock School Board, which had favored carrying out Davies' integration order.

The board asked for a postponement of integration, because, it said, pupils are divided on the question, creating tensions which might disrupt education.

The school board did not say how long it thought integration should be delayed, but there were reports that it sought only a few weeks—no prolonged delay.

Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Mann, who split with Gov. Faubus over integration, said he found a cross burning on his front lawn early today.

Cross on Mayor's Lawn

A burning cross is the symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, a once-powerful white supremacy group. More recently it has been a symbol of protest against integration, used by any group. The Klan has disappeared here as a significant organization.

Mann said the cross-burning "in itself was nothing. But it clearly shows the effect of mob psychology which could grow worse."

Mann again charged the governor with inciting what the mayor termed "mob rule, terrorism and violence" by calling out the National Guard.

Gov. Faubus said in his telegram to Eisenhower today that he has notified U.S. Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb and the FBI that his personal attorney, William J. Smith, and the director of the Arkansas State Police, Herman Lindsey, "are available to discuss certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the public peace."

The telegram was announced by Claude Carpenter, governor's aide, who said he could not comment further. The governor has secluded himself from newsmen since a press conference Wednesday.

Brownell replied to the governor's offer by saying he had instructed representatives of the FBI to meet with Faubus' representatives "and receive such information so that we may incorporate it in the report we are making to Judge Davies."

Judge Davies earlier asked the federal district attorney to determine responsibility for interference with his order for immediate Central High integration.

The crowd of white demonstrators across the street from the high school was considerably smaller today than yesterday, when an estimated 700 were present at one time.

2000 Telegrams Sent from Ssreveport

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 6 —Joe Warner, superintendent of the local Western Union office said Friday that "at least 2000" telegrams have been sent through the local office during the past two days to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

Warner said that without exception every one of the telegrams commended Faubus for his use of National Guard troops to block integration in the Little Rock Central High school. Warner said that the telegrams first started going out of here Wednesday and gained momentum Thursday and that by Thursday night had reached the proportions of a deluge.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

ONE OF SIX youths taken into custody then later released Friday by National Guardsmen at Little Rock, Ark., is escorted from the vicinity of the city's Central High school, focal point of integration tension. The youth, identified as Murray Gallinson, 25, of Minneapolis, Minn., had a knife in his possession, the guard reported.

Arkansas Governor Says Troops to Stay On Duty

News + Observer Mon. 9-9-57 P.1

Raleigh, N.C.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8 (AP) —Gov. Orval Faubus tonight declared he will not send the National Guard home from the Central High School campus, where the guard's presence for a week has thrown this city into a racial crisis.

The governor declared, "I sincerely hope no one is shot," in answer to a question of what would happen if federal marshals tried to escort Negro students through National Guard lines at the school.

Asked, in a television interview, "Will you have Guardsmen at Central High School tomorrow under the same orders as before?" the governor replied:

No Changes.

"There are no changes at the present moment."

The governor's determination left the struggle between the state of Arkansas and the federal government just where it was a week ago.

Faubus' National Guard troops remain at the campus with orders to turn back any Negro students who try to enter. The federal government remained determined to uphold court orders for immediate integration of the 2,000 - pupil school.

The governor, in tonight's interview, indicated he felt the federal government might be planning to back down.

The governor asserted, "My actions were proper and prudent under the circumstances that existed" in calling out the Guard. He always has said and repeated tonight that he called out the Guard only to preserve peace and prevent violence.

To requests that he produce evidence that violence was imminent, Faubus said, "We have no time here to try a law suit," and said he was not ready to divulge specific evidence.

But he did say that an unidentified organization planned to converge on Little Rock at the opening of school, "and this has resulted in the culmination of events. I had no alternative."

Another Source.

One interviewer wanted to know if the governor had another source of troops if the federal government were able to call the National Guard into federal service and thereby take it away from Gov. Faubus' control.

News + Observer

"You'll find offers to volunteer on my desk," the governor replied sharply.

P. 3

Again and again he said he was not opposing school integration as such. He acknowledged the federal government's authority to order integration. His sole reason for calling out the Guard and keeping it on the campus was to prevent violence, he said.

He further said that his son attends an integrated college in Arkansas.

Asked if he planned to call out the guard at North Little Rock, a city across the river from Little Rock, when school opens tomorrow, he said the school board there has suspended plans for integration, indicating he expected no trouble there.

A newsman asked him, "Does this mean the federal government will have to recede from its demand for immediate integration?"

"I can see no alternative," he answered.

Another newsman asked: Would the governor accept a federal subpoena if an attempt was made to serve one on him?

"That eventuality I will decide if and when it comes. That depends on a number of things."

If the constitution of Arkansas and the Constitution of the United States were at loggerheads, which would the governor upheld, he was asked.

By The Courts.

He answered that the proper way to resolve it would be by the courts.

"Then we in Arkansas will abide by the decision, as we always have and as we are now."

Meanwhile, this city warily watched the Pentagon for possible moves there to take over the Arkansas National Guard and remove it from Faubus' control.

Federal authorities gave no signs of surrender tonight.

The federal government stuck by its determination that court orders demanding immediate integration of Central High must be obeyed.

Faubus, behind the high, militia-guarded wall of his mansion, called up more National Guardsmen for tomorrow to relieve troops which have been on duty since Monday night at the high school.

Chance Denied.

The one big chance for a face-saving compromise for both sides was thrown out yesterday when U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies refused to back down and temporarily delay integration.

One solution, from the federal government's viewpoint, would be to order the Arkansas National Guard into federal service. This would take them from under Faubus' control, although such an action might be disputed by the state.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Atty. Gen. Brownell by telephone about the Little Rock case. White House press secretary James Hagerty said Brownell informed Eisenhower that an FBI report on the facts almost certainly will be filed with the federal court in Little Rock tomorrow. Hagerty called this the "next phase" in carrying out Eisenhower's determination to uphold the Constitution. The press secretary said he has no way of knowing what Davies will decide on the basis of the FBI report. The judge had asked the Justice Department to determine who is responsible for blocking his integration orders.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE RONALD DAVIES

Segregation Judge Calm

Has A Tiger By The Tail

Courier-Journal Louisville Sun. 9-5-57 p. 3

Crisp-Spoken North Dakotan Calls Himself Humdrum Lawyer

By SY RAMSEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

Little Rock, Sept. 4.—Slight, crisp-spoken United States District Judge Ronald Davies of Fargo, N. D., who describes his career as humdrum, has landed in the middle of a racial battle that may have repercussions for the entire South.

Davies, who stands 5-1 and once ran 100 yards in 10 seconds at the University of North Dakota, came here two weeks ago to clean up a backlog of cases in the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Judge Thomas C. Trimble retired last June and no one has been named to succeed him yet.

Twice in the past five days Davies has had to bypass the routine log-jam to rule on scheduled high-school integration, an issue of such momentum that the former college sprinter has been hard-pressed to keep pace.

But if Davies realizes he has a tiger by the tail, he is not publicly showing it.

Tuesday night the judge heard a Little Rock School Board attorney plead for another decision by the Federal Court on whether it could go ahead with integration despite the presence of National Guard troops around Central High School in conflict with a previous Federal Court order.

Almost casually Davies disposed of the matter in a few minutes with an order to "proceed forthwith" to carry out integration.

A newsman commented later to Davies that he sounded a bit testy.

"I'm afraid I sound brusque sometimes when I don't mean to," the judge said.

Actually Davies gives the appearance of mildness and curiosity. He also seems to have boundless energy stuffed inside his short frame.

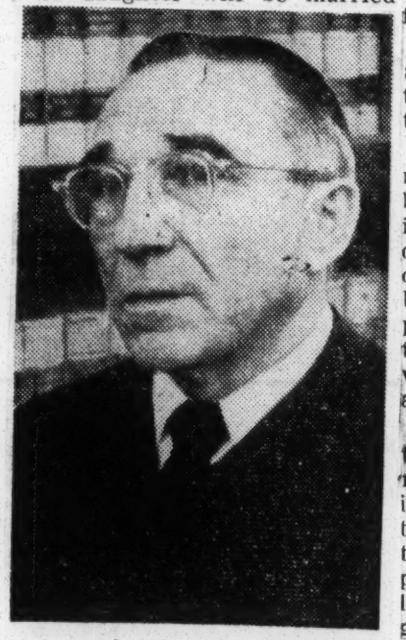
"I wish I could brag about something in my career," Davies said. "I guess I was a humdrum lawyer."

The 52-year-old jurist said reading and listening to folk music are practically his only hobbies. He prefers biographical and historical novels.

Davies has not had a chance to listen to Arkansas folk music. He hopes to visit the Ozarks when "these trying circumstances" are over.

Born in Crookston, Minn., Davies lived in Grand Forks, N. D., most of his life. He and Mrs. Davies have five children.

A daughter will be married next week in Fargo and Davies said he "surely will attend that" despite the swelling racial turmoil.



Associated Press Wirephoto

JUDGE RONALD N. DAVIES
Calm—at least outwardly

Davies said he "never entertained delusions" about what he calls the myth that Arkansans are a backward hill people.

The judge added:

"I've found nothing but kindness and hospitality in Arkansas. I know these times are difficult for citizens here."

Text Of Ruling By U.S. Judge At Little Rock

Commercial Appeal Sun. 9-8-57 p. 16

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Here is United States District Judge Ronald N. Davies' ruling on the school board's request that integration be delayed:

Memphis Sun

Gentlemen, in this matter let us first re-examine prior events which have culminated today in the petition of the Little Rock school directors and the school superintendent for an order temporarily suspending enforcement of the plan of integration approved by a judge of this court on Aug. 15, 1956.

That plan was originated and conceived by the citizens of Little Rock acting by and through their own school directors. That plan was approved by this court and by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

That plan is not and never was anything other than the plan of the duly authorized representatives of the people of Little Rock.

What did the testimony this morning disclose? Beyond the bald and unsupported statements in the petition, only the testimony of the Little Rock superintendent of schools was offered, and that bore upon the desirability of the proper education of children in the Little Rock schools with which sentiments we all must agree.

The testimony and arguments this morning were, in my judgment, as anemic as the petition itself; and the position taken by the school directors does violence to my concept of the duty of the petitioners to adhere with resolution to its own approved plan of gradual integration in the Little Rock public schools.

It must never be thought that this court has not given careful consideration to this problem and all that it entails, but it must never be forgotten that I have a constitutional duty and obligation from which I shall not shrink. This court is not persuaded that upon the tenuous showing made by the petitioners this morning that it should suspend enforcement of the petitioners' plan of integration.

The chief executive of Little Rock has stated that the Little Rock police have not had a single case of inter-racial violence reported to them and that there has been no indication from sources available to him that there would be violence in regard to this situation.

In an organized society there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flouted, whatever the pretext.

That we, and each of us, has a duty to conform to the law of the land and the decrees of its duly constituted tribunals is too elementary to require elaboration.

The petition of the Little Rock school district directors and of the superintendent of the Little Rock public schools for an order temporarily suspending enforcement of its plan of integration heretofore approved by this court is in all things denied.

JUDGE'S RULE MEANS FAUBUS, IKE COLLIDE

Commercial Appeal p. 17 Sun. 9-8-57

Columnist Says President Must Back Court

Memphis Sun

EISENHOWER MAY SPEAK

By BOB CONSIDINE
International News Service Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 7.—Federal District Judge Ronald Norwood Davies Saturday bitingly removed the final barrier separating defiant Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus from a head-on collision with President Eisenhower over school integration.

The stern-faced, 52-year-old judge, addressing a hushed courtroom of whites and Negroes, sternly rejected a petition by the Little Rock School Board that he temporarily reverse his week-old ruling that nine Negroes must be admitted to the all white Central High School.

Judge Davies described the arguments for a stay of his order as "anemic" and declared:

"In an organized society, there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext."

The petitioners had asked for a "cooling off" period, after which they hoped to proceed with a publicly endorsed integration plan.

Governor Faubus, incommunicado for the past 48 hours, made no immediate comment and neither did the President.

School Board Bows

An hour after Judge Davies' decision, the school board issued a statement which read in part:

"The Federal Court has again ordered the school board to proceed with its (integration) plan. The plan is still in effect and Little Rock Central High School will be opened Monday for all students."

This aligned the school board, however reluctantly, with the Federal Government and some observers wondered whether National Guardsmen could or would halt school board members in the event they wished to escort the Negro students through the armed line.

At the school itself, a handsome brown brick building that covers two city blocks and houses 2,100, a token force of hardly a dozen armed National Guardsmen stood vigil under cloudy skies. The remainder of the approximately 200 Guardsmen who on the Governor's order had turned back the Negro youngsters at gunpoint earlier in the week were back at their civilian jobs.

But Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, adjutant general of the state, is currently under orders from Governor Faubus to bring his forces up to nominal strength Monday morning.

General Clinger has stated that he and his men will refuse to admit the Negro students and will resist all efforts by any "outsiders" to convoy the youths through the line. The "outsiders" specifically include United States marshals, FBI agents and all other representatives of the Federal Government, he has indicated.

May Talk Sunday

The White House had no comment on Judge Davies' reiterated decision, but indications are that the President, or perhaps Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., will have something to say Sunday as the showdown at the school campus nears.

The President, who interrupted his Newport, R. I., vacation to fly to Washington in this case—and for the matter of communist aid to Syria—has stated that he does not wish to use force to get the nine Negroes into their classes.

But if Governor Faubus keeps his troops at the school, flanked by two Army half-tracks equipped with machineguns, and the troops again refuse to let the children pass, the President must act instantly.

Judge Davies removed the last legal obstacle today. From here out, most observers agree, only direct action is in order.

Governor acts after threats reach deluge

News Birm, Ala, Tues. 9-3-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3—(AP)—Central High School's Fall term opened today on a segregated basis, with National Guard troops surrounding the campus. An orderly crowd of about 400 dwindled by noon to less than 50 without incident.

None of the nine Negroes scheduled to enter the 2000-pupil high school tried to attend classes today after the school board asked them to stay away until the "dilemma can be legally resolved."

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS, whose order last night for the National Guard to occupy the school ground halted the planned integration, steadfastly refused to say that he sent the Guardsmen out to keep the Negro students away.

Pressed by reporters to clarify his action, Faubus would not go beyond his previous statement that he called out the Guardsmen to maintain order.

He did say he doubted that a Guardsman would escort a Negro student into the school if one showed up.

But he said, "I deny categorically that I have sold out to the segregationists."

Faubus said he did not consider his action as an effort to interpose the sovereignty of the state upon federal authority.

"This doesn't go far enough for interposition—it is not open defiance."

THERE WERE ONLY two quiet demonstrations from the crowd, composed of about 200 students and as many adults. There were no Negroes in sight although a truckload of young Negroes drove to within a block of the school and then left.

There was loud handclapping and a few rebel yells when a teen-aged boy unfurled a Confederate flag. "This is no gag," he soberly told a newsman.

Members of the Capital Citizens Council distributed leaflets among the spectators. The leaflets were entitled "What Lincoln said About Segregation," and a "P. S." at the end included this sentence: "We can and will abolish tax schools if necessary."

Faubus had mentioned in his speech that a massive telephone campaign was under way to enlist white mothers for an assembly on the high school grounds today and that motor caravans were converging on the capital city from other sections of the state. The Rev. Corbett Mask of Benton, some 20 miles to the southwest said that he had brought "about a dozen" segregationists with him to the school.

ABOUT A DOZEN National Guard jeeps and trucks were parked bumper to bumper in front of the school and a half-track weapons carrier—with the weapons recoved—blocked one street. A few Guardsmen congregated across the street from the crowd and others were strung out along the two-block-long front of the building and two or more were stationed at each of the numerous entrances.

The crowd stood quietly most of the time. A National Guard lieutenant colonel told the boy with the flag not to display it again. However, he brought the flag out again a few minutes later and there was another burst of applause.

News

Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Arkansas adjutant general, arrived a few minutes before the start of classes and said that he was pleased to see the crowd so orderly. He estimated the number of Guardsmen at 250. He added that he would report to Faubus later today.

News 9-3-57

The governor said he was taking the drastic step "arrived at prayerfully" as the chief executive of the state sworn to preserve peace and protect property.

His action could provide the basis for the first clear test of state police power versus federal law.

Faubus' action appeared to be in direct conflict with the order of U. S. Dist. Judge Ronald Davies, a Fargo, N. D., jurist, temporarily filling a vacant Arkansas bench, who Friday instructed the Integration to proceed. Davies also issued a broad injunction forbidding any and all persons from interfering with the peaceful integration.

Faubus made clear his intent, however, in two separate statements in his speech. He first said he sent the Guardsmen to the school to preserve peace and order. Then he said it was his conviction that peace and order could not be maintained if forcible integration proceeded.

GOV. FAUBUS

In support of his action, Faubus said "this problem gives every evidence and indication that the attempt to forcibly integrate will bring about widespread disorder and violence." He said the sale of guns and knives to Negroes and whites had recently jumped alarmingly.

He said Arkansans had expressed themselves on the question of integration by voting for a number of anti-integration resolutions and these measures "are the law of the land at the present time."

The governor said litigation to determine the validity of the anti-integration measures—pupil assignment law, interposition resolution and others—should have been had before forcible integration was ordered.

"NOW THAT a federal court has ruled that no further litigation is possible before the forcible integration of Negroes and whites in Central High School tomorrow, the evidence of discord, anger and resentment has come to me from so many sources as to become a deluge.

"One store reported that a gang of Negro youths came as a group and each and all purchased knives while another group waited outside. . . . Then came in for the same purpose."

Faubus slapped at Little Rock Supt. Virgil Blossom saying Blossom asked orally for help to quell possible violence but when asked to put it in writing, never responded.

THE GOVERNOR waited until the end of his 30-minute address to give the key to his action. He said, "The mission of the state militia is to maintain or restore order and to protect lives and property. They will not act as segregationists or integrationists but as soldiers . . . to carry out assigned tasks.

"But I must state here in all sincerity, that it is my opinion—yes, even a conviction, that it will not be possible to restore or to maintain order and protect lives. . . . If forcible integration is carried out tomorrow in the schools of this community. The inevitable conclusion therefore, must be that the schools in Pulaski County (Little Rock), for the time being, must be operated on the same basis as they have been operated in the past. . . . The public peace will be preserved."

Under the school board's court-approved plan, integration was to be accomplished at the high school level this year and extend downward through the school system at the rate of one grade per year.

The entire process was expected to take 10 years.

N. C. and Tennessee schedule race-mixing

While Arkansas thus for the moment stood front-stage in the taut, tense drama of integration other areas of the South moved spottily toward race mixing in the lower classrooms.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, Negro and white children today attended the same public school classes for the first time in history, and with little fuss.

Some parents gathered anxiously to observe the proceedings and there were a few hecklers as five Negro children entered the Gillespie Elementary and Junior High Schools at Greensboro.

Chief of Police Paul Calhoun quieted the Hecklers by escorting them off the school grounds.

Newsmen identified one of the hecklers as C. A. Webster, who was designated as temporary chairman of a White Citizens Council formed at Greensboro over the week-end by Segregationist John Kasper.

The Gillespie school principal's secretary said the five Negro children did not appear nervous as they entered the school. She said, "everyone went in quietly."

Another Negro child is scheduled to enter the Greensboro High School when classes start there tomorrow. Four Negroes are scheduled to enter mixed classes at Charlotte tomorrow, and one at Winston-Salem.

In Mecklenburg County near Charlotte, however, 16 Negro children denied admission to white schools voiced the possibility of a court test. In turning down the Negroes' applications for assignment to white schools, the county school board said it was aware of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling which outlawed school segregation, but added that it also was aware of the crowded conditions of the schools under its jurisdiction.

AT CLINTON, TENN., five Negroes walked together down the hill leading from Clinton's small Negro settlement, passing a lone city police car standing guard near Clinton High School. Two others arrived by bus from the Claxton community near here. All were admitted without incident.

An eighth Negro, Ronnie Hayden, 15-year-old sophomore, arrived late and was told to return tomorrow for processing the principal explained that the boy had not registered previously and school officials would not have time today to sign him up.

Four of the Negroes are newcomers to Clinton High. Three are freshmen and the fourth, Henrietta Thomas, 16, attended Detroit's Durfree Junior High last year.

Over-all attendance figures were not immediately available, but school officials earlier had said they expected about 750 pupils.

NEXT WEEK—and also under court order — Nashville, Tenn., begins integrated classes. Thirteen Negro first graders have been registered in schools that heretofore have been all-white. The 13 Negroes will be among 272 white first graders in five schools. The city's total first grade enrollment is expected to reach about 2000.

Seven of the 17 Southern states so far have avoided integration in their public schools—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. In Virginia is one of the five school districts against which the original integration ruling was directed.

THE WIDE STRETCHES of Texas offer a contrast. Eastward, the big cities of Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas continue to maintain segregated schools; in the west and south, schools are fully or partly integrated. In San Antonio, integration began three years ago.

Elsewhere in the South and along the South's borders, varying speeds mark the progress being made toward integration. Except in such border states as Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, the total number of Negroes admitted to formerly all-white schools remains small.

AT STRUGIS, KY., At least 17 negroes, irgnoring a series of week-end incidents, enrolled today at the previously all-white Strugis High School.

Two state police cruisers patrolled the street as a crowd of 100-150 gathered to watch them enter Sturgis High, scene of integration disorders last September. The school was ordered to integrate this year under terms of a federal court order.

STATE POLICE said several teen-agers, riding in a passing auto, tossed pebbles at the Negroes as they entered the school grounds but there were no other disturbances.

Tenn-agers also were blamed for Saturday night's incident when a black-faced dummy, put together with rags and wire, was strung up in front of a main street store.

A dynamite charge was exploded at Camp No. 1, a Negro section here, Sunday night but there were no reports of injuries.

The National Assn. for the advancement of Colored People filed suit to open Sturgis High to Negroes after Negroes were turned back from the school last September.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN were called in to preserve order and were removed when Kentuck's attorney general ruled they were enrolled illegally since Union County had announced no integration program.

National Guardsmen also were sent to Clay, Webster county, last year when Negroes tried to enroll.

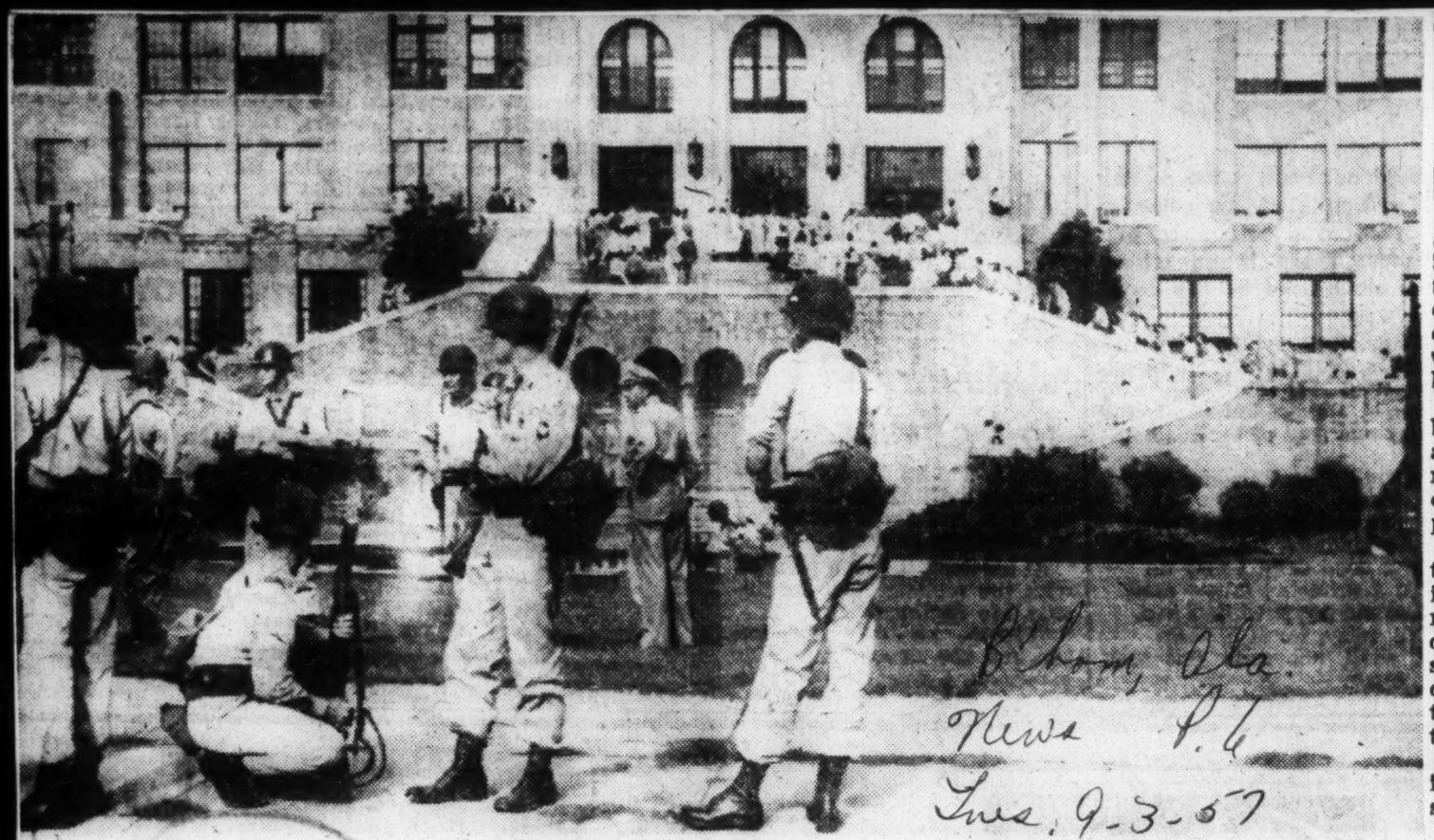
A Clay teacher, who declined to be identified, said today no Negroes showed up to enroll at the school, located in the heart of a coal mining area.

A federal judge recently approved a voluntary desegregation program for Clay and the rest of Webster County. The voluntary basis was defined as meaning that all public schools in the county would be open to children of any race or color at the discretion of the pupils or parents.

AT MANSFIELD Tex., Mansfield High School, scene of a demonstration against threatened desegregation last September, opened this morning without incident.

Negro students were sent by bus to another high school in Fort Worth, as in the past.

Mrs. Geneva Baxter, school



Associated Press wirephoto

WHITE STUDENTS ATTEND LITTLE ROCK'S CENTRAL HIGH UNDER EYES OF GUARD

. . . No Negroes show up after school board asks them to stay away

secretary, said no Negroes were seen on the campus this morning.

The school was under federal court order to integrate last year, but Negroes gave up the attempt to attend when mobs, sometimes unruly, appeared daily at the school. The mobs dispersed when Texas Rangers were sent to the scene under orders to stop any act which would disturb the peace.

'Mob' Weapons Found By Police In School Area

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 7.—Capt. Alan Templeton of the Arkansas State Police disclosed Saturday that his men had confiscated a collection of weapons in the vicinity of Central High School, where National Guardsmen have been called to preserve order.

The weapons, mostly knives, but including brass knuckles and a long leather whip, were found mainly on the school grounds, cached in shrubbery and on the parking lot.

The weapons have been taken to the State Police headquarters in Little Rock, but only one arrest has been made. That was of Murray Gallinson, 20, one of six University of Minnesota students told to leave town after they taunted an angry crowd at the school Friday.

Mr. Gallinson brought a hunting knife into the crowd on the school grounds.

"They were weapons that a mob would use," Captain Templeton said.

Legal Angles

Hurdles Might Delay Citation of Faubus

By ANTHONY LEWIS

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Sept. 4.—Unless Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas withdraws the National Guard troops who have prevented Negro children from entering the Little Rock high school, the feeling here is that he may eventually be cited for contempt himself.

But a number of legal steps may stand in the way.

For one thing, a person can be held in contempt of a court order only upon proof that he knew the order was directed at him.

Officials Hope There's No Showdown

Some lawyers here think that before proceeding against Faubus, it would be necessary for Judge Ronald N. Davies to issue a new injunction naming him and specifically forbidding him to interfere with the scheduled school integration.

In any case, Justice Department officials fervently hope that there will be no such showdown with the Governor. The fear is that a contempt action against him would only stir new resentment in the South.

Thus the next move—for a further injunction, for example, or contempt citations—is up to Judge Davies and the official parties of the lawsuit, a group of Negro parents and the Little Rock School Board.

Should the impasse remain and Faubus defy an injunction directed against him, there are a number of steps the Justice Department could take. But they are all of such an extreme nature that their use would appear to be improbable.

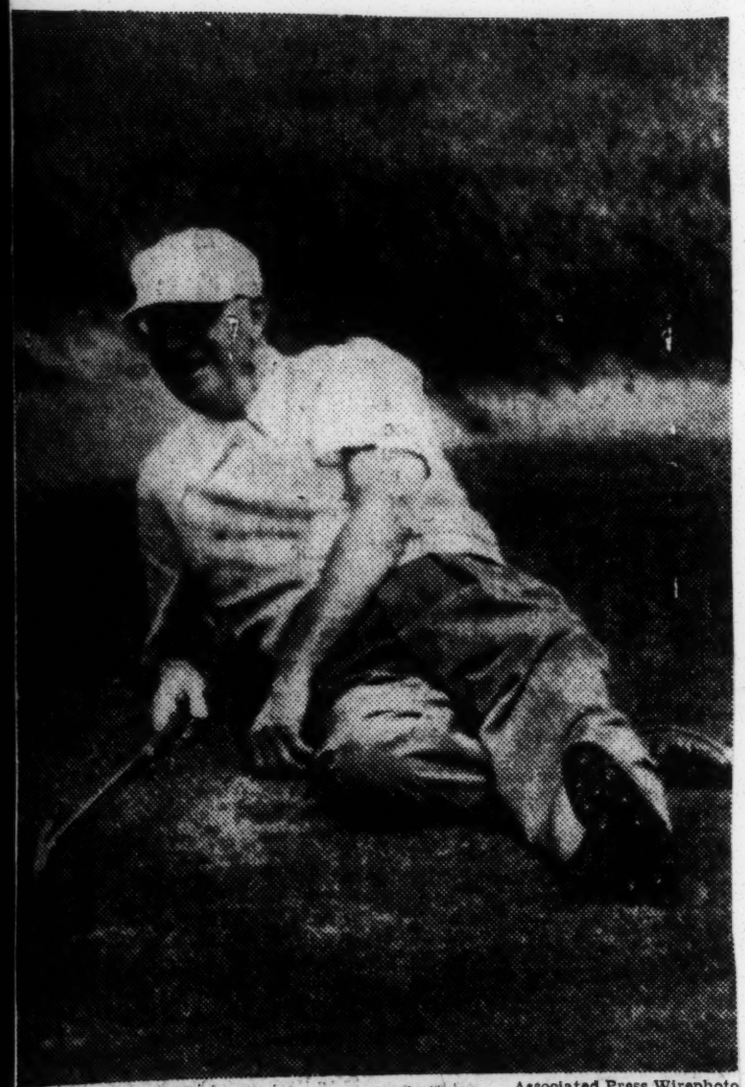
First, the Governor could in theory be prosecuted for a federal crime.

Section 242 of Title 18 in the United States Code makes it a crime for a State official willfully to subject any person to "the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution. . . ." The calculated exclusion of Negroes from a school in defiance of a court order seems to fit this statute.

Second, the Federal Government could withhold money from the Arkansas National Guard. But, again, no such step is being seriously considered now.

Third, the President could use federal troops or the National Guard units of any state to enforce the court order. A Civil War statute still on the books—50 U.S.C. Section 202—says:

"Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any state or territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the states, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws. . . ."



Associated Press Wirephoto

MOMENT OF RELAXATION: President Eisenhower taking time out yesterday to rest on the eighteenth green at the Newport Golf Club while others in his foursome putt.

PRESIDENT URGES PATIENCE IN CRISIS

James 9-25-C

Firm on Utilizing Full Legal Powers to Back Integration Decree in Little Rock

Wed, 9-11-57

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10—President Eisenhower counseled "patience" today in dealing with the tense school integration dispute in Little Rock, Ark.

He urged this before a group of Rhode Island Republican leaders, who came to talk about political gains they hoped to make in this traditionally Democratic state.

New York

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said there had been no change in the President's determination to use his full legal powers to uphold the court decision requiring integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

The court order is being defied by Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who is using the Arkansas National Guard to keep order by preventing Negroes from entering the school.

No Fund Withdrawal Seen

Mr. Hagerty, responding to questions, said he knew of no plans to withdraw Federal funds being used to equip and partly pay Arkansas Guardsmen.

He would not answer directly a questoin whether the President was considering the use of his powers as Commander in Chief to "federalize" the Arkansas Guard by putting it in the Regular Army and thus subject to his rather than Governor Faubus's orders.

The President talked about the Little Rock situation before he went to play golf. On his return, he received a telephone report from Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., saying that the Government's petition for an injunction against Governor Faubus had been filed in court in Little Rock.

Mr. Brownell also informed the President that a Nashville school had been dynamited. Mr. Hagerty said the President's reaction to this had been "the same as anyone's would be—he thought this was a terrible thing."

Told that Governor Faubus, in a television interview, had expressed willingness to meet the President or anyone else to discuss a solution, Mr. Hagerty said he knew of no plans for such a meeting.

Broadcast Not Considered

He added that he had not heard of any consideration being given for a nation-wide television or radio broadcast by the President to discuss the integration problem.

The Rhode Island group that called on the President was led by Christopher Del Sesto, who narrowly missed election as Governor last year. He promised that the Republicans would win a Senate and two House seats next year.

The President has scheduled a conference tomorrow afternoon with Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr Benson is attending a conference at West Point, N. Y.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO BID BY FAUBUS FOR SCHOOL TALKS

PARLEY THIS WEEK

Times 9-1-57

Governor Expresses a 'Desire to Comply' on Integration

New York

Thurs. 9-12-57

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas asked President Eisenhower today to confer with him on racial integration of Central High School in Little Rock.

The President promptly suggested a meeting here either Friday afternoon or Saturday morning.

Governor Faubus had called out the National Guard after a Federal court ordered integration of the high school. The Guard has barred entry of Negro students on the ground that their presence would provoke disorder and violence.

Governor Faubus said in his telegram to the President:

"All good citizens must, of course, obey all proper orders of our courts and it is certainly my desire to comply with the order that has been issued by the District Court in this case, consistent with my responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States and that of Arkansas."

Reply Dictated on Links

The Governor's message reached the temporary White House here about 3 P. M. James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, delivered it to the President on the grounds of the Newport Country Club.

Mr. Hagerty said the President had just completed playing the first hole of his afternoon round of golf when he caught up with him. The President dictated his reply before teeing off on the second hole.

Mr. Hagerty said that the Governor's telegram had reached the White House without advance notice. He denied reports that White House staff members, including Sherman Adams, the President's principal deputy, had been in touch with Governor Faubus by telephone in advance of the Governor's message.

The Arkansas Governor seemed reluctant yesterday to talk to the President about the Arkansas school situation. He said then it would be "unseemly" for him to refuse a meeting with the President. But that language hardly suggested he would ask for a conference, and include in his request a statement of willingness to comply with Federal Court decrees.

Governor Faubus earlier had said that the only peaceful solution to the school dispute would be for the Federal Government to retreat on the integration issue.

Times p. 25 C

The Governor's message reached the temporary White House shortly after the President had finished an afternoon conference with Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture.

There was a heavy, but brief, rainfall this morning about the time the President normally would have started playing golf. So instead, the President stayed in his office, working on correspondence.

Thurs 9-5-57

After the meeting with Secretary eBnson, he boarded the Presidential ninety-two-foot cabin cruiser, the Barbara Anne, on his way to the Newport Country Club. The cruiser landed him at Fort Adams and he then motored to the golf club.

Hagerty Drives to Club

When the telegram came to Mr. Hagerty's attention, he drove to the golf club, about five and one-half miles away by land. While he was on the way, other White House employes notified the Secret Service detachment at the club that Mr. Hagerty was rushing there with an important message.

While the President was holing out his putt on the first hole, his electric golf cart was sent back to the club house to pick up Mr. Hagerty.

Near the first green, the press secretary delivered the message from Governor Faubus and General Eisenhower dictated his reply while the two men sat in the golf cart. Then a police car drove out on the course and took Mr. Hagerty back to the club house.

The President went on with his golf game and Mr. Hagerty drove back to the temporary White House press room to make the news public.

Telegram From Governor

The telegram from Governor Faubus said:

"Dear Mr. President:

I have accepted summons from the United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, to appear before that court on Sept. 20 to answer certain allegations in litigations affecting the high school in Little Rock. Recognizing that we jointly share great responsibility under the Federal Constitution I feel that is advisable for us to counsel together in determining my course of action as Chief Executive of the State of Arkansas with reference to the responsibility placed upon me by the State and Federal Constitutions.

"The United States District Court has already entered an order relative to the integration of the high school in Little Rock and this order has been affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"All good citizens must, of course, obey all proper orders of our courts and it is certainly my desire to comply with the order that has been issued by the district court in this case, consistent with my responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States and that of Arkansas.

"May I confer with you on this matter at your earliest convenience."

The President replied:

"I have your telegram in which you request a meeting with me. Would it suit your convenience to come to my office

Nice on the naval base at Newport either Friday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. or Saturday morning, the fourteenth, at 9 o'clock. If you would let my office know your method of any advance communication be-

transportation to the Newport area, my staff will arrange to have you met and brought to the base."

twten th White House and Governor Faubus concerning the meeting, it was learned that White House staff members had discussed with the President his reaction if the Arkansas Governor were to ask to see him.

"I'll see him, of course," the President replied, according to one staff member.

This conversation took place yesterday.

14k 1957 ARKANSAS MRS. GRACE LORCH
LITTLE ROCK

Is Human Kindness Subversive?

A heart-breaking picture will be etched forever in the minds of freedom-loving people everywhere.

It is that of 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford braving the bayonets of Governor Faubus' guardsmen and the taunts and jeers of a Little Rock mob as she attempted to exercise her constitutional right to enter Central High School.

Of the hundreds of hate-filled faces which surrounded the school that memorable September 4, only one woman showed sufficient compassionto step forward, wrap her arms around the frightened youngster's shoulders and shield her from the mob.

That woman was Mrs. Lee Lorch, wife of a college mathematics professor.

With that one gesture of human kindness, Mrs. Lorch made herself the target of every embittered hoodlum, White Citizens Council member and Klansman not only in Arkansas but in neighboring Tennessee and Texas as well.

* * *

TO THE SOUTH in Mississippi, one James O. Eastland is in serious trouble.

He's up for re-election and he's having a tough time because he was unable to deliver on his pledge that as long as he sat in the U.S. Senate no civil rights bill would be passed.

By the grace of seniority and the charity of fellow Democrats, Senator Eastland serves as chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

That committee was created to keep an eye on subversive activities.

Since the Supreme Court handed down its 1954 school decision Southern subversives have openly conspired to defy the law, undermine the Constitution and overthrow the Supreme Court.

They have not hesitated to resort to cross burning, bombings and mob violence to further their lawless cause.

One of the most vocal leaders of this conspiracy is James O. Eastland.

* * *

IT WAS THEREFORE no surprise when scheduled hearings of the Senate committee were set for Memphis that the first witness to be summoned by Eastland was Mrs. Lee Lorch.

It was not surprising, but it was indeed shocking that an agency of the United States Senate could be so diverted in purpose that it would appear to be persecuting an advocate of decency while aiding and abetting the forces of evil and lawlessness.

* * *

DO FELLOW senators share Eastland's belief that it is a subversive act for a Southern white woman to treat a colored child with kindness?

That in simple terms is the issue.

If Eastland is permitted to get away with this brazen piece of political chicanery, no matter how loudly the Democratic Advisory Committee professes its adherence to civil rights, we predict its voice will not be heard next November when millions of Americans enter the polling booths to elect the 86th Congress.

Mrs. Lorch is match for Eastland

(See photo on Page 9)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — "Is it subversive to be human?"

That is the question that Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of a professor at a Little Rock college for colored pupils, might well have asked the Senate Relations subcommittee Tuesday.

Summoned to its projected three-day probe of Communist infiltration in the area, she threw the hearing into an uproar by answering every question with a statement which began: I am here under protest..."

Sen. William E. Jenner (Rep. Ind.) said the group would decide later whether to cite Mrs. Lorch for contempt, along with any possible action against witnesses who failed to appear.

AS MRS. LORCH tried to read her prepared statement he pounded on the table with his gavel and shouted:

"You're a troublemaker, aren't you? Saying this committee investigated you because you protected a colored girl in Little Rock's integration struggle. We are not concerned with integration.

"We don't care what you did in Little Rock. We are concerned with the threat of communism to this nation. We want to know if you were a member of the Community Party in Boston..."

* * *

MRS. LORCH again began: "I am here under protest..." Senator Jenner's pounding gavel drowned out a sentence...

"That is my answer."

"This woman came here to try to disrupt the proceedings," Jenner thundered. "If she's not going to answer questions, I think she should be excused and cited for contempt."

Mrs. Lorch, a small gray-haired woman, appeared recently in the nation's newspapers when she defied an angry crowd of whites to offer sympathy to weeping Elizabeth Eckford, 15, on the first day of integration at Central High School, where Governor Faubus had ordered out the National Guard to prevent colored students from attending classes.

MRS. LORCH sat with Elizabeth on a bench until her bus arrived.

Mrs. Lorch, a native of Connecticut, taught school in Boston and in 1950 moved to Nashville with her husband, Lee Lorch, when he joined Fisk University as a mathematics teacher.

In 1955 they moved to Little Rock, where her husband teaches at Philander Smith College, a colored school.

The year before Lorch was cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about possible Communist ties before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee. The case still is pending.

THE HEARING here was cut short Tuesday because of "uncooperation from witnesses summoned" and the fact that many witnesses obtained excuses not to attend.

The explosive session began when Mrs. Lorch, who earlier had refused to testify at a closed session of the committee, took the stand and tried to read her statement.

Mrs. Lorch said: "I can't think of anything in my past to link me with Communism. The only subversive activities I know about are the ones Senator Eastland and his crowd are engaging in."

THE INTERRUPTED statement set forth:

"To concede the right of Senator Eastland to ask questions at his pleasure concerning associations and beliefs would only strengthen the hands of segregationists in their Southwide efforts to force disclosure of names of members of anti-segregation organizations for purposes of intimidation and persecution....

"Senator Eastland's record with respect to colored people and those who support their demands for first - class citizenship is well known.

"At the height of World War II, and from the privileged sanctuary of the United States Senate, he denounced colored soldiers as dismal failures.

"More recently he has denounced the United States Supreme Court as being under Communist influence.

"What he has done and said over the years has encouraged the serious threat to our internal security which developed in Arkansas."

"AT MY home in Little Rock, I was served a subpoena on Saturday, Oct. 26 to appear before Senator Eastland's Internal Security subcommittee at 10 a.m. Monday, Oct. 28, in Memphis, where I have never resided. "The subject of the inquiry was not stated and no indication was given as to the matters concerning which my testimony was desired. It is plain that no legitimate legislative purpose is intended for these hearings, that I was summoned away from my home and family in this last-minute vindictive manner as a smear and a diversion in Senator Eastland's usual fashion.

"I am even deprived, against my will, of my constitutional right to counsel...

"It is indeed ironic that a subcommittee on Internal Security has chosen to subpoena me from Little Rock, where Gov. Faubus's use of the National Guard to flout the orders of a Federal Court so gravely threatened the internal security of our country that the President was obliged to use federal troops to protect our internal security.

"IT IS ALSO revealing that Eastland timed this subpoena to arrive a few weeks after my name appeared in the national press. To intimidate those Southern whites who are on the side of democracy, or even just decency — and not for any legislative purpose— Senator Eastland is now, as always, attempting to use the United States Senate.

"This is the second such experience for my family. When, following the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, my husband and I attempted to enroll our daughter in the only public school within walking distance of our home in Nashville, a colored school, the House Un-American Activities Committee hastily handed him a last minute subpoena to testify in a city where he had never been and thus tried to harrass him and intimidate others."

Associated Press Wirephoto

INJUNCTION to prevent Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas from interfering with school integration at Little Rock High School is prepared in Washington by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., center. Working with him at Department of Justice are William P. Rogers, left, Deputy Attorney General, and George C. Doub, Assistant Attorney General.

STAND BY FAUBUS DISTURBS CAPITAL

Times P. 22-C

Officials Fear Governor Dims Hopes of Peaceful Solution to Integration Problem

Wed. 9-11-57

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—How severe will be the lasting impact of the last week's crisis in Little Rock, Ark., on the progress of peaceful school integration in the South?

That was the question being weighed in the capital today as the next legal test in Little Rock was put off for ten days.

That next step will be a Federal court hearing Sept. 20 on a petition to enjoin Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas from using troops to prevent school integration.

The feeling here is that Governor Faubus's show of defiance has already done severe damage to hopes for peaceful implementation of the Supreme Court's school decision — the worst damage since the decision was handed down in 1954.

Administration officials are confident that in the end Federal authority will be vindicated in Little Rock and Governor Faubus will be forced to withdraw. But how far such an eventual victory will go to undo the first effects of the Governor's defiance is a subject of dispute.

Center of Concern

It is the psychological effect on the mood of resistance in the South that concerns officials primarily. Physical resistance to integration has now been practiced not by irresponsible elements but by the Governor of a state. What is more, it has worked at least temporarily.

One view is that a careful proceeding leading to a clear decision against Governor Faubus will restore the pattern of gradual compliance that prevailed until last week. This is, of course, the hope of the Justice Department.

The department faces an unusually difficult problem in deciding how fast to press for a court decision that will force Governor Faubus's hand. Many interests are at stake.

First, the Negro pupils who are entitled by Federal court order to enter Little Rock high school must be considered. Every day of delay unquestionably injures their interest.

Unfairness Is Avoided

Second, there is an interest in allowing Governor Faubus ample time to prepare and present his case in court—to avoid even the appearance of unfairness.

Third, there is the conflicting aim of not letting the actual integration of schools in Little Rock be delayed so long that the Governor can claim to have accomplished a substantial delay.

Finally, the Federal Government must worry about the real possibility of violence in Little Rock now that emotions are running high. The fear is that there might be attacks on the Negro pupils if too hasty a move is made to force withdrawal of the National Guard troops and admission of the Negroes.

The Justice Department has already made one decision against haste. Its petition filed today, at the order of Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies, did not seek a temporary restraining order against Governor Faubus.

A temporary restraining order is usually issued immediately, without hearing, and it is good for up to ten days. Instead the department's petition sought a permanent injunction, for which a formal hearing is required.

On the other hand, the department did not suggest a delay in the hearing until Sept. 20. That date was picked by Judge Davies entirely on his own, a Justice official said today.

If Judge Davies does issue an injunction after the Sept. 20 hearing, the Justice Department will face a critical decision on timing.

Governor Faubus could ask Judge Davies, and then the United States Cour of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit Court, to stay the effect of the injunction while he appealed. Whether the stay is granted or not may well depend on the position taken by the United States.

Grant of a stay while the appeal process went on would mean in all likelihood no school integration in Little Rock this semester, and very possibly none this year.

Politically, Governor Faubus' actions are regarded here as essentially harmful to moderates in both North and South.

In the South, any delay in integration that does eventuate in Little Rock will bring demands on other Governors for similar physical resistance.

In the North, the Little Rock dispute is certain to stir new calls for tougher civil rights legislation than the bill enacted by Congress this year.

Governor Faubus' moves have upset the plan carried off so successfully by the Senate Democratic Leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas— to pass a moderate civil rights bill that would bury the issue for years and enable the Democratic party to forget its bitter division over the issue.

The worst nightmare for the Democrats these days is the realization that school opens every year just before Election Day.

People In The News—

Faubus Integration Stand Laid To 3rd Term Pressure

FROM PRESS REPORTS

NEW YORK—Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas was quoted in Time magazine yesterday as saying he had to block integration of Little Rock schools for political reasons because he intends to run for a third term.

Post Herald

The quotation was attributed by Time to a close associate of Winthrop Rockefeller, The associate was not otherwise identifed. P. 2

Rockefeller has a large farm in Arkansas and is chairman of the Araknsas Industrial Development Commission.

The magazine said Rockefeller, on the Sunday before schools, were to open, heard of Faubus' intention to order National Guard troops to prevent Negroes from attending Little Rock schools.

Herald: 9-19-57

The magazine said:

"Rockefeller rushed to the executive mansion, pleaded against the move for more than two hours, argued that it would give the state a bad name with industry. It was no use. A close Rockefeller associate quotes Faubus as saying: 'I'm sorry, but I'm already committed. I'm going to run for a third term, and if I don't do this, Jim Johnson and Bruce Bennett (segregationists who are his probable opponents for governor next year) will tear me to shreds."

Rockefeller, who was in New York last night, would neither deny nor confirm that he made the statement quoted in the magazine.

Birmingham Ala.

At Little Rock, Faubus had this to say of the article:

"I think it is unfortunate because it is absolutely incorrect."

Mrs. Faubus Stays Calm Amid the Fuss and Fury

Constitution p. 16

Atlanta, Ga.

By ELIZABETH MORGAN
Constitution Staff Writer

SEA ISLAND, Sept. 24—Mrs. Orval Eugene Faubus—the pleasant, neighborly first lady of the State of Arkansas—chuckled wryly and said, "I haven't been getting much sleep lately."

But the 45-year-old wife and mother didn't look tired or harassed from all the fuss and fury that has surrounded Gov. Faubus in the past 22 days. Bright and early Tuesday she and her rugged, stocky husband waved a cheery goodby as they boarded a National Guard plane for their Little Rock home—and more worries.

FIRST LADY
Mrs. Orval Faubus

PRETTY FAST

Wed. 9-25-57

As for her sleep, she's been traveling pretty fast since Saturday to get to Atlanta and then here for the Southern Governors Conference. But most of the black-haired, brown-eyed wife's extra duties lately have meant evenings devoted to answering telephones, opening telegrams and letters, and looking after the governor.

And what has been her chief concern lately? Mrs. Faubus answered soberly, "My husband's welfare and the welfare of our state." She said the governor, contrary to some reports, is in good health and follows no special diet.

The 47-year-old politician married Alta Haskins on Nov. 21, 1931. They have an 18-year-old son, Farrell Eugene, who is a freshman this year at Arkansas Tech in Russellville.

Depression times hit Arkansas hard in the early years of their marriage. Gov. Faubus was teaching school in a rural community and attending high school, too, a common practice in some parts of Arkansas at that time. He was graduated when he was 23.

PITCHED IN

Mrs. Faubus pitched in to help. She taught school, worked in the employment security division of the state, and became a postmistress.

Both she and her husband are proud of their backwoods childhood, she declared. "It has given us a better way to understand the people and their problems," she added.

Mrs. Faubus didn't pound pavements during her husband's campaign for the 1955 election. But she pulled for him at home, she said, and now her duties are "the same as any other governor's wife." With poise and charm she manages the affairs of the $200,000 mansion. Completed in 1949, the old brick Georgian style structure is decorated in Williamsburg furnishings.

HAS KEPT UP

The governor usually doesn't discuss business with her, she said, but when he called out the National Guard to ring Little Rock's Central High School, she "thought that he should do it." He hasn't discussed the integration problem with her at all, she added.

The poised Mrs. Faubus apparently has kept up with the printed matter written about her husband after his historic action, for she said that unfavorable articles bother her "not in the least." But she got a little riled when she added that many of the stories have been untrue.

When 35,000 football fans gave Gov. Faubus a standing ovation at Grant Field Saturday night, Mrs. Faubus described her reaction this way: "One of the most wonderful feelings I have experienced."

Tuesday, as she was talking loud and clear to be heard above the crowd around her, Mrs. Faubus spotted her husband sweeping along through newsmen and photographers. "Hurry," she said as he grabbed for her arm, "the governor's got to go."

14k 1957 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Ike Returns From Vacation

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower returned to Washington late yesterday after a 27-day vacation in Newport, R. I. He will grapple anew today with the Little Rock integration crisis that has plagued him almost from the moment he started his vacation Sept. 4. Post & Times Herald

The Chief Executive has an appointment with five southern governors for 2:30 this afternoon. They want to talk to him about "withdrawal of troops from Little Rock at the earliest possible moment."

General Eisenhower, in agreeing to meet with them, made it clear that he wanted to talk about much more than Little Rock. He stated in a telegram that he wanted the discussion to deal with the broad problem of "school integration." P. A2

Talks to Brownell

The President was in his office at the Newport Naval Base yesterday morning at 7:44 o'clock. He talked to Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. about the Little Rock situation and the whole integration problem. Brownell will sit in with him and the five governors this afternoon.

The President headed for the Newport County Club before 9 a. m. He played 18 holes of golf with White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, Howard Cushing, president of the club, and Norman Palmer, the pro. Tues. 10-1-57

On his return to the naval base he made a little speech to thank the Navy and the people of Newport for their cordiality and hospitality to him and Mrs. Eisenhower.

'One of Finest Vacations'

Despite the harrassment he had experienced from the Little Rock crisis, he said it had been "one of the finest vacations that it has ever been our privilege to enjoy."

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower left the naval base on Coasters Harbor Island, site of the vacation White House, at 2:30 p. m. They traveled across Narragansett Bay in the presidential yacht Barbara Anne and then took off for Washington in the Columbia III at 3:20 p. m.

Mrs. Eisenhower, who still is convalescing from an operation she underwent in August, looked serene and well rested.

She was wearing a black silk suit, with a wide pleated skirt, and a pink and mulberry felt hat that was given to her by a Newport milliner

PRAISE FOR LITTLE ROCK

President Hails Citizens for Petition in Support of Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—President Eisenhower praised Thursday a petition by Little Rock business and civic leaders in support of law and order as "in the finest traditions of American citizenship." Times

The President said he could not but "believe Little Rock, under such leadership, may rapidly return to normal patterns of peaceful living." Newyork Times

The petition, signed by twenty-five persons, urged Little Rock residents, regardless of their feelings about segregation, to uphold without reservation those who enforce laws. General Eisenhower read of it and then dictated a telegram to W. M. Shepherd, president of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. Sat. 10-5-57

Ike Says:

Courier

Gov. Faubus Encouraged Mob Action

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-5-57
p. 2

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—President Eisenhower was being hailed throughout the world over the week-end for his stand in ordering troops into this city to enforce school integration. At the same time, he pointed a finger at Arkansas Governor Faubus and blamed him for encouraging mob violence. Rather meekly, Faubus hit back with feeble threats of seeking state legislation to close the schools and bringing a Federal Court injunction against the President. Even Arkansas paid little attention to these mutterings.

(Special to The Courier)

NEWPORT, R. I.—President Eisenhower has answered the bleating South's cries against the use of Federal troops in Little Rock, Ark. with a flat, unequivocal charge that Gov. Orval Faubus is to blame for the entire mess which has given the U. S. a black eye all around the world.

• **The Eisenhower pronouncements, contained in a letter to Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell, in effect made it plain that the Government was not retreating one step from its position that the mandates of Federal Court orders should be carried out to the letter.**

The President asserted that the Arkansas State Administration had encouraged mob violence in Arkansas in answering Russell's charge that the Government was using "strong-arm, totalitarian police-state methods."

■

IRONICALLY, THIS SAME Senator Russell had not condemned the use of the National Guard when it was employed to keep the Negro children of Little Rock out of the school.

In the meantime, Governor Faubus has made certain pronouncements which have served to make him extremely popular among the "wool hat" elements of rural areas such as Yell County. Orval was seemingly enjoying the whole thing for he had been grinning ever since the fateful day that he stepped down from a plane which had flown him home from the Dixie Governors Conference at Sea Island, Ga.

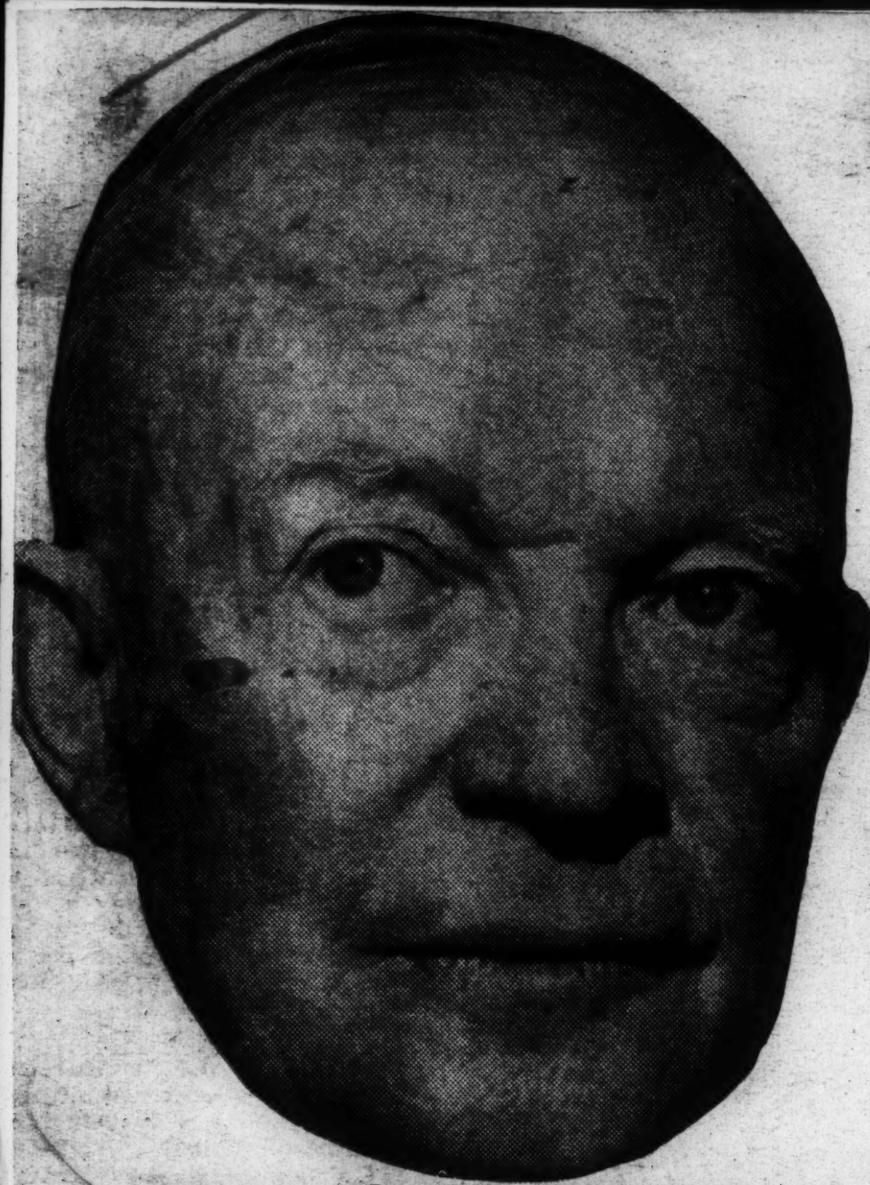
• **Orval capped off the fantastic week's activities by getting aboard a white horse and waving the American flag at the Yell County free fair amid the rebel shrieks of his rural pals.**

The rip-roaring greeting given Orval at the Yell County shennanigans was in marked contrast to the quiet atmosphere that has marked the area around Central High School since Uncle Sam moved in. It's downright peaceful in Little Rock and the entrance of Negro students has not resulted in any wholesale boycott of the school despite the pleas of Confederate-minded adults who still think in 1860 terms.

■

"PEACE" CAME to Little Rock during the week from some well-placed jabs with bayonets and a friendly tap on the skull administered to one, C. E. Blake.

Gave Orders—
Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker ordered troops into Little Rock after receiving OK from President Eisenhower.



PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
. . . "mob rule in Little Rock menaces the very safety of the United States and free world"

Blames Faubus

IKE'S BIG CLUB ENDS VIOLENCE!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-5-57 ~~Sat. 10-5-57~~

Story on Page 2

DAVID LAWRENCE Says:

Hope of Letting Each State Handle School Problem Rests With The People

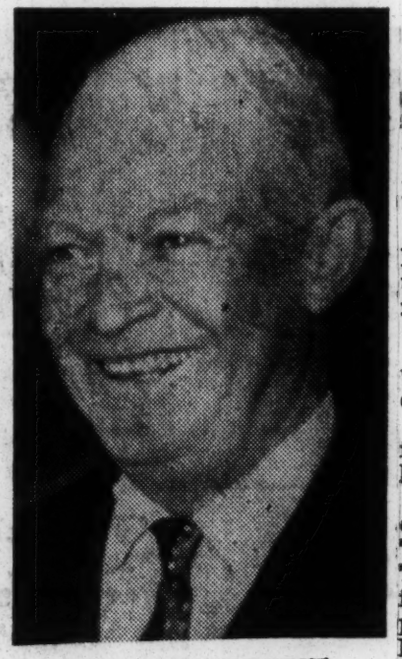
Courier Journal

WASHINGTON—Words of wisdom born of a sad experience by the American people a generation ago prompted President Eisenhower to say at Newport the other day:

"You cannot legislate morality where human beings are involved—it must come from within."

Louisville Ky.

This can be construed as a lesson to be learned in connection with the controversy over integration in the public schools. But back of the comment was the knowledge—which so few Americans have today but which is evidently vivid in Eisenhower's own recollection—of the way almost the entire nation dealt with the Prohibition question.



THE PRESIDENT
'Must come from within'

The people themselves by the millions joined in nullifying the Constitution in the 1920's. Enforcement became impractical. Then, by actual repeal of the 18th Amendment, under which Prohibition had been proclaimed, the problem was turned back to the local communities.

Bad 9-18-57

Strangely enough, as one reads of the surprised attitude of so many persons today concerning the concept of "nullification," it might be thought that this never had occurred in America.

Former President Harry Truman, who violated the Constitution when he seized the steel industry in the spring of 1952, talked glibly the other day of the importance of obeying the Constitution as he reprimanded Eisenhower for not taking more forceful measures in Arkansas.

Yet almost everyone forgets that nullification is a procedure adopted by a people who resent any arbitrary imposition of a law or rule of law by a minority or by an oligarchy.

Today, it is a Supreme Court decision, and neither a constitutional amendment nor a law of Congress dealing solely with desegregation which is specifically at issue.

In the 1920's, on the other hand, there actually was in the Constitution itself an unequivocally phrased amendment that forbade the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors anywhere in the United States.

Gave 'Concurrent Power'

This amendment raised no conflict between the States and the Federal Government, for it gave "concurrent power" to both the States and the Congress to enforce it "by appropriate legislation." Congress passed the Volstead Act, spelling out in detail "the law of the land" on Prohibition.

While the controversy about enforcement lasted 13 years, the actual process of putting through a repeal amendment took less than 10 months in 1933.

The widely expressed reaction at the time was epitomized in the oft-heard remark of those days: "You cannot legislate morals."

How many people are alive today who are familiar with what happened during the Prohibition epoch?

A glance at the census statistics shows that, of the 102,750,000 persons of voting age today, 73,500,000 were 18 years old or younger in 1920. To put it another way, only 28 per cent know from first-hand experience how the American people, by individual nullification, made a dead letter of the 18th Amendment, notwithstanding the fact that the entire State and federal police machinery of enforcement was available for the purpose. The jails were full of violators—the "bootleggers" in prison who had sold liquor illegally averaged 53,000 a year.

Legacy Still Remains

Worst of all was the birth of gangsterism in the big cities. This evil—a legacy from Prohibition—is still with us in many localities.

The issue of Prohibition, of course, had been argued for many decades. State after State, each in its own way, had been going "dry." But, not satisfied to let each State of community handle the problem, the extremists forced through a federal Prohibition amendment. It was termed by President Herbert Hoover in his acceptance speech of 1928 "an experiment, noble in purpose." While he himself had serious doubts about trying to effect a reform by national constitutional amendment, he was sincere in his efforts at enforcement.

When repeal came in 1933, the 21st Amendment gave the problem back to the States, where it is now—some states being "dry" or partly "dry" and some being "wet."

Local option—to let each State or community handle moral questions—is the only way that has proved successful in dealing with social problems in America. The integration controversy is today in its infancy. It may take years to solve it.

To anyone who lived through the tragic era of Prohibition and saw crime and vice on the rise, it was obvious that the American people came to believe the "cure"—enforced abstinence—was worse than the disease itself. As President Eisenhower says, "You cannot legislate morality."

Maybe history will repeat itself, and some day the people may adopt a constitutional amendment specifically overriding the Supreme Court decision of three years ago and giving to each State the right to handle its own school problems. It seemed improbable in 1922—three years after the 18th Amendment was proclaimed—that it would ever be repealed. It seemed improbable as late as the 1928 presidential campaign, when a "wet" was defeated. But it happened four years later just the same.

IKE CALLS AIDES TO CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATION

Times Picayune
Fri. 9-13-57

Ending of Deadlock in Little Rock Is Aim

New Orleans La.

By ED CREAGH

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—The White House announced today President Eisenhower has called two top aides here for his Saturday morning conference with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus on the Little Rock, Ark., school integration crisis.

P. 1

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said Atty. Gen. Brownell and chief White House assistant Sherman Adams will fly here from Washington in connection with the Eisenhower-Faubus meeting, which could effect the future of integration in the South.

Word came from Little Rock, meanwhile, that Faubus will be accompanied by Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark), a personal friend of the President.

WOULD END DEADLOCK

Hays, who has been praised by the President in the past though they are of opposing political parties, represents the district which includes Little Rock. It was Hays who let the White House know Faubus would come here Saturday for the conference which the Arkansas governor sought with Eisenhower.

Indications were the President would talk privately at first with Faubus at their 9 a. m. meeting Saturday. Then Brownell and the others were expected to join in the talk, which is aimed at ending the federal-state deadlock over Faubus' use of troops to block school integration.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty took sharp exception to a broadcast report quoting White House aides as saying Faubus had "thrown in the sponge" in the federal-state deadlock by seeking the appointment with the President and saying he would go as far as he could toward resolving the impasse.

UNTRUE, SAYS HAGERTY

"Completely untrue," Hagerty said.

He added that the President had instructed him to say Eisenhower denied "radio and television comment" to the effect that the White House thought Faubus has given up.

Charles von Fremd, CBS White House correspondent, said he had attributed the phrase "throw in the sponge" to a White House aide in the broadcast this morning. He said he stood by his report.

The White House plainly hoped Faubus could be induced to withdraw the National Guard troops be ordered out to block a federal court-ordered start of mixing white and Negro pupils at Little Rock's Central High School, current focal point of the controversy.

P. 3

U. S. Dist. Judge Ronald Davies has ordered the governor and National Guard officials to show cause Sept. 20 why the troops should not be pulled out.

The White House has stressed its intention to work through "le-

gal procedures" to carry out the Supreme Court's ban against segregation in public schools.

NOT CLAIMING VICTORY

But with violence erupting in Nashville, Tenn., and some other Southern communities, Eisenhower and his aides were known to be hopeful that friendly persuasion—as in the meeting between the President and the Arkansas governor—would help calm the unrest.

The President and his aides, far from claiming a victory, were going out of their way to avoid saying anything that might inflame the situation or put Faubus out on a limb.

The relationship between Newport and Little Rock was so delicate, in fact, that negotiations about the Saturday conference were conducted through a third party.

Hagerty said Faubus' decision to come here was communicated to the White House by Hays in a telephone call to Eisenhower's chief aide, Sherman Adams, in Washington.

HOPE FULFILLED

Faubus started the whole exchange yesterday by telegraphing the President that, in the light of their joint responsibility under the federal Constitution, he thought they should counsel together.

Nobody at the President's vacation headquarters was saying so, but unquestionably this was exactly the sort of development for which the White House had hoped.

The White House said it hadn't approached Faubus before his request for a talk with the President. In Washington, Hay's office said it could throw no light on the lawmaker's role as an intermediary.

Travel arrangements were incomplete but the White House planned to bring him here by helicopter from whatever nearby airfield he reached in his own plane. The nearest fields are the Quonset, R.I. Naval Air Station and the Providence Municipal Airport.

NO INTERVENTION SEEN

Hagerty told a news conference in late afternoon he had been discussing arrangements by telephone with Paul Carpenter of the governor's staff. This was the first announced direct contact between Faubus and the White House since the segregation conflict developed.

The press secretary said he did not know yet whether Eisenhower or Faubus or both would talk with newsmen after the conference.

Hagerty said he knew of no intervention by Hays in the Washington-Little Rock dispute before today, but added it wouldn't surprise him if Hays had been talking to people in Arkansas about it. Little Rock is in Hays' district, Hagerty noted.

Eisenhower played 18 holes of golf today at the Newport Country Club. He and the club pro, Norman Palmer, defeated the club president, Howard Cushing, and William E. Robinson, president of Coca-Cola. The scores were not announced.

Faubus 'to Confer, Not Capitulate'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Sept. 12 (AP)—A source close to Gov. Orval Faubus, reacting sharply to telecast comments on Faubus' forthcoming meeting with President Eisenhower, said today the governor is going to Newport, R.I., "to confer, not capitulate."

"He doesn't have to go all the way to Newport to throw in the sponge," an official at the state capital said. "He can do that sitting right here in Little Rock."

Faubus himself has not heard of the "throw in the sponge" statement.

It was made by CBS correspondend Charles Von Fremd, who said White House aides believe Faubas is ready to "throw in the sponge" in his dispute with the federal government over integrating Central High School in Little Rock.

Faubus could not be reached for comment.

CONFERS WITH ADVISORS

Officials at the capital said yesterday he was "worn out" by the strain of the past week, since he surrounded Central High School with National Guardsmen and ordered them to keep Negroes from enrolling.

The federal government has ordered him to appear in court Sept. 20 for a hearing on an injunction that would stop him from further interference with the court ordered integration.

Faubus was in conference with his advisors today, working out the details of his meeting with the President.

It appeared likely that Faubus would leave Little Rock by air on Friday and stay overnight in the vicinity of Newport. The flight is expected to take approximately five hours or more.

In Newport, Hagerty announced that Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) told the White House a formal telegram from Faubus was on the way, stating his plans.

HAYS INTERMEDIARY

Hays, it was disclosed, was the intermediary between the White House and Faubus in the efforts to dissolve the impasse between them.

Reports of an unidentified "emissary" have been current in Little Rock for nearly a week.

Whether Hays actually came to Little Rock or conducted negotiations for a truce over the telephone was not known.

Almost total quiet prevailed today both at Central High School in Little Rock and at North Little Rock High School, across the Arkansas River.

Crowds dwindled to less than a dozen, police and state officers at North Little Rock were reduced. The National Guard at Central High was cut down two days ago.

Negroes have not attempted to enroll in either school since the disturbances at North Little Rock last Monday.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
TEXT OF GOV,ORVAL E. FAUBUS'
SPEECH ON CONTROVERSY

Text of Faubus Speech on Controversy

Following is the television-radio address of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas in Little Rock last night, as recorded by The New York Times:

My fellow citizens:

On Tuesday, Sept. 24, while I was still absent from the state, attending the Southern Governors Conference at Sea Island, Ga., the cleverly conceived plans of the Justice Department under [Attorney General] Herbert Brownell for the military occupation of Arkansas were placed in execution.

One thousand two hundred troops of the 101st Airborne Division were flown into the Jacksonville Air Base by air transport from Fort Campbell, Ky. Immediately thereafter these troops occupied in force the grounds of Central High School.

At the same time, the entire Arkansas National Guard and Air Guard were federalized and are now part of the United States Army and the United States Air Force.

We are now an occupied territory. Evidence of the naked force of the Federal Government is here apparent in these unsheathed bayonets in the backs of schoolgirls, in the backs of students and in the bloody face of this railroad worker who was bayoneted and then felled by the butt of a rifle in the hands of a sergeant of the United States 101st Airborne Division [showing photographs].

This man on private property as a guest in a home two blocks from the school has been hospitalized. Others have suffered bayonet wounds from the hands of United States Army soldiers. Your New York papers all show the scenes.

Use of Bayonets Noted

Up until the time the injunction was issued against me by the imported Federal judge, the peace had been kept in Little Rock by as few as thirty National Guardsmen. Not a blow was struck, no injury was inflicted on any person and no property damage sustained. Neither was it necessary to make wholesale arrests of Arkansas citizens; no bayonets were used and the weapons of guardsmen were never loaded.

This is quite a contrast to the present situation, when some 12,000 United States Army troops are on duty mobilized; are standing ready for use. It is in stark contrast also to the use of sharpened naked bayonets on schoolgirls and other Arkansas citizens, the bludgeoning of others with rifle butts and the wholesale arrests made by these United States military forces.

I wish also to point out that no violence broke out in the city until after the injunction was issued by the imported Federal judge and the guard forces were withdrawn.

It might be well to mention briefly the actions of this imported judge in the first three hearings.

An injunction was issued by a state court presided over by Chancery Judge Murray Reid, staying the execution date of the integration order in order to preserve the peace. And I might add here all we have ever asked for is a little time and patience and understanding, as so often expressed by the President himself in solving this problem.

Judge Reid's order was issued after taking sworn testimony in open court with cross-examination of all witnesses. The first hearing in Federal Court before the imported judge last one hour and five minutes. No testimony whatsoever was taken—only the argument of counsel was heard, after which the judge made his order nullifying the order of the state court.

The typewritten order of the Federal Court was then distributed which had already been drawn up and ready before the hearing was held.

The second hearing took a total of four minutes. No testimony was taken and the order to integrate forthwith was issued.

The third hearing consumed a total of fifteen minutes. Some testimony was taken—you can judge how much—but the imported judge stated that no cross-examination was necessary and then his order was issued. The total time consumed in all three hearings was one hour and twenty-four minutes.

On litigation pertaining to a matter of such great import, not only was the matter of integration-segregation involved but also the matter of jurisdiction of state courts to maintain the peace and the all-important matter of state rights—if there are any such rights remaining at this time.

Recalls War Role

During World II my division, the Thirty-fifth Infantry, pushed up on the right of the Fourth Armored Division to relieve the 101st Airborne and my division occupied the embattled city of Bastogne.

Today we find the members of the same division which I helped to rescue, in Little Rock, Ark., bludgeoning innocent bystanders with bayonets in the backs of schoolgirls and the warm red blood of American citizens staining the cold, naked, unsheathed knives.

In the name of God whom we all revere; in the name of liberty we hold so dear; in the name of decency which we all cherish, what is happening to America?

Is every right reserved to the state by the Federal Constitution now lost?

Does the will of the people—that basic precept of democracy—no longer matter?

Must the will of the majority now yield under Federal force to the will of the minority regardless of the consequences?

If the answers to these questions are in the affirmative then the basic principles of democracy are destroyed. And we no longer have a union of states under a republican form of government.

If this be true, then the states are mere subdivisions of an all-powerful Federal Government, these subdivisions being nothing more than districts for the operation of Federal agents and Federal military forces—forces which operate without any regard for the rights of a sovereign state or its elected officials and without due regard to personal and property rights.

Faubus Scores Foes

In addition to the Federal and military forces, we have—as I have stated—in Arkansas a Federal judge from a state a thousand miles away. He has no understanding whatsoever of the difficulties of our problem in the field of race relations.

During periods of military occupation of areas by outside forces, there can also always be found those who for one reason or another take sides with the outside forces. Of the mere handful of such individuals here, I would like to mention theee.

Harry Ashmore, editor of The Arkansas Gazette, the ardent integrationist, and he has a right to his views, in addition to his slanted and distorted reporting of the news in his own paper, has also sought—successfully in many cases—to indoctrinate visiting newsmen with his biased and prejudiced attitude.

To give you an idea of a personal influence, I relate that he was a member of the staff of Adlai Stevenson in both of his campaigns for the Presidency. It is well known here that in 1952, when he was working in Stevenson's campaign group, his own wife here in Little Rock voted for the Republican candidate until the county was lost by the Democrats.

Woodrow Wilson Mann, the lame duck Mayor of Little Rock. In his campaign to defeat the city manager form of government for Little Rock, in order to hold his office, he was defeated by the people of his own city by a vote of more than 3 to 1. His stand on this matter now at issue is repudiated by his own partner in the insurance business as evidenced by a telegram to me.

His own City Council repudiated his stand by unanimous vote.

And what of Sid McMath, the former Governor of Arkansas. In seeking re-election to the Governor's office in 1952 he suffered the most disastrous defeat ever inflicted upon a candidate seeking re-election to any state office.

Again in 1954, seeking the nomination for United States Senator, he failed even to get to the run-off primary. He and other opponents went down before Senator John L. McClellan in the first contest. MacMath was supported by Mr. Ashmore in both campaigns.

Now, I mention these men and a few of their views because they are the ones who have sought to advise the President's palace guard about the Little Rock situation. They bear a heavy responsibility for the unhappy events of the past few days.

Would it not have been better for the President's advisers to listen to officials who have the people's confidence as shown by that greatest of all democratic processes, the free exercise of the franchise at the ballot box?

F. B. I. Activities Cited

Still further in Arkansas, literally swarms of F. B. I. agents have been operating throughout the city. Also agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps and criminal investigative divisions have been combing the area for days. Teen-age schoolgirls have been taken by the F. B. I. and held incommunicado for hours of questioning while their frantic parents knew nothing of their whereabouts.

To those who know the facts of the Little Rock situation, these combined actions on the part of the judicial, executive and military departments of the Federal Government are police-state methods in a form never before seen in America.

The news commentators and press reports of the day may proclaim the comparative calm of the Little Rock area. You will recall that it was quiet in Paris during the German occupation and it is quiet in Budapest today.

It always becomes quiet under military rule.

Prior to this time in Arkansas, the hand of fellowship and mutual self-respect has everywhere been extended between the races.

Much progress has been made in this field and in others pertaining to the progress of the state and the human welfare of all citizens.

Under my administration all transportation systems have been integrated and without serious incidents.

Integration of Colleges

Six of the seven state-supported colleges now have Negro students. In the other there were no applicants.

I was the first Democratic Governor of the South to place Negroes on the Democratic State Central Committee. Negroes also serve on the Republican committee.

Some years ago I was a member of the Resolutions Committee, which recommended to the Democratic State Convention that the so-called white primary be abolished, opening the Democratic primaries to the members of all races.

The convention adopted the resolution and this was accomplished without any ruling by any Federal court.

Negroes have been appointed on boards and commissions during my administration and have been appointed to administration positions never before held by members of their race.

Eight public schools have been peacefully integrated during my administration—more than in any other Southern state outside the border area.

The first Negro to graduate from law school in a Southern college previously all-white was in Arkansas and the first Negro doctor to graduate from a previously all-white Southern college was in Arkansas. All this adds up to greater progress in Arkansas than in any other state of the Deep South.

We have had some few letters and telegrams saying we must let Negroes go to school.

Well, here are pictures of the most modern schools in this city which had been constructed for members of the Negro race. They are much finer, ladies and gentlemen, and any of you can check. These schools are more modern with more modern facilities than the one at Central High where Negroes now seek to enroll with white students.

I am not in this fight either as a segregationist or an integrationist. My only child—a son—is now attending classes in a state-supported integrated college.

Recounts Background

This is more than can be said by many of the high officials of the national administration who are responsible for the military occupation of Arkansas.

This whole situation arose when I exercised my constitutional power and discretion as Governor to preserve the peace and good order of this community.

Basically, the story I laid before the President at the Newport conference was the story of progress and good race relations in this state.

Since Little Rock had become the focal point of contest between contending forces which have very strong feelings on the matter, my plea was for time. Only a little time—if it could be given—in order that I, as Governor, and the people of the area could have an opportunity to work out the problem in a peaceful manner.

The tragedy of the whole situation is that the imported judge, by exercising a little patience and understanding, or by the taking of testimony to gain the facts could have averted the whole development.

The Federal Government has made a grave and grievious error in the federalizing of the Guard and the use of Federal troops.

The troops are even inside the school building, accompanying the Negro students from class to class.

This constitutes a serious danger.

The impetuous or thoughtless act of a white student could result in his penetration by a bayonet just as has occurred on the outside of the building.

But what is of greater importance, by the use of Federal troops without proper request, rights just as precious, if not more so, than integration have been trampled into the dust under the boots of the paratroopers or cut to pieces by their shiny, unsheathed bayonets.

Aside from this, another great harm has been done. The hand of fellowship, heretofore extended everywhere in Arkansas, between the races has been largely withdrawn. Neither Negro or white now knows whether the hand will be friendly or unfriendly.

This is a grievious setback to the cause of progress, justice and Christian charity but never the less it is true.

While we are thus an occupied area, [Major] General [Edwin A.] Walker says his area of jurisdiction has no perimeter. We must endure as best we can.

Remember that all law and individual rights give way to military power when that power is strong enough to enforme its will.

No Question of Supremacy

There can be no question of the supremacy of the United States Army, when used against a defenseless state.

Therefore, we must continue our peaceful pursuit of life, being good citizens, as the overwhelming majority of our people have always been. I have been working and fighting for the right of my people to solve those problems peacefully. This, as we know, requires time and patience.

I shall continue unrelentlessly on this course.

The Constitution, the traditions of uor Republic and the will of the people uphold me in this course. Our cause is just and will ultimately prevail.

I am subject to the will of my people within the framework of the Constitution and Federal laws. We are not now enjoying those full rights, but the inherent decency and good judgment of the people of America will eventually restore those rights to us. For if we are permanently deprived of those rights, then the people of other states will likewise be so deprived.

Today the excuse for use of Federal troops is said to be racial—tomorrow, in any state, the excuse could be a labor dispute, or any number of other things.

The Supreme Court ruled that the President could not take over the steel industry, but they have taken over our schools in Little Rock.

To the people of my state, I now ask again for calmness and a law-abiding approach to all our problems. The Federal authorities — including Federal troops—are in control. They are handling the situation and there is nothing we can do about it.

I appreciate the upwards of 100,000 letters and telegrams from every state in the union which I have received and which have ranged from 95 to 98 per cent in support of my efforts to maintain the peace and good order of my home state.

We have had no opportunity at all to answer any of them but the yare none the less appreciated. I know that when the American people have had time to think and to learn more of the facts of this situation they, in their good judgement, will rebuke the national administration for the ill-advised and unwarranted use of Federal troops.

School attendance at bayonet point is not compatible with the American way of life. Let us, my fellow citizens of Arkansas, let us go about our normal pursuits in a friendly, peaceful manner, obeying all laws and orders, including those of General Walker and his troops.

I received by wire a moment ago this announcement, that the Army had selected regular units throughout the Southern states and placed on special alert for use in outbreaks in connection with school segregation.

[Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, revealed about four hours before Governor Faubus spoke that he had revoked an Army order stressing the training in riot duty for some units in the South.]

I ask you: Is that the pledge that was made that Federal troops would not be used? And if this be patience then the word has a new meaning.

Yet it was said here in Little Rock there was no imminence of disorder when I called out the Guards to keep the peace. All in contrast to what I said and what has transpired.

My fellow citizens of Arkansas and of the nation, this cross we here now must bear but, as the poet said "Even this shall pass away.'

Good evening, God bles you, fellow-citizens.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MRS. LEE (GRACE) LORCH
SENATE INTER-SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

Former Nashville Matron Courageous In Little Rock, Ark.

Nashville Tenn. P. 1
Fri. 11-1-57

Writer For Methodist Denomination Releases Story Complimentary of Mrs. Grace Lorch; Gives Interesting Details of What White Lady Did For Colored Girl Who Was Reviled And Spit Upon, As She Sought to Enter Little Rock High School, Reporter Refers to Lorch Family When They Were Here

BY CLARENCE T. R. NELSON

Little Rock, Ark.—One Wednesday, in September, in this southern town, one white woman walked unflinchingly up and grabbed plucky little Elizabeth Eckford to her bosom when the 15-year old girl was being cursed, spit at and otherwise reviled by people calling themselves humans.

Breathlessly relieved at getting any hand of friendship after walking a figurative mile with head proudly high—Elizabeth Eckford collapsed in tears on a bench at a bus stop.

The courageous white woman, the principal subject of this story is Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of a white professor in the local Methodist institution of higher education for Negroes, Philander Smith College.

Buddy Lonesome, a crack reporter for The St. Louis Argus, a leading Negro weekly, has written as follows about the incident.

"Much has been written, and deservedly so, about the courageous Miss Eckford--but what of the white woman who drew the ire and venomous attack of the frothing whites in going to the Negro girl's aid."

"The white woman, herself mother of a teen-age girl, is Mrs. Grace Lorch. Mrs. Lorch is no stranger to championing the Negro cause."

Because while her husband, Lee, was a member of [illegible] Fisk University, the Lorches attempted to enroll their daughter in a Negro school. This was in May, 1954, the same month of the historic Supreme Court decision on school segregation."

"In addition to the Lorches, another Fisk family, that of Doctor Robert and Gertrude Rempfer, also attempted to enroll their child in the Negro Pearl Elementary School, in Nashville, Tenn."

"Both families were attacked for their action by bigoted whites and "moderate" southern Negroes. Professor Lorch and Drs. Robert and Gertrude Rempfer were dismissed from the faculty at Fisk."

"Now Professor Lorch is a member of the faculty at Philander Smith College in Little Rock. And again the Lorch family finds itself propelled into the thick of a racial controversy."

Several periodicals including Time and News Week of Sept. 16 have carried stories about Mrs. Lorch. Editorals have appeared in The Milwaukee Journal, New York Times, Toronto (Canada) Daily Star and other newspapers praising Mrs. Lorch and Elizabeth Eckford. They have received countless letters from all over the United States and from a number of foreign countries including New Zealand.

A paragraph from editoral that appeared in the Toronto Daily Star and written by J. E. Belliveau, reads as follows:

"Little Rock, Ark., and Charlotte, N. C., are a long way from Toronto but neither the vileness of rooted prejuidice nor the greatness of individual heroism is a thing easily isolated. It seems to me that what was done by Grace Lorch, the white woman, and the Negro youngsters who were barred and spat upon in their effort to go to school, is a far bigger thing than the incidents of the headlines. . . No, Little Rock is not really so far away and none of us who is called white can be proud, save of Grace Lorch."

Historians of contemporary events will not fail to mention President Eisenhower and the fact that he ordered troops to Little Rock to see that integration is made effective at Central High School. The historians will likewise mention Governor Faubus and how he triggered the situation in your correspondent's home town (that is, where he was born and lived for several years). But, the historians are not likely to mention Mrs. Lorch's heroic act and other lesser incidents and yet the writer of this story believes that the Great Recorder has already made an entry of Mrs. Lorch's unselfish deed in the "Lamb's Book of Life."

Philander Smith College, which has had an interracial faculty throughout practically all of its 89 years, does not have a white student enrolled this term. This is the first term in several years that no white students have been enrolled in the College.

In a letter to this correspondent, Dr. M. L. Harris, president of Philander Smith College since 1936, wrote as follows:

"Strangely enough for the first time in the last several years, there are no white students enrolled with us. It is clear that what took place in connection with the Senior High School had some bearing on the situation."

Philander Smith College, which is the only Negro church-related college accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary School has an excellent working relationship with the University of Arkansas where Negro students have been integrated in the graduate schools for nine years.

The President's Historic Pronouncement And Action

President Eisenhower on Tuesday night registered upon the forum of this nation another immortal document in an appeal to the South to condition itself for a resolve that "Law and not men" would be supreme in our national pattern. World

The President went at length in defending his reasons for sending troops into strife-ridden Little Rock, Arkansas. He said in his address to the nation, that not until the mob gathered again for the second day to defy the court order, that he found he had no alternative except calling troops to uphold law. Atlanta, Ga

He fully expressed his sincere hope that Little Rock would handle its own affairs, but when mobs intervened and local police powers were insufficient, then "both the law and the national interests demand the President take action." P. 4 - Tharo - 9-26-57

The President's utterances rang true to his former position and it could be seen in his address there was to be no retreat from his firm determination to uphold the Constitution of the United States and decisions of the federal court.

The American people would be satisfied with nothing less than the position taken by the President in this crisis in which a Supreme Court decision had been thwarted under Governor Faubus and defied by a mob.

Now, a great wrong is well on the way to be righted; with his action, millions of Americans and people everywhere who believe in human rights, will take renewed faith in our form of government of law.

We accept the President's position and action with humility and gratitude. The forthright courage and the vigorous stand taken in behalf of upholding the Constitutional rights of Negro Americans will go a long way in affirming the American doctrine of human rights.

Such a stand has been noted before in regards to the enforcement of court orders, but where the constitutional rights of Negroes were concerned, the action taken by President Eisenhower is unprecedented.

Such a stroke would inure in behalf of not only Negro Americans, but all Americans.

Thusly, the integration of the school system has reched its crisis and both sides should now resolve around conference tables upon the measures of bringing compliance into a reality. The atmosphere should be clear to all now.

The President in his address not only has driven home a logical and sane explanation, but in the firmness of his bold character, he has in no uncertain terms shown that the federal court is to be respected. But there is no mistake about this, the nation owes to their great leader loyal support in the action he took to restore order and uphold the law.

While it is inescapable that a blot has been thrust upon the nation, it cannot be said that it was without a firm leader of its choice in this unfortunate emergency, who measured up fully to the test of the occasion.

Faubus' Stand Unjustified, Untenable And Unsavory

This generation has seen another measley encounter of a small vision not well thought out, go down in inglorious eclipse in the antics of the Governor of Arkansas. B'ham World P. 6

In the first place his maneuver was not pitched on state's rights, because the supreme law plainly spells out that no state can pass laws in contradiction to the laws of the United States Constitution; and besides that, there is a living precedent laid down in history as to what a state can and cannot do.

It was not pitched on reason because Governor Faubus admitted himself that the basic underlying cause was something hidden; something he dared not reveal; something so bad that it became necessary to "keep Negro children out of school rather than enlist the full force of the State and Federal authorities to challenge any who would violently obstruct a court decision.

It had no soundness because, when the injunctive proceedings started rather than face some 200 pages of evidence carefully catalogued by the FBI, which would not sustain the truth of what he claimed that was hidden, his lawyers chose to "take a walk." World 9-25-57 B'ham, Ala

Governor Faubus was provided with an opportunity Friday to state in court his reasons for calling the guard but he refused to give it. So it is logical to conclude he had no justifiable reason. White citizens who could not scent that something of which the governor complained testified in court there was no evidence they would find to indicate violence if the Negro children entered the Little Rock High School.

The firm hand of President Eisenhower may be seen from the very first beginning.

In the first place he held on to that sanity and calm, to which all law is entitled for its atmosphere; he was never jumpy and flippant at statements when some of the hysteria order tried to blow the matter up to secession proportions. He went on with his golf at Newport, relying upon the fundamental principles upon which his position was founded. He gave the Department of Justice firm instructions to back the district court in carrying out its ruling.

The President remains the chief of the nation; the court still occupies its place as Supreme; Governor Faubus' troops have been withdrawn from the Little Rock Central High School campus and the integration ordered to go forward with Governor Faubus tied up in an injunction which forbids his interference.

The net results of Arkansas debacle reflects the powerful character, wisdom, courage and patience of the President of the United States; that a decision of a Federal District Judge cannot be circumvented nor nullified by any power of a governor of a state, and that the federal court is Supreme as long as it has the backing of the President. History will ascribe the successful routing of the Arkansas attempt at circumvention to a wise judge and a courageous President.

Faubus' Stand Unjustified, Untenable And Unsavory

Uncovered P. 4

Atlanta, Ga.

This generation has seen another measley encounter of a small vision not well thought out, go down in inglorious eclipse in the antics of the Governor of Arkansas.

In the first place his maneuver was not pitched on state's rights, because the supreme law plainly spells out that no state can pass laws in contradiction to the laws of the United States Constitution; and besides that, there is a living precedent laid down in history as to what a state can and cannot do.

It was not pitched on reason because Governor Faubus admitted himself that the basic underlying cause was something hidden; something he dared not reveal; something so bad that it became necessary to "keep Negro children out of school rather than enlist the full force of the State and Federal authorities to challenge any who would violently obstruct a court decision.

It had no soundness because, when the injunctive proceedings started rather than face some 200 pages of evidence carefully catalogued by the FBI, which would not sustain the truth of what he claimed that was hidden, his lawyers chose to "take a walk."

Sun. 9-22-57

Governor Faubus was provided with an opportunity Friday to state in court his reasons for calling the guard but he refused to give it. So it is logical to conclude he had no justifiable reason. White citizens who could not scent that something of which the governor complained testified in court there was no evidence they would find to indicate violence if the Negro children entered the Little Rock High School.

The firm hand of President Eisenhower may be seen from the very first beginning.

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Disgraceful Action At Little Rock

P. 6 uncovered

The action of a mob of several hundred white persons at Little Rock, Arkansas Monday which resulted in the school officials asking the nine Negro students who had entered the high school there to leave, presents a spectacle to the nation and the world which may be considered a disgrace to put it mildly. Some of the students, adult Negro citizens and representatives of the northern press were attacked violently.

Tues. 9-24-57

We can appreciate the action by the school officials in asking the students to leave, because that was the wise course under the circumstances which apparently had not been anticipated by the local police. Of course, it was generally believed there would be some opposition to the entrance of the Negro students as a result of what Governor Faubus had done in calling out troops to bar the race children on September 3rd.

On the basis of all developments since that date, we reluctantly come to the conclusion that this roudy opposition by the mob on Monday regarding the integration at the Little Rock school was just what the segregation extremists wanted in an effort to prove that the people will not permit it.

Atlanta, Ga.

We place squarely at the door of the Arkansas governor the great share of responsibility for what has happened.

President Eisenhower has promptly issued a proclamation to all the people of Little Rock "to cease and desist" in interferring with the orderly integration of the school. This means the President will take necessary action to stop the disorder and permit the carrying out of the order of the federal court.

We deplore what has happened at Ltttle Rock, because boiled down, it is a challenge to the federal law and; of course, this challenge must be met. If a surrender is made in this case a pattern will be established for other areas. This pattern must not be permitted to prevail.

Let The Governors Face Up To This Issue

Down at Sea Island Beach the conference of Southern Governors is in session. Coming together as chief executives of Deep South and border states, there are problems in the offing in which the governors have an enviable opportunity of resolving.

Among the group, only three are Republicans and it stands to reason that the others, all Democrats meeting in a solid Democratic South, are up against a powerful responsibility.

While some have alluded that integration be kept out of discussions, we go along with Republican Governor McKeldin, of Maryland, when he says this is hardly possible.

Uncovered P. 6

We all know with the present temperature of the atmosphere that integration will not remain an outcast at this session of the governors conference; that the quarrel about Chairman Butler's reprimanding Governor Faubus of Arkansas National Guard fame will be as much discussable as the main topic for the occasion — "Can a Southerner Be Elected President?"

Tues. 9-24-57

The Governor's Conference meeting on Georgia soil has within its possibilities the exhortation of that body to take a saving face in this critical situation. The governors have at their fingers' tip already one sample of a governor attempting to come from cover in thwarting an order from a federal judge.

It is hoped that this conference will highly establish the broad principle of voluntary compliance, which is bound to come anyway. Well did Gov. Gary of Oklahoma put his finger on this.

The governors of North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia and the governor of Arkansas himself, all intimate that integration is on its way.

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia soil and the salt flavor from the Sea Island Beach should furnish that tempering aroma for a new conversion to a newer order in a newer South.

We conclude that if the discussion of integration is not on the agenda, it should be there in an effort for the governors to face-up and give rational counsel in this an hour of unrest; that this nation under God might exert its best influences in laying down wholesome examples just now for the benefit of the whole of our civilization.

Yes, let the governors face up and harmonize in a great cause from the high prestige of their offices.

The South has the opportunity of its entire existence!

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

Faubus Withdraws Troops But Pledges Fight in Courts

9 Negroes Expected At School Monday

By KEITH FULLER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus tonight ordered the National Guard troops away from Central High School a few hours after a federal court ordered him to stop interference with the school's integration plan. Constitution

But Faubus pledged to continue the battle through the courts. P/ Atlanta, Ga

The guard left at 6:25 p.m.

Faced with the injunction, Faubus said, "I will comply."

Presumably the nine Negro students who have been barred from the school by the troops since they attempted to enter Sept. 4, will attend classes Monday. Several had said they would go if guardsmen would not bar their way.

PROMISE APPEAL

The action of the governor apparently closes one chapter of the historic struggle between state and federal power but Faubus said he would exhaust all avenues of appeal to overturn the injunction.

Faubus spelled out his stand on a three-station television hookup in Little Rock at 6:30 p.m., five minutes after Lt. Col. Marion Johnson had appeared at the high school and called out the guard.

It was a dramatic climax to a swift moving chain of events which started with U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies' injunction against Faubus following a five-hour hearing during which the governor's attorneys walked out saying, "We're through."

RULED ORDER THWARTED

They had challenged the federal government's right to question Faubus' actions and then left. The hearing continued and at the end the judge ruled that Faubus had thwarted the order of the court for integration by his use of the troops and directed him to stop.

Faubus in his speech said Judge Davies "ignored the law" in refusing some of the motions made by the governor's attorneys today. He did not say specifically which ones.

He said, "I have instructed my attorneys to exhaust every legal remedy to appeal this order. However, so long as this order is in effect an duntil its certain reversal on appeal, I will comply. . ."

APPEAL FOR ORDER

The governor then said even as he talked the guards were leaving. He appealed for order and peace in Little Rock and said, "Now is the time for the utmost precaution and forebearance on the part of all persons."

He said he hoped the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would "not be so reckless as to push integration . . . until a colling off period has passed." Constitution

Faubus sai dit was his firm belief that integration in Little Rock can be successful only if it is accomplished in a peaceful manner "which means acceptance by a majority of the people."

HEARS FORCE

"To be achieved otherwise is to do untold harm to the members of both races and immeasurable harm to any community where it is forcibly accomplished."

Neither state police nor city police would comment on whether officers from their ranks would take up stations at the school Monday to see that peace prevailed.

At the court hearing today Faubus' attorneys laid down a broad legal challenge on the right of the federal government to question Faubus' action.

The governor's challenge to federal authorirty was dramatically pronounced in court today by his attorneys, who then filed out of the courtroom saying, "We're through."

The governor's position was powerfully simple: that the federal government either in this court or any other place could not question his "judgment and discretion" while acting as head of the sovereign State of Arkansas.

Later, Judge Ronald N. Davies, asked by the governor to remove himself because of his "prejudices and bias," handed down a broad injunction directing the governor and his National Guard commanders by name to desist from further interference in Little Rock's integration plan.

Attorney Tom Harper, acting for the governor, nailed down the big issue in his final remarks before walkout.

GOVERNOR'S POSITION

"May I state our position to the court. . . . That is, that the position of Gov. Faubus and his military commanders must be firmly, unequivocally, and unalterably that the governor of the State of Arkansas cannot and will not concede that the U.S. government in this court or anywhere else can question his judgment and discretion acting as the chief executive officer of the sovereign State of Arkansas in the performance of his duties, or question his acts under the constitution and laws of the state."

Thus, denying the right of the government to question the governor's actions, the four attorneys representing Faubus picked up their briefcases and filed out after the formality of asking the court's permission.

FAUBUS COMMENTS

Faubus, at the executive mansion, advised that the attorneys had walked out on the hearing, smiled and said: "Now begins the crucifixion."

He commented that since his side would not now be represented in the courtroom that "by the use of carefully selected witnesses without cross-examination the Justice Department can sustain its case."

Moments after the attorneys had left the jammed courtroom and pushed their way through a battery of reporters and newsreel crews in the corridor, U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies ordered the Justice Department attorneys to continue the hearing and called for testimony. He had earlier denied two motions by Faubus' attorneys—one that he remove himself from the hearing because of alleged bias and prejudice and the other to dismiss the injunction request entirely.

CAN DISMISS PLEA

Faubus said his attorneys would appeal the rejection of the motion to dismiss the injunction petition.

Dr. William C. Cooper, president of the Little Rock School Board, the first government witness, testified that he knew of no reason to believe that the Litle Rock integration plan would cause violence and bloodshed in this community. He said it was the Board's opinion that the "great majority of the people approve the plan."

Q. Doctor, during the years that you have lived in Little Rock have you learned of any incidents of racial violence between adult citizens of this community? A. No.

Q. Have you learned of any racial violence involving children of public schools? A. No.

Q. Have you heard of any difficulty, violence, etc., that have attended the integration of the general public on the buses of our city? A. No.

STICKS TO CONTENTION

It was Faubus' contention that he had not stationed National Guardsmen at Central High School to prevent integration as such.

He maintained that the threat of violence was his reason for action and that the troops blocked the Negro children from the school to preserve peace and order.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom, who formulated Little Rock's plan for gradual integration, testified that he had explained the plan to more than 200 groups.

In answer to a question he said that he had received no suggestions for improvements.

Asked whether he meant to imply that people in Little Rock favor integration, he replied: "They do not."

THOUGHT ACCEPTABLE

Like Cooper he said that he had received no reports of actual or threatened violence in school integration and added that he believed the plan he had devised for gradual integration over a seven year period would have been accepted by the Little Rock public.

As court resumed for the afternoon after a luncheon recess, Davies, at the request of U.S. attorneys, dismissed all but 17 of the estimated 200 witnesses who had been summoned at request of the government.

The witnesses who were not released included nine Negro students whom guards had kept from entering the high school.

Others not released were Dr. Cooper; Blossom; Central High Principal J. W. Matthews; Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann; Police Chief Marvin Potts;

Arkansas Adj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger; Lt. Col. Marion Johnson, and George Douthit, a reporter for the Arkansas Democrat.

Mann has criticized Faubus for calling out the guard, declaring that no violence was threatened here and that local authorities were in full command of the situation.

Clinger and Johnson, in direct charge of the guard troops, were named as codefendants with Faubus in the injunction suit, and earlier today Davies declined to cancel services of summonses against them. He rejected their contention that, being on military duty, they were not subject to civil court processes.

Douthit has written several copyrighted news stories for the Democrat on the situation here.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs 9-5-57 p. 29

GUARD KEEPS PEACE—Acting on the orders of Gov. Orval Faubus, members of the Arkansas National Guard turned back four Negroes yesterday as they tried to enter Central High School at Little Rock. —AP Photo

Judge From North Dakota In Midst Of Historic Battle

Commercial Appeal p. 29
Memphis Tenn.

By SY RAMSEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4.—Slight, crisp-spoken United States Dist. Judge Ronald Davies of Fargo, N. D., who describes his career as "humdrum," has landed in the middle of a racial battle that may have repercussions for the entire south.

Judge Davies, who stands 5 feet, 1 inch tall and once ran 100 yards in 10 seconds at the University of North Dakota, came here two weeks ago to clean up a backlog of cases in the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Judge Thomas C. Trimble retired last June and no one has been named to succeed him yet.

"I've been preety well pinned down," Judge Davies said Wednesday.

Twice in the past five days he has had to by-pass the routine logjam to rule on scheduled high school integration, an issue of such momentum that the former college sprinter has been hard-pressed to keep pace.

Casual Approach

But if Judge Davies realizes he has a tiger by the tail, he is not publicly showing it.

Tuesday night the judge heard a Little Rock School Board attorney plead fo ranother decision by the Federal court on whether it could go ahead with integration despite the presence of National Guard troops around Central High School in conflict with a previous Federal court order.

Almost casually Judge Davies disposed of the matter in a few minutes with an order to "proceed forthwith" to carry out integration.

A newsman commented later to Judge Davies that he sounded a bit testy.

"I'm afraid I sound brusque sometimes when I don't mean to," the judge said.

Actually Judge Davies gives the appearance of mildness and curosity. He also seems to have boundless energy stuffed inside his short frame.

'A Humdrum Lawyer'

"I wish I could brag about something in my career," Judge Davies said. "I guess I was a humdrum lawyer."

The 52-year-old jurist said reading and listening to folk music are practically his only hobbies. He prefers biographical and historical novels.

Judge Davies has not had a chance to listen to Arkansas folk music. He hopes to visit the Ozarks when "these trying circumstances" are over.

Judge Davies has lived in Grand Forks, N. D., most of his life. He and Mrs. Davies have five children.

A daughter will be married next week in Fargo and Judge Davies said he "surely will attend that" despite the swelling racial turmoil.

Judge Davies said he "never entertained delusions" about what he calls the myth that Arkansas are a backward hill people.

The judge added:

"I've found nothing but kindness and hospitality in Arkansas. I know these times are difficult for citizens here."

Decisions May Be History

Beyond that mild expression of brotherliness there is no comment from the bespectacled little man whose decisions in the near future may turn up in history texts—of both integrated and segregated schools.

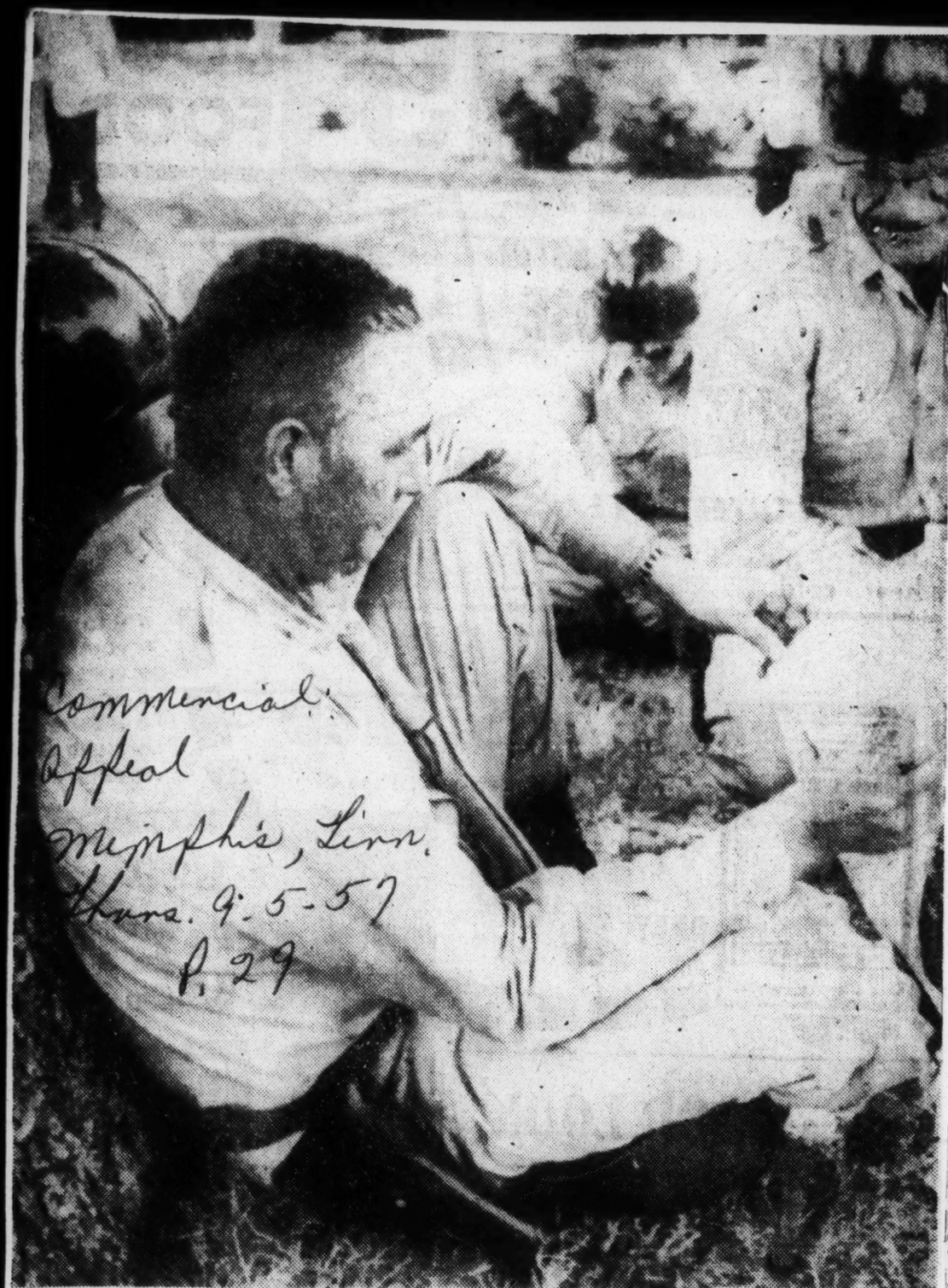
Judge Davies comes from an area that has no Negro problem. Grand Forks, N.D., which in 1950 had a population of 26,836, including nine Negroes. North Dakota itself had a 1950 population of 608,448, including 257 Negroes.

Born in Crookston, Minn., he later moved to North Dakota and got a bachelor of art degree from the University of North Dakota in 1927.

He went to Washington for his law degree, receiving it in 1930 from Georgetown University. In the interim, apparently while attending Georgetown, he worked slightly more than a year as a policeman. Then, for three months in 1929, he was a clerk for the Senate Indian Affairs Committee.

After he got his law degree, from 1932 to 1940, he served as a police magistrate. Justice Department records do not show where.

Later he established a law firm in Grand Forks. He was appointed a Federal judge by President Eisenhower, July 27, 1955.



Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 9-5-57
p. 29

MOMENT TO RELAX — Lt. Col. Marion Johnson, commander of the National Guard detachment called up by Governor Faubus to keep the peace at Central High School in Little Rock, found a moment to relax yesterday when activities at the school began to quieten a bit.

(Stories on Page One) —UP Telephoto

Faubus' Little Rock Action Brings Praise From Griffin

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
p. 29

By International News Service

ATLANTA, Sept. 4.—Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin said Wednesday that Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus' action in calling out the National Guard troops in the school integration controversy "is exactly what I would have done in Georgia."

On the other hand, Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement took the position that a governor should not call out the guard in "anticipation of trouble."

Thurs. 9-5-57

Leaders in Southern pro-segregation states, generally, reserved comment on the action of the Arkansas Governor, which puts squarely into focus the long-smoldering controversy of Federal vs. state control of school affairs. The attitude of Southern leaders seemed to be that of waiting for clarification.

No Comment

Three Southern governors — George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina, Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Leroy Collins of Florida—had no comment on the controversial Arkansas situation.

Governor Hodges referred questioners to an earlier expression that the decision or not to integrate should be made on the local community level.

Senator James Eastland, (D., Miss.) said the "paramount obligation of the state, acting through its governor, is to preserve peace within the state," and endorsed Governor Faubus action if he was following that principle.

Mississippi Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said Governor Faubus was acting "wisely and legally" within the "prerogatives of his office."

Stand Is 'American'

Governor Griffin, who addressed a White Citizens Council at Little Rock, Ark., just prior to the planned gradual integration, earlier complimented Governor Faubus and said: "I believe his stand is sound—it is American."

On the direct Federal-vs-state controversy which arises from use of state guard troops in Arkansas to halt Federal Court-ordered integration, Governor Griffin asked:

"Who is preservator of the peace and who shall judge in that field? A governor elected by the people, or Federal judges appointed for life . . . and particularly one sent down from North Dakota."

No Disorder

Federal Dist. Judge Ronald Davies, of North Dakota, is handling the Little Rock integration case in temporary assignment.

Tennessee Governor Clement, in taking an opposite viewpoint, emphasized that he was not judging Governor Faubus' action in Arkans but expressing thoughts which would control his own course in Tennessee.

Governor Clement called out the National Guard last year after a series of riots during the integration of Clinton, Tenn., high school. The effect was that the Guardsmen kept down interference, and acted to accomplish integration which had been ordered by the Federal courts. Seven Clinton Negroes are now attending school for the second year, on an integrated basis, without disorder.

Governor Clement said as far as he knew Nashville—which begins gradual integration next week in its first grade classes—has not asked for state aid. He added, however:

"I could not act on a request from Nashville unless law and order breaks down first."

Praised Faubus

In Brookhaven, Miss., Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady, ardent foe of integration, said the current school dispute in Little Rock may determine whether the states "will become satellites of an all-powerful Federal judiciary."

He praised Governor Faubus for his action.

The New Orleans Citizens Council wired Governor Faubus:

"Should all chief executives in the Southern states take your courageous stand there would never be any racial strife in the South . . ."

Olney Steps Out

Portland Times Herald

Warren Olney's reference to the organization of a separate civil rights division in the Department of Justice in his letter of resignation as head of the Department's criminal division has caused some puzzlement. It could be interpreted as meaning that, since the responsibility of enforcing the civil rights laws (including the right-to-vote act passed by Congress last month) will be lifted out of his division, he is no longer interested in heading it. Friends of Mr. Olney insist, however, that for a long time he has been eager to return to private life and that he has chosen the present moment to resign so that the necessary readjustments can be made by new chiefs in both divisions.

P A 16

The warm praise accorded Mr. Olney by President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell discourage any speculation about a forced resignation. So far as can be determined, Mr. Olney's colleagues are loath to see him go and many citizens share that feeling. Any man who acts as chief prosecutor for the Government is certain to make enemies, but Mr. Olney's general performance has been highly creditable. He has found special satisfaction in upholding civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. His management of the criminal division has been both conscientious and efficient.

Mon, 9-23-57

One case especially emphasizes Mr. Olney's devotion to the concept that the Government wins its case when justice is done. An attorney in his division had obtained an indictment on shaky evidence by alluding to nonexistent FBI informants and discouraging the appearance of the defendant before the grand jury. Corrective action was risky because the Federal employe involved had been accused of stating falsely that he had never been a Communist, and the case was caught up in the hysteria of McCarthyism. Nevertheless, Mr. Olney went personally before the court and asked that the indictment be dismissed, and then fired the attorney responsible.

Mr. Olney had previously served the State of California in admirable fashion as counsel for its Special Crime Study Commission. As he is still far from retirement age, we hope that his forthcoming departure from Washington will not mean an end of his public service.

Fighting Southern Mayor

Times Mon. 9-9-57

Woodrow Wilson Mann

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 8—Woodrow Wilson Mann has had many rough battles in his short political life, but the one he has tackled now is the biggest. It is a modern version of David and Goliath—and the winner is still uncertain. When Gov. Orval E. Faubus ordered out the state militia last Monday to "preserve the peace" in Little Rock he did not consult the Mayor—Mr. Mann. Some 300 Guardsmen surrounded the all-white Central High School, with instructions to keep order by keeping the Negroes out.

P. 19-C

Man in the News

The Governor apparently did not know the nature of the man he had by-passed. For if one trait is outstanding in the Mayor, it is that of courage. Sometimes the courage may be foolhardy, the kind that gets one into trouble.

But it is certain, as the Mayor has shown in two years in office, he never runs away from a fight. He demonstrated t is again today when he announced he was prepared, if necessary, to send his entire police force of 175 men to disperse crowds on the schoolgrounds tomorrow.

Six feet one inch tall and weighing 165 pounds, the 40-year-old Mayor is considered quite a "charmer." With his reddish-black wavy hair, his blue eyes, and jaunty manner, he looks younger than he is.

The Manns have two boys, Woodrow Wilson Jr., who is 17 years old, and Rickey Burnett, 9. The older boy is attending Central High, scene of the present integration conflict. Mr. Mann was graduated from Central High in 1934.

"Would your son go to Central if Negroes are admitted?" he was asked.

Would Obey the Law

"He most certainly would," the Mayor answered quickly. "He would obey the law of the land the way the rest of us would."

The Manns live in a ranch-type house in the city. The Mayor married the former Miss Beverly Blanche Burnett in 1938. He is a member of the Shrine and is a Mason.

Associated Press

Not lacking in courage

In his college days, he recalls with a smile, he was quite a musician. He played the slide trombone in the University of Illinois band, he notes, and played in dance bands to help pay his way through the college.

Mr. Mann, who was born in Little Rock on Nov. 13, 1916, learned to know the city block by block in his boyhood. He did this while trudging the streets delivering ice for his father's business.

Mr. Mann did not major in music as he had thought he might. Instead, he took business administration at the University of Illinois.

Upon leaving college he joined an insurance company. During the war he was in the Navy, being discharged as an ensign in 1945. A year later he formed the Woodrow Mann Insurance Agency.

In 1955, Mr. Mann, now a successful insurance broker, decided to run for Mayor in an effort to recapture City Hall for the Democrats. He says he felt that much needed to be done to improve operation of the city.

He campaigned like a seasoned politician, vigorously combining hand-shaking and baby-kissing.

"I lost fifteen pounds during the race," he recalls. "I guess I shook hands with 20,000 people."

Plunges Into Battle

Soon after winning the election handily in November, Mr. Mann became involved in several controversies. He conducted feuds with the Police Department, the City Council, the school officials—or anyone else who challenged his views.

Within six months he had installed a new city bus system, tried to cancel all the city's insurance, condemned the city purchasing system, and appointed numerous investigating committees.

"I would rather do something and be wrong than not do anything at all," he said at the time.

Mr. Mann, whose term expires at the end of the year, will be the last Mayor of Little Rock. Last November the people voted to adopt the city manager type of government.

His friends call the Mayor a good mixer and a "good fellow."

"I think he's all wet on his fight with the Governor," one of them said, "but he's sure got a lot of guts. When he picks a fight he goes all the way."

Despite the heat and pressure of the dramatic struggle in which he is embroiled, Mr. Mann appears calm. He always looks well-groomed. He favors single-breasted charcoal gray suits, four-in-hand ties to match, and a large gray hat.

"I think the Governor should be stopped or we will face anarchy," the Mayor says.

"I'm a business man. Arkansas has spent considerable money to attract industry. But industry will not come to a state where Federal law is flouted."

The crux of the controversy, the Mayor believes, is the question whether the state or the Federal Government is to be the law of the land.

"As far as I'm concerned," he says with a grin, "I'd rather have Arkansas remain in the United States."

If he has his way, it will.

FAUBUS VS. UNITED STATES

The refusal of Governor Faubus to recognize the right of the Federal Government to question his decisions or his acts as Chief Executive of Arkansas, even though they may contravene the laws of the United States, is a piece of bravado that he cannot hope to sustain.

Times

P. 8C

The Governor's latest position undermines the effect of his recent conference with President Eisenhower at Newport, and it only reinforces our previous conclusion that the President has seriously erred in not showing stronger leadership throughout this controversy. Had he done so, it is difficult to believe that things would have reached their present stage. For more than two weeks the Governor in disregard of a Federal court order has maintained troops around Little Rock's Central High School, not to enforce compliance with the law but to prevent any attempt at compliance.

And now he says, through his attorneys, that he "cannot and will not concede" that the United States Government has the right to question his "judgment and discretion" as Governor, or "question his acts under the Constitution and laws of the state." Mr. Faubus seems to forget that Arkansas is still part of the United States and that he has also sworn to uphold the Federal Constitution, which we had always thought took precedence over that of any of the forty-eight states, whether its name be Arkansas or New York.

However, Governor Faubus has left a wide opening to permit him to escape the dilemma in which he has placed himself. "This is not to say," his attorney told the court, "that the respondent will not comply, until they can be set aside, with orders even though they may be made here." This is a hint that the Governor may recede now that the Federal District Judge has again decreed an end to interference with the integration process. In thus complying with orders of the court while denying that it has the right to give such orders, the Governor would avoid a situation even uglier than that already existing, while at the same time enjoying the fruits of his self-imposed martyrdom. And martyrdom he must conceive it to be, judging from his comments yesterday.

"Now begins the crucifixion," he said, adding that the result of his hearing were "a foregone conclusion."

The Governor has thus far not sustained his contention that he acted in good faith to preserve peace. He has ducked his first opportunity to prove such a claim—a claim that well-informed residents of Little Rock, including the Mayor, totally reject as without foundation. By his tactics, however, the Governor may have succeeded in stirring up all the extremist elements in North and South. With or without the effective voice of President Eisenhower, the Federal Government will prevail. Meanwhile, Governor Faubus is playing a dangerous game, and doing a disservice to his community, his state and his country.

RENDEZVOUS AT NEWPORT

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas convinced President Eisenhower yesterday, in the words of the Presidential statement, that he intended "to respect the decisions of the United States District Court, and to give his full cooperation in carrying out his responsibilities in respect to these decisions." It is a pity he did not think of this sooner. Court decisions and orders ought not to have been regarded, as Mr. Faubus does seem to have regarded them, as matter for horse-trading between a State Governor and the President of the United States.

The Little Rock school integration case, which may be regarded as a test case for the entire South, had gone far enough to hurt us at home and abroad. It had injured our good relations with some countries who in general stand with us in the fight against the ideals and influence of communism. It had given aid and comfort to our enemies.

Governor Faubus went to Newport after neglecting one court order and still pondering a further mandamus issued by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies that he and his associates cease their "interference with and obstruction to the carrying out of the orders hitherto entered by this court in this case." Mr. Faubus went to Newport at his own suggestion. He went in what almost might be called a magnanimous mood, recognizing, as he said in his telegram to the President, "that we jointly share great responsibility under the Federal Constitution." The Arkansas of Governor Faubus is apparently back in the Union. The Arkansas of Mayor Mann of Little Rock and, we believe, of the majority of calm and law-abiding citizens in that commonwealth has never been out of the Union since 1868.

It is of little importance whether or not Governor Faubus' visit to Newport meant that "he was throwing in the sponge." In this controversy over the relative powers of the United States Supreme Court and the Government of the United States versus the State of Arkansas that verbal issue is ridiculous. The principles of the Constitution and of laws passed in accordance with the Constitution cannot be held in debate. There are questions of prudence, of public order, of psychology, but there is no question of what laws and what powers are paramount.

We may assume that this meeting between the President and the Governor has resulted in some increase of goodwill between the two men. Mr. Eisenhower is, among other things, a superb diplomat. His career as a soldier taught him the folly of using force or threats when they are not necessary. But it must be clear now that the President of the United States could not give way when the alternative to firmness was chaos.

Governor Faubus and his stanchest supporters must now realize that if they defied the law in this case for a temporary advantage, they might themselves be the losers in some future defiance of law. There are a few overgrown adolescents of various calendar ages roaring about the South and making trouble, but we must assume that most Southerners are good Americans and reasonable people.

Integration in Arkansas, much more in the deep South, will take time. Nevertheless, as the President should have made more clearly evident before Governor Faubus got out of hand, it is manifestly the meaning of our Constitution and the intent of our people that progress toward this degree of justice should be made. We cannot let ourselves be intimidated by the violent, hateful and stupid outbursts that have occurred in Little Rock and in one or two other places. We must stand by the children of all America and of all races in their desire for an education.

LATE BUT NOT TOO LATE

President Eisenhower was late, but not too late, in his appeal on Saturday to the people of Little Rock to "demonstrate that in their city and in their state proper orders of a United States court will be executed promptly and without disorder."

He was late, but not too late, in his further appeal for "a sympathetic understanding of the ordeal to which the nine Negro children who have been prevented from attending Central High School have been subjected." He was late, but not too late, in his testimony that these children "and their parents have conducted themselves with dignity and with restraint."

In situations such as this the President of the United States, whoever he may be, speaks with a voice that must be listened to. There is persuasiveness in the office he holds, and his influence runs beyond any grant of constitutional power. But he must know when conciliation is no longer useful and when firmness is necessary. The good people of Little Rock, of both races, will surely be glad to infer that the President does not mean to compromise with those who put unlawful obstacles in the way of executing the "proper orders of a United States court."

Support for this faith lies in the offer of the Little Rock School Board to enroll Negro students in accordance with the orders of Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies. It lies in the position taken by Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who has promised to "deal firmly" with persons trying to create trouble. It lies in the courageous attitude of such spokesmen as The Arkansas Gazette, which declared editorially: "The people of Little Rock will not, we are confident, allow a tiny, militant minority to take over the Central High School and run it under mob rule."

We detect in Little Rock a law-abiding and patriotic majority that sees more danger in lawlessness than in any possible result of integration. We are convinced that this majority exists in all the border states and that ultimately its views will be harmoniously accepted by the whole South—by which we mean all states and both races, and not merely that white South which is too often spoken of as though it were all the South there was.

But this is a national, not a sectional, issue. The eyes of the whole country will be on Little Rock this week, because it is there—by chance or by conspiracy—that a question important to the whole country has to be decided.

In The Nation

State-Federal Issue Comes to Virginia

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The statements made by the President and the Governor of Arkansas after their Newport conference moved back into perspective the issue of their official responsibilities.

Governor Faubus once again accepted the power of the Federal courts to order racial integration in the public schools, and pledged he would continue to do nothing to obstruct compliance whenever that course, in his judgment, was consonant with the maintenance of general law and order in the community. President Eisenhower reiterated his duty and intention to enforce such Federal court orders, but by a patient policy that recognized "the inescapable responsibility resting on the Governor to preserve law and order in his state."

To those citizens who evaluate the establishment of racially integrated schools, on the hour set by any Federal court, as paramount over all individual rights and sworn official obligations it may displace, the positions of the President and the Governor beg the basic question. To those who agree with both statements in fundamental law and principle, but accept as facts the contentions that the high school integration would have been peacefully accomplished, that Governor Faubus knew this, and that his only purpose in calling out the Arkansas National Guard was to prevent compliance with the Federal court order, the President's concession was unjustified and hence a retreat from a duty plainly imposed on him.

Even if and when the Governor withdraws the troops, on the assertion they are no longer required to enable him to carry out his "inescapable responsibility * * * to preserve law and order in the state," these two groups will hold to their present viewpoint. Nor will they feel that what they conceive to be the paramount law in the situation has been sustained until or unless the Federal courts find that Faubus did not act "in good faith," "transgressed the limits" of his "executive authority" and sought to make "the fiat of a state Governor, and not the Constitution * * *, the supreme law of the land."

The quotes above are from two Supreme Court decisions. (*Moyer v. Peabody* (1909) firmly asserted the power of a Governor to employ state troops to preserve law and order when he acts "in good faith." *Sterling v. Constantin* (1932) supplemented this by ruling that such acts of Governors are subject to Federal court determination whether they "transgressed the limits of executive authority"—by, for example, calling out the troops to "nullify, not to maintain * * *, the Federal court in the exercise of its jurisdiction.")

Another Body of Opinion

These two groups by which Governor Faubus is denounced and the President criticized are unquestionably large and very articulate. They may amount to a national majority. But there must be another and large section of the public that recognizes the problem of dual and differing responsibility as it was stated by the Newport conferees. There must be, and not confined to the South, a great number of thoughtful and patriotic Americans who strongly feel that an exceedingly grave constitutional and social crisis will arise if:

A Federal court sets its judgment over that of a Governor on the point whether, in this new and inflammable social situation, state troops were needed to "preserve the law and order" he is sworn to maintain. And particularly if the Federal court brands as false that reason, which Faubus has given for his action, and imputes to him instead the purpose of nullifying the Constitution as construed by the Supreme Court.

The Federal-state conflict of authority and responsibility, which is embedded in the deliberate constitutional system of checks and balances, may not come to that pass in Arkansas. But it is probable that its manifestation there is only a mild beginning of what may come in other states that were members of the Confederacy. An order issued Saturday by Federal Judge Bryan in Arlington County, Va., can lead to a calamitous showdown of state resistance—through procedures Faubus has abjured—to school integration by the Federal judicial power.

Judge Bryan ordered the integration of seven Negro children in the county schools on Sept. 23 and is expected to refuse requests for a further stay. If the ruling is sustained on appeal, and an Arlington school is integrated in conformity, the Virginia law provides that the Governor shall close that school. Governor Stanley has told friends he will go to jail rather than disobey this command of the state law. And if the controversy reaches this stage, not only will integration be sharply set back in Virginia and other states, but there is no visible marshal to take him in custody. It legal means wherewith the Legislature can be compelled by the Federal court to appropriate school funds. The Federal courts can fine the Governor—as much as $10,000 a day—as well as order a United States marshal to take him in custody. It is prospects like these, carrying the seeds of disaster to the general welfare, that justify the President's refusal to use force in a deep social and legal controversy where force can beget only force on the other side.

Faubus Says Soldiers Looked at Girls' Legs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct 9 (U) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus complained today that three Army officers, including a major general, indiscreetly looked at the legs of shorts-clad girls on the Central High School athletic field.

He also said he could prove his charge that Federal troops enforcing integration at the school entered girls' dressing rooms.

Faubus told a news conference he had names, addresses and telephone numbers of persons who could back up his charge, but he would not disclose them for fear of possible recriminations against them.

The Governor canceled a speech because he is suffering from influenza, but he held a news conference shortly after President Eisenhower's regular weekly news conference in Washington. Among the points Faubus made were:

• The nine Negroes attending Central must be withdrawn for a "cooling off period" so tranquility can be restored.

• To Mr. Eisenhower's expression of hope for an early withdrawal of troops, Faubus said the "indication at the moment" is that the soldiers will have to stay at the school as long as the Negroes do.

At his press conference President Eisenhower said he was "very hopeful" that Federal troops could be withdrawn soon.

He also indicated he believed there would have been no violence at the school if Gov. Faubus had not called out the National Guard to block integration. He said the races were mingled elsewhere in the state without disturbances.

• He is willing to resume negotiations with the White House, which were broken off eight days ago, on the matter of withdrawing troops.

"I don't want to appear adamant or arbitrary about this thing," the Governor said. "I think the situation should be left where negotiations can be resumed. But I know of no plans or developments that would warrant a reopening of discussions with the Government."

• There still is a likelihood he will call a special session of the Arkansas Legislature to determine whether there is a constitutional way to close Central High.

• He has no definate plans to take part in a city-wide Day of Prayer Saturday for a peaceful solution of the integration crisis.

"Faith without works is dead," Faubus said. "Prayers are no good unless you are willing to work for it."

Associated Press

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS

. . . a new complaint

The nine Negro students arrived as usual for classes in an Army station wagon escorted by National Guardsmen in two jeeps. An officer and five soldiers accompanied them to the door and two paratroopers escorted them inside the building.

Faubus held up a photograph of three Army officers walking through a crowd of girls in making his accusation of indiscretion. The incident took place yesterday.

The major general was Thomas L. Sherburne, commander of the 101st Airborne Division. He was accompanied by Col. William A. Kuhn, commander of the 1000 troops of the 101st stationed in Little Rock, and an unidentified aide on his first inspection of troops assigned to the high school.

With a grin, Faubus said he wondered what the Army thought about its "high command" walking through the athletic field looking at girls' bare legs. The officers were "indiscreet, to say the least," he said.

After Faubus complained Monday to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, Federal troop commander here, that soldiers had accompanied Negro girls into dressing rooms, the White House replied that his charges were "completely untrue and completely vulgar."

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker demanded yesterday that Faubus either prove his charges or back down.

Faubus replied today that tung.

The drought is also reported threatening wheat crops in six other provinces.

Move To Withdraw Troops Approved By Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — The decision to withdraw 500 paratroopers from Little Rock, Ark., and return 8,500 federalized National Guardsmen to the control of Gov. Orval Faubus was approved in advance by President Eisenhower, the White House disclosed Tuesday.

Presidential News Secretary James C. Hagerty said the withdrawal indicates that "we sincerely hope a solution on this can be reached and can be reached as soon as possible."

RELATIVELY CALM

The current relative calm in the the city of Little Rock and in Central High School where nine Negro students are in attendance prompted Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker to prepare to cut in half the number of 101st Airborne soldiers stationed in Little Rock.

Seven of the Negro students attended their 15th day of classes under troop protection Tuesday. Two were reported ill with influenza.

As troop withdrawal was planned by Washington officials, a segregationist group in Little Rock was seeking court action in a Constitutional injunction test suit aimed at the removal of the federal troops. The injunction is being sought by the mother of two Central High white girls and is expected to be heard by three judges "sometime this week."

MAIN POINT

Kenneth Coffelt, attorney for the group, said the main point to be settled is whether the federal Government has the right to send troops into Arkansas without a specific request from the Governor.

LITTLE ROCK CRISIS

Arkansas Gov. Faubus, whose initial handling of integration at Central High is believed to have precipitated what is now called the "Little Rock crisis," is not satisfied with partial withdrawal of federal troops. "We are still in occupied territory," he claimed.

Faubus called out the Arkansas National Guard at the beginning of the school year to "preserve the peace" by blocking integration at Central High. The troops later were taken from under his command when President Eisenhower ordered the Guardsmen federalized and then sent paratroopers into Little Rock to disperse a mob which had prevented court-ordered integration.

Ike Aide Sees Early Removal Of Troops From Little Rock

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 10-3-57

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Presidential assistant Sherman Adams today predicted a bisis will be found soon for early withdrawal of federal troops from Little Rock and expressed "belief and hope" that armed force never will be used again in such a manner.

The top advisor to President Eisenhower, here to cement party relations with a pep talk and to study means of party financing, also told newsmen two things should be considered concerning the Little Rock trouble:

"First, the executive department did not originate the plan (for integration of the city's schools; and secondly, the administration is not responsible for the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter."

No planned "protest" movement against Adams' visit by segregationists was noted. Reports had been published that advocates of segregation would post heavy picket lines at the hotel where he spoke.

About 75 spectators were in the vicinity of the hotel entrance when Adams arrived. One carried a small furled Confederate flag.

Adams' trip here was the first into a Southern state by a high administration official since Eisenhower ordered troops to Little Rock to enforce integration.

Eleven policement were assigned to handle traffic and any crowd that might develop in the downtown section but not in any expectation of disorder, Asst. Police Chief E. E. William reported. One policeman was posted at the hotel entrance as Adams spoke inside.

MUST FORM RANKS

Adams, speaking to Republican leaders from 10 Southeastern states, warned that the GOP must "form ranks side-by-side instead of face-to-face." He said it is not "helpful to use folks on our own side for target practice."

In apparent reference to reports of growing party dissension in the South, Adams said "the time is here for Republicans and like-minded citizens to stand together, to work together, to fight as one—or it's Wisconsin all over again." The Democrats recently succeeded in getting their candidate for U.S. Senate elected in that state.

"Scratches we get from family scuffles are literally nothing compared to the gaping wound that cleaves the Democratic party in two. . ." he said.

Adams called "our opponents" leaders of "a political monstrosity that has two heads, two hearts and two souls."

Compared with "our opponents' frustration from trying to coax a steady gait from a two-headed creature with crossed eyes, crossed lags and crossed reins," he said, "our family troubles are trivial indeed."

Adams departed from his text at one place to assure his listeners that the administration "is not out to disestablish or auction off" the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After an executive session concerning party finances, Adams flew back to Washington.

Among those taking part in the money talks were Charles Thomas, Republican national finance chairman and former secretary of the navy, and finance committeemen from the 10 states.

ONE INCIDENT

Adams' visit was marked by cordiality on the part of nearly all those attending the luncheon, with but one incident marring the proceedings.

Charles B. Coleman, an attorney here and a supporter of Eisenhower in 1956, walked up to Adams just before the luncheon and told the former New Hampshire governor:

"I just wanted to say you've put me back in the Democratic party for good.

"If you had been as tough on the Commies as you were the little girls in Little Rock, none of our GI's would still be in Red prisons."

Coleman, however, walked on into the banquet room and listened to Adams' speech.

Troop Withdrawal Held In Deadlock: Tension Swelling

Next Action In Race Row Left To Ike

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 10-3-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus stood fast today on terms of a school integration compromise already firmly rejected by President Eisenhower. The governor left the next move up to the White House.

"I've given until it hurts," Faubus maintained.

Although neither the governor nor Eisenhower budged an inch, Sherman Adams, the President's top assistant, said in Chattanooga:

"In our opinion a basis will be found for an early withdrawal of federal forces from Little Rock."

Federalized National Guard troops again patroled Central High School, where tension rose again over the classroom presence of the first nine Negroes ever admitted to a white school in Little Rock.

WON'T CONTINUE

Two white pupils spoke of a plan to make school life so miserable for the six Negro girls and three boys that they won't want to continue in Central.

Two of the Negro boys were shoved about and kicked by white male pupils in the school corridors. However, the two, with their seven Negro classmates, emerged at the end of the day with no visible marks from the encounter.

The nine laughed and talked as usual when they left school. They were driven away in a military station wagon.

A court effort to rid Little Rock of federal troops was launched during the day by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, vice president of the pro-segregationist League of Central High School Mothers. She has two teen-aged daughters in the school.

In U. S. District Court here, Mrs. Jackson sought an injunction against the presence of the troops at the high school. She said they were here unconstitutionally, since neither Gov. Faubus nor the State Legislature asked Eisenhower to send them in.

INTIMIDATE, MUTILATE

She claimed the troops "did . . . intimidate, mutilate, bayonet and bludgeon private citizens."

Frank Bane, an aide to the Southern governors, flew in from Washington during the afternoon and conferred with Faubus. Neither man would reveal the nature of the discussion.

Faubus denied any double-cross of the governors in a press conference in which he also said heatedly:

"I've given until it hurts...all that double talk in Washington means is this—they want me to take troops and put bayonets in the backs of students in my state and bludgeon and bayonet my people. I never felt the necessity for this action."

Meanwhile two white students, junior boys, said they were expelled from Central High School today after a crowd of from 50 to 150 white students roughed up two Negro boys—two of the nine whose integration touched off the historic struggle.

Advertiser

MAKING IT MISERABLE

The white boys, who refused to give their names, said they did not hurt the Negro boys but: "We wanted to make it so miserable they wouldn't want to go to school."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the Arkansas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negro "kids said there was a little ruckus and school officials took care of it. They did not appear to be scared or worried."

Thurs. 10-3-57

The white boys said the attackers were aroused because the Negroes this morning bypassed the main entrance where plans had been made to block their entry. They said school books were knocked from the Negroes' hands and they were struck at by other white boys. A school official rescued the Negro boys.

The incident occurred while the Arkansas National Guard, under federal command, stood the watch at the school. A military spokesman, Lt. Col. Tom Matthews, said he had heard reports of the alleged incident but he saw no reason "why National Guardsmen, couldn't handle" problems inside the school and knew of no change to bring paratroopers back to the campus.

3 STUDENTS SUSPENDED

Supt. Virgil Blossom said, "There was some crowding, pushing, jeering and kicking of the Negro students and three white students were suspended. They (the white students) will be dealt with like any other normal disciplinary case."

Blossom mentioned two specific incidents. "I understand that two Negro boys were kicked while at their lockers on the second floor," Blossom said and added that there was some crowding and pushing on the first floor. He said that both incidents occurred just after the Negroes arrived at school.

NO PHYSICAL HARM

"There was no serious physical harm to anyone," he said.

In reply to a question, Blossom said that as far as he knew no students received medical attention.

"I feel that I would have been notified if they had received medical treatment," he said.

In reply to another question, Blossom said that he did not know of any organized attempt by white pupils to harass the Negroes. He also said that as far as he knew the three suspended pupils were the only ones who were involved in the two incidents.

"There were several other white students who were spectators," he said.

The three suspended pupils may apply to Blossom for readmission. He said that a suspension usually lasts three days to two weeks.

Blossom said in reply to a question that he had "heard a rumor of a possibility of a walkout tomorrow. I hope it is not true."

The school buzzed with reports of plans for a mass walkout tomorrow in retaliation for today's incident. Students openly told reporters there was a walkout planned for 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Mrs. Bates of the NAACP claimed tension has been mounting inside the school again. She said the Negroes had a "terrible day" yesterday.

Blossom reported attendance at the school climbed to 1,783 today. It has an enrollment of 2,000. At first it had been reported by the school that absenteeism had shot up slightly for the day but Blossom said a school employe had been in error on the figure.

The attendance, as reported by Blossom, was the highest yet since federal troops took over patrol duty at the school Sept. 24. That day attendance fell to 1,250. It has been climbing steadily since.

Faubus told reporters he would stand firm on his assurance to President Eisenhower that he would accept responsibility for peace and order in Little Rock and not personally obstruct integration ordered by a federal court.

The President had rejected the assurance on the ground it was not strong enough. He said federal troops would stay on at Little Rock.

Faubus Says Deadlock Will Hold All Year

Hot Springs, Ark. — According to Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, only the voluntarily withdrawal of the nine Negro students in Little Rock's Central High School can break the deadlock that now exists.

Pointing out that feeling in Little Rock is still running high, Faubus stated that there are boycotts and counterboycotts around the state between Negroes and whites and that in some sections of the state, Negroes had been fired.

The governor expressed the belief that the NAACP picked Little Rock to use as an example for the rest of Arkansas and the South.

"But I'm afraid Mrs. Bates pushed too far too fast," he said.

"I have always believed, and still do, that you have to create a climate of community acceptance before integration can be successful."

Revealing that he has approached the problem from all angles, Faubus said that the Federal Government will have to keep troops guarding Central High until the end of the school year because opposition is stronger now than when the troops came in.

Little Rock Is Eased By Prayer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 13 (AP). The concerted prayers of thousands and a University of Arkansas football victory served to blunt the bitterness of the Little Rock integration struggle today.

Groups of people clustered around church entrances, hotel lobbies and the post office talked of Arkansas' important Southwest Conference win over Baylor University at Waco last night.

Churches across the state, taking a cue from Little Rock, scheduled prayer sessions this morning called for divine help in eliminating the burning social problem.

Gov. Orval Faubus said he is expecting "a contact" early this week from a Southern governors committee on another attempt to solve the integration crisis at Central High School.

Troops of the 101st Airborne Division, sent here by President Eisenhower, remain billeted in the city sharing with the federalized Arkansas National Guard the duty of protecting nine Negro students attending integrated classes.

The nine students will begin the fourth week of school at Central High tomorrow.

Faubus said he did not know what, if anything, the Southern governors committee had in mind to end the deadlock which the Arkansas governor has said can only be solved by withdrawing the Negro students from the previously all-white high school.

But he said "in my last conversation with the committee it was indicated I would be contacted" early this week.

Faubus said he is always "willing to listen to any proposals to end the present situation" but had not changed his position on yielding what he called his discretionary powers.

Clerics Pray For Ouster Of Negroes

Baptist Ministers In Arkansas Press Segregation Move

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11 (AP) —A group of segregationist Baptist ministers invited persons of all faiths to pray tonight for the removal of nine Negro students from Central High School.

In issuing a call for the 15-minute prayer meeting to be held at the Central Baptist Church in downtown Little Rock, the 24 ministers said in a joint statement that the only solution to the city's racial crisis "is for the nine Negro children to return to Horace Mann High School where they legally and morally belong."

Horace Mann is a Negro high school which the nine attended prior to this year. They now are going to Central High classes under the protection of federal troops ordered into Little Rock by President Eisenhower.

WITHDREW GUARD

The Baptist ministers' position is akin to that of Gov. Orval Faubus, who told a news conference Wednesday he thinks the only solution to the crisis is withdrawal of the Negroes from Central High.

Faubus called out the National Guard at the opening of school, saying he did so to preserve order. He ordered the guard to prevent the nine Negroes from entering the school.

Later, Faubus withdrew the guard under federal court orders not to interfere with a court-approved plan for gradual integration. Rioting by adult white mobs followed. Eisenhower then sent in regular Army troops and state guardsmen whom he called into federal service.

OTHER SERVICES

Other prayer services will be held tomorrow under sponsorship of 85 or more churches of all faiths. Other churches throughout the state and nation will take part.

The Rt. Rev. Robert R. Brown, Eipscopal bishop of Arkansas, said of tomorrow's service:

"We are trying to emphasize that this is nonpolitical and we are not taking any position on that nature. We are simply trying to start on our knees."

Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden Jr., president of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Assn., said most of the city's large churches will take part. He said the approximately 85 participating include 15 to 20 Negro congregations.

Asked about the avowedly segregation prayer meeting tonight, Bishop Brown said: "We're glad they're having it. We have no protest. In fact we're delighted."

The Baptist ministers sponsoring it belong to various branches of Baptist Church.

The scene at the school remained serene today, as it has been all week.

The attendance was 1,761; absentees numbered 202. The latter figure was slightly higher than yesterday's, but much below the peak of about 750 during the height of the tension.

Those absent today included one of the six Negro girls, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the missing girl was Melba Pattillo, 15. She said the girl has the flu.

Another influenza victim is Gov. Faubus. He has remained at the executive mansion since his news conference Wednesday. Faubus canceled plans to fly to Waco, Tex., for tomorrow night's Arkansas-Baylor football game.

The relatively few white students strolling the Central High campus paid little attention when soldiers escorted five Negro girls and three boys into the building today.

A carload of teen-age white girls hooted "niggers" as they drove by the school. Reporters recognized the girl driver as one of the active anti-integrationists in the student body.

INSIDE DUTY

Stationed inside the school today were 13 paratroopers and 10 federalized guardsmen. guardsmen were on duty in two-man patrols outside the school, too.

Copies of a bit of doggerel which has been circulated around Little Rock in recent days showed up in the hands of some white students today.

The crude verse ridicules Eisenhower and the federal troops and praises Faubus. It ends: "But God help the niggers when those troops start leaving."

There was no word from Washington when that would be.

84 Arkansas Churches Pray For Divine Aid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12 (AP) —Prayers were raised in four-score churches here today invoking divine aid in solving this tension-torn city's racial crisis.

Thousands turned out. The day was bright and sunny, with the temperature in the mid-60s.

The 84 participating churches were of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths. More than a dozen Negro churches took part. Most of the 84 were in Little Rock; a few were in neighboring North Little Rock or elsewhere in the state.

Churchmen of all faiths had joined in arranging the prayer services. They said the purpose was to seek divine help for the preservation of law and order, the casting out of rancor and prejudice and resistance "against unthinking agitators."

6,000 TO 7,000

An unofficial estimate by the sponsors said 6,000 to 7,000 turned out in response to the sound of church bells in the clear crisp air.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic diocese said 2,053 attended prayer services at 11 churches of that faith in Pulaski County, which surrounds Little Rock. He described that as about one-third of the aggregate membership.

But if thousands turned out, many more thousands went about their normal secular pursuits.

In the downtown business area, some establishments observed a minute of silent prayer at 11 a.m., the hour set for the services. Many stores offered their employes time off to go to church.

SHOPPERS BUSY

But a reporter who was in one of Little Rock's bigger department stores at 11 o'clock saw no one in the crowd of shoppers and sales persons who took any outward note of the time.

On the streets outside, hundreds were walking, also without taking any apparent notice.

The idea of the prayer services had been endorsed by President Eisenhower, Gov. Orval Faubus and the Little Rock School Board.

All are directly involved in the crisis growing out of the federally enforced integration of nine Negro pupils in previously all-white Central High School.

Faubus, said by aides to be suffering from influenza, did not attend any of the prayer services today. Eisenhower drove from Washington to Ft. Meade, Md., to play golf.

Members of the 101st Airborne Division, in integration duty in the city, attended their own service at nearby Camp Robinson.

The service was conducted by the division chaplain. Among those taking part was Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of all federal troops on integration duty in the area.

Dr. W. O. Vaught Jr., pastor of Immaneul Baptist church and former president of the Arkansas (Southern) Baptist Convention, said the service at his church was "the most genuine meeting I have ever been to in my whole life." The attendance there was estimated at 75 to 100.

Most of the city's larger Baptist churches participated in the prayer services.

Twenty-four ministers of other Baptist congregations, most of them affiliated with smaller branches of the Baptist church, sponsored another prayer meeting last night. It was avowedly segregationist.

The call for that service said the only solution to the crisis is removal of the nine Negroes from Central High. Sponsors of today's citywide services said, "We are simply trying to start on our knees."

The governor has remained at home since Wednesday morning. At a news conference then he said he thinks the only way to solve the integration crisis is to have the six Negro girls and three boys withdrawn from Central High.

TROOPS REMAIN

There has been no indication when federal troops may be withdrawn. Eisenhower expressed hope this week that the time will soon arrive.

He has maintained that the troops cannot be pulled out until there are assurances satisfactory to him that the state and local authorities will maintain order and that the integration decree of the federal courts will not be obstructed.

Faubus said last night he thinks it will be necessary to keep the federalized guardsmen at Central High at least for the remainder of the school term. He estimated that would cost U. S. taxpayers about 24 million dollars. The Army has estimated the cost at only a fraction of that amount.

Paratroopers patrolled the campus of Central High, empty of students for the weekend.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

ARKANSAS TROOPS BAR NEGRO PUPILS; U.S. ORDER DEFIED

Times Thurs 9-5-57

New York

Governor Insists He Acted Only to Stop Violence—Judge Calls Inquiry

P. 1

400 JEER AT SCHOOL

Crowd Gathers Near Little Rock Building—Rejected Youths Will Try Again

By BENJAMIN FINE
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4—The state militia barred nine Negro students from the white high school here today.

Fully armed, the troops kept the Negroes from the school grounds while an angry crowd of 400 white men and women jeered, booed and shouted, "go home, niggers." Several hundred militiamen, with guns slung over their shoulders, carrying gas masks and billy clubs, surrounded the school.

The nine Negro students said that they would again attempt to enter the all-white Central High School tomorrow morning.

The troops acted under direct orders of Gov. Orval E. Faubus. In a news conference in his office, Governor Faubus said he would not permit Negroes to enter white schools in this city, despite the order from the Federal District Court. He insisted that he was not flouting the court's orders, but acting to preserve peace and to prevent bloodshed.

Judge Orders Study

The open defiance of a Federal Court order by the Governor is the first time that the issue of Federal versus state authority has been reached on the integration problem.

Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies acted as soon as he learned that his order to integrate the school had been flouted. He asked the Assistant United States District Attorney, Osro Cobb, to study the case. He also met with R. Beal Kidd, United States marshal, to discuss the situation.

The judge asked Mr. Cobb to make an immediate study.

"You are requested to begin at once a full, thorough and complete investigation," Judge Davies said, "to determine the responsibility for interference with the integration order, or responsibility for failure to comply with the order of the court, and to report your findings to me with the least practicable delay."

Day Begins Quietly

Schools opened here yesterday. The school board, when informed that troops would surround the school, had asked the Negro students not to enter. They did not attempt to enter. However, when Judge Davies last night ordered the board to integrate the school the students were told they could come this morning.

The day began quietly. At 6 A. M. only a handful of men and women had gathered in front of the school. About 100 troops were on duty. Many sat at the edge of the sidewalk; some sprawled on the hard cement, their rifles lying beside them.

"It looks kinda quiet," a guardsman said.

"I sure hope it stays that way," another said.

"Just think," one of them said, "we're making history."

"Not me," his khaki-clad companion retorted. "I'd rather go fishing than make history in this hot sun."

Times

Slowly the crowd gathered. By 8 o'clock about 100 men and women were standing quietly across the street from the school. They seemed to be in a jovial mood.

P. 20-C

"We sure kept the niggers out," one said. "They won't dare show their faces here."

Slowly the crowd grew until 400 were standing in front of the school. The sun now shown brightly. It would be another hot day.

'Here They Come'

Suddenly a cry came from one end of the street. "A nigger, they're coming, here they come."

A frightened 15-year-old Negro girl had sought admission to the school. The troops barred her way and now she had to go through the blocked-off street to the other exit, some 100 yards.

As the girl walked slowly toward the exit, the crowd surrounded her, jeered and yelled. From time to time several troops used their clubs to push the crowd back to prevent anyone from molesting her.

"Don't let her in, go back where you came from," the crowd yelled.

A 15-year-old high school student tried to reach the frightened girl. The troops prevented the Negro girl from being harmed.

A 15-year-old Negro boy, Terrence Roberts, advanced to the school ground. This time the guards formed a human fence and did not let him pass.

"Keep away from our school, you burr head," someone shouted.

The boy had a shiney new yellow pencil over his left ear and he wore an open sports shirt.

He told the guards:

"I was told if there is any resistance and if I'm not permitted to go in not to try to force my way."

"Are you scared?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, I am," he answered. Then he said:

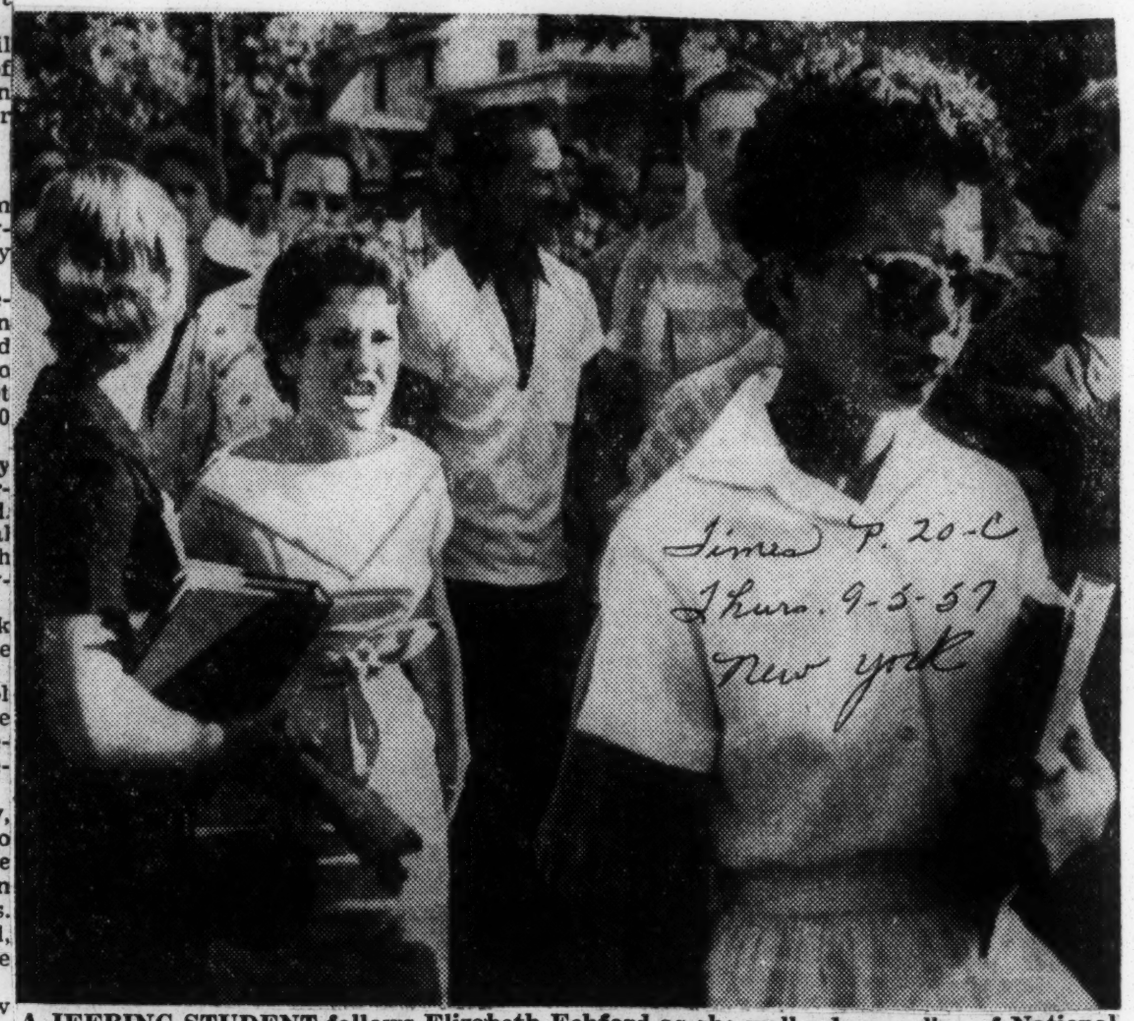
"I think the students would like me okay once I got in and they got to know me."

Says He Had A Average

He said he had attended the all-Negro Horace Mann high school where he has an A average.

"I guess they're not going to let me through," he said, as the militiamen continued to block his path.

The Negro girl who had come earlier, sat on a bus bench. She seemed in a state of shock. A white woman, Mrs. Grace Lorch, walked over to comfort her.



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Thurs. 9-5-57
New York

A JEERING STUDENT follows Elizabeth Echford as she walks down a line of National Guardsmen who barred her from entering the Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

"What are you doing, you nigger lover," Mrs. Lorch was asked. "You stay away from that girl."

"She's scared," Mrs. Lorch said. "She's just a little girl." She appeale dto the men and women around her.

"Why don't you calm down?" she asked. "I'm with you. Six months from now you'll be ashamed at what you're doing."

"Go home, you're just one of them," Mrs. Lorch was told.

She escorted the Negro student to the other side of the street, but the crowd followed.

"Won't somebody please call a taxi?" she pleaded. She was met with hoot calls and jeers.

Finally, after being joustled by the crowd, she worked her way to the street corner, and the two boarded a bus.

Seven other Negro students tried to get into the school. They came together, accompanied by four white ministers. Dunbar Ogden, president of the greater Little Rock Ministerial Association acted as spokesman for the group.

"Sorry, we cannot admit Negro students," the officers of the militia told them.

The crowd began to disperse slowly. Many of the students who had waited outside the school building to see whether the Negroes would enter, statrted to go into school. They had said if the Negroes went in they would go out.

At his interview Governor Faubus said that the troops, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, had been instructed to keep Negroes out of the white school. He did this, the Governor said, to preserve order and prevent violence. He did not consider himself in contempt of court.

The guards will remain on duty until all danger of violence has ended, he said. Just how long that would be could not be determined, he added.

Governor Faubus belittled the prospect of a state-Federal conflict over authority.

"I'm not defying the Federal court order," he insisted. "I'm merely carrying out my obligation to preserve the peace."

Integration can take place in Little Rock, he said, when and if a majority of the people want mixed classes. He said he was seeking "the most peace for the most people."

Governor Faubus said that his order to keep Negroes out was based on the situation as it now existed.

Two truck loads of National Guardsmen surrounded the Governor's Mansion late this afternoon. The immediate reason for this move was not apparent. The Governor was not available for comment.

The "77 Fabulous Fall Days" Are Near

Every year at this season the Good Neighbor Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce promotes what have become known as the "77 Fabulous Fall Days." It's a series of cultural events, shows, games and other activities for the entertainment and edification of visitors and native citizenry alike. News

This year the "77 Fabulous Fall Days" start with the Alabama State Fair at the Fairgrounds, Sept. 30 through Oct. 5, and wind up with the Birmingham Symphony Christmas Concert on Dec. 17, at which the guest artist will be *The Birmingham News* audition winner. All together over the period there will be four college football games, six fine musical concerts, ballet, opera, basketball, the State Fair, a dog show and other events. Besides these attractions, there are Vulcan, the Birmingham Zoo, and Arlington, which are open every day.

The committee furnishes a little pamphlet, widely distributed over the state, listing the major activities, and visitors are invited to call at the Chamber of Commerce for a Vulcan Tour Map for a tour of the town in their own automobiles. Local people might well take a look at the listing and tour map so they can tell their friends elsewhere more about what's happening and what there is to see and do in Birmingham. Many of our own people indeed might be pleasantly surprised to learn what a lively and interesting program of events there is coming up in the Autumn weeks ahead. Sun. 9-22-57

In our busy modern lives, many things compete for our leisure time and attention—television, books, magazines, papers, hobbies, social functions in homes. But there's nothing like going to some living, sparkling affair—a big game, a good concert. Birmingham will have plenty to offer during the "77 Fabulous Fall Days." Take in some of the events—as many as you can. You'll likely find yourself richly rewarded.

TODAY IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

What The Constitution Means

Without A Test Case In The Courts, There Is No Way Of Finding Out

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON

HOW MANY PERSONS who have been reading lately about the legal troubles in Arkansas know that, without a test case in the courts, there is actually no way of finding out what the Constitution means? How many know that every citizen has an inherent right to dispute a court ruling and that this does not necessarily mean "defiance" but an orderly attempt to establish what the "law of the land" really is? News

Yet, judging from the harsh criticisms hurled at the governor of Arkansas, there is a popular belief that the federal government exercises some sort of dictatorship and that anyone who challenges its action in the normal course is guilty of "insurrection." P. 10

No ruling as to what is or is not constitutional has ever been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States at any time except when the workings of a particular statute of Congress or of a state law have been disputed in court proceeding. There is no such thing as an advisory opinion in advance by the Supreme Court of the United States. Somebody in the first instance has had to disregard the application of the statute or the decision of a lower court so as to bring about the issuance of an injuction decree and the making of a case that the highest court could receive for decision. Whenever the Supreme Court refuses to review a case, the lower court ruling stands.

'All Persons In The Public Service Are Exempt . . .'

AGAIN AND AGAIN the Supreme Court has ruled that neither a governor nor the commander of state troops can be arrested nor intefered with by a court order when discharging normal duties and when there is no criminal charge of a personal nature involved. The Supreme Court of the United States once said:

"All persons in the public service are exempt, as a matter of public policy, from arrest upon civil process while thus engaged." Birmingham

So the Arkansas case today raises some novel questions and the only way to resolve them is by court proceedings. The governor has promptly complied with the lower court's decree and has filed an appeal to a higher federal court. The attorneys for Gov. Faubus were well within their rights in refusing to remain in the courroom last Friday after they had forthrightly stated the issue. They declared, as attorneys for the governor, that Gov. Faubus and his military officers "cannot and will not concede that the United States government in this court or anywhere else can question his (the governor's) judgment and discretion acting as chief executive officer of the sovereign state of Arkansas in the performance of his duties, or question his acts under the Constitution and laws of the state."

No Violence In Little Rock?

Unfortunately for the American people this very case may never be decided either way by the highest court. It is the habit of the Supreme Court to avoid making any rulings on constitutional questions whenever it can refrain from doing so. The probabilities are that the highest court will dismiss the appeal as "moot" because the withdrawal of the National Guard will have removed the issue from the actual to the academic. Some other case involving a suit against the federal government by a citizen for damages incurred might possibly force a decision on the constitutional question.

It is too bad that the American people may never know—and that the governors of all states may never learn from this episode—just where a state's obligation to preserve order and prevent bloodshed within its borders begins and ends. Certainly one passage in the ruling by Judge Davies in Federal Court last Friday in Little Rock will stand for many years as a classic example of the absurdity of legalisms. He wrote:

"It is equally demonstrable from the testimony here today that there would have been no violence in carrying out the plan of integration, and that there has been no violence."

Plainly There Was No Violence, But . . .

PLAINLY THERE was no violence. But is this proof there would have been none without the presence of troops Monday? Why, it may be asked, did the mayor of Little Rock—after the state troops were withdrawn on Friday—order the city police, armed with riot guns and tear gas, to surround the school on the following? How can any judge fathom the minds of the youths inside the school or of the tens of thousands of citizens—in an area where race friction has been engendered—and say flatly it is "demonstrable" that "there would have been no violence?"

It may be that the infectious spirit of sociological research which the Supreme Court of the United States lately has been exhibiting in its decisions is reaching down now to the lower court judges in the federal system. Maybe federal judges who hitherto have been concerned only with the "intent of the law" now will feel themselves to be expert psychiatrists—able to define and determine beforehand "the intent of the human mind" in a strife-torn community.—©

Southern editorial reaction to Arkansas strife varied

By the Associated Press

ONE SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER said today that "This is the gravest hour in the nation's domestic affairs" in a generation, in commenting editorially on President Eisenhower's proclamation clearing the way for possible use of federal troops to prevent further violence at Little Rock.

Two other papers published editorials blaming U. S. Supreme Court integration decisions for the disorders in the South since the start of this school year.

P. 27

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION said that "Under his oath to uphold the Constitution . . . the president had no choice but to take the action he did.

News

"This is the gravest hour in the nation's domestic affairs which this generation has known," the Constitution continued. "Our country and its integrity under the law must come first. If law and order are not superior to lawlessness and defiance, then anarchy replaces government.

"But, every American of sentitive heart and mind will pray that order may be restored and maintained without resort to troops.

"Not since 1914 when Woodrow Wilson issued such a proclamation and found it necessary to send troops into an Arkansas mine dispute, has such a document been issued.

"There has yet time for reason to prevail in Little Rock. The president earnestly hopes troops will not be needed. But, he also wishes the people to understand that law must be supreme.

"We join millions of Americans in the prayer that the available troops never will be needed in Arkansas—or any other state."

THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH said in part:

"We are now confronted with a situation in Little Rock which calls for the utmost in wisdom, forbearance and statesmanship.

"Over the long pull, the nation is looking to the Appellate Federal Court to decide the far-reaching question whether the governor of a state has the right to use his judgment and call out the Guard, if he thinks internal peace is threatened.

"Meanwhile the inexcusable brutalities of which white mobs have been guilty in Little Rock, the dynamiting in Nashville, and similar disorders have given the South some of the worst global publicity it has ever had.

"Let us remember that these things never would have happened if nine justices had not consulted sociologists and psychologists, instead of lawyers, in 1954, and attempted to legislate through judicial decrees."

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD said in part:

"What the country witnessed in front of Central High School at Little Rock yesterday was a frightening demonstration of determined resistance that is deep-rooted and widespread throughout the South.

Birmingham

"What happened in Little Rock will happen elsewhere when pressure is applied and force resorted. . . .

"Definite progress was being made until the Supreme Court stepped in. It was slow to be sure, but it was far better than what we have seen since and, with political considerations shoved into the background, it could be resumed."

THE COLUMBIA STATE (South Carolina) said in part:

"Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann of Little Rock talked 'awfully big' when the responsibility for law and order was not his, but was on the shoulders of Gov. Faubus. But when the tables turned, and Mayor Mann had to face-up the responsibility of violence, what did he do? Did he just let things take their course, as he would have had Gov. Faubus do? He did not. He began to holler for help. . . . There were officers on hand to do exactly the thing Faubus has used troops to do—to try to avoid violence.

"We doubt that he will (apologize to Faubus) but the public knows that Mann looks pretty weak. . . . Suppose Mann had not had police officers on hand yesterday?"

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN commented:

"We do not think President Eisenhower can be charged with failure to cooperate with Gov. Faubus. On the other hand, it becomes quite clear that cooperation with the president was not one of the governor's intentions."

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS said the use "of a federal army of occupation as suggested by President Eisenhower is highly dangerous in concept and could establish a precedent that could destroy this nation.

"Dictatorship never rides into power on Spring winds, but on the whirlwinds of emergencies. Hitler rose from the ashes of the Reichstag fire. Lenin's Communist dictatorship was born in the flames and turmoil of World War I and the deposition of the czarist government by non-Communist forces . . .

"Federal withdrawal, not new federal intervention, is the way to restore peace in Arkansas."

THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES said the president's proclamation, "if ignored in Little Rock, could lead to the use of federal troops. But it is Little Rock's duty to solve this crisis. No Southern city can surrender to a mob."

News, 9-27-57

THE NASHVILLE Banner:

"The avowed readiness of President Eisenhower to send federal troops into Arkansas—and there, in effect, to take over the law enforcement of a state, unasked—is an incredible departure from the dictates of reason, prudence and precedent."

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Little Rock, said Tuesday morning:

We can hope that we may yet escape the tragic spectacle of federal soldiers deployed on the streets of Little Rock for the first time since the post-Civil War period of Reconstruction.

The decision is up to the members of the riotous mob which assembled yesterday at Central High School and finally passed beyond the control of the local police—who did their duty and did it well.

If these reckless men force the issue again this morning, the federal troops will march—as they must march to restore order and end the intolerable situation in which the city now finds itself.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, Little Rock, [illegible] day afternoon:

It (the school trou[illegible] day) was a tragic fu[illegible] challenge to law and order which no government would dare ignore. For without law and order, we can have no peace, no security, no life worth the living.

And we can have law and order only when we obey a law we dislike as well as the ones we approve, unless and until we can get the law that irritates us modified or repealed. For this, legal processes exist.

Think of the dark vista opened by defiance of a law or court ruling. If one community can get away with this, another community can. . . . That road leads to anarchy and disaster. . .

Few of them (persons not in the crowd at the school) want integration. Many feel as strongly against it as members of that throng about the high school do. But they know that violence is not the way out.

Army To Cut Little Rock Troop Force

Brucker Announces Plans To Relieve Half Of Regulars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Army Brucker today announced plans to cut in half the number of regular Army paratroopers at Little Rock Central High School. He also said the Army will dismiss from federal control the bulk of Arkansas National Guardsmen who were federalized Sept. 24.

President Eisenhower ordered the Army to take control at Little Rock to enforce a court order for admittance of Negro pupils to the high school. At the same time he ordered the Arkansas National Guard into federal service.

Within hours, 500 men of the 327th Battle Group of the 101st Airborne Division had landed there. A second contingent of about 500 followed.

TROOP REDUCTION

The airborne troopers were later reinforced with a transportation unit from Camp Chaffee, also in Arkansas.

Brucker said the reduction in federal troop strength in Arkansas will start immediately and will return about 500 of the 1,000 members of the 101st Airborne Division to their regular post at Ft. Campbell, Ky.

The Army said that only 1,800 Arkansas National Guardmen will be retained on federal duty and that the remaining 8,500 members of the Guard will be released.

Brucker said also that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of the federal force organized to enforce court integration orders at the high school, has been ordered to use the 153rd Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard as "the major operational force" to carry out his mission.

TO USE GUARD

Brucker said the decision to reduce the number of federal troops and guardsmen on duty was "in recognition of the generally orderly situation" which has prevailed in Little Rock since the National Guard of that state was federalized and the airborne troopers were sent to Little Rock Sept. 24.

The Army said the Arkansas guardsmen to be kept in federal service will be selected on an individual basis from the entire membership of the Army and Air Force Guard of the state.

The Army said the exact time the troops will leave Little Rock will be determined later and will depend on how soon the Air Force provides transports to fly them back to Kentucky.

Meanwhile, at Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus today announced that he expects to call a special session of the Arkansas Legislature for the purpose of seeking a solution to the racial integration crisis at Little Rock Central High School.

NOT CERTAIN

However, after making the statement at a press conference, satemtnt at a press conference, the governor later said that any session would not be called "for at least three weeks," and still was not an absolute certainty.

"Are we any closer to a special session," he was asked at the news conference.

"Yes, I would say that we are closer because of the passage of time," the governor replied.

Only seven Negroes went to classes at Central High, where U.S. Army and National Guard troops have been on guard to enforce court-ordered racial integration since Sept. 24.

Of the nine Negroes originally integrated in the previously all-white school, two were reported ill with influenza by L. C. Bates, Negro newspaper publisher. Overall attendance remained at a steady level with 1,725 present out of an enrollment of 1,963.

Bates, whose wife is president of the Arkansas conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, remarked that he was concerned because the general atmosphere is "too calm."

He revealed that he now has an armed guard at his house every night.

Suit To Halt Troop Use Thrown Out

Arkansas Attorney Calls For Congress To Impeach Judge

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17 (AP)—A lawsuit seeking to stop United States troops from enforcing integration at Central High School was thrown out today by U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies.

The Fargo, N.D., judge's action brought a rebuke from Gov. Orval Faubus who last month called Davies "prejudiced and biased" in the integration dispute.

The attorney who filed the suit in U.S. District Court released a blistering condemnation of the action and said the judge's "impeachment" should "be the first order of business of the next Congress."

Faubus said the judge's action in dismissing the suit was in keeping with his Davies—former methods, but is more far-reaching than anything he has done in the past."

The suit asked for appointment of a special three-judge court and a ruling for Mrs. Margaret Jackson and her two teen-aged daughters that federal troops were being used unconstitutionally in enforcing court-ordered integration at Little Rock eCntal High School. An injunction against the use of the troops was asked.

If a three-member court had been named, it would have been appointed by Judge Archibald K. Gardner, chief judge of the 8th U.S. Court of Appeals, which includes Akansas.

Yesterday Judge Gardner said at Huron, S.D., that he had just received a copy of the suit, but indiated that he planned to name the special court later.

Today the U.S. district clerk's office here received a copy of Judge Davies' order dismissing the Jackson suit on grounds that it raised "no substantial constitutional issue."

Attorney Kenneth Coffelt issued this statement: "Judge Davies' action in dismissing the Jackson case without notice to anyone and without a hearing and while the chief judge of the Court of Appeals was in the process of naming a three-judge court to hear and decide the case . . . is ample grounds for his impeachment, and this should be the first order of business of the next Congress."

Coffelt said he would appeal the dismissal order to the Court of Appeals.

Davies came here in August to temporarily fill a vacancy, and before returning to Fargo on Oct. 1 he ruled on several phases of the integration situation. He ordered the Little Rock School Board to go ahead immediately with a previously approved plan for gradual racial integration. And he issued an injunction against Faubus enjoining him from further interference with integration at Central High, where Arkansas National Guards troops had kept nine Negro students from enrolling.

Faubus withdrew the guard—although he was not required under the court order to do so—and rioting erupted outside the school when the Negroes entered. On Sept. 24 federal troops were sent to Little Rock and the National Guard was federalized. The soldiers have since protected the Negroes in their attendance at the school.

When Davies left here he said he would retain jurisdiction of integration matters. The Jackson suit was filed the day after his departure.

A meeting of a committee of 25 businessmen seeking a solution to the racial controversy was called off this afternoon a few hours before it was to have been held.

Little Rock Troops Halved

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Army today cut in half the number of paratroopers stationed here to enforce court-ordered integration at Little Rock Central High School and sent 500 troopers back to their home base by plane and truck.

Eight C123 troop carrier planes, each carrying about 40 men of the 101st Airborne Dvision, took off from nearby Little Rock Air Force Base for Ft. Campbell, Ky. Other men made the trip in motor vehciles.

Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker had ordered the reduction Monday "in recognition of the generally orderly situation."

Seven Negro children attended integrated classes without incident.

There were no new efforts to seek a solution of the six-week-old racial dispute, although Gov. Orval Faubus said that he had been in contact with a "representative" of four Southern governors who tried to effect a compromise between Faubus and President Eisenhower two weeks ago. He said the unidentified "representative" was only checking to see if anything had developed.

Two Negro children who have been absent with influenza this week indicated that they plan to return to Central tomorrow or Friday.

Brucker has ordered 8,500 Arkansas Guadsmen defederalized—with some 1,800 to remain on duty. However, no guardsmen have been released.

Little Rock Central attendance was at 1,724 with 239 absent. School officials attributed some of the absenses to influenza.

A spokesman in the office of Supt. Virgil Blossom said that all but eight of the 65 white students who were suspended for walking out in a protest demonstration against Negroes in the school last guardsmen paced in front of the huge buff brick building. An army spokesman said that there had been no reduction in the number of paratroopers who have been patrolling the halls.

Blossom, was the highest yet since federal troops took over patrol duty at the school Sept. 24. That day attendance fell to 1,250. It has been climbing steadily since.

Faubus told reporters he would stand firm on his assurance to President Eisenhower that he would accept responsibility for peace and order in Little Rock and not personally obstruct integration ordered by a federal court. The President had rejected the assurance on the ground it was not strong enough. He said federal troops would stay on at Little Rock.

Ike Aide Sees Early Removal Of Troops From Little Rock

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Times 10-3-57

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Presidential assistant Sherman Adams predicted today a basis will be found soon for early withdrawal of federal troops from Little Rock and expressed "belief and hope" that armed force never will be used again in such a manner.

The top advisor to President Eisenhower, here to cement party relations with a pep talk and to study means of party financing, also told newsmen two things should be considered concerning the Little Rock trouble:

"First, the executive department did not originate the plan (for integratios of the city's schools) and secondly, the administration is not responsible for the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter."

No planned "protest" movement against Adams' visit by segregationists was noted. Reports had been published that advocates of segregation would post heavy picket lines at the hotel where he spoke.

About 75 spectators were in the vicinity of the hotel entrance when Adams arrived. One carried a small furled Confederate flag.

Adams' trip here was the first into a Southern state by a high administration official since Eisenhower ordered troops to Little Rock to enforce integration.

Eleven policemen were assigned to handle traffic and any crowd that might develop in the downtown section but not in any expectation of disorder, Asst. Police Chief E. E. William reported. One policeman was posted at the hotel entrance as Adams spoke inside.

MUST FORM RANKS

Adams, speaking to Republican leaders from 10 Southeastern states, warned that the GOP must "form ranks side-by-side instead of face-to-face." He said it is not "helpful to use folks on our own side for target practice."

In apparent reference to reports of growing party dissension in the South, Adams said "the time is here for Republicans and like minded citizens to stand together to work together, to fight as one—or it's Wisconsin all over again." The Democrats recently succeeded in getting their candidate for U.S Senate elected in that state.

"Scratches we get from family scuffles are literally nothing compared to the gaping wound that cleaves the Democratic party in two. . ." he said.

Adams called "our opponents" leaders of "a political monstrosity that has two heads, two hearts and two souls."

Compared with "our opponents' frustration from trying to coax a steady gait from a two-headed creature with crossed eyes, crossed lags and crossed reins." he said "our family troubles are trivial indeed."

Adams departed from his text at one place to assure his listeners that the administration "is not out to disestablish or auction off" the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After an executive session concerning party finances, Adams flew back to Washington.

Among those taking part in the money talks were Charles Thomas, Republican national finance chairman and former secretary of the navy, and finance committeemen from the 10 states.

ONE INCIDENT

Adams' visit was marked by cordiality on the part of nearly all those attending the luncheon, with but one incident marring the proceedings.

Charles B. Coleman, an attorney here and a supporter of Eisenhower in 1956, walked up to Adams just before the luncheon and told the former New Hampshire governor:

"I just wanted to say you've put me back in the Democratic party for good.

"If you had been as tough on the Commies as you were the little girls in Little Rock, none of our GI's would still be in Red prisons."

Coleman, however, walked on into the banquet room and listened to Adams' speech.

Pullout Of Troops Held In Deadlock: Tension Swelling

GUARD COSTS $95,000 DAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Army estimated today it costs $95,000 a day to maintain the federalized National Guard in Arkansas.

Secretary of the Army Brucker gave the estimate in a statement saying that "these federal funds are being paid to the citizen soldiers of Arkansas in order to carry out the presidential order inforcing the order of the U.S. District Court to prevent the willful obstruction of law by mob violence."

The Army statement included no cost figures for the 1,100 men of the 101st Airborne Division flown to Little Rock last week.

Next Action In Race Row Left To Ike

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Times 10-3-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus stood fast today on terms of a school integration compromise already firmly rejected by President Eisenhower. The governor left the next move up to the White House.

"I've given until it hurts," Faubus maintained.

Although neither the governor nor Eisenhower budged an inch, Sherman Adams, the President's top assistant, said in Chattanooga:

"In our opinion a basis will be found for an early withdrawal of federal forces from Little Rock."

Federalized National Guard troops again patroled Central High School, where tension rose again over the classroom presence of the first nine Negroes ever admitted to a white school in Little Rock.

WON'T CONTINUE

Two white pupils spoke of a plan to make school life so miserable for the six Negro girls and three boys that they won't want to continue in Central.

Two of the Negro boys were shoved about and kicked by white male pupils in the school corridors. However, the two, with their seven Negro classmates, emerged at the end of the day with no visible marks from the encounter.

The nine laughed and talked as usual when they left school. They were driven away in a military station wagon.

A court effort to rid Little Rock of federal troops was launched during the day by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, vice president of the pro-segregationist League of Central High School Mothers. She has two teen-aged daughters in the school.

In U. S. District Court here, Mrs. Jackson sought an injunction against the presence of the troops at the high school. She said they were here unconstitutionally, since neither Gov. Faubus nor the State Legislature asked Eisenhower to send them in.

INTIMIDATE, MUTILATE

She claimed the troops "did . . . intimidate, mutilate, bayonet and bludgeon private citizens."

Frank Bane, an aide to the Southern governors, flew in from Washington during the afternoon and conferred with Faubus. Neither man would reveal the nature of the discussion.

Faubus denied any double-cross of the governors in a press conference in which he also said heatedly:

"I've given until it hurts...all that double talk in Washington means is this—they want me to take troops and put bayonets in the backs of students in my state and bludgeon and bayonet my people. I never felt the necessity for this action."

Meanwhile two white students, junior boys, said they were expelled from Central High School today after a crowd of from 50 to 150 white students roughed up two Negro boys—two of the nine whose integration touched off the historic struggle.

Advertiser

MAKING IT MISERABLE

The white boys, who refused to give their names, said they did not hurt the Negro boys but: "We wanted to make it so miserable they wouldn't want to go to school."

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Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the Arkansas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negro "kids said there was a little ruckus and school officials took care of it. They did not appear to be scared or worried."

The white boys said the attackers were aroused because the Negroes this morning bypassed the main entrance where plans had been made to block their entry. They said school books were knocked from the Negroes' hands and they were struck at by other white boys. A school official rescued the Negro boys.

The incident occurred while the Arkansas National Guard, under federal command, stood the watch at the school. A military spokesman, Lt. Col. Tom Matthews, said he had heard reports of the alleged incident but he saw no reason "why National Guardsmen couldn't handle" problems inside the school and knew of no change to bring paratroopers back to the campus.

3 STUDENTS SUSPENDED

Supt. Virgil Blossom said, "There was some crowding, pushing, jeering and kicking of the Negro students and three white students were suspended. They (the white students) will be dealt with like any other normal disciplinary case."

Blossom mentioned two specific incidents. "I understand that two Negro boys were kicked while at their lockers on the second floor," Blossom said and added that there was some crowding and pushing on the first floor. He said that both incidents occurred just after the Negroes arrived at school.

NO PHYSICAL HARM

"There was no serious physical harm to anyone," he said.

In reply to a question, Blossom said that as far as he knew no students received medical attention.

"I feel that I would have been notified if they had received medical treatment," he said.

In reply to another question, Blossom said that he did not know of any organized attempt by white pupils to harass the Negroes. He also said that as far as he knew the three suspended pupils were the only ones who were involved in the two incidents.

"There were several other white students who were spectators," he said.

The three suspended pupils may apply to Blossom for readmission. He said that a suspension usually lasts three days.

Blossom said in reply to a question that he had "heard a rumor of a possibility of a walkout today. It is not true."

It has an enrollment of 2,000. At first it had been reported by the school that absenteeism had shot up slightly for the day but Blossom said a school employe had been in error on the figure.

The attendance, as reported by Mrs. Bates of the NAACP, claimed tension has been mounting inside the school again. She said the Negroes had a "terrible day" yesterday.

Blossom reported attendance at the school climbed to 1,783 today. At morrow. I hope it is not true. The school buzzed with reports of plans for a mass walkout tomorrow in retaliation for today's incident. Students openly told reporters there was planned for 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Soldiers Oust Group Burning Straw Dummy

Faubus Bars Any 'Unconditional Surrenders'

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 3 — It looked like a small football rally until you got close enough to see that the straw-filled dummy hanging from a tree was supposed to be a Negro, not the other team.

Then a solid line of National Guardsmen with rifles at high port moved across the lawn and swept the group of yelling teen-agers down the block and out of sight.

This was the much ballyhooed student walkout at Central High School, organized as a protest against the presence of eight Negro students inside.

As a show of strength it was a tremendous flop. Fewer than 50 of the 1651 present today walked out. Some were children of fiercely anti-integration parents whose weekend campaign for a school boycott also flopped.

The kids defiantly went to their home rooms for attendance check and then ran out as the 9 a. m. bell rang for the first class. They gathered on the sidewalk across Park ave. from the school with other students who had not bothered to go in and some adults who had come to watch.

A girl shrieked: "Come on, you chickens" to those still in school and others took up the cry. No one else came.

Wants Dumb Nephew

Jean Lawson, fortyish, proudly announced that her nephew had walked out. "He can stay home and be dumb like me," she said. Another woman said, "I wish everyone would walk out and leave those niggers all alone."

Suddenly a dummy dressed in dungarees and orange football shirt and with a black topknot was hanging from a limb of a tree on the lawn of a house directly across from the school entrance.

A boy intight blue jeans kicked it and set it swinging like a punching bag. Others kicked and punched it with their fists.

Larry Larue, 17-year-old senior, leaped up over a wall from the sidewalk and plunged a knife into its middle. Others set fire to the arms and legs.

As the straw started to blaze, Jim Eison, another senior, said: "Oh, if that was only a real one."

Lt. Col. Ernest Bowden, commanding the National Guard unit patrolling the school gave orders to clear the group out.

Guardsmen marched elbow to elbow across the lawn and ordered them around the corner and a block away from school. They did such an efficient job that four reporters telephoning stories from portable sidewalk booths were swept along in mid-sentence.

Jibes From the Crowd

Guardsmen cut down the effigy and Larue hurled it, still burning, onto the sidewalk in front of the school.

"Nigger lovers," shouted a boy at the Arkansas guardsmen. "I wonder why they don't put on their bayonets," sneered a woman as the crowd walked down the street.

"It failed," sighed a girl," as though the team had just lost the homecoming game.

"Let's all go down to the livestock show and buy confederate hats," said a boy. The group drifted off about 9:30 a. m. The price of their spree will be a conference with the formidable schol superintendent, Virgil T. Blossom, and such suspension or other discipline as he thinks suitable.

Soldiers seized eVrnon H. Duncan, 47, near the school and turned him over to Little Rock Police on a charge of disturbing the peace. Duncan protested that he was "on private property" and keeping quiet.

"You're making a mistake," he told a soldier. "I'm standing on my constitutional rights. You're not going to push a southern gentleman."

Soldiers also grabbed student Annete Harper, 14, for creating a disturbance, and escorted her tot he principal's office.

She was the unnamed girl whom Gov. Orval Faubus spotlighted in a speech last week as having ben held incommunicado by the FBI. She told newsmen they questioned her for three hours. did not abuse her but broket heir promise to notify her parents of her whereabouts. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has denied that his men held any one incommunicado.

Later, Annette's mother, a plump adult replica of the daughter, came to the area and tok her home. The mother said she was against integration but had not encouraged Annette's walkout. Said Mrs. Kenneth Harper, wife of a foundry worker and mother of two other children:

"She's all mixed up. I'm not going to let nine little Negro students keep her out of school."

Later Gov. Faubus held a press conference. Asked if he thought a few words from him might settle down the students, Faubus said:

"It's possible, but as long as the Federal government is in control let them step in and say the words."

As a result of incidents at the school since the National Guard took over patrol duty Tuesday, the military did step in today with its strongest show of force in a week.

The 101st Airborne Division was on duty again inside the school to prevent student trouble. When the eight Negro students drove up in a military station wagon, 42 Guardsmen formed a ring around them and marched halfway to the school entrance.

From there seven paratroopers escorted them inside through the group of students always waiting on the school steps. The ninth Negro, Minnie Brown, was absent today. Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, said she was sick.

Faubus indicated no retreat from his position that has caused a Federal-State stalemate on the issue of withdrawing the Army from Little Rock. It has been here since last Wednesday, enforcing court-ordered school integration which Faubus had used the National Guard to block.

Faubus said the President wanted "unconditional surrender" and stated that he was "not going to completely give up my powers a Governor of a State.

The Governor said he was willing to negotiate with Washington "on the basis of mutual trust and self respect." He said he did not believe those conditions were now present.

Private attorneys for Faubus filed notice of appeal in Federal Court here from Judge Ronald N. Davis' Sept. 20 injunction ordering Faubus to stop interfering with the school integration order. The Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis will consider it. Faubus appealed on grounds that Davies should have disqualified himself, should have convened a three judge court and Government's request for an injunction.

Little Rock church leaders met with ministers of white churches at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral this afternoon to urge city wide church services Saturday, Oct. 12 to pray for support of law and order and resistance to "unthinking agitators."

The Rt. Rev. Robert R. Brown, Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas and former minister in Richmond, Va., set up the meeting. Little Rock churchmen have passed judgment on the situation here from the pulpit, he said, now it is time for the church to work for reconciliation in the community.

Ministers were urged to call in their "intelligent, thinking" laymen to help mobilize the community behind law and compassion. Bishop Brown released a letter he had received Monday from President Eisenhower urging the churches to take on this job. Bishop Brown had offered to do what he could through his friend, Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson. Bishop Brown had also obtained a letter from Faubus backing his efforts.

Associated Press

An unidentified Central High School student hits an effigy representing a Negro after a group of about 75 white students staged a walkout at Little Rock, Ark. The dummy was set afire in front of the school.

Matter of Fact

Faubus Plumbed a Historic Well

By Stewart Alsop

THE POLICY of the Eisenhower Administration, as of this writing, seems to depend on the passage of time and local pressures for reason and moderation to heal the crisis in Little Rock. In White House circles, Orval Faubus is often compared to Joseph R. McCarthy, and it is said: "We'll give Faubus enough rope to hang himself."

Perhaps there is nothing else to do. But it may take a lot of time and a lot of rope. And it is at least possible that the situation in Little Rock and throughout the South may get a lot worse instead of better, the longer Federal troops remain there.

Sometimes a small episode, which seems insignificant at the time, takes on a certain meaning in retrospect. Such an episode was a conversation this reporter had in Little Rock with a big, shirt-sleeved man on the fringes of a crowd around the schoolhouse. He had a very Southern accent, and he talked like a great many other people in Little Rock. "Would you want your kids being forced by Federal bayonets into a school with a bunch of half-savages?" he asked.

Then he suddenly let down his guard, as sometimes happens in a conversation between strangers who are unlikely to meet again. "Look," he said, and his accent changed; "I came here from Wisconsin eight years ago, and hell, I went to school with a couple of Negroes and it didn't bother me. But down here, brother, you talk like the rest of the people about this thing, and you think like them, too, or one day you wake up dead."

THIS SMALL EPISODE serves to suggest something of the dangers involved if the crisis in Little Rock drags on indefinitely. The extraordinary depth of feeling on the racial issue in the South is consistently underestimated outside the South. In a way, this is natural.

Consider a few statistics. The proportion of Negroes in Washington, D. C., which has integrated without major trouble, is more than 35 per cent. The proportion in Gary, Ind., which has been integrated for years, is almost 30 per cent. The proportion of Negroes in Little Rock is only 23 per cent. So why do the people of Little Rock feel so much more passionately about racial issues than the people of Washington, D. C., or Gary, Ind.?

There are many reasons, of course, psychological and economic, but the historical reasons must not be overlooked. The preoccupation with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era in the South tends to astonish or amuse Northern visitors. Yet, it is an important political fact, one which must be reckoned with.

Gary, Ind., after all, was never occupied by Federal troops who used force to put uneducated Negroes and unscrupulous Northern adventurers into positions of power. In the Reconstruction era, the slogan of the Little Rock Republican, the organ of the occupation forces, was: "We'll make Arkansas Republican or a waste of howling wilderness." Read the history of Reconstruction, and you will find the phrase "Federal bayonets" used in 1870 in precisely the same bitterly symbolic way as it is used today in Little Rock. Such phrases ("Northern press" is another) have much the same instinctive, emotional connotations as the old "Boche" has to many Frenchmen.

ALL THIS is not to suggest that President Eisenhower was wrong to do what he did, or that he should now surrender to the slippery Faubus. But it does suggest that the President's action in sending Federal troops into a Southern state was very much more dangerous in terms of national unity than is generally recognized outside the South.

The longer Federal troops remain in Arkansas, the more dangerous will the feeling in the South become. The social pressures which this feeling creates forces a recent Wisconsonite to talk like an extremist Southerner. But these social pressures are duplicated by political pressures, so that, in the wake of Little Rock, a respected Southern leader like Georgia's Sen. Richard Russell can seriously compare American soldiers to Hitler's storm troopers.

One of the moderate political leaders in Arkansas remarked to this reporter: "Spiritually and morally, the South is about ready to secede already." If the South does secede, morally and spiritually, all Southern politicians may have to sound like demagogues if, politically, they are not to "wake up dead."

That is why some, at least, of President Eisenhower's advisers are coming to the view that he must make a truly heroic effort, using all the means of communication at his command, to explain the inescapable reasons for his action, to reassure and strengthen the reasonable majority in the South, and to quiet the passions which are endangering national unity. This kind of effort might also increase the pressure on Faubus to agree to a rational settlement, thus permitting the withdrawal of Federal troops and an end to the most dangerous domestic crisis in many generations.

LIGHT BREAKING THROUGH

Ever since the Little Rock crisis began a month ago it has been our conviction that the thoughtful, responsible citizens of Arkansas' capital strongly disapproved of Governor Faubus' actions in subtly inciting the rabble to racist violence and in openly preventing enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Times, P.16

A number of concrete incidents within the last two or three days have occurred to give substance to this thesis. In referring to them we do not forget the fact that from the very beginning there has been much evidence supporting the same view, ranging from the courageous editorials of The Arkansas Gazette to individual expressions of local residents. But this week these additional events have taken place:

(1) Twenty-four leading citizens of Little Rock, mostly prominent business men, signed a statement emphasizing their belief in "government by law and order," and asking their fellow-citizens to "uphold those who enforce laws * * *" and to "condemn violence and the threat of violence or the encouragement of violence." New York Times

(2) The student newspaper of Central High School, focal point of Little Rock's desegregation troubles, reminded its readers that "less than 1 per cent of the population of Little Rock was in the crowd of people" whose rioting on Sept. 23 forced the Negro students to be withdrawn from school. The editorial continued: "Again, it is the case where a minority group controlled the actions and even the thoughts of the majority. Wouldn't it be better for the parents, townsmen and strangers to let the law take its course * * *?" Sat. 10-5-57

(3) With the encouragement of President Eisenhower and under sponsorship of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Little Rock, the city's leading clergymen of all denominations are endeavoring to bring about a spirit of reconciliation within the community through discussions among "groups of intelligent, thinking laymen."

(4) Perhaps most important of all the encouraging developments, amidst so much that is discouraging, was the abject failure of efforts to induce white students to walk out in protest against the presence of the handful of Negroes who have been attending school under protection of Federal troops. Not more than sixty of the school's total enrollment of 2,000 participated in Thursday's demonstration; and our reporter on the scene noted that as they emerged from the building "most of them headed straight for television cameras" set up opposite the school, where they were "egged on by one television crew" to shout at the enormous majority of their fellow-students who remained in class.

The people of Little Rock are like people everywhere else; they are not lawbreakers or ruffians or racists by nature. Their good sense and goodwill are sure to emerge from the present wreckage, and are sure eventually to prevail.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
EDITORIALS, WHITE PRESS

Lives Of Little Rock Nine Follow Pattern

By ADREN COOPER

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 14 (AP) — Now that the first flames of student resentment have subsided, the day-to-day lives of the integrated Little Rock Nine have settled into a pattern.

It is classes under guard each school day for the nine Negro youngsters whose enrollment at previously all-white Central High touched off violence, federal intervention and constitutional controversy.

Their relations with more than 11,900 white classmates after three months of school range from open hostility to furtive friendliness. There is no socializing.

They experience threats, social pressure and, most of all, the loneliness of being in a crowd yet not of it. But none of them has given any indication of withdrawing.

Twenty-seven white students have dropped out, transferred or been expelled since the Negroes started classes under the eyes of federal troops last September.

One school source estimates "there are fewer than 50 students actively hostile to the Negroes." But there might be more were it not for the presence of the now federalized National Guardsmen in the school corridors.

Apparently, there was more social contact between Negro and white students for a brief period after the federal troops—who have since been withdrawn—moved in.

"They (the white students) are anxious to find out what we are like," said Minnie Jean Brown, one of the Negroes, at the time. "They are torn between their parents and their own minds."

"A few of the (white) kids used to sit with them in the cafeteria," a white boy says. "But hardly anybody does anymore."

There were a number of "incompletes" on the Negro students' report cards for the first six weeks of school but most of the work has been made up. One boy flunked a subject.

"We couldn't get much work done during the days of the excitement," explained a teacher, "but things have settled down some.

"The Negro children seem very studious and they are eager to make up the work they have missed. Like any students who come in late, they don't take much part in answering questions in class."

The youngsters and their parents are reluctant to talk for publication. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has thrown a protective curtain around them.

Some of the parents deny they are members of the NAACP. Other sources say all are members. But it is obvious they work closely with the association.

Recently, there has been some heckling by telephone outside the school. Some of the Negro families take their telephones off the hooks at night in order to sleep.

"Please don't print the address," one Negro mother told a newsman. "I wouldn't be able to get work. Just use her father's name; don't even mention that she has a mother."

Most of the Negro youngsters say they want to attend Central because it is closer to their homes than Horace Mann, Little Rock's Negro high school. Many of them live within a few blocks of Central and several miles from Horace Mann.

Elizabeth Eckford, however, says she enrolled at Central to take a speech course which is not offered at Horace Mann. She wants to be a lawyer. She lives 25 blocks from Central, farthest of the nine.

Elizabeth was the first Negro to try to pass Arkansas National Guardsmen stationed in front of the high school Sept. 3. She was turned back. She returned when federal troops took over.

After withdrawal of the U. S. troops, soldiers of the federalized Arkansas National Guard were assigned to stand watch over the nine Negroes.

What will happen when the last soldier is withdrawn? Jefferson Thomas, one of the Negro youngsters, sums it up for all of them: "I'll just wait," he says. "I'll just wait and see what happens."

All the nine Negroes are above average in intelligence. They are the survivors of 60 Negroes who applied to enroll in Central. One has an I.Q. of 130. All had good scholarship records in their Negro schools.

They all come from homes that seem to be financially a notch or two above the average Arkansas Negro family. And their parents are well above the average in education.

All are natives of Little Rock except Thelma Mothershed, a diminutive bespectacled girl with a heart condition, who was born in Bloomberg, Tex. The Mothersheds moved to Little Rock when Thelma was 3 years old.

Here are brief sketches of the Little Rock Nine and their families.

Jefferson Thomas, 15, 10th grade. Last year he was named the outstanding boy at Dunbar (Negro) Junior High School and was president of the student council. His father, Ellis, a railroad worker. He has a sister who is a nurse and four brothers, one an Air Force sergeant, another a student at Arkansas A.M. & N. (Negro) College, and a third a senior in a Negro high school.

Ernest Green, 16, 12th grade. His mother, a widow, is an elementary school teacher. He has a brother and a sister, Treopia, 21, who is a kindergarten teacher in Baltimore. He plays basketball but has agreed not to go out for the Central team.

Minnie Jean Brown, 16, 11th grade. Her father is a stone mason and general construction worker.

Gloria Ray, 15, 11th grade, She is a straight A student who has ambitions to become a mathematician or an atomic scientist. Her father, Harvey, 68, is a retired agricultural agent who studied at Tuskegee Institute, a Negro school in Alabama, under the famed agricultural scientist, George Washington Carver.

Carlotta Walls, 14, 10th grade. Her father, Cartelyou Walls, attended college for a year and a half before serving a three year hitch in the Army. He is a bricklayer. Her mother went to college for three years.

Thelma Mothershed, 16, 11th grade. Her father is a psychiatric aide at the North Little Rock Veterans Administration Hospital. Two sisters are attending college, Lois, 20, at Phillips University in Enid, Okla., and Grace, a nursing major at the University of Arkansas.

Terrance Roberts, 15, 11th grade. His father is employed in the dietetic service at the North Little Rock VA Hospital. His mother, he says, "is a cateress; she doesn't have a regular job." One of his four sisters is a student at Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala. He says Elizabeth Eckford "used to be my girl friend."

Melba Pattillo, 15, 11th grade. She has show business ambitions, takes glee club as a regular course at Central; has written and copyrighted two songs, "Teen Age Dreams" and "Let's Make Up or Break Up." Her mother, a school teacher, is divorced from her father. "He has had no influence on my life. Let's leave him out of it," says Melba.

Elizabeth Eckford, 16, 11th grade. Her father is a railroad employe. Her mother teaches 60 Negroes at a blind and deaf center "how to wash and iron for themselves." She has three brothers and two sisters.

"The Nine Kids Who Dared!"

State Press P.1
Little Rock, Ark.

Courtesy New York Post—Part 1
by Fred Fosten

Melba Pattillo is, at 15, already something of a legend at Central High School. Well, if not a legend, a myth ,anyway.

And the Capital White Citizens Council and spokes-women for the Mother's League of Central High School cite the myth as one of their principal arguments against the court-ordered integration of the once all-white high school.

"Them ain't local Little Rock niggers they put in that school," one of the racist orators charged at a meeting. "They imported them smart niggers from somewhere up North. Why, you only have to listen to that plump one. You can see that she talks just like a damyankee.'

Fri. 12-6-57

Yes, the myth began with Melba's speech. Her enunciation is perfect and there is not a trace of the Southern drawl or accent.

And before the flu forced her temporary absence from Central, she was annoyed each day by an incredulous white student who accosted her every time she came into a hall.

"Is you sho you was bone down here?" he asked each time. "Now say something so these people can see you was bone up Nawth."

And when the pretty young girl would murmur, 'Pardon me, I'm late for class, or "I'm sure I don't know what you're talking about," her interrogator would nod his head in confirmation to anyone present, and say: "Didn't Ah tell you so? Ain't that Yankee Talk?'

Mrs. Lois Patillo, who both in face and form is an older edition of Melba, was highly amused when the myth was dicussed the other night in her well-appointed home at 1121 Cross St.

Melba was up and around but still unable to return to Central. But her younger brother, Conrad, 13, a student at the Negro Dunbar HS, was still bedded with flu.

As Melba went into the music room right off the entrance lobby to put some albums on her new hi-fi set, Mrs. Patitllo tried to talk above the 21-inch TV which her daughter had forgotten to turn off.

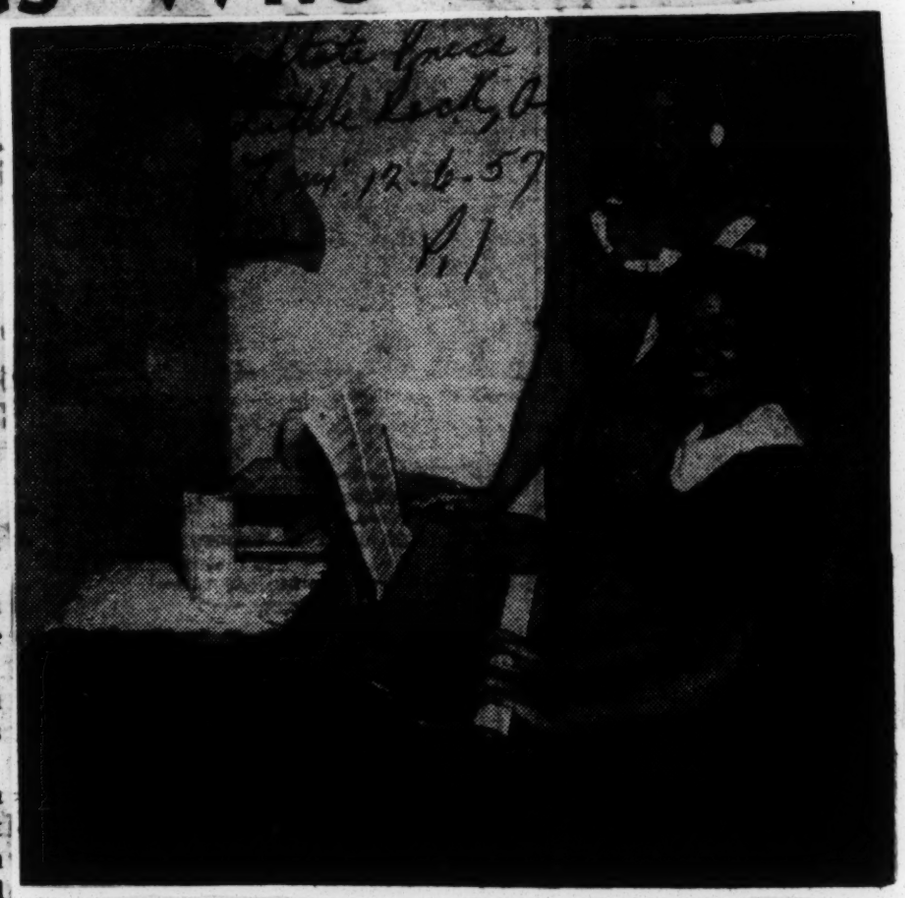
State Press P.3

"I guess I should regard it as a compliment," she said. "You see, I teach English over at the (Negro) Jones High School in North Little Rock. I once taught French also.

"But I have never gone along with the much-publicized popularity of the Southern drawl. There is no reason why anyone shouldn't speak properly, and I've impressed this on Melba from the moment she learned to talk."

She hesitated and laughed again.

"Well, if they want to say she was 'bone' in the North, they may be correct. She was born right accross the river in 'North' Little Rock, and we've lived in this corner house here for 12 of her 15 years."



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Melba and her Mother, Mrs. Lois Pattillo, Melba relaxes at the piano while her mother looks on.

And Melba yelled from the music room:

"Well, this shift to Central is making it pretty tough. Don't get me wrong; I love my new classmates. But some of the accents I have to hear over there daily makes it pretty hard to remember all you've taught me.'

And then she called out:

"They can say I came here from the North. I did do that on Labor Day. We'd been way up North to Cincinatti where we spent our summer vacation."

But there was little levity later when Lois Pattillo relived the ordeal of a Negro mother whose child was inside Central on the day that a mob rioted outside and radio announcers mistakenly broadcast that the Negro children were being bloodied up inside.

Fri. 12-6-57

For Lois and Melba Patillo are unusually close, even for mother and daughter.

"We never get enough of talking to each other," the mother confided at one point. "We always seem to be like we are visiting."

So there was strain on the mother's face when Melba rather laughingly recalled that first morning when white mothers were milling in Central's hallways, taking their children out and yelling at the colored ones:

"Why don't you niggers go back to your own high school?"

It was then that a small, enraged white girl slapped Melba in the face, and the larger Negro girl smiled and said:

"Thank you, I can take that too."

Melba doesn't recall now what the girl looked like so she hasn't recognized her since among her white schoolmates.

(But another white girl, whose hate-contorted features were captured by photographers as she yelled obscenities at little Elizabeth Ann Eckford on the opening day of school, is now a classmaae of Ernest Green, 16, the only Negro senior in the group.

("I think that seeing her picture like that in the papers the next day must have done something to her," Ernest remarked the other day. "For she is unusually quiet in class. I turn and find her staring at me occasionally and she always

If we had paid no more attention to our plants than we have to our children, we would now be living in a jungle of weeds.

—Luther Burbank

Rome endured as long as there were Romans. America will endure as long as we remain Americans in spirit and in thought.

—David Starr Jordan

Because of the unusual family name, the Pattillos were easily spotted in the telephone book and have been one of the main targets of the anonymous racists who ring their phone at all hours of the day and night.

"I admit that the early obscene calls used to frighten me at first," Mrs. Pattillo said, "but finally I got over it.

"Now they just make me angry but even anger fades when you realize that such things are only symbolic of the ignorance of the caller."

Last week, while Melba was out of school with flu, the phone rang and her grandmother answered.

"This is the principal of Central High School," the caller said. "You'd better come over here right away. They're killing that uppity little granddaughter of yours."

The grandparent hung up the phone without comment.

But Lois Pattillo remembers most vividly that day when

the racists rioted outside Central, beat and kicked Negro newspaper men and forced panicky city officials to spirit the nine Negro students out of the school.

"I had kept my portable radio on my desk over at Jones all that morning," she recalled, "and then I heard the announcer say that the Negro children were being bloodied up inside Central.

"I could just see Melba hurt or being chased down the halls all bloody and maybe fatally injured. Finally I couldn't take it any longer.

"I tried to get the rest of the day off. But my friends knew that I was planning to get into my car and drive right straight to Central to bring my child out of there. So they persuaded the principal not to let me go. I then tried to get off on sick leave—and I really was sick by that time—but they dissuaded me."

A shadow moves fleetingly across Melba's face as she recalls that day also.

"I was in class and trying to concentrate on my lesson," she said, "when I heard the crowd yelling outside. There seemed to be an animal quality in the voices. I tried to look out of the window but I couldn't see them.

"But after a while I just put it out of my mind. It didn't affect me much. I just went on with my lesson.

"But in a few minutes the assistant principal came in and took me to the principal's office where the rest of the kids were. They told us they were going to take us home. And they took us out the side door away from the mob."

Melba also recalls another bad day—that morning when members of the federalized National Guard replaced the tough members of the 101st Airborne Division who had been maintaining order inside the school's hallways.

"I was changing classes," she said, 'and one of the boys came up behind me and pushed me so hard I almost fell on my face. One of the Arkansas Guardsmen was standing right there and saw it all, and he didn't do a thing but turn his back as they shoved me again."

(Jefferson Thomas, 15, another of the nine Negro kids, recalls that same day that the young white hoodlums were yelling loudly: 'Two, four, six, eight. We ain't going to integrate.'

("But we were saying just as determinedly under our breath," Jefferson recalled, "that 'eight, six, four, two. Ten to one, we bet you do.")

The petty persecutions continue daily, even though the 101st has again replaced the local Guardsmen in the hallways. And Melba is not at all sanguine about what will happen when the federal troopt are finally withdrawn.

Asked what she thought would happen if the troops were withdrawn today, she smiled mischievously and said:

"For publication, I should say that I know that the good people of Little Rock would see that nothing happened; that we all believe in law and order; that I pray each night for those who persecute me, and that everything will be all right."

And then she stopped smiling and looked soberly at her visitor.

"If you want to know what I really think about it, it's this—they'll kill us.'

But like the eight other Negro kids, Melba has not let this dreary prospect alter her teen-age life and her overweening desire to be an actress or professional entertainer—a desire which is warmly nurtured by her mother.

"From the time she could think of things," the mother said, "we've both known that was what she wanted to do. So I saw to it that she got ballet lessons, singing lessons, music lessons, and anything she wanted in that line.

"Maybe as a mother I shouldn't say it. But you are going to be reading about this child. She's really going places.'

Melba not only sings, dances and plays the piano, but she also composes. She is now waiting for a copyright on two numbers, "Teen-Age Dreams," and "Lets Make Up Our Break-Up," and hopes to record one of the songs for a Kansas City company.

Her brother, Conrad, plays the clarinet, but he has no aspirations in that direction. He wants to be a doctor.

"And he'll be a good one,' says Lois Pattillo.

But back to Cetnral:

Melba knows that she made a number of casual white friends there, but none that she would call "bosom friends."

"But the first Saturday after she'd entered Central," Mrs. Pattillo recalls, "one of her little white classmates called me and asked if she and her boy friends couldn't come by and drive Melba to the bootball game that night.

"I thanked her, but decided against it. Maybe, when things are more normal, I'll let her do it.'.

Melba observed:

"Most of the kids are all right. But there's a hard core out there that's really making it tough for us. It is bad enough transferring to a new school anyway, to any school. But when you have to put up with that bunch, well it's rough."

But, in spite of her apprehensions, Melba is sure of one thing.

"The only way they'll get me out of Central now,' she says firmly, "it to take me out—feet first. And I intend to keep on standing on my feeet."

Flat Guarantee Of Negro Safety Is Vital, Ike Says

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower told reporters yesterday that he would "do a lot" to clear the atmosphere of the deplorable episode at Little Rock.

He emphasized, however, that he would not withdraw Army regulars from the Arkansas capital until he has absolute guarantees of safety for the Negro students integrated in a high school there.

In his judgment, no such guarantees have come from Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas. He said he thought Gov. Faubus "is mistaken" in what he is doing, and is doing a disservice to the city (Little Rock) and to his state.

It was the first time that Gen. Eisenhower had held a news conference since the Little Rock crisis exploded after Gov. Faubus called out National Guardsmen to bar Negro students from Central High School.

The Chief Executive was ruddy-faced after 27 days in Newport, R. I. He was wearing a light gray suit, a blue shirt and a deeper blue tie. The reporters—243 turned out for the conference—were impressed by his poise and the calm way in which he dealt with the barrage of questions, nearly all of which had to do with the Little Rock controversy.

Little Rock issue seen causing rift between Gov. Faubus and his friend and coworker, Winthrop Rockefeller. **Page A11.**

Conduct of 101st Airborne in Little Rock commended by Army Secretary Brucker. **Page A12.**

Talks Philosophically

Much of what the President had to say was in a philosophical vein. The big issue confronting the country, he said, was not the racial issue at all, but support of the Federal Courts "in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberties, our protection against autocratic government."

"That is why they (the troops) are there, and for no other purpose," he said. "And it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem."

A reporter asked what the next step would be in working for an agreement that would lead to withdrawal of the troops.

The President said that there were two different situations that could justify a withdrawal of the Army regulars:

"One, the satisfactory and unequivocal assurances (presumably from Gov. Faubus) that the orders of the Federal Court would not be obstructed, and that peace and order would be maintained in connection therewith.

"The second would be an actual factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent (that the local city police would say, 'There will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrying out of this Court's orders.'"

Suppose, a reporter said, that Gov. Faubus does not change his stand, and suppose the present situation continues: did the President have any method in mind for safeguarding the Negro children in the integrated high school—that is, beyond using Federal troops?

Gen. Eisenhower said that he didn't know of any method that could be used. He said he wanted to interfere in local situations as little as possible, but added:

"No one can deplore more than I do the sending of Federal troops anywhere. It is not good for the troops; it is not good for the locality; it is not really American, except as it becomes absolutely necessary for the support of institutions that are vital to our form of government."

A reported noted that Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee had said that, if all negotiations broke down, then perhaps the President and Gov. Faubus should have another face-to-face conference. Would the Preisdent comment:

"No," he said "I don't think I would comment on it at this time.

"I have met with him. I thought we had an understanding. I know that the four governors thought that they had an understanding.

"But I will say this: To bring back respect for the law, to clear our whole present scene of this unpleasant incident, I would do a lot; I will tell you that."

A reporter who was at Newport recalled that, after the much-publicized meeting of the two men there, the President wished Gov. Faubus good ulck.

"What was it you thought then that he was going to do?" the reporter asked.

Gen. Eisenhower said that he wasn't going to repeat what was said in the private conference between himself and Gov. Faubus.

"But," he added, "You did read his statement that he issued immediately thereafter or within the hour up at Providence, and I certainly thought that, at the very least, the orders to the Guard to prevent the carrying out of the Court's orders were going to be modified.

'What Was Unsatisfactory?'

He was asked about what happened Tuesday after four Southern governors had told him at the White House that they had assurances from Faubus that he would see that the Federal Court's order would be carried out in Little Rock. What was it in Faubus' subsequent declaration, a reporter wanted to know, that the President found unsatisfactory?

Said the President:

"The message that came back from Faubus) must be read as an entire whole, and you will find that all the way through it says, 'As I have intended from the beginning,' meaning that anything stated in that telegram merely took the situation back to where it was before the Federal troops arrived.

"Now, under that situation, there was no revocation of the orders to the Guard already issued that the Guard would prevent the entry of those Negro children into the high school."

A reporter, who from time to time has asked the President some sharp questions, put this one to him:

"Sir, you probably are aware that some of your critics feel you were too slow in asserting a vigorous leadership in this integration crisis. Do you feel, sir, that the results would be any different if you had acted sooner instead of, as your critics say, letting the thing drift?"

The other newsmen leaned forward, wondering how the Chief Executive would react. There was no flashing of the blue eyes, no angry flush.

Replies With Quip

"I am astonished," he said, "how many people know exactly what the President of the United States should do."

Laughter swept the room, and the President himself joined in.

He went on to say that he had been studying the problem from the day that the Supreme Court ordered integration in the public schools back in 1954.

"Now," he continued, "you will recall that I have stated here a belief that is the very core of my political thinking, which is that it has got to be the sentiment, the good will, the good sense of the whole citizenry that enforces law. In other words, you have got to win the hearts and minds of men to the logic and the decency of a situation before you are finally going to get real compliance.

"Law alone, as we found out in the prohibition experiment, does not cure some of the things it sets out to cure.

"So I believed and I have preached patience, tolerance, the purpose of understanding both sides before you move, and I think that to use troops, to send them in or to attempt to dictate to any portion of the South as to what they should not do before compulsion arose, would be the greatest mistake you could make.

"Now, I realize when the plan—remember, these plans are all local plans, and that is where they must be solved—but when this local plan in Little Rock was put before the Court to get his approval of it, I was besieged by people who argued that it was too lenient a plan, and that I should move in with . . . anything available, and protest and try to get it made a more abrupt, a more drastic plan.

"The Court found that it was made in good faith, and it represented a good start, even though completion of the plan was not to be until 1963 . . . They found it was a decent plan. I thoroughly approve. I believe that moderation, decency, education has got to go hand in hand with any kind of just sheer application of law in this case."

Troop Use Elsewhere

The President was asked if Federal troops might be used in some place other than Little Rock.

"I don't want to be imitating the Supreme Court," he said, "but I don't think it is wise to try and answer hypothetical questions.

"Each one of these cases is different. The National Guard, or the State Guard at the moment, was called out and given orders to do certain things which were a definite direct defiance of a Federal Court's order.

"That put the issue squarely up to the Executive part of the Government, and I would not, as I told you once before in this meeting—I couldn't conceive that anyone would so forget common sense and our common obligations of loyalty to the Constitution of America that force of this kind would ever have to be used for any purpose.

"But I just say this: The Courts must be sustained or it's not America."

The President was asked what advice he would give to an American traveling overseas who is asked by Europeans on either side of the Iron Curtain how the Little Rock thing could happen in America

The President noted that the overwhelming majority of Americans believes that the courts must be sustained. Those who are defying the courts, he said, are doing so under a very mistaken notion, for if people can defy the courts with impunity in one instance, they can do it in others.

"Consequently," he went on, "if a case comes up where your right to print the news as you see it is challenged by the government, and the courts find that you are innocent, and the Government says, 'We will do nothing that the court says,' what is going to be the result except choas and anarchy."

Racial Issue Division

The President said there is a very great division in this country on the racial problem. But he said that this, like other problems in our history, will be settled, and will be settled because most Americans have respect for law.

What did he intend to do to give leadership that will settle the integration problem.

"I don't know really much more that can be done," the President said.

He told the reporters that he had written to a number of church leaders, and had conferred with educators. Asked if he thought that Little Rock represented a failure of religious leadership, he avoided a direct answer but said:

"I believe that all forms of free government are based, either knowingly or unknowingly, on deeply held religious convictions, and that religious conviction is the equality of man—that all men are the sons of a common Creator.

"Now that, in my mind, gives validity to our form of government; and, if we don't believe that, then we had better ttake another look and see why we are trying to do these things, because that is the only place I know of that it is claimed that all men are equal (with) a common Fatherhood . . ."

He said he thought this gave religious leaders a special responsibility for supporting the institutions of free government.

In the midst of the news conference discussion of the Little Rock crisis, a girl reporter asked the President if he though the Navy's football team should play in the Oyster Bowl game with Georgia on Oct. 19, considering that segregation will be enforced there.

"Well," said the President, smiling, "I think you had better go ask the . . . Naval Academy. I have got enough responsibilities . . . without tak-

ing this, too."

This question and questions about the budget, Syria and the Teamsters were the only ones that did not have to do with the integration crisis.

As President Eisenhower was leaving the room, he chuckled and said: "Well, we had at least one question that was not Little Rock."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
FEDERALIZING ARKANSAS GUARD
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Text of Ike Order Calling for Federalizing of Guard

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 24 (AP)—President Eisenhower's executive order calling for federalization of the Arkansas National Guard and authorizing use of federal armed forces to deal with the Little Rock school integration situation:

Time Picayune

Providing assistance for the removal of an obstruction of justice within the State of Arkansas.

New Orleans La.

Whereas on Sept. 23, 1957, I issued proclamation No. 3204 reading in part as follows

"Whereas, certain persons in the State of Arkansas, individually and in unlawful assemblages, combinations, and conspiracies, have wilfully obstructed the enforcement of orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools, particularly at Central High School, located in Little Rock School District, Little Rock, Ark., and

Wed. Sept 25 1957

"Whereas, such willful obstruction of justice hinders the execution of the laws of that state and of the United States, and makes it impracticable to enforce such laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and

"Whereas, such obstruction of justice constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution of the United States and impedes the court of justice under those laws;

"Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, under and by the virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, of the United States Code, particularly Sections 332, 333 and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such obstruction of justice to cease and desist therefrom, and to disperse forthwith" and

Whereas the command contained in that proclamation has not been obeyed and willful obstruction of enforcement of said court order still exists and threatens to continue;

Now therefore by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, particularly Section 332, 333, and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3, of the United States Code, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. I hereby authorize and direct the secretary of defense to order into the active military service of the United States as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the National Guard of the United States and of the Air National Guard of the United States within the State of Arkansas to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate order

Section 2. The secretary of defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce any order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools in the Little Rock School District, Little Rock, Ark. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the secretary of defense is authorized to use the units and members thereof, ordered into active military service of the United States pursuant to Section 1 of this order.

Section 3. In furtherance of the enforcement of the aforementioned order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, the secretary of defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 4. The secretary of defense is authorized to delegate to the secretary of the Army or the secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

Proclamation By Eisenhower Federalizing Arkansas Guard

By The Associated Press

NEWPORT, R. I.—Here is President Eisenhower's executive order in full, issued Tuesday Federalizing the Arkansas National Guard:

Commercial Appeal P. 11 Wed 9/25/57

Providing assistance for the removal of an obstruction of justice within the State of Arkansas.

Memphis Tenn.

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"Whereas such wilful obstruction of justice hinders the execution of the laws of that state and of the United States, and makes it impracticable to enforce such laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

"Whereas such obstruction of justice constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution of the United States and impedes the course of justice under those laws:

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Daniel Says Use Of Troops Like Reconstruction

AUSTIN, Texas. Sept. 24.—(UP)—Gov. Price Daniel Tuesday wired President Eisenhower that his ~~order to use~~ Federal forces at Little Rock, was "reminiscent of the tactics of reconstruction days," and asked if he intends to "occupy with troops every non-integrated school in the South."

Commercial Appeal P. 14

Wed. 9-25-57

In a telegram to the President, Governor Daniel said he was "shocked" by President Eisenhower's order Federalizing the Arkansas National Guard and authorizing use of regular troops in the Little Rock integration controversy.

Memphis

The Governor said that "Federal force, troops, guns and bayonets are reminiscent of the tactics of reconstruction days which even President Lincoln opposed."

Press

"Does this mean," Governor Daniel demanded, "you will occupy with troops every non-integrated school in the South?"

"If so, your action will destroy the public school systems and good will among the races which most of us in the South have labored so hard to preserve," the Governor continued.

In his telegram, Governor Daniel said:

"In view of your numerous previous statements against the use of force and Federal troops in integration controversies and your requests for congressional approval before using troops even in foreign lands, I am shocked at your action in Arkansas."

"Mr. President, Federal force, troops, guns and bayonets are reminiscent of the tactics of reconstruction days which even President Lincoln opposed. It was not until force and Federal troops were removed that peace, order and respect for the law returned to the South and so will it be this time.

"Does this mean you will occupy with troops every non-integrated school in the South? If so, your action will destroy the public school systems and good will among the races which most of us in the South have labored so hard to preserve."

"Even the Supreme Court said we should be given reasonable time to solve this problem and I know of no one who has advocated a solution by force of arms. I respectfully urge that you reconsider your action in the light of your previous advocacy of patience and good will."

The President Firmly Takes His Stand

Surely the nation deeply deplores a condition in which the President of the United States had no other option than calling out federal troops, incident to rioting and otherwise defiance of the orders of a federal judge in the Little Rock, Arkansas Central High School affair. In so doing, a long siege of normality was broken and the world and the nation looked on a situation which calmer minds and more serious and genuine moods could have averted. Worcester P. G.

Like a storm rumbling in the distance afar off, this trouble has been in the cloud-making stage. We have heard its echoes threading through campaign speeches on political stumps, and have seen states in the act of openly in their admitted strategy, pass circumventive laws to defeat the essence of certain provisions in the cardinal law of the nation. 9-25-57

The tragedy lies in the fact that the FBI and other reliable sources did not sustain Governor Faubus in his contention that he had serious information as to what would happen, that his calling out the National Guard intensified the trouble; that he had ulterior motives in the tragic drama he pulled and therefore his usefulness as a public official comes to an abrupt end.

The fact is clearer through the swift action of the President in federalizing Faubus' troops that no state is above the Union, that no law can supersede the Federal Constitution and the Supreme Court of the United States must be always SUPREME.

Again, it is regretted that the President had no other alternative to upholding the Constitution and the carrying out of his solemn oath than the position he took in this case.

In the face of preserving the prestige of this nation, there should not have been a matter of surprise in the action he took on this memorable occasion. Atlanta, Ga.

He is indeed a friendly, patient and brave man; he believes in legal procedures and would be the last to resort to the drastic measures of the military when any other honorable means was in the offing. He tried to be of service in Arkansas settling its own internal affairs; he counseled with its governor and in the end was forced to show a preference in the upholding of the law and thereby preventing anarchy.

The high prestige of the nation was at stake. President Eisenhower fully measured up with other great presidents of this nation in its crucial periods of unrest and tension.

Our people should reaffirm their faith in the type of leadership the President is exhitbiting.

We sympathize with both the President and the people of Arkansas in this hour of crisis, but the President deserves the support of all in the step the situation required him to take.

The Gallup Poll

Public Feels Faubus Stirred Up Trouble

PRINCETON, N. J. — The American public is inclined to feel that Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus caused more trouble than he prevented by placing the National Guard around Little Rock's Central High School.

A survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion finds the weight of sentiment Nation-wide holds that there would not have been as much trouble in the Arkansas capital if the Governor had not put the Guard there in the first place.

Even in the South, a large number believe Gov. Faubus' action precipitated rather than blocked trouble — although the weight of Southern sentiment is that the move did not cause more trouble.

The events in Little Rock, however, have done little to change the attitude of the typical American toward the principle of school integration, a special survey finds.

These questions were put to a Nation-wide sample of adults which included the correct proportion of persons from each major population group:

"Some people say that there would not have been as much trouble in Little Rock if Gov. Faubus had not put the National Guard there in the first place. Do you agree or disagree with this point of view?"

Agree	46%
Disagree	28
No opinion	26

In today's survey, a clear majority of Northerners agree that there would have been less trouble without the Guardsmen. In the South today, the vote is as follows:

Agree, would not have been as much trouble	34%
Disagree, would have been as much	38
No opinion	28

The second question:

"It has been suggested that Gov. Faubus and President Eisenhower try to work out an agreement whereby the troops will be removed if Faubus will enforce the law in Arkansas with local and state police. Does this sound like a good idea or a poor idea?"

Good idea	69%
Poor idea	18
No opinion	13

Although a majority in all sections of the country believe that such an effort would be a good idea, the greatest opposition to the plan comes from the 13 Southern states.

AS PART OF its study on the impact of Little Rock, the Institute assigned its field staff to ask a carefully drawn cross-section of American adults from all segments of the population and in all parts of the Nation the same question they have asked at periodic intervals since May, 1954:

"The Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here is the vote Nation-wide at three different times

AUGUST, 1957	
Approve	58%
Disapprove	36
No opinion	6
SEPTEMBER, 1957 (Before Federal Troops)	
Approve	56%
Disapprove	38
No opinion	6
OCTOBER, 1957 (After Federal Troops)	
Approve	59%
Disapprove	35
No opinion	6

As the following trend of sentiment in the South shows, the number of Southerners who disapproved of the Court's decision reached its high point during the days when the National Guard was guarding the Little Rock High School on Gov. Faubus' orders.

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	24%	71%	5%
May, '55	20	73	7
Feb., '56	22	72	6
Jan., '57	27	67	6
Aug., '57	20	75	5
Sept., '57	16	78	6
Oct., '57	23	72	5

Although a majority in the North have consistently supported the principle of school integration, studies since the Court's 1954 decision have found that those who approve of the principle adopt the attitude of "gradualism" when it comes to putting integration into effect.

The Gallup Poll

Majority Approves Use of Troops At Little Rock, But Dixie Dissents

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3 — President Eisenhower has the support of a majority of the American people for his action in sending 1000 men of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock.

Gallup

In the first scientific "pulse-taking" at the grass-roots level since Mr. Eisenhower's historic action sending troops into the Arkansas capital, the American Institute of Public Opinion finds that about three out of four people in the Northern States feel the President made the right move.

Although a majority of the people in the 13 Southern States who expressed an opinion believe the President's decision was wrong, it is interesting to note that a sizable number of Southerners endorse Mr. Eisenhower's action in sending the troops.

On one point, people in all sections of the country, including the South, see eye-to-eye. They do not feel that the President should have sent troops to Little Rock any sooner than he did.

Experienced opinion reporters from the Institute's field staff put two questions to a carefully selected cross-section of adults from coast to coast. The sample includes the correct proportion of persons from each major population group.

"Do you think President Eisenhower did the right thing or the wrong thing in calling out the troops to guard the high school in Little Rock?"

Here are the results Nation-wide:

Nationwide	
Right thing	64%
Wrong thing	26
Undecided	10

Here is the vote in the South only:

South Only	
Right thing	36%
Wrong thing	53
Undecided	11

The vote in the 35 states in the North:

North Only	
Right thing	74%
Wrong thing	16
Undecided	10

The next question:

"Some people say that Mr. Eisenhower should have sent the troops into Little Rock sooner than he did. Do you agree or disagree with this point of view?"

The results Nation-wide:

Agree	19%
Disagree	64
Undecided	17

The most frequently volunteered comment—both in the North and the South—was that the events in Little Rock were "terrible," "awful" and "something that shouldn't have happened."

In the South, this reaction is often accompanied with an "I told you so" attitude. Many people there feel that such trouble was inevitable when the races were mixed in the schools.

The comment of a 32-year-old wife of a rural mail carrier in Nickelsville, Va., is typical:

"I think it's a disgrace. Why do those colored children want to go to an all-white school now—they never have before. Each school should be allowed to protect itself."

Many people in the North sympathize with the Southerners. At the same time, there is the feeling that everyone "should be treated equally" and that the integration of the public schools must proceed as ordered by the courts.

Other findings in the poll on the Little Rock situation will appear in the Outlook Section of the Sunday Washington Post.

THE FACE OF DEMOCRACY

What is "the true face of democracy in America"?

A Moscow newspaper says that it is disclosed in Little Rock, where the brutal forces of racism have held the town in turmoil for three weeks. The Communist press throughout the world, and even some of the non-Communist press, has seized upon the disgraceful incidents in Arkansas to defame and ridicule the image of American democracy. Our professions of freedom and equality are a sham and a mockery, they say, and they flaunt pictures of savage attacks by white bullies on defenseless Negroes to prove it.

But what really is the face of democracy in America? In Louisville and Nashville, in Baltimore and Washington, in hundreds of Southern communities from Delaware to Texas, Negro students are peacefully attending schools that until a few days or a few months or a few years ago had been exclusively reserved for whites. Is there any mention of this by our detractors abroad? These schools are wholly integrated, or partially integrated, or just beginning to be integrated—but they operate daily and without interference.

They will continue so to operate, and in increasing numbers; and before long the Central High School in Little Rock will join them, without need of an encircling cordon of Army troops to insure that nine Negro students may enjoy their constitutional rights. What happened in Little Rock has indeed been a setback to democracy in America; but it is no more "the true face of democracy" than is the front put up by Governor Faubus the true face of the modern South. Rather, the true face of democracy in Arkansas is represented by the thousands of good citizens who respect the law, much as they may disagree with it, who will observe its mandates and who will faithfully carry out the orders of the court.

These are the people who must and will get the upper hand in Little Rock now that the ultimate recourse to the armed power of the United States has resulted in a restoration of order. These are the people who will have to see to it that the local authorities are more effective than they have been in the past, so that when the Federal

troops are removed there will be no reversion to the jungle law that prevailed a few days ago. These are the people who will have to reassert themselves in Little Rock and throughout the South to restore the good name of democratic government which a howling, hysterical, ignorant rabble has done its best to destroy.

Solution at Little Rock

Newsweek

Expect the Administration to pull all Federal troops out of Little Rock in the near future.

Newspaper

The election victory of the "moderates" there (see page 52) makes this possible.

Mon 9-18-57

The Justice Department watched this election with keenest interest.

p 33

A victory by the white-supremacy group would have postponed troop withdrawal indefinitely.

Now, the Administration believes, a phased reduction in the paratroop force can be begun without disorders.

City police will gradually take over from the troops until the police ar in complete charge.

14k 1957 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
CRIMINAL CASES

INTEGRATION CRISIS ARRESTS

Advertiser

50 Little Rock Criminal Cases Delayed By Court

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 10-9-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 8 (AP)—Some 50 criminal cases growing out of last month's integration disorders at Central High School were postponed today until late November.

"Stay away from the school," Municipal Judge Harry Robinson admonished five defendants before him today. All the cases involve such charges as disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly and resisting arrest.

Robinson, an appointee of Gov. Orval Faubus, granted a delay in the five cases at the request of defense lawyers. He set hearings for Nov. 26 and 27 and said he would do the same as other defendants come before him.

The FBI, meanwhile, continued to dig into the background of the Sept. 23 riot by white adults outside Central High. There have been no federal indictments in this probe.

Announcement was made that a defense fund is being set up to "raise money for the legal defense of those who have been arrested and who may be arrested in connection with the Little Rock Central High School situation."

The "Freedom Fund for Little Rock" identified itself as an offshoot of the Freedom Fund Inc of Nashville, Tenn. The latter was set up to aid defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., school integration case.

Promoters of the Little Rock fund said the only crime of those thus far arrested was that they were spectators outside the school when trouble arose.

The disorders outside Central High led President Eisenhower to send in regular Army paratroopers and federalized National Guardsmen. They moved in two weeks ago today to enforce the integration of nine Negro students into Central High as ordered by the federal courts.

U.P.-A

As the federal forces began their third week of integration patrol duty, the Central High campus was as outwardly serene as though the bitter dispute had never existed.

Advertiser

The six Negro girls and three boys were escorted across the campus by six federalized guardsmen. About 100 white students looked on quietly.

Montgomery, Ala.

There were 207 white students absent from Central today. At the peak of the integration deadlock, 750 of the 2,000 white students stayed away from classes.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) said in New York he believes the dispute is rapidly reaching the point where Eisenhower would be justified in withdrawing the troops.

"The people of America—and Little Rock is America—are of moderate temperament," Hays said during an NBC television interview.

"I mean they want to do what is right and what is reasonable. For a little while the extremists on both sides had their day. I hope that it will be shortlived and that we can move into that period in which reasonable men discussing their differences with each other can approach a sane solution."

Hays has served in the role of a peacemaker between his home state and the federal government.

Witnesses Being Called For Gov. Faubus Hearing

Merchants, School Officials Ordered To Injunction Session on Friday

By WILLIAM HINES
Star Staff Correspondent

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—Federal marshals were dealing out subpoenas right and left today as efforts continued to settle the 15-day-old integration crisis at Little Rock Central High School.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, members of the Little Rock School Board and a number of small shopkeepers were among the first of an estimated 225 persons who would be called to testify at a hearing on an injunction to stop Gov. Orval E. Faubus from continuing to bar Negroes from the school. The hearing is scheduled for Friday noon (EDT).

The merchants subpoenaed are expected to be asked whether any unusual demand for guns and knives was noted in the period immediately before the school year began at Central High September 3. It has been Gov. Faubus' contention that information to this effect and other factors caused him to call out the National Guard to preserve peace.

Hays Pressed for Accord

Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, meanwhile pressed for a solution. After three meetings with Gov. Faubus, he still was unable last night to report anything concrete. But Mr. Hays indicated he was continuing his efforts and expressed optimism.

The feeling persisted in this Arkansas capital that today would be the day of decision. There is much speculation that sometime before midnight tonight troops would be withdrawn from Central High for the first time since they were stationed there on the night of Labor Day.

Gov. Faubus is widely reported as extremely anxious to avoid the Federal Court hearing scheduled for Friday. His advisers believe he might avoid such a session before Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies by doing in advance what the Federal Government asks: Withdrawing the guard. Sources close to the Government, however, represent Attorney General Brownell's men as anxious to close with Gov. Faubus in a courtroom battle.

The Governor had before him two demands from the mayor of Little Rock, Woodrow W. Mann. The first called for Gov. Faubus to give 24 hours notice on withdrawal of troops and the second demanded that he withdraw the guard "immediately."

It was obvious that Gov. Faubus could not comply with both demands, and sources close to the executive mansion indicated he would comply with neither, at least as far as Mayor Mann was concerned.

The stage was being set for the Federal Court injunction hearing. United States Marshal B. Beal Kidd has virtually his entire staff of deputies out with subpoenas and court clerks got on with the job of typing out summons forms.

Judge Davies to Return

Judge Davies, absent since September 10 to attend his daughter's wedding in his home town of Fargo, N. D., was due back at his hotel today.

One item tentatively on the calendar of the court is a remoteely possible appearance by Gov. Faubus tomorrow in another case.

U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, regional attorneey for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a request for a subpoena on Gov. Faubus in a suit designed to test four new State laws aimed at preserving segregated schools. There was some doubt that the Governor would be required to appear personally in this case.

200 SUBPENAS ISSUED

Government Going Ahead Preparing For Fight In Court Friday

Commercial Appeal

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 17.—Little progress was reported Tuesday in the settlement of the Little Rock integration problem, but Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) said he is hopeful something will be "worked out soon to cause removal of Guardsmen at Central High School and perhaps end the stalemate there."

Memphis

Mr. Hays is acting as an voluntary mediator in the controversy.

There is an "obvious necessity for further conversations" before a possible compromise of Federal-state powers would shape up, Representative Hays said.

Two Conferences

He made the statement after having two conferences with Governor Orval Faubus, one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

Representative Hays pointed out:

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"Even the most hopeful person often gets his bruises and his setbacks."

Asked if there appeared any chance of a possible settlement before Friday's scheduled hearing on the injunction in Federal Court, Representative Hays said he wasn't authorized to answer the question.

His manner, however, indicated there had been none. "I feel I have completed my contribution to resolving the integration impasse at Central High School," he said.

He said he planned to visit Tuesday night in Russellville, his boyhood home, before continuing on a speaking tour in Oklahoma City. He will go to Kansas City for dinner with former President Harry Truman Saturday night, to discuss "Baptist matters."

Papers Being Served

Meanwhile, the Justice Department through Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb was going ahead preparing for an all-out court fight here Friday when a hearing is scheduled before Judge Ronald N. Davies on the question of a Federal injunction against the Governor and National Guard officials.

Mr. Cobb said about 200 witnesses were being subpenaed for possible use in Friday's hearing. United States marshals were serving them late Tuesday.

Mr. Cobb said the large number of witnesses were being called so that the Government will be prepared "on every conceivable thing of material interest to the court."

The Justice Department, acting on directions from Judge Davies, has asked for an order restraining the Governor and top officials of the National Guard from interfering with integrated classes here. The Governor called out the Guard on Sept. 2 with orders to maintain order, and in the process to maintain segregated classes.

The Government isn't contending the Governor violated any laws simply by calling out the Guard, Mr. Cobb said Tuesday morning. However, it does contend he acted illegally when he used the Guard to keep nine Negro children from entering Central High School.

The Government will contend that was a violation of the Negro students' constitutional rights, Mr. Cobb said.

The calling of that many witnesses indicated the Justice Department at least was prepared for an all-out court fight Friday, whether or not it actually materializes.

Commercial Appeal

There had been prior speculation that some sort of compromise move might be in the making to avoid a showdown on the injunction. But if any such move was coming from the Governor, he still wasn't talking.

For the third day, Governor Faubus refused to hold a press conference. Guardsmen at the Mansion wouldn't let newsmen enter the grounds.

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Guardsmen also continued their patrol duty at Central High, where classes otherwise were proceeding normally. Negro students earlier refused entry made no further attempts at trying to attend classes at the all-white school.

Mr. Hays, who helped arrange Saturday's meeting between President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus, said he had advised both sides in the controversy, but denied he was acting as an emissary for the President.

Judge Expected Today

He said he merely was trying to help end a situation which he felt many people in Little Rock wanted resolved as soon as possible. Little Rock is in the congressional district which Mr. Hays represents.

Judge Davies hadn't arrived from his home in Fargo, N.D., but was expected to be here sometime Wednesday. He left for Fargo late last week to take care of some litigation in his own district, and to attend the wedding of one of his daughters.

Judge Davies will serve as one of the jurists in a three-judge hearing coming up a day ahead of the injunctive proceedings. That hearing, Thursday, will test constitutionality of the state's newly enacted segregation laws.

Governor Faubus was named in a subpena action Tuesday morning in connection with that case. The subpena was drawn up by U. Simpson Tate, Dallas Negro attorney representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Staff Not Told

The NAACP has instituted the suit involving the segregation acts, one of which created the State Sovereignty Commission of which the Governor is ex-officio chairman. Whether the Governor also was being subpenaed for his actual presence in Friday's scheduled hearing on the injunction wasn't learned.

The Governor plans to try to attend the Southern Governor's Conference this week end at Sea Island, Ga., but court action here may conflict with those plans.

Asked whether Guardsmen still would be on duty Wednesday, one of the Governor's aides said he didn't know. He said the Governor wasn't even letting his own staff know what his future actions would be in the controversy.

U. S. OPENS INQUIRY IN ARKANSAS CASE

Times

Thurs. 9-5-57

Justice Agency Acts After Request by Judge Davies —Contempt Action Seen

New York

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The Justice Department set in motion today an official investigation of the events that have blocked public school integration at Little Rock, Ark.

The inquiry was requested by the Federal judge sitting in the case, Ronald N. Davies. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. announced tonight that members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the United States Attorney's and United States Marshal's offices would carry out the investigation under Judge Davies' direction. They will report directly to the judge.

All indications were that Judge Davies' request was a preliminary step toward one or more contempt citations in the case.

Unless Gov. Orval E. Faubus withdraws the National Guard troops that have prevented Negro children from entering the Little Rock high school, the feeling here is that he may eventually be cited for contempt himself. But a number of legal steps may stand in the way.

Legal Barriers Noted

For one thing, a person can be held in contempt of a court order only upon proof that he knew the order was directed at him. Some lawyers here are of the opinion that before proceeding against Governor Faubus, it would be necessary for Judge Davies to issue an injunction naming him and specifically forbidding him to interfere with

the scheduled school integration.

Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of upstate New York, said in a statement today that if Governor Faubus has "deliberately flouted" a court order, "he should be held in contempt just as any other citizen until the order is obeyed."

In any case, it remains the fervent hope of Justice Department officials that there will be no such showdown with Governor Faubus. The fear is that a contempt action against him would only stir new resentment in the South.

Through the day Mr. Brownell, Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney 3d, and others at the department wrestled with the Little Rock dilemma. They talked by telephone with Osro Cobb, the United States Attorney there. Mr. Brownell telephoned President Eisenhower in Newport, R. I., to bring him up to date.

Issue in Judge's Hands

The United States is not a party to the law suit in Little Rock. The general view at the Justice Department is that the issue must be left for the moment in the hands of Judge Davies and of the official parties to the Little Rock law suit, a group of Negro parents and the school board.

Should the impasse remain and Governor Faubus defy an injunction directed against him, there are a number of steps the Justice Department could take. But they are all of such an extreme nature that their use is difficult to imagine.

First, the Governor could in theory be prosecuted for a Federal crime.

Section 242 of Title 18 in the United States code makes it a crime for a state official willfully to subject any person to "the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution * * *" The calculated exclusion of Negroes from a school in defiance of a court order would fit this statute.

Second, the Federal Government could withhold from the Arkansas National Guard the substantial monetary aid supplied to all the state Guard units But, again, no such step is being seriously considered at this time.

Action Open to President

Third, the President could use Federal troops or the National Guard units of any state to enforce the court order. A Civil War statute still on the books —50 U. S. C. Section 202—says:

"Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any state or territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the states, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws. . ."

No one in the Administration believes, of course, that the progress of school integration in the South would be eased by the use of Federal troops.

President Gets Report

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4—President Eisenhower kept in touch by telephone today with Mr. Brownell over the tense school integration situation in Little Rock.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the President had not yet directed Mr. Brownell to take any specific action to enforce compliance with a federal court order requiring integration of Negroes and whites in the high school.

Mr. Hagerty said the Attorney General had reported to the President that "the National Guard, apparently under orders of the Governor [Oral E. Faubus], stopped seven to nine Negro children from going to school."

The President talked with Mr. Brownell after reaching his vacation spot here at the Newport naval base on Coasters Harbor Island. He directed the Attorney General to keep "in close touch" with the Little Rock situation and to advise him by telephoning of future developments.

To students—

General's talk in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25—(AP)—Here is the text of the speech made by Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker to the students of Little Rock Central High School this morning:

YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen of Central High School. Mr. Blossom, your superintendent of schools, has asked me to come to your school this morning and discuss with you the situation in Little Rock and what it means to you students. I welcome this opportunity to do so.

As you know, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the equal protection of the laws. Since the adoption of this amendment, many states have provided separate schools for their children on the basis of color. The laws establishing such schools have, however, been challenged in the courts; and about three years ago, the Supreme Court of the United States determined that such laws are contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and consequently invalid. This decision by the highest court in the land is, of course, an authoritative interpretation of our Constitution, is binding on all citizens and government officers, both state and federal, and may not, under our law, be changed except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Because of the Supreme Court's decision, it became necessary for those states maintaining separate schools to revise their systems to eliminate distinction on the basis of color. The nature of these plans was left to the states and local communities, subject to approval by the local federal district courts. The Little Rock school district prepared such a plan which was approved by both the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals. This plan provides for a very gradual abandonment of the separate school system starting this year.

SUBSEQUENT to the approval of this plan, attempts were made in the courts to prevent the school authorities from putting it into effect.

I need not go into the details of this litigation; sufficient to say, it was unsuccessful, and that the plan as originally approved remains unchanged and in full force and effect.

During the past few weeks, as you are well aware, the situation in Little Rock has been such as to prevent the entrance of a few students into your high school. Therefore, to see that the laws of the land be faithfully executed, the president has found it necessary to call the National Guard of Arkansas into the federal service and has directed that this force and such other armed forces as may be made available be used to enforce the orders of the court. As an officer of the United States Army, I have been chosen to command these forces and to execute the president's orders.

WHAT DOES all this mean to you students? You have often heard it said, no doubt, that the United States is a nation under law and not under men. This means that we are governed by laws, properly decided upon by duly constituted authority, and not by the decrees of one man or one class of men. Since this is true, it means that we are all subject to all the laws, whether we approve of them personally or not, and as law-abiding citizens, have an obligation in conscience to obey them. There can be no exceptions; if it were otherwise, we would not be a strong nation but a mere unruly mob.

I believe that you are well-intentioned, law-abiding citizens, who understand the necessity of obeying the law, and are determined to do so. You have nothing to fear from my soldiers, and no one will interfere with your coming, going or your peaceful pursuit of your studies. However, I would be less than honest if I failed to tell you that I intend to use all means necessary to prevent any interference with the execution of your school board's plan. This is what I have been ordered to do, and I intend to carry out my orders. Those who interfere or disrupt the proper administration of the school will be removed by the soldiers on duty and turned over to the local police for disposition in accordance with the laws of your community.

ONE LAST WORD about my soldiers. They are here because they have been ordered to be here. They are seasoned, well-trained soldiers, many of them combat veterans. Being soldiers, they are as determined as I to carry out their orders. However, as I stated before, the law-abiding people have nothing to fear from them. They have been carefully instructed not to molest any law-abiding citizen in his person or property, and they will obey these orders. Since a peaceful atmosphere must be maintained in the school and its vicinity, it may be necessary for them to issue instructions concerning such things as loitering, assembling in large groups, and otherwise making it difficult for them to perform their duties. I earnestly ask that you cooperate, for your own benefit and ours.

I wish you all success in your school year and Mr. Matthews, I thank you for the opportunity to talk to the student body.

Criticism Leaves Ike Unruffled

By Marquis Childs

NEWPORT, R. I.—Just two years ago President Eisenhower suffered a coronary thrombosis that seemed at the time to remove him from active life and thereby to alter profoundly the politics of America and the world.

Childs

At the time, he was in the midst of a long vacation in Colorado much like the holiday here which occasionally is broken by a few hours in Washington. Before the attack the President had begun to be subjected to sharp criticism, rare in his charmed career, on the ground that he was neglecting the duties of his office. Post and Herald

But his illness and long convalescence erased this in a new wave of sympathy and admiration for Ike the man and the hero of World War II. As he slowly recovered, with his staff carefully presenting an appearance of business as usual, the pressure on him to run for a second term grew until it was made to seem that he no longer had a choice.

His position today is much like that of two years ago. Again the chorus of criticism is becoming louder. He is accused of defaulting on his responsibility as leader of the country in the crisis over integration of the schools and of permitting a slow drift of neglect and indifference in other fields.

IF THE MAN on the golf course is aware of the criticism and the grave questions raised about the economy and the threat to peace in such troubled areas as the Middle East, he shows no signs of it. Looking younger than his nearly 67 years, his face tanned and comparatively unlined, he moves with the brisk, cheerful snap of one who all his life has loved nothing more than physical exercise.

It is a necessity both in relation to bodily well-being and temperament. One of the reasons his doctor, Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, and others close to him were so anxious to get away from Washington just as soon as Congress adjourned was because he had grown more and more edgy and restive. The well-known Eisenhower temper was bursting out with greater frequency. Since the heart attack, of course, that kind of strain is more serious.

In the brilliant Indian summer weather prevailing during most of his stay, the President starts his golf about 9 in the morning.

This is not leisurely golf. In the brisk precision with which the President and his companions play, there is almost a military efficiency. He moves rapidly down the fairway in a bright blue golf cart that looks on the distant landscape like a child's toy. It is a beautiful course, with gently rolling hills, the sea in the distance and the wild asters and goldenrod filling the small valleys with soft color.

AT THE FOUR greens close to the clubhouse a small gallery gathers—the press, people who have come out from town to see the President and a few tourists with small children.

The exclamations from the gallery are typical of those he has always drawn. "What a wonderful man he is, no matter what political party you belong to." "He looks as though he were having such a good time." A mother to her small son, "Now just think, you've seen Ike."

Returning to the naval base in the yacht, the *Barbara Anne*, he lunches with his wife, naps and then he may pay a second visit to his office where in the mornings he usually spends half an hour to an hour.

Twice at press conferences in Washington he has been asked whether he regretted running for a second term. Each time he replied that if you did what you believed to be your duty, you should have no regret and, moreover, regret was a form of self-pity in which he did not indulge.

When he announced he would run for a second term and in the debate prior to that announcement, he several times said that he could never again be as active in the Presidency as he had before his heart attack. But in the campaign, when every effort was made to refute the "part-time President" charge, this proved to be like the small print in an insurance policy. The public either ignored the warning or believed it to be unimportant. Today, with so many grave problems confronting the Nation and the world, it is very much to the fore.

Quiet Is the Prelude to Excitement Outside Little Rock Federal Building

Post and Times Herald Sat. 9-21-57

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20—There is little at 8 a. m. outside this hulking block-sized Federal building that foretokens the excitement that is to prevail within the hour.

Little Rock is robustly awake, but it is about its workaday business. Only the expectant attitude of a hesitant passerby or two betrays this five-story catch-all of everything Federal in this capital city of Arkansas as the seething integration question's target for today.

Only Building Supt. Lester Hubbard is about any business at all inside the building. He emerges smiling wryly from Room 436—smallest of two 4th-floor courtrooms—to announce that he has just checked the rooom's air-conditioning. Jokingly he tells a reporter that he has set the thermostat for the coldest temperature "because I reckon there's going to be a lot of heat in there today.

MacGuineas Appears

By 8:30 a. m. camera crews had strung their bright lights along the narrow hallway outside the courtroom and Donald B. MacGuineas, chief o fthe Justice Departments General Litigation Section, Civil Division, emerges from the United States Attorney's office and strolls leisurely down the hall to the court clerk's office.

Without so much as a sidelong glance, he filed the Justice Department's answer to Gov. Orval Faubus's request that Judge Ronald Davies disqualify himself from the fast-approaching hearing. The legal fat, so to speak is in a fire which begins now to flicker.

Ten minutes later Arthur J. Bickle, Little Rock's fireworks distributor, eases his rotund frame amiably through fast-gathering newsmen to get a seat in the courtroom. Bickle has been getting up early since the National Guard soldiers first appeared around Central High School Sept. 2 and each morning has found him on the segregationist firing line. He is accompanied by Hilda Thevenet, who customarily joins him daily on the same line, driving her black Cadillac.

At 8:45 a. m. United States Marshall Beal Kidd opens the courtroom door and about 60 spectators file into the courtroom. About half of them—Negroes—sidle into the pews on the right. The other half—white—take up their vantage points on the left. At 9:10 a. m. the last spectator seat is taken and five minutes later this includes the 37 special chairs provided in the jury box for newsmen.

Negro Pupils Arrive

At 9:25 the group of Negro teen-aged students involved in the proceedings filed into their reserved section. They are trimly-clad and somber-faced with a single exception—Minnie Jean Brown smothers quick laughs repeatedly as she chats at random with those around her. By this time 100 persons, some 75 per cent of them Negroes are jamming the hallway, jockeying for up-front listening posts against the doors.

Twenty minutes later Leroy Christophe, principal of the Horace Mann School for Negroes, strolls down the aisle and pats each of the Negro children on the shoulder. They acknowledge his solicitude sheepishly.

At 9:55 the entrance of Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, evokes a muffled stir on both sides of the aisle. He is followed to the counsel table by the battery of legal lights of both sides.

At 10 a. m. sharp Judge Davies enters and quickly takes his seat. From that point on an eerie stillness pervades, giving way only to the voices of various counsel which seem at times to become a part of it.

Recess Ignored

A stranger may determine immediately which side is making a point by listening carefully to which side of the aisle murmurs its muffled approval.

At 11:11 Judge Davies orders a 15-minute recess, but few leave their seats out of a very reasonable fear they'll not be able to reclaim them.

Only at the hearing's dramatic high spot (11:44 a. m.) is there anything approaching a demonstration. As Gov. Faubus' legal group take its dramatic leave from the proceedings, the spectators erupt noisily.

"Please have order!" Judge Davies declares quickly in a voice which booms easily above the babble—and immediately the tense silence so characteristic of the session sets in again.

It is broken once in a ripple of hesitant laughter inspired by the court itself.

Dr. William J. Cooper Jr., president of Little Rock's school board is on the stand. He is asked by United States Attorney Osro Cobb if he had seen the peaceful desegregation of Little Rock's busses. Before the physician can reply, Judge Davies asks merrily of no one in particular:

"Did you ever see a doctor riding in a bus?"

Matter of Fact . . .

Post and Times Herald

Little Rock and the President

WILL THERE BE violence in Little Rock? This is now the central question, on which the issue of the grave constitutional crisis which faces the Nation may well rest.

Stewart Alsop

Gov. Orval Faubus, in his Friday night radio speech, spoke many fine words about the need to "preserve the peace."

But he was also at pains to make it very clear that, if the peace were not preserved, it would not be his fault: "Now that my authority to preserve and maintain the peace and good order of this community has been so curtailed . . . I can only offer a fervent prayer that the same thing will not happen here that has happened in other states in recent days."

However fervent Gov. Faubus' prayers may be, one fact is entirely clear. There is just one way in which his original order to the Arkansas National Guard to prevent integration can appear to be justified. That is by serious disorder in Little Rock.

Another fact is just as clear. If there is violence in Little Rock, and if as a result the Negro children are prevented, by whatever means, from entering the school, the cause of the all-out segregationists will have scored a major victory. The so-called Mansfield Plan, named after the Texas town in which integration was presented by the threat of violence, will then in all likelihood form the pattern of segregationist strategy in the South.

THE MANSFIELD Plan is very simple. Violence or the threat of violence is generated in a town in which schools are due to be integrated. The local or state police authority is designated to preserve order. Order is preserved by returning the children to Negro schools and keeping them there.

But the Mansfield Plan is not only simple but very dangerous. Unlike other Southern plans to resist integration by various legal devices, the Mansfield Plan is based on violence or the threat of violence to resist the Supreme Court decision and the Federal authority. A widespread segregationist strategy based on violence, and continued for years, is about as ugly a prospect as can be imagined.

That is why most responsible Southerners (who are, Northerners are apt to forget, most sincerely convinced that integration is profoundly wrong) prefer legal means to resist integration. But if violence works in Little Rock, there will be a strong impulse throughout the South to accept a strategy based on violence.

Thus a great deal depends on what happens in the next few days in Little Rock. Among other things, the political power and prestige of the President of the United States may be at stake in Little Rock.

THE PRESIDENT'S prestige has already been hurt by his handling of the crisis. For the public image which has emerged, of the President enjoying a golfing vacation amid the decaying splendors of Newport during the gravest constitutional crisis in many decades, has not been a happy one.

This public image has unquestionably done the President and his party a lot of harm at home, especially among Negro voters, and it has done the United States no good abroad.

Yet, although it is hard to see any good justification for the President's remaining in Newport during the crisis, in fairness it must be said that his reaction to the crisis has been neither indifferent nor irrational.

He gave the Justice Department free rein to use all the power of the Federal Government to support Federal Judge Ronald Davies in his battle with Faubus, and the Justice Department has done an efficient and effective job. At the same time, the President himself deliberately adopted a mild and consiliatory tone. His purpose has been to avoid a showdown which would have terribly damaging consequences. The President had excellent reason, until a few days ago, to believe that Faubus would accept a face-saving settlement.

Instead, Faubus chose the role of Samson in the temple, and at this writing there is thought to be a real danger of violence in Little Rock. The President was no doubt right to seek to avoid a showdown. But in the situation which has now developed it is essential, both in terms of his own prestige and the prestige of the Federal Government, that the President shed the role of amiable vacationist, and assume the role of resolute national leader in time of crisis. For if the worst comes to worst in Little Rock, resolute national leadership may be badly needed to avert the ugly prospect of widespread violence throughout the South for years to come.

Nation Is Facing A Grave Crisis

President Eisenhower has issued a proclamation ordering the people of Little Rock to cease interference with Federal court directives on school integration.

On Monday a mob of about 1,000 persons prevented school attendance by eight Negro children. The mob was described as "frenzied." The fight was bloody. Many persons were injured.

Dwight D. Eisenhower has sought to lead the nation along a moderate, middle-of-the-road path. He is a good and kindly man. Under his oath to uphold the Constitution, which millions of Americans saw on their television screens last January, the President had no choice but to take the action he did.

The proclamation clears the way for use of troops if requested by those charged with upholding the law—the mayor and the police. No troops have been ordered into Little Rock. But they will be available if needed to uphold the law.

This is the gravest hour in the nation's domestic affairs which this generation has known. Our country and its integrity under the law must come first. If law and order are not superior to lawlessness and defiance then anarchy replaces government.

But every American of sensitive heart and mind will pray that order may be restored and maintained without resort to troops.

Not since 1914 when Woodrow Wilson issued such a proclamation, and found it necessary to send troops into an Arkansas mine dispute, has such a document been issued.

There is yet time for reason and law to prevail in Little Rock. The President earnestly hopes troops will not be needed. But he also wishes the people to understand that law must be supreme.

We join millions of Americans in the prayer that the available troops never will be needed in Arkansas—or any other state.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Faubus Win Laid To Negroes' Vote

By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON—Gov. Orval Faubus, who blew up the segregation storm in Arkansas, was helped into office by Negroes who sold their vote.

An overwhelming majority of the 65,000 Negroes who voted in the 1954 Arkansas primary cast their ballots for Faubus. This gave him more than the 5,000-vote margin by which he defeated ex-Gov. Francis Cherry.

Evidence has now come to light that the Faubus forces paid cash on the barrelhead for Negro votes. This has stirred the head of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, to preach repentence to her people.

"It is unforunate that Negroes put Faubus in office," she told this column. "We hope the Negro won't be so quick to sell his vote in the future. We believe the Negro has been convinced his constitutional rights are more valuable than a few tainted dollars. It is time for Negro voters to stop being misled by professional exploiters. The day of vote selling has passed."

She said she knew several Negroes who were paid to vote for Faubus and Negro leaders who took money to campaign for him. This was confirmed by I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Assn., and other responsible Negro leaders. This column also talked to Negroes who acknowledged they had accepted "expense money" from the Faubus forces.

The Rev. W. H. Hall, who directed Faubus' campaign among the colored people, denied receiving more than a "nominal sum."

"No more than $500 passed through my hands, counting what I got," he told this column. Most of the money went to car owners to haul voters to the polls, he said.

Queen Needn't Stretch

On secret State Department orders, Chrysler engineers are altering the limousines Queen Elizabeth will use in America. The problem is to jack up the back seats without hoisting her feet off the floor.

It will take two parade limousines to keep up with the Queen. These will be identical, fawn-colored Chryslers. While one is delivering her to her plane, the other will be waiting at the next airport for her arrival.

So that the Queen and public can get a better view of each other, the State Department ordered the back seats raised four inches. This caused consternation, however, over whether her royal highness' legs might be left dangling.

Chrysler engineers, who are working on such precision projects as the Jupiter guided missile, got out their slide rules and calculated Queen Elizabeth's measurements from her pictures. Then they hunted up a girl with the same specifications.

The model tried out the accentuated seats, couldn't touch the floor. Result: engineers are now elevating the floor.

Note: Every move the Queen is expected to make in America has been carefully rehearsed with stopwatches. Her cavalcade will slow down for crowds, speed up as the spectators thin out. This should take her through cities, the timekeepers figure, at about the same rate as the average driver who obeys the traffic laws.

Weary But Wise

Dress-shop diplomat Max Gluck, new ambassador to Ceylon who couldn't name that country's prime minister, took such a cram course on Ceylon that he left for his post last week in a state of "extreme exhaustion."

He even carried a doctor's certificate to prove it. However, its purpose wasn't to impress the Ceylonese with how hard he'd studied but to ward off attorneys who wanted his deposition in a $185,000 lawsuit.

The suit was filed by M. J. Spiegel, Chicago businessman, who charged that Gluck had neglected to make the final payment on a chainstore purchase.

The doctor declared Gluck was so worn out from State Department briefings that it would be "dangerous" for him to testify. Spiegel's attorneys offered to postpone the deposition and keep Gluck in this country by court order until his health improved. Thereupon the harassed ambassador decided he felt well enough to answer a few questions.

He spent the morning under cross-examination, but failed to show up for the afternoon session. He sent word to Judge Saul Street of the New York County Supreme Court that he was too ill to continue.

The judge finally let Gluck, presumably still exhausted, take off for Ceylon without completing his deposition.

Hoffa Polls Teamsters

Jimmy Hoffa, embattled crown prince of the Teamsters Union, made 60 long-distance phone calls last week to Teamster leaders around the country.

In the words of the marriage covenant, he asked whether they would take him for better or worse. Would they stand by him, he asked, no matter what Congress or the AFL-CIO said about him? Could he count on their support, he demanded, even if the AFL-CIO should expel the teamsters Union?

Every last one took a loyalty oath to support Hoffa down to the last ballot at the forthcoming Teamsters convention. Insiders claim the 60 leaders control enough delegates to sew up the presidency for him.

Note: No matter what the newspapers say about him, Hoffa is a hero to a little band of Cheyenne Indians at Lame Deer, Mont. He contributes quietly, but regularly, to a small factory that provides jobs for the Cheyennes.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Two Sovereignties At Little Rock

"Arms I sing, and the man."

Post Herald

The Star-spangled Banner will wave over two sovereignties at Little Rock this morning. And the Constitution of the United States will preside over two. May Federal Judge Davies of uncomprehending North Dakota remember it well.

Has Gov. Faubus assumed a a leadership for which he wasn't qualified either in ability or in principles and on which he has already fallen down?

Editor Grover Hall, of The Montgomery Advertiser, who seems to think so, may learn today, if his pre-judgment is correct, even though that will not excuse pre-judgment.

* * *

THE FACT of not being ardently a segregationist or a states righter is in Gov. Faubus' favor for this leadership.

The South can't win without the constitutional liberals.

And the constitutional liberals can be won. They were among that "motley" Lyndon Johnson put together to pass the jury trial amendment for the Civil Rights Bill.

That majority has been forgotten because the impatient and exasperated passage of the bill a few days later with the amendment emasculated.

There is liberal support for the Southern cause—such as Borah gave it once, and Taft, constitutional liberals both.

If Faubus wins in any degree today, nothing may succeed like his success—because it will be the success not of a Southerner alone but of a constitutional liberal.

He may turn out to be as sorry a figure as Time Editor Ashmore of The Arkansas Gazette, and — erractically — Grover Hall make him out to be—but not yet.

* * *

True, he "surrendered" to a Federal summons as Gov. Dewey in New York refused to do in 1953 and as Gov. Byrnes in South Carolina refused, of course to do.

But in Gov. Faubus' case the issue is not a casual one as in the others but a world-wide, emotion-charged one.

He could be biding his time for a more useful and meaningful stand-taking in the Federal course. Certainly he has steadfastly maintained to this writing, his position as regards the National Guard at the school, and that is the big issue in the public's eye.

We shall see what we shall see.

* * *

A GREAT AND GOOD friend of the South has come to Birmingham. It is The Wall Street Journal, second only to David Lawrence's United States News in often agreement with and grave championing of our points of view.

The Journal has opened an office in the Comer Building, with pleasant-voiced Mrs. Elizabeth Goodner in command.

Many messages to this column agree that a new type of Negro leadership is not only necessary but available, and that it can count on a local following.

What could be more helpful than wide enlistment of such leadership with white leaders now to tell the world that (1) there is no reign of terror in Birmingham in spite of conscienceless representations to the contrary, (2) that the threat of one is in our minds, (3) that our officers of the law are alert in every respect, (4) that we are equally determined to put down violence on the part of misguided white and agitation-for-agitation's sake on the part of misguided Negroes, denying no one his cause, whether it be for integration or against, but denying all a right to disturb our peace, menace our safety or foul our nest.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL Patterson has found an excellent way to run for governor. He is doing it by compounding services to his state and people—as the loan sharks and the professional integrationists are learning to their sorrow.

* * *

WE SEE OURSELVES as others see us when Senator Langer's committee picks Alabama for especial attention in the matter of small loan insurance practices and explains that ours is one of the worst states.

The bitter truth seems to be that the very situation which cries to heaven for loan shark legislation makes it hellishly hard to get any.

These people seemed to be grained-in-our wood.

* * *

BILL KNOWLAND may not be on our Southern side always but more and more you see what Bob Taft had in mind when he made him his successor as Republican leader. Like the immortal Ohioan, Senator Knowland holds his country greater than any pressure group and the principles of his country as he sees them supreme over anybody's psychological imperatives or sociological musts.

* * *

SOME PEOPLE get to be statesmen by studying public affairs and being educated. But Satchmo Armstrong has learned it seems by playing the trumpet. Not an American statesman but a Russian.

As such he has successfully fouled America now with more of the conventional falsehood about the South. That should win him a red, red ribbon.

Music, they say, "has charms to soothe the savage beast" but this music from a savage "blowhard" charms only Communists.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GOVERNOR FAUBUS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Faubus Ignores Court Summons

Historic Hearing Opens In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The history-making hearings on a requested injunction against Gov. Orval Faubus opened in U. S. District Court today — without Faubus.

Memphis P. 1

The governor was under summons to appear in the case in which the government is seeking to enjoin him from further interference with integration at Little Rock Central High School.

Jackson, Miss.

It was the second consecutive day on which he declined to come into court.

Am. 9-20-57

Yesterday, he refused a federal court subpoena for another civil rights lawsuit.

LITTLE ROCK (UP) — The Justice Department ordered Gov. Orval E. Faubus into federal court today in an effort to get an injunction commanding him to stop defying the U. S. government by preventing integration of Central High School.

He showed no sign of retreating in the face of a federal campaign that could eventually end in the unprecedented spectacle of a governor being arrested and fined or sent to prison for defying a U.S. district court.

A source close to Faubus said he doubted that Faubus would order the National Guard away from Central High or tell it to let Negroes register even if he were not under injunction.

Faubus, who accused U.S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies Thursday of being biased and asked him to disqualify himself in today's hearing, refused to say what he will do. He wouldn't even say whether he will attend the hearing.

"I have no specific plan, but rather a series of alternate plans depending upon the developments," he said.

The government ordered Faubus to court amid these developments on the segregation scene.

Newport: President Eisenhower said he was "deeply disappointed" because his meeting with Faubus in Newport last Saturday failed to solve the Little Rock controversy.

Washington: Vice President Richard M. Nixon met Thursday with former Brooklyn baseball star Jackie Robinson and other Negroes on Eisenhower's proposed conference with Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.). They sent the President a suggestion that he meet with a group of Negro leaders rather than with Powell only.

Dallas: Segregationist James D. Johnson charged last Thursday night the federal district court in Little Rock has "absolutely no jurisdiction" in the integration dispute in Arkansas. He said under the doctrine of interposition even the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in such a constitutional impasse.

An official source said he understood the government's plan is to call just enough witnesses and get just enough testimony for Davies to put Faubus under temporary injunction.

This source said the government then plans to drop the whole thing, because once a temporary injunction breaks the stalemate and gets integration sarted, there will be no need of a permanent injunction.

SAYS JUDGE BIASED

Faubus contends that he is not opposed to desegregaton in itself, but he called out the National Guard at Central High School because he was convinced that if Negroes ever got through its doors, a bloody riot would break out.

Sources obviously with access to FBI files said flatly that Faubus has "no evidence" of any threat to peace and order in Little Rock.

The government will try to prove, and the burden of proof is on it, that there is no danger of bloodshed and that Faubus is merely using his fears as a means of preventing integration from starting in Little Rock.

In asking Davies to disqualify himself, Faubus cited seven points which he said showed Davies was biased for the plaintiff.

Among them were charges that members of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's staff had been "in touch" with Davies, that U.S. Atty. Osro Cobb has been giving Davies daily FBI reports on Faubus and that a secret FBI report was based on "hearsay."

Donald C. MacQuineas, chief of the Justice Department's civil division general litigation section, and Carl Eardley of the same department, talked late Thursday with Mann and three of the Negroes. MacQuineas and Eardley were sent from Washington to "assist" Cobb.

Plot Against Integration?—Arkansas' Governor Orval E. Faubus, left, and his guests at the Executive Mansion in Little Rock, Ark., last Aug. 22, seem very pleased over whatever it is they are talking about. It could have been the "Georgia Plan" to thwart school integration, for the guests are Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin, center, and arch-segregation strategist Roy V. Harris, right, of Augusta, Ga. But Governor Faubus told The Courier "It wasn't mentioned." The Georgians had spoken in Little Rock the night before and spent the night in the Faubus mansion at Faubus' invitation.—Democrat Photo by Moon.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CAUTIOUS ON FAUBUS

P. 12 Section 3

Some Admit Relief Arkansan Called Off Troops

M'KELDIN CONDEMNS HIM

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—Southern Governors, meeting here Saturday in advance of their annual conference at Sea Island, were cautious in comments on the Arkansas public school-National Guard controversy.

However, they appeared—and some admitted — relieved that Gov. Orval Faubus had called off the troops to leave a state's police power in a Federally-related issue to the courts for determination.

Only one Governor, Republican Theodore F. McKeldin of Maryland, who nominated President Eisenhower at the 1952 convention, spoke out. The others, six Democrats and two other Republicans, assumed a "no comment" attitude in view of a feeling that one Governor, without full facts, should not criticize or comment on the actions of another.

'Serious Mistake' Seen

Governor McKeldin pulled no punches in asserting that Governor Faubus' useof the troops was a "serious mistake."

"Governor Faubus, by his mistake, has done a vast disservice to the great state of Arkansas, arresting the progress of decades and reflecting unfavorably on the known tolerance and good will of Arkansas," Governor McKeldin said.

"It has perhaps delayed the industrial development in which the state was making such rapid strides."

The Maryland Republican also asserted that "it will be far more difficult to correct the harm which has been inflicted on our international relations by the Arkansas affair."

Governor McKeldin said if Governor Faubus "actually had any evidence or any reason to believe that violence was in the making at Little Rock, he should have presented it to the mayor and police authorities of that city."

"I have been around long enough, as a mayor and a Governor, to know that such situations usually can be handled by city police procedures without any display of military power," he said.

"If local authorities felt outside help was necessary, the Governor should have assigned state police—not soldiers to do police work."

Governor McKeldin said "regardless of what force was assigned to the job, the action should not have been in opposition to those against whom the violence might have been threatened."

"Certainly," he added, "the Negro children who sought the right, under the law, to register in the Little oRck school were not bent on violence. You don't keep a law-abiding merchant from opening his store in order to prevent a burglary."

Governor McKeldin said if Governor Faubus had "no sound evidence of prospective violence, as many seem to suspect, his sensational act would defy all logic from the standpoint of public good and would have to be attributed to personal purpose or personal prejudice."

Asserting full accord with President Eisenhower's attitudes and procedures in the case, the Maryland Governor said, "The Little Rock incident should be used neither for political advantage nor an unwarranted demonstration against a state of the unquestioned greater force of the Federal Government."

Case 'Not Political'

He said the questions involved "are legal and moral—not political—and certainly not military."

"They must be resolved with patience and due process of the law," he added.

Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, who has been here campaigning for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said removal of the troops "was the best thing that could happen."

In speeches to Atlanta civic clubs during the past few days, Governor Chandler has said "integration is coming."

Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee, said states rights to the extent of one Governor not telling another what he should do in involved and for that reason he has no comment.

"Governor Faubus is the Governor of Arkansas and I don't know what his constitution provides in this relation," the Tennessean said. "In Tennessee however, it is a violation of the law to call out troops before law and order has broken down."

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, said the Arkansas issue has "national significance" but he declined to comment further. He indicated that tension over the use of troops in exercise of a state's police power has been temporarily eased as a result of Governor Faubus' action.

Other governors here to attend ground-breaking ceremonies for a $250,000 building for their sponsored Southern Regional Education Program, declined to comment on the Arkansas situation were:

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, who stood on his earlier statement endorsing Governor Faubus' action; Republican Gov. Caleb Boggs of Delaware; Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina; Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, and Republican Gov. Cecil Underwood of West Virginia.

Governor Hodges, chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference, said he does not expect

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

GOV. FAUBUS SAYS MILITIA WILL STAY AT SCHOOL TODAY

LITTLE ROCK TENSE

Times p.1

Commander of Guard Says Orders to Bar Negroes Stand

Mon. 9-16-57

New York

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15—The Governor of Arkansas said today that National Guard troops would still be on duty in front of the all-white Central High School tomorrow.

He refused to say whether they would block the entry of Negro pupils, despite a United States District Court order for integration, as they have since the school opened Sept. 3.

Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, who as State Adjutant General is commander of the Guard, said there had been "no change" in his orders to bar Negro pupils.

Thus, despite the conference at Newport, R. I., yesterday between President Eisenhower and Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus, the integration impasse appeared to be unresolved.

After the conference, the President said in a statement that the Governor had stated his intention of respecting the decisions of the United States District Court. The Governor also said he would cooperate fully in carrying out his responsibilities in respect to these decisions, the President added.

The Governor, in his Newport statement, yesterday, promised his support to the "law-abiding" citizens of Little Rock in the observance of court decrees.

Appeals for Understanding

But the Arkansas Governor appealed to the Federal judiciary and the Justice Department to act "with understanding and patience" in implementing integration programs. He emphasized his own responsibility to preserve law and order and to protect the residents of his state from "violence in any form."

On arriving from Newport late last night, the Governor said he would hold a news conference this afternoon.

Today the conference was canceled, and Governor Faubus spent the day in the Executive Mansion.

An aide said "the Governor feels he has nothing new to add to the statements he has already made."

The aide was asked to take to Governor Faubus the question: "Will the Guard be on duty as usual tomorrow morning, when school reopens?"

A half hour later the answer came:

"As far as I know at the present time, the Guards will be there."

Another question was relayed:

"Will these troops be used to keep the Negro students out?"

"No comment," was the answer.

Governor Faubus conferred throughout the day with advisers and close personal friends.

While the Governor refused to reveal his plans, he has made it plan that he feels he has local enemies who are out to trip him on the school controversy.

Times

He has identified these hostile forces as being led by Harry Scott Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock's morning paper, and former Gov. Sidney S. McMath, who first brought Mr. Faubus to state office.

Meanwhile, Little Rock was tense and uneasy. Leaders of both sides waited to see what the Governor would do.

All through the day the various forces working towards a solution of the impasse sought clarification of the Governor's position.

One local official said:

"There'll be trouble unless the Governor clarifies his stand soon."

Although the Governor kept his own counsel, local persons and groups involved had much to say.

Those who pushed him into the use of troops to block integration adopted a "hopeful" attitude.

Sergregationists Confident

"The Governor just can't back down now," is the way one segregationist put it.

Those who favor the school board's policy of gradual integration are hopeful the Governor will remove the troops and stop blocking the Federal Court directive.

"Everyone is waiting to see what the Governor is going to do," said the Rev. Dunbar Ogden, president of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association, a foremost group for moderation in this community.

Mr. Ogden was one of four white clergymen who escorted the nine Negroes to the Central High School on Sept. 4. They defied the boos and jeers of angry demonstrators.

Mr. Ogden added: "Integration should take place at Central, as the courts have ordered. It must not stop or be postponed."

From a reliable source, meanwhile it was learned that the Governor had gone to President Eisenhower with a compromise plan that would have solved the Governor's dilemma. Governor Faubus, this source said, urged the President to agree to give Little Rock a one-year "cooling off" period.

There was no agreement to this propsal, the informant declared. The Federal Government, it was said, took the attitude that if the guard were no removed by Friday, the day of a scheduled hearing in Federal Court on the Governor's action, the Governor would face an injunction.

Unless the troops are removed, or unless they are instructed to protect the Negro pupils, the Negroes will not attempt to enter Central High tomorrow morning, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said.

The association has prepared a complaint similar to that of the United States Attorney. It will be presented to United States District Judge Ronald N. Davies on Tuesday.

It is expected that the two complaints will be heard jointly Friday.

Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent of Schools, said, "The schools will be open tomorrow to the Negro students. We don't know what the Governor will do, however. This is the watchful waiting time. But we intend to obey the court order as given to us by Judge Davies."

Meanwhile, the National Guardsmen held a lonely vigil in front of Central High in the sunshine. All was quiet, as the ccity of Little Rock experienced its second Sunday of conflict over the integration issue.

If any of the men and women strolling slowly down Main Street, or sitting on park benches had any thoughts of violence, they certainly did not express them outwardly.

The most excitement in town was furnished by a convention of the Veterans of the Spanish American War.

The sidewalk in front of the school was almost deserted, except for the troops.

"I guess the men are getting tired by this time," said Capt. Bernie Hargis, in charge of the unit.

To make their stint less exacting, the guardsmen, some of them young enough to be in high school themselves, had borrowed the chairs from the classrooms and "stood" guard sitting underneath the shady maple trees on the school lawn.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

U. S. SCRUTINIZING ARKANSAS GUARD

Times p.22-C

Could Bar Funds, Uniforms and Equipment if State Used Militia Improperly

Thurs. 9-5-57

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The use of National Guard troops in the school integration controversy at Little Rock, Ark., demonstrates the split personality of the nation's oldest military organization.

The guardsmen—descendants of the militiamen and minute men of colonial days—wear, in effect, two hats—state and Federal.

New York

In patrolling the grounds of the Central High School in Little Rock, the guardsmen are acting as state militiamen responding to orders of their Governor, Orval E. Faubus.

But in carrying out the Governor's orders, the guardsmen are using equipment—guns, uniforms, and vehicles—furnished them by the Federal Government as members of the reserve of the national military establishment.

No Official Study Yet

Defense Department officials were watching the use of the Arkansas National Guard troops with close but nonofficial interest. Thus far the Defense Department's legal and manpower sections have begun no official study of the implications of the guard's use in a controversy between state officials and a Federal judge.

The immediate reaction of defense officials was that Governor Faubus was for the present within his rights in employing the guardsmen. It was pointed out that the Governor's announced intent in ordering up the guardsmen was to "keep order"—a traditional role assumed by the guard in event of civilian disturbances within a state.

Defense officials theorized that a Federal vs. state conflict in use of the guard might not become clear cut unless District Judge Ronald N. Davies should rule that the Governor's actions were in contempt of his order for immediate integration in the Little Rock high school.

What steps the Defense Department could take then could only be speculated upon, since there are no clear-cut precedents. Defense officials are reluctant to drop threats into an already explosive situation. The Defense Department, however, is not without weapons and authority over the militiamen of the Governor.

The Defense Department, for instance, could withdraw Federal recognition of teh Arkansas National Guard as a member of the national military reserve.

As other steps, it could stop Federal contributions to the Arkansas National Guard and recall the equipment and uniforms allocated to the state's units. Or the officers of the Arkansas National Guard could be accused of violating the oaths they took as members of the national reserve to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

Neuberger Asks Action

Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon, urged that the Defense Department "review immediately" the possibility of cutting off Federal contributions to the Arkansas National Guard. In a telegram to Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, and his successor, Neil H. McElroy, Senator Neuberger asked:

"Is it either advisable from the standpoint of public policy or within the law for such contributions to continue if the Arkansas National Guard is to be an instrument used for avoidance of complying with an order of the Federal District Court?"

The Arkansas National Guard, like the guard units of other states, receives contributions from the Federal Government so the guardsmen can train and qualify as members of the national military reserve. The contributions go for equipment, armory construction and pay of the guardsmen in the forty-eight weekly reserve drills and two weeks of active duty training.

In the twelve months ending last June 30, the Federal contribution to the Arkansas National Guard amounted to $5,508,290.

In their duties patrolling the Little Rock high school, the guardsmen will not be paid by the Federal Government since

they are acting on behalf of the state.

The guardsmen actually belong to two organizations—the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States. The distinction is important and reflects the controversy since the earliest days of the nation over the proper role of the militia in the national defense establishment.

The National Guard is the historic state militia. It is responsible directly to the state Governor, with general training standards established by the Federal Government.

The National Guard of the United States is the reserve component of the national military establishment. Members of the National Guard of the United States can be called or ordered to active duty by the President in time of national emergency.

The concept of the National Guard goes back to the protective military organizations of colonial days, although the historic state militias did not formally acquire the name by law until 1913. The concept was embodied in the Constitution, which recognizes the militia of the states and provides that "the Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

There have been instances in the past when the guard, as the state militia, was used to defy the Federal Government. One of the earliest was in the Olmstead case at the start of the Nineteenth Century, when the Governor of Pennsylvania called out the militia to resist a decision by the Supreme Court. The ruling rejected Pennsylvania's claims arising out of the seizure of a British ship of war by an armed vessel belonging to the State of Pennsylvania.

Text of Faubus Interview on Use of Troops

Times P.18-C

Following is the text of a television interview of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas last night, as recorded by The New York Times: 9-9-57

New York

HINES—Governor Faubus, let's get right to the heart of this matter. Do you dispute the authority of a Federal Court to order integration in the schools of Little Rock!

FAUBUS—I do not.

Q.—Now, sir, may I ask you this? Former Governor Adlai Stevenson, on a television program earlier today which you may have seen, was asked what he thought about your action in this matter. And here are his words:

"I was both distressed and surprised by Governor Faubus' action because it appeared to me he called out the National Guard not to bring about compliance with the law but to prevent compliance with the law. It was done apparently largely to create tension which didn't exist."

What have you to say about Governor Stevenson's comment?

A—In the first place Mr. Stevenson was a long way from the scene of activity. In the second place Governor Stevenson, or anyone else outside the state, cannot know in detail of the circumstances and conditions that exist here as I do. In the third place you will note that he said that it "appeared" to him. It is true that it has been made to appear over the nation in some quarters that the Guard was called to prevent integration. That is not true. The public peace and safety of a community and of a state is paramount to all other issues and the Guard was called to keep and to maintain the peace.

Q.—I see. Now, as a result of your action in calling out the Guard this situation here has been described as close to a state of insurrection against the Federal Government. By your use of troops to defy a Federal Court order, are you by any chance practicing or advocating violent overthrow of the Federal Government?

A.—Certainly not. I spent four and a half years in the armed forces defending my country: the Federal Government, the State Government, all its people and their rights. I would be the last to consider any such eventuality.

FULLER—Back to the situation at hand, Governor. Will you have the Guardsmen at Central High School tomorrow under the same orders as they operated last week?

A.—There are no changes at this present moment.

Q.—You've called this a legal checker game, believe. Whose move is it?

A.—Well it's a little bit hard to tell at times.

Mr. SECONDARI — Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON — Getting back to something raised down here just now, Governor. In your wire to the President the other day you pointed out that you had served as a soldier under the President. I mean when the President, of course, was a general. Were you perhaps that if Southerners can serve, be required to serve in the Federal Army that perhaps they also should have something to say in setting the policies of the Federal Government?

A.—Well, President Eisenhower in his address to the Governors of the conference at Williamsburg made this statement in substance, which I cannot quote exactly, but he said that the Federal Government was a creation and a child of the state governments, and that it should not become a Frankenstein that would engulf and destroy the separate state governments as set up. Certainly, there are certain inalienable rights of states which has been perhaps the bulwark and the strength of the Union. Because the law of each state feels that it has the right and has the faith in the laws that it can have something to do with the management of its own affairs. Then by just such feelings the strength of the Union is made greater.

Says U. S. Should Bend

Mr. Johnson—Well, in other words, Governor, do you think there are times when perhaps the Federal Government should, say, bend a little in its policies or its principles or even laws?

A.—Well, the implication of President Eisenhower's address to the Governors Conference was that the Federal Governorment—perhaps it was more expedient or more compulsory for them to bend than for the states. And he made a very, very strong speech for the rights of the individual states.

MR. CONSIDINE — Governor, a couple questions please. You said a moment ago there would be no change in the issue of orders to the National Guardsmen, "At this present moment." You used those words. Does that indicate there might be something later on tonight? A change between now and school time tomorrow?

A.—Mr. Considine, there is always that possibility in this situation, which has moved so rapidly.

Q.—Now, sir, you say that you called out the National Guardsmen to avert violence, I believe. A Federal Judge and others say there is no violence around. On what acts did you act yourself? What acts constituted what you define as violence?

A.—Well, the Constitution and the laws of the state lodges in the Chief Executive not only the power and the prerogative but the responsibility for maintaining the peace. And the peace is paramount. That has been an inherent obligation of each ruler of each nation down through the ages. It was the right before the Declaration of Independence or before the Constitution was written, or before the states were admitted to the Union, and I have acted on the responsibilities which I feel that I could not evade and on information which has convinced me beyond a reasonable doubt that my actions were proper and prudent under the circumstances that existed.

Tells of Circumstances

Q.—What were some of the circumstances, Governor?

A.—Well the over-all situation is a culmination of many things, Mr. Considine. The emotion, the building up of this thing for months, the attendant publicity which it has had, which has been somewhat nation-wide even before this time, even the Negro press which here, previous to school opening, in its headlines here in Little Rock said anger and threats mar school opening, police protection asked against possible violence.

Q.—What date is that, Governor?

A.—Friday, Aug. 30.

Q.—Governor, if an F. B. I. agent took one of these kids by the arm tomorrow and attempted to escort him through the lines, what exactly would happen? Would he be shot, or would they be shot?

A.—Bob, I sincerely hope that no one is shot, or that violence or harm comes to no one. Those are eventualities and possibilities with which we must meet as they come. I don't think it would be proper for me to comment as to what could or what should be done.

MR. HINES—Well, Governor, I have a question here that I would like to as you, feeding back to you two statements you have made. In the first place you had told me that you did not dispute the authority of the court to order integration. You have said just now to Mr. Considine that you sincerely hope that no violence will be done. If this is your feeling, then why don't you, as Governor, conduct some kind of an educational campaign designed to quiet down this trouble which you claim exists around here?

A.—We've been doing that, and I've done it for months. If you will look at the inflammatory circulars which been put out in this community by the hundreds and throughout the state, you will find me most heartily condemned by the extreme segregationists for my moderation in this respect.

Q.—Well now, sir, in that connection one of the most extreme segregationists it's my pleasure to know, John Kasper, said he didn't think he was going to bother to come to Little Rock because you were handling the situation so admirably here. He said this only last week. He said that he thought any real American ought to be very proud of what was happening in Little Rock. Would you comment on that?

A.—Mr. Hines, I cannot be responsible for irresponsible statements of irresponsible individuals. And his views and opinions or activities will have no bearing upon my decisions to maintain the peace and order for the people of Arkansas. In fact I have already issued statements to the press which have been widely circulated that he was not welcome to Arkansas and that his visit here would be definitely detrimental.

Sees Progress in State

MR. FULLER — Governor, hasn't Arkansas been considerably less vocal on the subject than some of the othe r Southern states?

A. — We have been less vocal and we have made more progress in this particular field than any state of the South.

Q. — Well, what then in your opinion triggered this situation that we find confronting us now? Was it something overnight, something that you discovered?

A. — No, it has been building for some time. And for ing for some time. And of course I watched it closely but no decision was made until almost the final hour. As I mentioned before the publicity in the newspapers and over the television and radio systems—and of course they have every right in the world to carry the news as it is made whether it is good or bad, I recognize that as a newspaperman myself — public meetings attended by hundreds of people in this area, widespread sale of weapons which have been reported to me and which have been verified, the organization of caravans to converge upon Little Rock on the school opening day.

All of these things have resulted in the culmination and made the situation such that I had no alternative, but to act to preserve the peace.

MR. HINES — Governor Faubus, in connection with these overt incidents that you are talking about, a great many of us newspaper men have been trying for the best part of the week to find out something specific about them. You said in the telegram to the President on last Friday, Sept. 6, that you have two people who are available to discuss "certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the public peace." Offered to discuss this with the F. B. I. and the U. S. Attorney. Now how about getting really specific about these instances of build-up of tension?

A.—Well, Mr. Hines, you know as well as I do that we have no time here to try a lawsuit and all of this evidence runs iinto multitudes, items by the hundreds.

Q.—I'm not attempting to try a lawsuit, but where are these caravans that you learned about that the sheriff of Belasky County didn't know anything about, or that the Chief of Police of Little Rock didn't know anything about?

A.—Well let me remind you of something which perhaps you haven't yet discovered—that Arkansas people don't talk to strangers too freely. [laughter]

MR. SECONDARI—Governor, I'd like to ask you a question, Sir. Why did you bar yourself from the press since Wednesday? I've been told that since Wednesday—I just got here—but I've been told that since Wednesday it's been almost impossible to see you.

Won't Give Reason

A.—That is quite true and I am not at the moment ready to divulge the reason.

MR. HINES—Could it possibly be, Governod, that Arkansas people don't talk to strangers very freely?

A.—No.

MR. FULLER — Well, in your opinion, getting back to the Guardsmen at Central High, is there any authority in your opinion besides your own that can remove those guardsmen from Central High?

A.—None that I know of.

Q.—In other words the alk—the talk of federalizing the troops, calling them into the Federal service—you don't think would be legal as far as far as taking them out from

under your specific command?

A.—That, perhaps, might be legal but if such is being considered, they will find, of course, that it is not the answer or the solution to this problem with which we are faced.

Use of State Police

MR. FULLER—Would you thn use state police for the same purpose?

A—The Constitution of the United States provides specifically that each state that it is necessary to its domestic peace and trainquillity that it maintain an armed militia. It doesn't have to necessarily be the National Guard.

MR. HINES—You have another source of troops if the National Guard is Federalized out from under you?

A.—Well, sir, if you would like to look through this immense stack of telegrams which you will find that I have received, you'll find offers to volunteer from half the states in the Union.

MR. CONSIDINE—Governor, why are we now surrounded by National Guardsmen? Why are the Guardsmen on the grounds?

A.—Well I think your question has the same motive and purpose that Mr. Secondari asked and I stated that I was not yet ready to divulge.

MR. JOHNSON—Governor, one thing that has been raised about your, about the question of violence. You had been a relatively, you had taken a relatively mild stand on the question of integration that is as compared to other Southern Governors. And suddenly you've come up saying that e have these threats and yet you had given no advance indication that there was trouble brewing. Why didn't you, in other words, why did you wait until the final hour as you just said.

A.—Ken, I had hoped that they might dissipate, that such developments would not occur. Also, it is well known that a number of cases are now in court in Little Rock in both the state and the Federal courts. If time had been given to litigate these matters to a conclusion, so that the people could realize what is the law of the land in relation to the matters of integration as to methods and how rapid it must be and so forth, I think it would have had definitely a settling influence upon the people of the community. But no such opportunity was given. Now, in relation to the integration problem, Arkansas has integrated all its public transportation systems. At least seven districts of the public schools are integrated. I notice in the press where it mentioned that progress had been made in North Carolina. Last week, while all of this was going on, more Negro children were integrated into one school in Arkansas—Van Buren—than that outnumber the total number that have been integrated in North Carolina.

We have integrated the state colleges. The university has been integrated for some time. And there are many other fields in which we have made progress. And this past week, while all of this was going on here in Little Rock, three more schools integrated. One, the second largest city in Arkansas, Fort Smith. Two, Van Buren. And third, Ozark.

As further evidence, if I may say this, that I'm not opposing integration as such, I think that each of you and the millions of Americans will realize that the dearest things to any individual are his sons and daughters. My son leaves this day to attend tomorrow's classes in an integrated state college in Arkansas. The records will reflect that his enrollment there was made some time before the developments in Little Rock which have come of such nationwide interest.

Says History Will Tell

MR. HINES—Well, Governor, this raises precisely a point that is raised in a great many minds throughout the country. Why is it, if integration can take place in Hoxie, in Van Buren, in Ozark, in Fort Smith, why can't it take place here in Little Rock?

A.—Mr. Hines, those are questions which may be answered in all their clarity only by history itself. I have given you some of the reasons for the building up of events which led to this situation here in Little Rock. I only know beyond any reasonable doubt that it exists. As to why, perhaps no one could give you the reason. All of them in all its details, and certainly there would be divergence of opinions, as there certainly are on this matter.

Q. — Now I would like to ask just one more question. Right across the river from us is the town of North Little Rock, about half the size of Little Rock, that was supposed to start its school term tomorrow. Today the School Board of North Little Rock has suspended, I understand, its integration order. Do you plan to put any National Guard troops around the high school at North Little Rock? Tomorrow!

A.—I have no such plan at the moment and I've received no information as to what the situation might be there tomorrow.

Q. — If a Negro student were to appear at North Little Rock High School and ask for admission in your opinion would he get that—would he be allowed to come in!

A.—Mr. Hines, I wouldn't want ot answer for the school authorities.

MR. JOHNSON—Well, in that connection, Governor, I don't believe it's been asked you, do you have any plans to remove the troops at Central High? Is there anything building up to get those troops away from there?

A.—We hope to remove them just as soon as the situation will warrant.

MR. FULLER—What could break the impasse? What could make you withdraw the troops?

A.—You know, that's the million dollar question right now.

MR. CONSIDINE—Governor, there's been soume suggestion that you are the person chosen by several Southern Governors to make a test case of this. Do you care to comment on that?

A.—No, I don't mind to comment, Mr. Considine, there is no vestige of truth in it whatever. I have not conferred with any other Southern Governors or the members of any organization whatsoever, anywhere in the South, in relation to the problems of Arkansas, or to this problem.

Q.—Just one other question. Would you duck a Federal subpoena if an attempt was made to serve it on you?

A.—That is an eventuality which I must decide if and when it should come. It would depend upon a number of things, of course.

Denies Contempt Action

Q.—In your opinion, Governor, are you in contempt of court now?

A.—No, Sir. I am fulfilling my obligation as the Governor of a state to maintain peace and order, and that is paramount to all other issues. I cannot see hoy that I can be in contempt. The Supreme Court has not said that these children must enter the school on such and such a date. President Eisenhower himself in many instances has recognized the difficulty of the problem and that it may take days, and in some instances weeks in others, and months in others, and even years in other places.

MR. HINES — Governor, going back to a question that Mr. Considine asked, you said, did I understand you correctly, that you had not discussed this topic with any other Southern Governor?

A.—That is right.

Q.—On the twenty-second, I believe, of August, 1957, just a couple of week ago, Governor M. E. Griffin of Georgia was here addressing a Citizens Council meeting, a meeting which you did not attend.

A.—Right.

Q.—After that the Governor of Georgia was the guest of the Governor Arkansas right here in this room.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you talk about?

A.—Pleasantries. Duck hunting, quail hunting in Georgia, and the subject was not mentioned, as God is my witness.

[Unidentified]—Well, you did credit Governor Griffin with creating some of the feeling that caused you to call out the Guard, did you not?

A.—Yes, I did in my testimony before the Chancery Court where an injunction was granted against the school board based upon the situation which was made manifest to the court and which the Federal judge completely ignored.

Mr. HINES—Then may I ask whether you regard the Governor of Georgia as having done the State of Arkansas a favor by coming in here and making what you must regard as inflammatory remarks?

A—Mr. Hines, I don't want to be critical of a fellow Governor. I have entertained also in this mansion Republican Governors of the nation. I also only a short time ago sent an invitation to Vice President [Richard M.] Nixon for he and his party to be my guest at the mansion early next year while he is attending a certain event in Little Rock. It is a courtesy which is extended to the sovereign Governors of sovereign states and public officials, Federal and others as well.

Q.—Yes, but have any of these other Governors who came in and accepted your hospitality created a situation which you had to call out the National Guard to cope with?

A.—Well we must not conclude or at least I cannot that Governor Griffin created the situation.

Q.—But apparently you told the Chancellor in Chancery Court something to that effect, didn't you?

A.—I certainly did and I am willing to say so now, that he contributed to the situation that developed but when an explosion is imminent it is of small consequence what it is that triggers it.

Q.—May I ask whether the Governor of Georgia would be welcome to come back here again and speak to a White Citizens Council in Little Rock?

A.—I can only say this: that I did not invite him in the first place.

MR. CONSIDINE—Governor, I have but one more question. You said in your wire to Mr. Eisenhower that your phones had been tapped, presumably by the F.B.I. or some Government agency, and he denied this quite vigorously as you know.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you give us some specific detail of what evidence you have that they were tapped?

A.—Well, Mr. Considine, during the war I was an undercover agent seeking out subversives within the armed forces and was in the combat intelligence in Europe. And I worked with the C.I.C., the C.I.D. As a Federal official, being a postmaster after the war, I worked very often and very closely with the F.B.I. I know their methods and I know what they do. And I do not have the least doubt that they tapped my telephone wires.

Hopeful for Peace

MR. HINES—Well, what would they do if those wiretaps—

A.—I don't know. Of course, it is well known that it is illegal. But they would like very much to know, I think, what our next move would be.

MR. CONSIDINE—What's your best guess, Governor, on howe long the situation will be at Central High School? Day? Week? Month? Semester?

A.—I'm hoping that it dissipates within the week.

Q.—Within this coming week? Will it dissipate tomorrow? Tonight?

A.—It could if those of the Federal authorities will exercise due prudence in caution and understanding of our situation, and of my inherent powers and obligations to maintain the peace, and help to effectuate in some manner a method whereby this can be resolved, by litigation, by the settling of questions as we've always settled them in America, by peaceful means and in the courts of the land, then it could be resolved very, very simply.

MR. FULLER—Would that mean that the Federal Government would have to recede from its present position that integration must proceed immediately?

A.—I can see no alternative at the moment.

MR. SECONARI—If you would receive a direct appeal from President Eisenhower to comply with the court decision, would you honor it?

A.—Mr. Secondari, how can I comply with the court decision if it means the outbreak of violence and disorder and bodily harm to members of both races in this community! My first and greatest obligation, as I so often said, is to maintain the peace and good order of this community and protect persons and property. And that I must do under the circumstances.

MR. HINES—Isn't it possible, Governor Faubus, that if you stopped talking so much about violence some of the people would stop thinking so much a bout it?

A.—No sir, Mr. Hines. I know whereof I speak. I know as much of this state as anyone. I was born and reared in this state and all my life has been spent here. And simply to ignore something is not going to make it go away.

MR. SECONDARI—Governor, I think we have time for just one question. Sir, you stated in a telegram to President Eisenhower that you had sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arkansas. It seems possible or plausible that the two Constitutions may find themselves suddenly at loggerheads. In that case, which will you uphold, sir?

A.—I cannot foresee that any such eventuality would come about. We are a law-abiding people in Arkansas and if there should be conflict between the laws at the present time, then the proper way to resolve them is by litigation to a conclusion in the courts and then we in Arkansas will abide by the law.

Q.—Thank you, Governor.

A.—As we always have and as we are now.

Q.—Thank you very much, Governor Faubus!

FAUBUS COMPARES HIS STAND TO LEE'S

Says He Will Remain Loyal to People of Arkansas—All Is Quiet at School

By HOMER BIGART
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today that he had made a decision as painfully difficult as the one that had confronted Robert E. Lee at the outset of the Civil War. Times, P.1

"Lee was offered command of the Federal Army in 1861," Governor Faubus recalled. "Lee decided to remain loyal to the people of his state." New York N.Y. Sat. 10-5-57

"The Democratic party of the North wants me to go along with them on the integration issue. I will remain with the people of Arkansas."

Governor Faubus said he had come under no local pressure to change his stand on integration at Little Rock Central High School. It was a stand that forced President Eisenhower to send Federal troops into this city to uphold Federal Court decisions and to safeguard the nine Negro students registered at Central High. Sat. 10-5-57

It was a quiet day in Little Rock. The nine Negro boys and girls attended school without incident. But no early solution to the crisis seemed likely.

There was no break in the impasse reached Tuesday night when a compromise plan for the withdrawal of the Federal forces collapsed. Times

The plan, worked out by a committee of four Southern governors, was conditioned on a statement by Governor Faubus to uphold law and order and to refrain from obstructing Federal Court orders. But Governor Faubus's statement was rejected by President Eisenhower as not sufficiently binding. Yesterday Governor Faubus complained that what the President sought was his "unconditional surrender." Herald N.Y.

Associated Press Wirephoto

REFLECTIVE MOMENT: Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, left, ponders the words of Representative W. F. Norrell at Little Rock luncheon of Arkansas Press Association.

Governor Faubus was in a relaxed mood. "I'm not a stubborn man," he said. "When I make a decision, I'm firm, but I'm always willing to review it." P.C18. Sat 10-5-57

The Governor said his local critics were "unable so far to get up any steam."

"They tried for weeks to get some one to say that the integration crisis was hurting Arkansas' industrial development," he said.

"The other day they finally found some one, a business consultant, to make such a statement."

Governor Faubus shook his head.

"In the Twelve Apostles there is one Judas," he said.

Governor Faubus apparently was referring to Dr. Charles H. Carpenter of Little Rock, who told reporters Wednesday that the local turmoil was a "terrible misfortune for the state." Dr. Carpenter, who described himself as a consultant for several firms considering plant locations in the South, feared that the integration riots had scared off industries and had "cost Arkansas thousands of new jobs."

Damage to State Denied

Governor Faubus denied that the state's economy had been adversely affected by the Little Rock episode.

"Three industrialists who moved to this state during the last eighteen months have written letters approving my stand," he said.

He asserted there had been no resignations on the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission headed by Winthrop Rockefeller. The commission is seeking new industries for Arkansas, which has the second lowest per capita income in the United States.

The Governor denied reports that Mr. Rockefeller had threatened to resign.

"Mr. Rockefeller has always been circumspect," the Governor said. "To do a good job in this field you have to be circumspect."

Mr. Rockefeller has described himself as a "gradual integrationist." At a speech before the Greater Little Rock Women's Republican Club in April, 1956, Mr. Rockefeller called the racial segregation issue one of the roadblocks hindering industrial development of the South.

He warned at that time that industry would avoid Southern states that had taken a adamant stand on integration questions until "problems of law and order" were resolved.

Governor Faubus today found comfort in his mail. He said he was "amazed" at the support he said he was getting in letters and telegrams. Sixty per cent of these came from "outside the South," he said, and "90 per cent were favorable."

"A lot of people were unaware until they heard my last TV speech (Sept. 26) that we had made so much progress in race relations in Arkansas," he said.

"We have made more progress than all other seven states of the South," he said.

Says He Sought Delay

Governor Faubus said he was the first Democratic Governor of the South to place Negroes on the Democratic State Central Committee. He said he had never interfered with integration in Arkansas communities were integration was acceptable to the majority of the people.

But in Little Rock most people opposed integration, he said. All he had done was ask for a delay, a "cooling off period" before Negroes were admitted to Central High, he said.

At Central High School this morning fifty white students disobeyed orders of school officials and loitered on the steps of the main entrance when the Negro students arrived. Three youths waved Confederate flags but there was no recurrence of the yelling and taunting of yesterday and the day before.

Sixteen Arkansas National Guard troops deployed around the Negroes and escorted them from an Army station wagon across the school yard to the steps. There the Negroes were met by four paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division who led the Negroes up the ramp and into the school.

Attendance today reached 1,698 with 265 absent. There was no attempt by segregationists to pull another walkout after the admitted failure of yesterday's demonstration.

Barricades Removed

Barricades erected at either end of the street in front of the school after yesterday's walkout were removed. At noon the two-man patrols that had paced the sidewalks around the school since the renewal of disturbances Monday were also removed.

Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent of Schools, said notices of suspension were being mailed to parents of sixty-nine students. Fifty of these participated in yesterday's walkout. Suspensions usually last three days.

Morale of the nine Negro students remained good, according to Mrs. L. C. Bates, chairman of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "It was a fine day—no trouble," she told newsmen.

[illegible]a Brown, one of the six Negro girl students, who was absent yesterday because of illness, was back in class today.

Faubus Holds Up Call for Extra Session

Assays Support Before Call to Act On School Issue

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30 (UP)—Gov. Orval Faubus blew hot and cold today on calling the Arkansas Legislature into special session to consider closing integrated Central High School.

He first said, "it is very likely that there will be a special session." Then he said "there has been no decision yet and it very well could be there will be no special session." Times Herald Post, P.1A

While Faubus sounded out sentiment among legislators on whether to call a special session, the 101st Airborne Division sharply reduced its guard about Central High School. Times 10-1-57

Fewer than 100 troops guarded Central today. They left the bayonets off their rifles and carried them in scabbards at their sides.

The nine Negroes who integrated Central last Wednesday under the protection of the bayonets of 500 paratroopers arrived again in an army station wagon, escorted by two jeeploads of troopers.

They walked across the schoolyard, escorted by one trooper armed with a holstered pistol, and entered the school with white students.

The troops pulled down the perimeter guard of men standing at parade rest 10 feet apart—around the school. This cordon was replaced with patrols of troopers, walking in pairs.

At the same time, the guard was removed from the school's doors. Barricades were removed from Park st., directly in front of the school, and traffic flowed freely past the building for the first time since the troops arrived.

Thousands of farmers and stockmen from rural Arkansas, many of whom feel keenly about integration, poured

into town to attend the 18th annual Arkansas Livestock Exposition. Gazette

High Federal sources indirated that the next move of the Government would be to seek criminal indictments against ringleaders of violence at Central last Monday, the day before the troops moved in at President Eisenhower's orders. Gaz. 9-18

The City Council was expected to meet and to take up petitions to impeach Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who efforts to keep Central segre- has steadily resisted Faubus' gated. Times. 10-1-57

With paratroopers in firm control of the school, public interest here shifted to the question of whether Faubus will call the legislature into session and try to close Central High.

Faubus said there is a "possibility" it could be done by taking away state tax support. Then it might be reported as a private institution.

He conferred with Glen Walther, speaker of the House; Rep. Paul Van Dalsen, a House leader, and Hal Moody, the House clerk. Walther said he told Faubus it would take at least three days to prepare for a special session.

Faubus said eight northwest Arkansas legislators to whom he talked "had misgivings about whether anything worthwhile could be accomplished."

State Sen. Clarence Ball, who also is superintendent of schools at Parkin, Ark., told Faubus "there should be no consideration of abolishing public schools or any one school. It would cause a "multitude of insurmountable problems."

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

White House Is Silent as Faubus Bows

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 20 (AP)—The White House refused immediate comment tonight on the withdrawal of National Guard troops from Little Rock where they have prevented Negro children from attending school under orders of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell telephoned press secretary James Hagerty to inform him that Faubus had been ordered by a court injunction to remove the troops and permit integration at Central High School, and that the governor announced tonight he had complied with the order.

Hagerty said he immediately told President Eisenhower, but added:

"There will be no comment tonight for the present."

The President, who had conferred with Faubus last Saturday in an effort to reach an early settlement over the federal-state dispute, conferred by phone with Brownell earlier today after he was told that Faubus' attorneys walked out of the injunction hearing in the federal district court of Judge Ronald Davies.

Demands Ouster Of U. S. Judge

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus, taking the offensive, struck back at the Federal Government today with two last-minute legal actions before tomorrow's crucial court hearing on his use of the National Guard to bar Negroes from Little Rock high school.

First, he refused to honor a federal subpena summoning him to court as a witness in a suit involving four recently passed Arkansas segregation laws.

A few hours later, his attorneys moved to disqualify U. S. District Judge Ronald Davies—scheduled to hear the National Guard case tomorrow—on grounds that Davies is prejudiced against Faubus.

Davies himself will have to rule on the motion to disqualify.

Reporters asked Faubus if, having flouted one subpena, he will obey the second, summoning him to court tomorrow.

"You just wait and see," the governor replied.

He was smiling, almost casual in his manner. He gave the impression of a man untroubled by the events swirling furiously around his head.

The Arkansas Democrat reported, in a copyrighted story today, that if Davies orders Faubus to withdraw the guardsmen from Central High School in tomorrow's hearing, the governor will obey.

Then, the Democrat said, he will wash his hands of all responsibility for any violence—which he has predicted from the first—that may break out in Little Rock.

He also will carry his fight to a higher court, the newspaper said, by appealing to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

And, if necessary, he will go all the way to the Supreme Court, the report said, in an all-out fight for the rights of the states as against the powers of the Federal government.

The subpena that Faubus defied ordered him to appear before a three-judge panel in a suit brought by 10 Negro ministers. They asked the judges to set aside legislation, passed this year by the state Legislature, to preserve segregation in Arkansas schools.

The judges granted a motion to postpone the hearing on this suit. A somewhat similar suit is due for a hearing in a state court. They put back any further Federal hearing, pending the outcome there.

In refusing to obey the summonds to the hearing on the suit brought by the 10 ministers, Faubus told the court in a letter:

"Almost from the very beginning of our republic, it has been uniformly held that the chief executive is not compelled to comply with a subpena unless he chooses to do so.

"In this particular case, because of the obvious ulterior motive of those who obtained the subpoena, I do not choose to comply with it."

There was no immediate indication in Federal Court as to whether action may be taken to punish Faubus for denying its authority to come to court.

His lawyers then fired a hot "bias and prejudice" blast against Davies and asked him to step down from the bench in the big battle Friday. Their affidavit said:

"The Hon. Ronald N. Davies has a personal bias favorable to the plaintiffs . . . and a personal prejudice against this respondent, and would therefore be unable to conduct a fair and impartial trial and render a decision either of law or fact that would be free of prejudice."

In effect, it accused Davies of working closely with the Department of Justice, the U. S. district attorney, and the superintendent of schools in Little Rock to show that "Orval E. Faubus acted without just cause and in bad faith."

It said Davies took "hearsay" into consideration when he denied a petition to postpone the integration of Central High School. The affidavit quoted Davies as citing the words of Woodrow Wilson Mann, mayor of Little Rock.

"The chief executive of Little Rock has stated that the Little Rock police have not had a single case of inter-racial violence reported to them, and there has been no indication from sources available to him that there would be violence in regard to this situation."

However, the affidavit argued further, the mayor was not in court, a witness under oath, when he made the statement Davies took into consideration.

The much-discussed FBI report on Little Rock also was noted in Faubus' affidavit. This document, reported to run to 400 pages, lists the findings of the agents who ran down the rumors that violence was in the making in Little Rock, timed to erupt when the Negroes tried to enter Central High.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation," said the governor's motion, "presented a report to the court which has not been made public but which affiant (Faubus) believes contains hearsay statements . . . Said report contains purported facts and conclusions indicating that Orval E. Faubus acted without just cause and in bad faith."

It was reported, on good authority, that Faubus will demand to see the FBI information in tomorrow's hearing.

If Davies grants the motion—as other Federal judges have done in civil rights lawsuits—there could be a delay in further arguments to give Faubus' attorneys time to study the FBI findings and prepare cross-examination.

Nation's Eyes on Little Rock as Troops Leave

By WHITELAW MacBRIDE

(Special to The Courier)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Little Rock is face to face with its conscience following the complete withdrawal of Federal troops from around Central High School.

• The question which Little Rock must now answer for the nation and the world is whether or not the city is equal to the task of dealing with the extremist elements of its population who might incite new trouble and violence.

Perhaps the answer lay in what happened in the Municipal Court chamber presided over by Judge Harry C. Robinson who has handed down his verdict in cases involving both white and Negro participants in the disturbances outside of Central High School and elsewhere in the city.

■

A TOTAL of 19 whites were arrested during the violence of last September. Of this group, Judge Robinson fined one, dismissed charges against 12, and suspended the sentences of the remaining half dozen defendants.

• Eighteen other arrests were made throughout this city. Of this number, eight people were fined, seven were Negroes. As for the remainder, the judge dismissed charges made against nine and suspended the sentence of a tenth.

Last week, Charles Partlow and H. Y. Turner, two known inciters, appeared before the judge. He fined both men and then suspended the sentences.

• The judge's actions have resulted in criticism from local white policemen. One told a New York Post reporter: "What's the use of complaining. We can expect to have a rougher time if we face the same situation again at the school."

On the other hand there were hopeful signs. For example, Negro parents attended a meeting of the P-TA without incident and the fact remained that the nine Negro students were still attending classes in Central High School, albeit with the resentments and intimidations of a wilfull minority being inflicted on them.

■

• ON THE DEBIT side of the ledger is the open prediction of Arkansas observers that Orval E. Faubus is a cinch to be reelected as Governor, unless he is faced with the opposition of an even more arch-segregationist candidate.

But a counseling voice has arisen from across the Mississippi river. Gov. Frank Clement, speaking in Charlotte, N. C., called attention to racial incidents in Levittown, Pa. and in San Francisco, where Willie Mays had been denied a home.

The Governor stated: "None of this means you and I have the right to defy the law. If we are going to wash our dirty linen, let's all go to the laundry together . . . North, South, East and West."

FORCED INTEGRATION EXPENSIVE FOR U.S.

Cost Of Federalized Guard Tops Two Million

LITTLE ROCK IS 'CALM'

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 19.—Four weeks of military-enforced integration at Central High School here have brought a comparative calm to this city.

But it has been an expensive calm dollarwise, and the question also still persists as to what would be the situation after the troops leave.

When classes ended Friday afternoon, Federal troops had been at the school 25 days enforcing President Eisenhower's orders to carry out integration as decreed by Federal court directives.

Guards Federalized

Troops of the 101st Airborne Division arrived here from Fort Campbell, Ky., on the night of Sept. 24. On that same night, the Arkansas National Guard was federalized to take it out from under the control of Gov. Orval Faubus.

Army Secretary Wilbur Brucker Monday ordered the federalized Guard—numbering about

10,000 statewide—reduced to a force of 1,800.

But as of Saturday afternoon, completion of that order still hadn't been carried out. And based on Mr. Brucker's own figures of about two weeks ago, it has been costing about $95,000 a day to keep the Arkansas Guard "federalized."

As a process of multiplication, that adds up to a figure of $2,375,000 as the bill to date for keeping the Guard under Federal control.

The 101st is a Regular Army unit, and its expenses would go on whether it was stationed here or at its home base of Fort Campbell. However, there have been additional expenses of transporting it here.

When reduced to 1,800, the cost of the federalized Guard will be reduced correspondingly. Army spokesmen Saturday said processing of Guardsmen toward carrying out the reduction should be completed "soon."

Hope Situation Quieting

Meanwhile, school officials were hoping that conditions inside the school and in the city as a whole were quieting to the point that the situation might soon be such as to allow the troops to be withdrawn.

One Central High spokesman said efforts were being made to "assimiliate" the nine Negro students involved into the student body without further incident. He said that was one reason a ban on newsmen entering the school to observe integrated classes still hadn't been lifted.

"We try to avoid pointing a finger at the Negro students," the spokesman said.

However, some Central High students have vowed that once the troops are removed, they will try to "force" the Negro students out. But still other students, as well as the student publication, have urged peaceful "acceptance" of the nine Negro students and an orderly compliance with integration.

What Will Happen?

The question of what will happen after the troops leave undoubtedly is the factor which accounts for the soldiers still being here. It's a question which cannot yet be answered.

School officials, though, who are anxious for a return to normalcy, contend that each week has become progressively more "peaceful" within the school.

Some officials, however, were beginning to believe that the troops can be removed without necessity of further negotiations between the Governor and the White House.

Meanwhile, studies are scheduled to resume again Monday for the fifth week of integrated classes—and with troops expected to be on hand as usual.

Clerics Pray For Ouster Of Troops

Advertiser

Baptist Ministers Say Only Solution Is Removal Of Negroes

Gat. 10-12-57

Montgomery

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11 (AP) —A segregationist Baptist pastor prayed tonight for the removal from Little Rock of federal troops who he said are "surrounding one of our city schools, without authority, and endangering the lives of our citizens."

The Rev. M. L. Moser Jr., made the statement in a prayer prepared for a meeting to which persons of all faiths were invived. He is missionary pastor of the Central Baptist church, the site of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Moser did not mention nine Negro students who are attending Central High School in his prepared text. But he and 23 other Baptist ministers said, in issuing a call for the prayer meeting, that the only solution to the city's racial crisis "is for the nine Negro children to return to Horace Mann High School where they legally and morally belong."

PROTECTION OF TROOPS

Horace Mann is a Negro high school. They now are going to Central High classes under the protection of federal troops ordered into Little Rock by President Eisenhower.

Another series of prayer meetings will be held in some 85 city churches of all faiths tomorrow morning. Sponsors say these services are designed only to seek divine guidance for a solution of the situation.

The Rev. M. L. Moser Sr., said in remarks prepared for tonight's meeting that the services tomorrow were called by a group of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant churchmen.

"Jews do not believe in the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ," he said. "Catholics, while believing in the deity of the Lord, pray through the Virgin Mary. Most of the Protestants involved in the call are of the modernistic persuasion.

"Modernists do not believe in the Virgin birth or the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. We felt, therefore, that since prayer must be made . . . in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that a prayer meeting for those that are conservative in their beliefs about the deity of Christ should hold a separate prayer meeting."

The younger Rev. Moser told newsmen the Baptist ministers sponsoring tonight's meeting "believe that the Bible teachers segregation" of the races. The pastors are affiliated with various branches of the Baptist church.

"We are beginning to lose our freedoms," he said in his prepared text, "and even at this moment we find federal troops surrounding one of our city schools, without authority, and endangering the lives of our citizens.

"We know, Our Father, that force is never the answer. Men's hearts and minds cannot be changed by bayonets, tanks, machine guns, or any other type of weapon.

"Therefore, we pray that our national leaders might follow constitutional law and remove the federal troops rather than follow political expediency. We should be a nation of law, and where federal and state laws are violated by our leaders in Washington, it means that it will not be long until we will be a nation under dictatorship. . .

10-12-57

"We thank Thee for our state leaders, and especially Gov. Orval Faubus. We feel that he has been raised up for just such an hour as this, and we thank Thee for his commendable stand in using the Arkansas National Guard for the preservation of peace in our community, which was preserved until federal troops moved in to disrupt the peace and order of our city."

Faubus has maintained that the only solution to the crisis is the removal of the nine Negro students from Central High.

The Rev. Mr. Moser Jr. mentioned "our colored brethren of this city and of the South."

"Those who are Christians among them are our brothers and sisters in the Lord," he said, "and they too are facing serious difficulties and are in need of Thy help. We know that this trouble is not of their making and we do pray that they might be led even as we need to be led by Thy Holy Spirit.

"This trouble has been bad for all the people of our city and we pray . . . that peace might soon descend upon our city."

Ministers Plead Against Mob, Boycotts, Slander

World, Atlanta, Ga.

P.1 Sun. 10-13-57

By GENE SCHROEDER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Jews, Catholics and Protestants bowed their heads in solemn prayer Saturday to beseech the Lord for a speedy solution to the Little Rock school integration crisis.

As church bells and chimes rang out across Arkansas, thousands of people of all faiths flocked to special Columbus Day services or observed a minute of silent prayer in homes and business houses.

ENDORSED BY IKE

The inter-denominational services drew the endorsement of President Eisenhower, Gov. Orval Faubus and the Little Rock school board—all of whom are involved in the integration stalemate which brought Federal troops to protect nine Negro students at embattled Central High School.

Divine guidance was asked for the leaders "of this community, state and nation," and prayers were offered for:

"Forgiveness for having left undone the things we ought to have done, for the support and preservation of law and order, for our youth in the schools of our community, for casting out of rancor and prejudice in favor of understanding and compassion, and for the people's resistance against unthinking agitators."

Three influential Presbyterian ministers pleaded for a "new dedication to the principles" of democracy "guaranteeing liberty and justice for all."

World

They three men — Dr. Marion Boggs, Dr. Hugh B. Hay and the Rev. Dunbar Ogden — told their congregations.

Sun. 10-13-57

NO MOB ACTION

"This means steadfastly refusing to take part in mob action or violence of any kind, to refrain from boycotts or intimidations or slander or evil speaking against any who may differ from you on any matter of public interest.

"Refrain from joining any group whose purpose is to defy the nation's law; commit (yourself) to the way of Christian love and highly resolve to carry no opinion to the point of disrupting Christian fellowship."

2,000 PERSONS

Some 2,000 persons attended services at Little Rock's 11 Roman Catholic Churches. The services included the litiny, rosary and prayer for public officials.

Rabbi Ira Sanders of the Temple B'nai Israel asked his congregation to pray that "sanity and good will sober the passions of men."

He expressed the hope that "out of the conflict that surges in our midst, we may develop a new sense of dedication to those higher values of the spirit, by which man alone can live."

Referring to "this critical moment in the life of our city, state and nation," Rabbi Sanders asked for "brotherly love and harmony" and said:

". . . Now we beseech God Almighty for forgiveness and reconciliation."

Saturday's united services, in which some 85 Little Rock churches took part, did not draw the support of some strongly pro-segregationist religious leaders.

Three fundamentalist - Baptist ministers, flanked by about 35 other pastors, held their own special services before a congregation of nearly 1,000 Friday night and prayed for the removal of the Federal troops.

Rev. M. L. Moser, Sr., said he and his other pastors did not feel they could take part in Saturday's prayer meeting because it was being sponsored by Jews who "do not believe in the Diety" of Jesus Christ, Catholics, who "p r a y through the Virgin Mary" and Protestants who are mostly "of the modernistic persuasion."

The segregationists ministers criticized President Eisenhower, flayed the use of troops and asked God to "help the outside world to understand that our only crime is our convictions." One pastor declared:

"We have the interest of the colored people at heart more than the politicians of this nation."

NEGRO STUDENTS TOOK PART

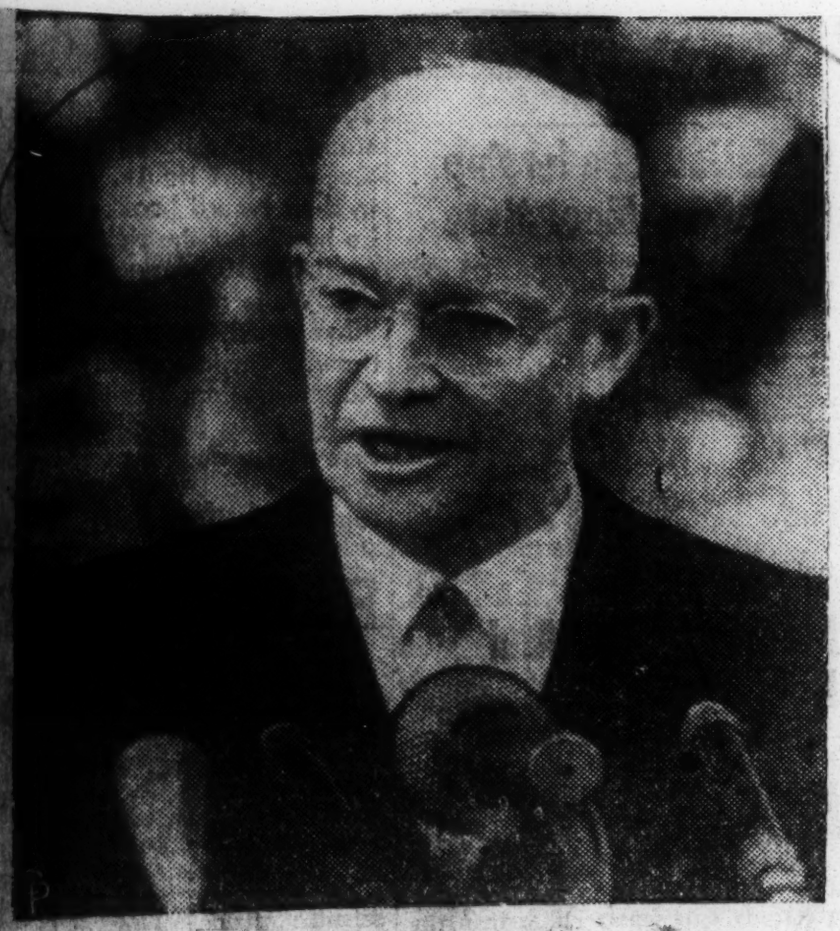
Among the thousands participating in Saturday's prayer movement, which drew nationwide support from church leaders, were the Negro students who have been attending classes under troop protection at Central High since September 25.

The colored children went to their individual churches accompanied by their parents.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Text Of President Eisenhower's Statement On Little Rock School Violence

NEWPORT, R. I. — (INS) — Here is the text of President Eisenhower's statement on Little Rock School violence as deictated to newsmen Monday by White House News Secretary James Hagerty: Wored Atlanta Const Atlanta, Ga

"I want to make several things very clear in connection with the disgraceful occurrence Monday at Central High School in the city of Little Rock. They are: Tues. 9-24-57

"1. The Federal Law and orders of the United States District Court implementing that law connot be flouted with impunity by any individual or any mob of extremists. P 1

"2. I will use the full power of the United States including whatever force may be necessary to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Federal Courts.

"3. Of course, every right thinking citizen will hope that the American sense of justice and fair play will prevail in this case. It will be a sad day for this country—both at home and abroad—if school children can safely attend their classes only under the protection of armed guards. Wored

"4. I repeat my expressed confidence that the citizens of Little Rock and of Arkansas will respect the law and will not countenance violations of law and order by extremists."

Text Of Eisenhower's Talk On Situation At Little Rock

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's radio-television address from the White House Tuesday night: Commercial Appeal P 10 Wed. 9/25/57 - Memphis Tenn

My fellow citizens:

For a few minutes I want to speak to you about the serious situation that has arisen in Little Rock. For this talk I have come to the President's office in the White House.

I could have spoken from Rhode Island, but I felt that, in speaking from the house of Lincoln, of Jackson and of Wilson, my words would more clearly convey both the sadness I feel in the action I was compelled today to take and the firmness with which I intend to pursue this course until the orders of the Federal Court at Little Rock can be executed without unlawful interference.

Leaders Called 'Extremists'

In that city, under the leadership of demagogic extremists, disorderly mobs have deliberately prevented the carrying out of proper orders from a Federal Court.

Local authorities have not eliminated that violent opposition and, under the law, I yesterday (Monday) issued a proclamation calling upon the mob to disperse.

This morning the mob again gathered in front of the Central High School of Little Rock, obviously for the purpose of again preventing the carrying out of the court's order relating to the admission of Negro children to the school.

Whenever normal agencies prove inadequate to the task and it becomes necessary for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to use its powers and authority to uphold Federal courts, the President's responsibility is inescapable.

In accordance with that responsibility, I have today issued an executive order directing the use of troops under Federal authority to aid in the execution of Federal law at Little Rock, Ark. This became necessary when my proclamation of yesterday was not observed, and the obstruction of justice still continues.

It is important that the reasons for my action be understood by all citizens.

Cites High Court Ruling

As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that separate public educational facilities for the races are inherently unequal and therefore compulsory school segregation laws and unconstitutional.

Our personal opinions about the decision have no bearing on the matter of enforcement; the responsibility and authority of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution are clear. Local Federal Courts were instructed by the Supreme Court to issue such orders and decrees as might be necessary to achieve admission to public schools without regard to race — and with all deliberate speed.

During the past several years, many communities in our Southern states have instituted public school plans for gradual progress in the enrollment and attendance of school children of all races in order to bring themselves into compliance with the law of the land.

They thus demonstrated to the world that we are a nation in which laws, not men, are supreme.

I regret to say that this truth — the cornerstone of our liberties — was not observed in this instance.

Hoped For Local Control

It was my hope that this localized situation would be brought under control by city and state authorities. If the use of local police powers had been sufficient, our traditional method of leaving the problem in those hands would have been pursued.

But when large gatherings of obstructionists made it impossible for the decrees of the court to be carried out, both the law and the national interest demanded that the President take action.

Here is the sequence of events in the development of the Little Rock school case.

In May of 1955, the Little Rock School Board approved a moderate plan for the gradual desegregation of the public schools in that city. It provided that a start toward integration would be made at the present term in the high school, and that the plan would be in full operation by 1963. This plan was challenged in the courts by some who believed that the period of time as proposed was too long.

The United States Court at Little Rock, which has supervision responsibility under the law for the plan of desegregation in the public schools, dismissed the challenge, thus approving a gradual rather than an abrupt change from the existing system. It found that the School Board had acted in good faith in planning for a public school system free from racial discrimination.

Three Separate Orders

Since that time, the court has on three separate occasions issued orders directing that the plan be carried out. All persons were instructed to refrain from interfering with the efforts of the school board to comply with the law.

Proper and sensible observance of the law then demanded the respectful obedience which the nation has a right to expect from all the people. This, unfortunately, has not been the case at Little Rock. Certain misguided persons, many of them imported into Little Rock by agitators, have insisted upon defying the law and have sought to bring it into disrepute. The orders of the court have thus been frustrated.

The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms is the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal courts, even, when necessary with all the means at the President's command.

Unless the President did so, anarchy would result.

There would be no security for any except that which each one of us could provide for himself.

Nation Cannot Yield

The interest of the nation in the proper fulfillment of the law's requirements cannot yield to opposition and demonstrations by some few persons.

Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of the courts.

Let me make it very clear that Federal troops are not being used to relieve local and state authorities of their primary duty to preserve the peace and order of the community. Nor are the troops there for the purpose of taking over the responsibility of the School Board and the other responsible local officials in running Central High School.

In the present case the troops are there, pursuant to law, solely for the purpose of preventing interference with the orders of the court.

The proper use of the powers of the Executive Branch to enforce the orders of a Federal Court is limited to extraordinary and compelling circumstances. Manifestly, such an extreme situation has been created in Little Rock. This challenge must be met with such measures as will preserve to the people as a whole their lawfully - protected rights in a climate permitting their free and fair exercise.

Deplores Call To Violence

The overwhelming majority of our people in every section of the country are united in their respect for observance of the law—even in those cases where they may disagree with that law.

They deplore the call of extremists to violence.

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning school integration affects the South more seriously than it does other sections of the country. In that region I have many warm friends, some of them in the City of Little Rock. I have deemed it a great personal privilege to spend in our Southland tours of duty while in the military service and enjoyable recreational periods since that time.

So from intimate personal knowledge, I know that the overwhelming majority of the people of the South—including those of Arkansas and of Little Rock—are of good will, united in their efforts to preserve and respect the law even when they disagree with it.

They do not sympathize with mob rule. They, like the rest of the nation, have proved in two great wars their readiness to sacrifice for America.

A foundation of our American

way of life is our national respect for law.

In the South, as elsewhere, citizens are keenly aware of the tremendous disservice that has been done to the people of Arkansas in the eyes of the nation, and that has been done to the nation in the eyes of the world.

Harm To U. S. Prestige

At a time when we face a grave situation abroad because of the hatred that communism bears toward a system of government based on human rights, it would be difficult to exaggerate the harm that is being done to the prestige and influence, and indeed to the safety, of our nation and the world.

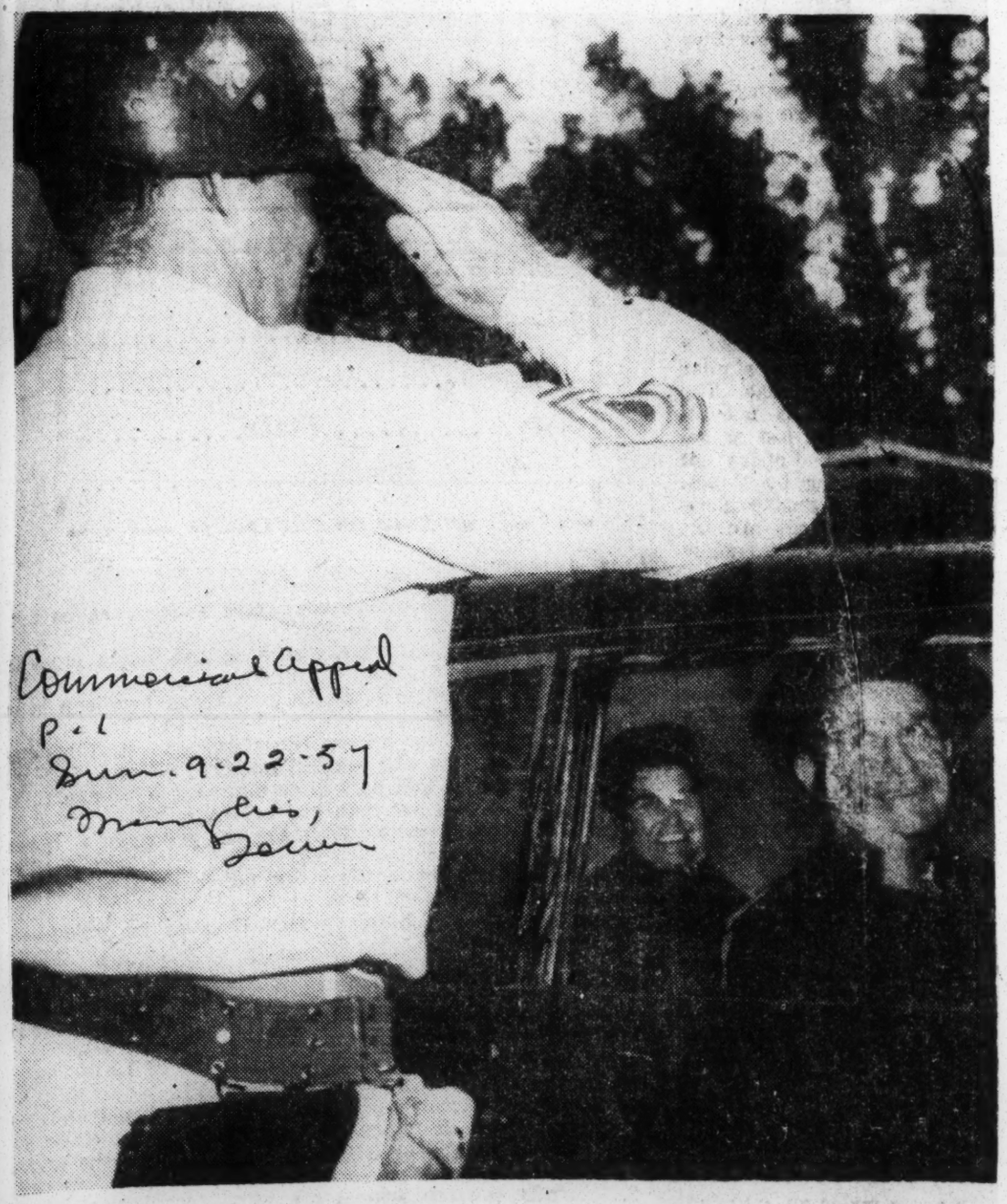
Our enemies are gloating over this incident and using it everywhere to misrepresent our nation. We are portrayed as a violator of those standards of conduct which the peoples of the world united to proclaim in the Charter of the United Nations. There they affirmed "faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity of the human person" and did so "without distinction as to race, set, language or religion."

And so, with confidence, I call upon citizens of the State of Arkansas to assist in bringing to an immediate end all interference with the law and its processes.

If resistance to the Federal Court orders ceases at once, the further presence of Federal troops will be unecessary and the City of iLttle Rock will return to its normal habits of peace and order and a blot upon the fair name and high honor of our nation in the world will be removed.

Thus will betored the image of America and of all its parts as one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Arrests Promised By Mayor If Troublemakers Gather At Little Rock Tomorrow



SALUTING SEND-OFF — Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus received a salute from one of the National Guardsmen still on duty at the Executive Mansion at Little Rock yesterday as he started on his way to the Southern Governors Conference at Sea Island, Ga. Mrs. Faubus was with the Governor.

Commercial Appeal
P. 1
Sun. 9-22-57
Memphis, Tenn

WON'T BAR NEGROES

Mann Says He's Not Expecting Trouble, But Policemen Will Be On Duty

By DEAN DUNCAN
Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 21. — Troublemakers at Central High School Monday morning will be arrested, Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann said Saturday night as this town prepared for integration of classes at the 2,000-student high school.

Commercial Appeal

"Our policy is one that will permit orderly compliance with the law instead of obstruction. We are not providing an escort service, but we will not prevent integration of the school."

Memphis, Tenn.

Mayor Mann said he was not expecting trouble, but authoritative sources said at least 35 policemen will be on the scene Monday morning.

Negroes Silent

"We are expecting order," Mayor Mann said.

"Law enforcement officers will be on hand to deal firmly with any individual or groups who might try to create trouble."

Earlier Saturday, Little Rock school and police officials had cleared the way for the enrollment of Negro students at the school Monday, despite a plea from Gov. Orval Faubus for a delay because of the threat of violence.

Sun. 9-22-57

Whether the nine Negro children's advisers actually would try to place them in classes remained the big question.

Top city and county police officials met with Mayor Mann Saturday afternoon after school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom announced earlier Central High would be open to the Negro students Monday.

"Whether they come Monday is entirely up to them," Mr. Blossom said following a breakfast meeting of the School Board.

Adults To Be Barred

Mindful of the touchy situation, the superintendent said the board would bar all adults not employed at the school from the inside of the building for the first day or so the Negro children attend the previously all-white institution.

He said this would include newsmen and photographers.

Mayor Mann said after his 90-minute private conference with the law enforcement officers — including Police Chief Marvin Potts and Sheriff Tom Gulley — that officers would be on duty at the school merely "to keep order."

The Mayor's statement was prompted by a charge by a segregation leader that he had advised police to "escort the Negro students into the school Monday morning."

Notice Won't Be Given

Amis Guthridge, legal counsel for the Capital City Citizens Council, also charged he had been told by a city employe that "the white trash will get their heads beaten if they get in the way."

Referring to the possibility of violence, Mr. Guthridge said:

"If the communists and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are to be our overlords and masters under a police state we might as well find out now as a little later."

Commercial Appeal

The question of when the nine Negro children will try to enroll became a matter of speculation after Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas NAACP chapter, said the time of enrollment "has not been decided."

Sun. 9-22-57

She added, however, that no advance notice of the enrollment would be given to newsmen.

"The White Citizens Council would like to know what our plans are, but we aren's saying," she said.

Governor Faubus' plea for delay came in a televised speech he made Friday night, minutes after ordering removal of National Guard Troops from around Central High School in line with an injunction issued by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies earlier in the day.

Urging a cooling off period before any attempt at integration, the Governor said it was inconceivable to him that parents of the Negro students would want their children in the school "in the situation that prevails."

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Faubus, left Little Rock's Municipal Airport at 2:05 p.m. for Sea Island, Ga., where he will attend the Southern Governors Conference starting Monday.

The Chief Executive, who said he had left no instructions with aides regarding the school crisis, said he and his wife would return here Wednesday.

Discussion Chairman

Plans were for the Air National Guard C-47 plane carrying the Governor and his wife to fly non-stop to Atlanta, where the couple were to be guests of Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin at the University of Georgia-University of Texas football game.

At the conference, Governor Faubus will be chairman of a panel discussion on means of attracting more industry to the South. Other panel members will include Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland and Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma.

Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon of Morrilton will be acting governor in Mr. Faubus' absence.

Judge Davies Saturday morning signed the order which followed his ruling of Friday. The four-page preliminary injunction, filed with the Federal Court clerk, was merely a statement in more detail based on his ruling.

It enjoined the Governor and the Guard from "obstructing or interfering in any way" with integration.

'No Other Course'

However, it added that the order should "not be deemed to prevent Orval E. Faubus, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, from taking any and all action he may deem necessary or desirable for the preservation of peace and order."

Discussing the court action his attorneys followed before Judge Davies Friday, Governor Faubus said he and his advisers felt they had taken the only course open to them.

He said that for him to have submitted to testimony and questioning would have been waiving his "constitutional and sov-

ereign powers" on the question of a governor's discretionary powers.

"We would have been in the position of submitting to the Federal Court, and if we had done this we would have jeopardized the constitutional right and independence and sovereignty of any sovereign state."

Would Have 'Enjoyed'

Actually, the Governor added, he would have "enjoyed" taking the stand in the hearing, but that legal advisers even outside Arkansas had advised against it.

He said the big question to be settled in the appeal he has directed his attorneys to take from Judge Davies order was that of whether a District Federal Court had authority to question or pass judgment on the sovereign head of a state acting under discretionary powers allowed him under the state Constitution.

'Ike' Confident Law To Prevail Over Violence

Commercial Appeal

By The Associated Press

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 21.—President Eisenhower Saturday expressed confidence "any violence by extremists" will be vigorously opposed by law-abiding people in court-ordered integration at the Little Rock Central High School.

Memphis Press-Scimitar 9-22-57

At his vacation headquarters, the President stressed his conviction that integration can take place without disorder.

He said Little Rock residents "are persons of good will and feel a responsibility to preserve and respect the law—whether or not they personally agree with it." He added:

"I am confident they will vigorously oppose any violence by extremists."

Mr. Eisenhower also emphasized that local authorities in Little Rock have announced they "are prepared to maintain law and order."

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters the President "has no knowledge of intended violence," adding, "but you know, and I know, there are such stories going around."

Mr. Hagerty commented that the Little Rock situation "is now in the hands of local enforcement authorities." He said he did not know of any plan to have Federal marshals outside the high school Monday.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated he was putting the full prestige of the presidency behind the school integration movement. This was further emphasized by Mr. Hagerty's announcement that the President will confer with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell on the Little Rock situation when he makes a one-day trip to Washington Monday.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

MRS. DAISY BATES
NAACP

Mrs. Bates Thinks Troops Still Needed At Central

BY ALICE A. DDUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Daisy Bates president of the Little Rock branch of NAACP, said last week that she did not think it safe to withdraw troops from Central High School yet. Even though the emotionalism has died down considerably, she still feels that it is not quite time for the soldiers to leave.

Mrs. Bates expressed hope that this thing would soon be settled so she could bring her son home. Her only child, Clyde, age 12, had to be sent away from home for protection while the Bates household was being threatened and fired into. When asked where Clyde was, she hesitated a moment and replied, "somewhere in Arkansas."

Mrs. Bates, who has served as counsel for the children during this bitter fight, said she receives an average of 50 telephone calls a day urging her to pull the children out of school. Some of the callers give their names; others give fictitious names.

When questioned on reported "economic boycotts" in Little Rock, Mrs. Bates said she didn't know whether there was an organized boycott, but she did know that the newspaper - "The Arkansas State Press" of which she served as editor until a month and a half ago had lost over $10,000 worth of business since 1954.

And she didn't thinkk that any boycott had been organized against businesses, but she had heard that people had just automatically stopped patronizing one store.

Mrs. Bates said she didn't think the jailing of John Kasper would have any effect on the thinking of the white segregationists in her section. John Kasper seems so far removed from them, she observed.

Mrs. Bates was presented a citation by the ACHR at the annual dinner Saturday night "in recognition of her competence, courage and constancy during this historic crisis when Little Rock and the nation are confronted with the consequences of the subversive dogma of massive resistance to effecting civil

FULBRIGHT REQUESTS FIB'S SCHOOL REPORT

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Wants To Examine Survey Of Little Rock Violence

P. 19

FOR OWN INFORMATION

Wash. 10-23-57

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) Tuesday requested permission to examine a report on Little Rock school integration violence which the Federal Bureau of Investigation prepared for Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies.

FBI

In a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Senator Fulbright said he wanted to examine the report for his own information. He did not ask that it be released to the press. He asked for a prompt reply.

Just Back From Europe

James Hagerty, White House press secretary, has said the report was prepared at Judge Davies' request and that it's up to the judge to release it.

Judge Davies later told The Commercial Appeal by telephone from his Fargo, N. D., office that he personally has no intention of making the report public.

Senator Fulbright, who returned from Europe Satuday, told Mr. Brownell he wants to familarize himself as much as possible with the facts in the Little Rock integration controversy before he goes to Arkansas.

He left for Europe in mid-September, about 10 days before President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops to Little Rock to enforce school integration. He was a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union meeting in London.

To Visit Over State

"It's regretable and tragic that Federal troops are in Little Rock," Senator Fulbright said. "The people of Little Rock and Arkansas do not deserve this treatment. The citizens of Arkansas are, and have always been, law-abiding people."

An avowed foe of forced integration, Senator Fulbright vigorously opposed the Civil Rights Bill in the recent Congress, as he has similar measures in previous sessions.

He plans to go to his home in Fayetteville next week, after visiting his daughters, Elizabeth, who is in college in Philadelplia, Penn., and Roberta, in college in Boston.

He plans to spend several weeks visiting over the state he arrives in Arkansas

Speaker Asserts Little Rock Could Decide Race Struggle

By JO ANN FLIRT
Advertiser Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 10—An Arkansas segregation leader told a crowd of 1,000 at a Dallas County Citizens Council rally here tonight, "Little Rock is the last battle. If we win at Little Rock, integration is dead."

The speaker, who received a standing ovation after a 90-minute speech, was Little Rock attorney Amis Guthridge.

"If we lose in Little Rock, the Republic of the United States is gone forever," Guthridge declared.

Guthridge, who served as counsel for the Citizens Councils for Arkansas and the capital city Council in Little Rock, said "we haven't had any violence to amount to anything." He said "we think Negroes are employed to go to these schools."

In his tirade against numerous persons, Guthridge assailed the superintendent of Little Rock schools, the executive director of the Little Rock Gazette, the president of the local Parent-Teacher Assn., Mayor Woodrow W. Mann of Little Rock, former Arkansas Gov. Sid McGrath, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and President Eisenhower.

Of the President, Guthridge said "Dwight David Eisenhower will go down in history as the sorriest president who ever disgraced the White House."

The attorney said he had withdrawn two children from Little Rock schools "because they were too good" to go to school under Supt. Virgil Blossom.

Little Rock and the State of Arkansas were chosen by "conspirators because they thought it was the weakest link in the chain of Southern states," Guthridge said. But, he added, the White Citizens Councils stopped "them in their tracks."

Selma Mayor Chris Heinz, who spoke briefly, declared "we will not have integration. Selma and Dallas County will be white as long as there is breath in us."

Also on the program was State Sen. Walter Givhan of Safford, named new chairman, who said, "There's no middle of the road now. It's time for all public officials to either get on our side or get on the other side. It's time for the white man to stand up and be counted."

On the speaker's platform were the Dallas legislative delegation, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, who is executive secretary of the state council organization, and other local officials.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Selma Junior High School.

Little Rock Peace Holds

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19 (AP)—The controversy over integration at Little Rock Central High School here simmered at a low point today.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who opposes the federal government in its protection of nine Negro children at the school with paratroopers and federalized National Guardsmen, was at Fayetteville, Ark., for the Arkansas-Texas football game.

At Fayetteville, Faubus repeated earlier statements that he "expected" a special session of the Arkansas legislature to deal with the problem.

Only Faubus can call such a session and he gave no indication when he might do so.

Troops were still on duty in the vicinity of the high school today despite the weekend recess.

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM

Little Rock Racial Crisis Becomes Silent Deadlock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Central High School racial integration crisis subsided today into a silent deadlock.

Gov. Orval Faubus stood firm on his stand that no compromise is in sight unless nine Negro students are withdrawn from integrated Central classrooms.

President Eisenhower has refused to withdraw regular Army troops and federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen from the school until he is satisfied that the court-endorsed Central High integration plan will be enforced by local authorities.

Both of them reaffirmed their positions yesterday. Eisenhower said he is hopeful it will soon be possible to withdraw the troops.

The six Negro girls and three boys were all in class today. As they have been since arrival of the troops, they were escorted on the campus by a detachment of guardsmen.

Eisenhower sent the soldiers in Sept. 24, the day after white adult mobs rioted outside the school. The rioting followed withdrawal of the guardsmen by Faubus, after they had kept the Negroes out of Central High for the better part of a month.

Faubus yesterday showed newsmen photographs which he said depicted soldiers and officers "sauntering through the shorts-clad high school girls during their gym class." He said he regarded this is indiscreet on the part of the troops.

Shorts-clad girls again went through gym classes on the playgrounds back of the school during the day. A few soldiers and officers went about duties in the immediate vicinity, without, however, seeming to draw any attention from the girls.

One of the Negro girls, Carlotta Walls, 14, was the pitcher for one of the two teams engaged in a shrill softball game. The white girls exhorted her by name as she pitched. She, in turn, slapped several of the white girls on their backs in congratulatory fashion for base hits or good fielding plays.

Integrated Classes End With Quiet Week At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18 (AP)—The fourth week of integrated classes at Central High School ended quietly today with no sign of a break in the deadlock that keeps federal troops in this city.

Five Negro girls and two boys entered and left the building without incident. Terrance Roberts and Elizabeth Eckford, the two other Negro pupils, were reported home with influenza.

A mild ripple of excitement occurred this morning before the Negroes entered when an Arkansas National Guard officer ordered a white student to empty his pockets outside the building.

Out came several rubber bands and paper clips which the boy was suspected of shooting inside. The materials were confiscated.

Principal J. W. Matthews reported that "everything is running real smooth in the school."

An editorial in the semimonthly student newspaper said "The first six weeks have left their mark on many Central students." The editorial said some scholastic standings had been damaged by absence. It urged students to devote full attention to their studies.

Paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division and federalized Guardsmen are sharing the task of protecting the Negro students and maintaining order.

Half of the 1,100 paratroopers were ordered flown back to Ft. Campbell, Ky., this week. The Army simultaneously announced that 8,500 Guardsmen would be returned to Arkansas control while 1,800 would remain federalized, but no Guardsmen have been released yet.

Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger the adjutant general of Arkansas is to be retained on federal duty.

The paratroopers were sent here and the Guard federalized Sept. 24, the day after rioting erupted when the nine Negroes first entered Central High.

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Tenth Day Brings Quiet At Central

No Attempt Made To Push Walkout By Young Students

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4 (AP) —The white student body of Central High School today quietly admitted nine Negroes into their midst for a 10th day of integrated education.

Gone were the outward signs of teen-aged restlessness that built up all week and reached a climax in yesterday's walkout of 75 anti-integrationist white students. The demonstration was an admitted failure and there was no attempt today to push it further.

The demonstrators were suspended for three days. Nevertheless, attendance was reported at 1,725 out of the maximum 2,000, only 58 below Wednesday's peak figure.

There was silence, too, on the political front.

FAUBUS SILENT

Gov. Orval Faubus, storm center of one of the greatest Southern crises since reconstruction days, had nothing to say to reporters who met him on his way to his office.

President Eisenhower apparently stood on his mandate to Faubus issued earlier in the week. The White House demanded that Faubus unequivocally guarantee law and order in Little Rock and pledge no further obstruction to the first integration program in the city's history.

In return, the President said, he will withdraw regular Army troops from Little Rock and turn back to Faubus the federalized Arkansas National Guard.

The crisis began Sept. 2 when Faubus used the National Guard to keep the six Negro girls and three boys out of Central. He withdrew the soldiers Sept. 23 in compliance with a court order against further obstruction of integration.

MOBS RIOTED

Adult white mobs rioted outside the school Sept. 25. The next day Eisenhower federalized the National Guard and sent crack infantrymen of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock to open Central High to the Negroes.

Central's campus quieted down for a few days. But earlier this week the Negro students were abused inside the school and two of the boys kicked and struck. Yesterday's abortive white student demonstration was quickly squelched by guardsmen before it reached the riot stage.

Sixteen rifle-carrying guardsmen escorted the nine Negroes half way across the campus this morning. There four paratroop regulars met them and escorted the youngsters through the main entrance.

As usual, about 100 white students lounged on the steps leading to the entrance, awaiting the opening class bell. Yesterday and the day before, they hooted and jeered the Negroes, and even sought mildly to block their entry.

NO HOOTING

Today, although three or four of the white children waved Confederate flags, there was no hooting. The white students moved aside and made no attempt to block the Negroes.

One of the Negro girls, absent yesterday, reportedly because of illness, returned to classes with the others.

A military helicopter circled above the school area occasionally, apparently on the lookout for any concentration of anti-integrationists. But none was apparent in the vicinity.

One of the ringleaders in yesterday's demonstration left Central shortly after the class day began. She has identified herself to reporters only as "Jane."

A brunette, wearing glasses, she said she had gone in to try to arrange a return to classes when her suspension ends. Jane claimed a teacher falsely accused her of taunting the Negroes. She added:

"He told me he'd slap me down the front steps."

She left in a temper. Two other bobby-soxers — a short, stocky brunette and a cute, hazel-eyed blonde—walked out in sympathy with her. Both said they were not involved in yesterday's disorders.

Jane said she intends to try to return to classes next year. She declared:

"No nigger can keep me from my education."

Six Of One

THOSE WHO worked and argued so long and earnestly in behalf of a two-party system in the South are now impaled upon Eisenhower's Little Rock bayonet. For the immediate future, it seems certain that the Republican Party in the South is once again, not a party, but a stigma.

The election of a governor in Virginia Tuesday should provide a convincing measure of how much the occupation of Arkansas has injured the GOP in the South. Virginia was carried both times by Eisenhower and the present candidate of the GOP for governor, Ted Dalton, got about 45% of the vote in his last race and frightened the Byrd machine.

There could be no doubt but that Virginia was becoming a doubtful state, like New York, Michigan and California. In fact, it had got to the fantastic point where the Democratic nominee for President even made a campaign speech in Virginia.

The growth of the GOP was slow but sure throughout the South. Eisenhower got a majority of the votes cast by the Southern people, some GOP congressmen were supplied by the South and Montgomery went Republican.

★

ALL OF THAT is wiped out for the time. Those who agitated for two-party politics in the South are now left with their rueful reflections.

Their arguments had been powerful. If a one-party system was good for the South, why not for the whole country?

Why should people of conservative bent stick to the left wing Democrats just because grandpap was a Democrat?

Why shouldn't the South be a normal state of the Union, one where presidential candidates came to campaign for favor rather than take for granted?

These arguments were taking hold. And everytime a new generation of voters was enfranchised, the ancient prejudice of the South was that much diminished.

★

BUT THE Little Rock bayonets have checked this political revolution, or rather evolution. The Democrats, particularly office-holding professional Democrats who oppose two-party politics as something exotic, are now saying "I told you so."

The field is left to them. There is nothing to say. But what will they offer in behalf of the Democratic Party?

★

THEY talk about the imperative necessity of "keeping our Southern statesmen on the important committees," etc. Did that block enactment of the civil rights bill in the present Democratic Congress?

They really ought to be ashamed of themselves for hornswoggling the people with that argument anyhow. Texas, a two-party state, voted for Eisenhower twice but kept Senator Lyndon Johnson in Congress. Independent presidential voting does not entail sacrifice of Southern Democratic congressmen.

★

ALL THE leading non-Southern Democrats, individually and collectively, have said that Eisenhower did just right to fix the bayonets in Little Rock. Last week, to take a ready example, E. G. Brown, attorney general of California and candidate for governor, put it this way:

> Win or lose in the next presidential election, there can be no further compromise on civil rights. We made a serious mistake last year trying to appease the South. Those people are unappeaseable.

★

ALABAMA Democrats are well within their rights to hoot at those who liked Ike. But they hoot at the peril of counter hoot, for the Democrats are prepared to write off the South.

Governor Orders Troops To Little Rock High School

Negro Students Asked to Stay Away by Board

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Tues. 9-3-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3 (AP).—Gov. Orval Faubus threw a cordon of armed National Guardsmen around Little Rock's Central High School last night and the school board called off its planned integration as a result.

The school board, under United States District Court order to proceed with its gradual integration plan, evaluated the Governor's action as designed to block the entry of nine Negro students to the 2,000-pupil high school today.

The board said: "Although the Federal Court has ordered integration to proceed, Gov. Faubus has said that schools should continue as they have in the past and has stationed troops at Central High School to maintain order.

Could Provide Test

"In view of this situation we ask that no Negro students attempt to attend Central or any white high school until this dilemma is legally resolved."

The Governor said he was taking the drastic step "arrived at prayerfully" as the chief executive of the State sworn to preserve peace and protect property. His action could provide the basis for the first clear test of State police power versus Federal law.

The board ordered Negro students "to stay away from white high schools today." It did not, however, instruct them to report to the all-Negro high schools they previously attended.

Gov. Faubus' action appeared to be in direct conflict with the order of United States District Judge Ronald Davies, a Fargo, N. Dak., jurist, temporarily filling a vacant Arkansas bench, who Friday instructed the integration to proceed. Judge Davies also issued a broad injuction forbidding any and all persons from interfering with the peaceful integration.

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Tues. 9-3-57

Intentions Made Clear

The Governor would not say that the armed National Guardsmen were ordered out last night to prevent integration. "That assumption might be correct," he said, adding, "it will be left to the discretion of commanders. There is a very good possibility there will not be any integration tomorrow."

A few minutes later the school board called it off.

Gov. Faubus made clear his intentions, however, in two separate statements in his speech. He first said he sent the guardsmen to the school to preserve peace and order. Then he said it was his conviction that peace and order could not be maintained if forcible integration proceeded.

In support of his action, Gov. Faubus said, "This problem gives every evidence and indication that the attempt to forcibly integrate will bring about wide-spread disorder and violence." He said the sale of guns and knives to Negroes and whites had recently jumped alarmingly.

Says Vote Set Law

He said Arkansans had expresseed themselves on the question of integration by voting for a number of anti-integration resolutions and these measures "are the law of the land at the present time."

The Governor said litigation to determine the validity of the anti-integration measures—pupil assignment law, interposition resolution and others—should have been had before forcible integration was ordered.

"Now that a Federal court has ruled that no further litigation is possible before the forcible integration of Negroes and whites in Central High School tomorrow, the evidence of discord, anger and resentment has come to me from so many sources as to become a deluge.

"One store reported that a gang of Negro youths came as a group and each and all purchased knives while another group waited outside . . . then came in for the same purpose . . ."

He slapped at Little Rock Supt. Virgil Blossom saying Mr. Blossom asked orally for help to quell possible violence but when asked to put it in writing, never responded.

Key Comes at End

The Governor waited until the end of his 30-minute address to give the key to his action. He said, "The mission of the State militia is to maintain or restore order and to protect lives and property. They will not act as segregationists but as soldiers . . . to carry out assigned tasks.

"But I must state here in all sincerity, that is is my opinion—yes, even a conviction, that it will not be possible to restore or to maintain order and protect lives . . . if forcible integration is carried out tomorrow in the schools of this community. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, must be that the schools in Pulaski County (Little Rock), for the time being, must be operated on the same basis as they have been operated in the past. . . . The public peace will be preserved."

The Governor would not say that Negroes would be turned away but the school board interpreted his remarks as meaning just that.

GOVERNOR ORDERS TROOPS—Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, in a televised speech last night, orders National Guard units to maintain "peace and order" at Central High School in Little Rock.—AP Wirephoto.

Judge Asks Probe of Negro Ban

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Thurs. 9-5-57

Armed Guardsmen Thrown Around Governor's Home

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4—Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies ordered a "full, thorough and complete" investigation today into Gov. Orval E. Faubus' armed rejection of eight Negro pupils who sought to enter white Central High School under the judge's order.

Davies directed U. S. Attorney Osro Cobb to determine the responsibility for the interference with his desegregation order and report "to me with the least practicable delay."

The investigation was launched at the same time the Negro pupils emerged from a two-hour conference with the FBI office here.

Report in Full to FBI

The pupils gave the FBI a complete report on how the National Guard, under orders from the Governor, had refused to let them enter the school this morning. The FBI refused comment, but the Negroes said they would try to enter the school again on Thursday.

Two truckloads of armed National Guardsmen took up stations around the Governor's Mansion in the afternoon. Neither they nor Faubus aides would say why they were placed there. Observers believed they might be used to prevent serving of any court order on the Governor.

Today's events shaped up for a showdown soon between the power of the Federal courts to enforce a school desegregation order and the power of the Governor to prevent integration with state militia.

Faubus, in a press conference earlier today, said he saw no Federal-State conflict and did not think his orders to the National Guard defied the court orders.

He insisted he was acting within his authority to keep peace and order, stating, "it is better to preserve peace than to quell disorder."

He did not directly answer the question of whether he thought he, as Governor of Arkansas, could be cited by the Federal Court for contempt. Said Faubus:

"The Federal authorities are welcome to their opinion on that, and I'll meet that when it comes."

Post & Times Herald

Background of Issue

This momentous situation in Little Rock started softly enough when the Little Rock School Board, shortly after the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, announced a 10-year desegregation program. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought suit, claiming the program was too slow. But the program was upheld by the courts, including the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals last April 26.

Post & Times Herald Thurs. 9-5-57

The School Board assigned some 15 Negroes to the Central High School with its 2000 white students.

Everything seemed to be quiet until Pilaski County Judge Murray O. Reed, at the request of the pro-segregationist Mothers League of Little Rock, issued a temporary injunction against the desegregation program last Thursday. Faubus, in testifying at the hearing, said now was the "worst possible time" for desegregation and had personal knowledge that guns and knives were selling fast at stores.

On Friday, Judge Davies overruled the state court injunction and issued his own order prohibiting any interference with the School Board

program.

Troops Called Out

Over the Labor Day week end, the board appealed for public understanding and cooperation when schools opened Tuesday for the full session. But on Monday night, Faubus called the National Guard, which surrounded the school.

On Tuesday, the School Board asked Judge Davies for help, and he again ordered the board to proceed with desegregation. A few minutes later, the Governor instructed the National Guard to admit no Negroes to Central High School.

At 8 a. m. today, 153 armed Guardsmen lined the street in front of the school. At 8:10 a. m. two Negro pupils, Terrence Roberts, 15, and Elizabeth Eckford, 15, were banned from entering the school. A small portion of the crowd of 200 persons heckled the youngsters who turned and left.

At 8:15 a. m. six other Negro pupils gathered at the corner, a block from the school.

A white clergyman, the Rev. Dunbar Ogden, minister of the

Associated Press

JUDGE R. N. DAVIES
. . . ordered integration

Central Presbyterian church and president of the Interracial Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association, told them to avoid displays of violence. He related how Gandhi used passive resistance in India and how the Rev. Martin Luther King had conducted the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Then he and four other clergymen escorted the six Negroes toward the school. They were met by Lieut. Col. Mar-

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Thurs. 9-5-57 p.1

Associated Press

A National Guardsman gestures to Elizabeth Echford, 15, indicating that she will not be admitted to Central High School in Little Rock. Eight other students were turned away later. Another picture on Page A19.

ion E. Johnson of Little Rock, commanding the guard.

Off-Limits to Negroes

"This school is off-limits to Negro pupils," he told them. "I am acting under the Governor's orders."

The pupils left promptly. The crowd merely watched. The Negroes went to the School Board office, told Supt. Virgil Blossom what had happened and then left for the FBI office.

In Washington Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. announced he had ordered the FBI to investigate the "interference" with the Federal court order.

At 9:30, Faubus held a press conference in his office. He said he issued the orders on Tuesday night because, "in my judgment, there is a very real danger of bodily harm to the citizens of the area."

His attention was called to a story in the morning Arkansas Gazette which stated a check of stores showed no such knife and gun buying as the Governor has reported.

"That is the report of an integrationist newspaper," he replied.

He particularly criticized Judge Davies for the brief hearing he had given Tuesday night before promptly ordering the school board to proceed despite the troops.

Faugus said he does not seek to halt integration in Arkansas and pointed out Fort Smith, Van Buren and Ozark began desegregation on Tuesday, bringing to ten the number of communities now begining integration.

Calls Arkansas City School Board's Appeal 'Anemic' As He Lets Order For Immediate Integration Stand; Governor Faubus Makes No Immediate Comment On Court's Abrupt Action; Clash Between State and Federal Governments Thus Left Unchanged

News + Herald Raleigh, N.C. 9-5-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7 (AP) —A federal judge tightened the South's racial battle lines today with a sharp-tongued rejection of a plea to postpone integration at Little Rock Central High School where armed troops have kept Negro students away this week.

Judge Ronald N. Davies of North Dakota acidly called the plea of the Little Rock school board to delay integration because of a week of turmoil and strife "anemic" and left his previous order for immediate integration intact.

His dramatic action before a jammed courtroom left the federal government's dispute with Gov. Orval Faubus unchanged. Faubus's office said the governor would not comment immediately.

Gov. Faubus Monday night called out the Arkansas National Guard to keep Negroes away from the 2,000-pupil school, claiming he was preventing violence and disorder.

Possible Actions.

President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Brownell discussed the explosive Little Rock situation in Washington today and later press secretary James Hagerty said it would be fair to say they discussed possible alternative actions depending on the next development in the case.

Wednesday, the Guardsmen stopped nine Negro teen-agers from entering.

Negro leaders today said they could not say what action they would take. They refused to say whether they planned to advise Negroes to enter the school Monday.

National Guardsmen kept watch at Central High and the governor's mansion.

News + Observer

"I have a constitutional duty and obligation from which I shall not shrink," the judge said in clipped and precise tones as he read today's decision. P. 2-1

"In organized society," said Judge Davies, "there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext."

Judge Davies scoffed at the governor's claims that violence was near before he called out the guard.

"The chief executive of Little Rock (Mayor Woodrow Mann) has stated that the Little Rock police have not had a single case of interracial violence reported to him and that there has been no indications from sources available to him that there would be violence in regard to this situation."

Mann, who has blasted Faubus' summoning of guardsmen as a hoax and political maneuver, today asked the Arkansas attorney general for an official ruling on the mayor's municipal law enforcement powers.

Mann said that large crowds milling around the high school in the past week have created a powder keg which he said could be set off "by a planned incident."

The mayor obviously was attempting to find a way to regain police control over the area.

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said no new orders would be given the nine Negro students.

"They have their orders from the court," he said.

ARKANSAS DELEGATES WORK ON RESOLUTION

14 Ark

Federal Troop Condemnation May Be Watered Down

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 17.—(AP) — An Arkansas delegation sought Thursday to shape a resolution on school integration for submission to the National Legislative Conference in session here.

Representing legislatures and legislative councils of 42 states and all the territories, the conference divided its annual meeting into a series of workshop sessions.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 10-17-57

The Arkansas lawmakers arrived late Wednesday with the sign "Refugees from occupied Arkansas."

At first, members said they would ask the conference to condemn use of federal troops against citizens of any state without the request of state authorities.

However, State Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perryville, Ark., said the resolution probably would be toned down to call for a study of state control of militia.

P. 29

President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops to Little Rock to retain order during integration at Central High School.

Representative Van Dalsem said the resolution was being drawn up "to point out the deplorable situation in Arkansas."

Lawmakers from Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and other Southern states were conferring with the Arkansas group on the resolution.

14k 1957 ARKANSAS

Judge Ignores Militia, Says Integrate Now

Arkansas Is Caught In Middle

Herald P. 1-a Wed. 9-4-57 Miami, Fla.

No Trouble in Florida,

See Story on Page 11A

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— The Little Rock School Board, trapped between a federal order to integrate and the jolting reality that troops now surround Central High School, was ordered Tuesday night by a federal judge to "proceed forthwith with integration."

The scheduled attendance by nine Negro students at the 2,000-pupil white school was in effect blocked Monday night when Gov. Orval Faubus called out 250 National Guardsmen to surround the school "to maintain peace and order."

Squeezed by the dilemma, the School Board explained its position before U.S. District Judge Ronald Davies of Fargo, N.D.

Board Attorney Arch House pleaded that the board was "making no deviation or retreat" when it asked Negro students to stay away from the white high school Tuesday.

"The combination of circumstances is drastic," House told the judge. "The board will do whatever your honor thinks fitting."

"Is that the sum and substance of your position?" Davies asked the attorney.

"It is, your honor," House replied.

Davies then reviewed portions of Faubus' televised address in Little Rock Monday night.

He noted that the governor said the troops had been called out to surround the school only to prevent violence and property damage and not as either segregationists or integrationists.

"I am taking the statement of the governor at full face value," Davies said.

He then ordered the board to proceed with racial mixing.

The session lasted only about five minutes. No one spoke except House and Davies.

The new order to proceed with integration — the second issued by Davies in the past week — changed the obscure racial picture here once again.

A showdown appeared in the making when Supt. Virgil Thompson announced, after the decision was handed down, that the high school will be open to Negro students Wednesday morning.

The board, in advising the Negroes earlier to stay away temporarily, did not tell them to attend classes at the Negro high school here.

No Negroes registered at Central Tuesday nor at the new white high school.

Faubus, whose move Monday night gave segregationists their momentary victory, said he needs to study the new integration order before commenting. Herald

A copy of the order was handed to the governor at 8 p.m. (CST) and he retired with advisers to study it.

Wed. 9-4-57

Only a token force of Guardsmen remained around Central Tuesday night. Faubus has said the troops will stay as long as necessary. P. 2-a

The National Guardsmen who are enforcing school segregation in Little Rock are acting on behalf of the state and cannot be paid by the federal government for such duty.

The federal government exercises general supervision over guard units across the nation, but control of the units rests with the states except when they are called into federal service. Each state's National Guard is the state militia, with the governor acting as commander-in-chief.

Several officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were in the federal courtroom. They smiled and posed for a dozen photographers after the decision.

Local segregation leaders, who had appeared last week in the courtroom when Davies first ordered integration to proceed, apparently ignored the hearing.

Registration at Central Tuesday proceeded normally except for the curious crowds outside the building and the hubbub of activity from Guardsmen and their vehicles.

In North Little Rock, a city of about 50,000 across the Arkansas River, the School Board announced it was postponing scheduled high school integration indefinitely.

Board President Byron R. Bogard said the situation in Little Rock will be watched closely by the North Little Rock board.

Meanwhile racial integration began quietly in this West Arkansas city. Twenty-three Negroes began attending classes with hundreds of white students in Van Buren High School.

A few Negro first graders are scheduled to be integrated in nearby Fort Smith, the state's second largest city, Wednesday.

Three Negroes were integrated into white schools at Ozark, in northwest Arkansas, Monday without incident.

IKE AND FAUBUS PUT ON SPOT BY JUDGE'S ACTION

News + Observer Sun. 9-8-57 Raleigh, N.C.

No White House Move Is Expected Until Monday; Brownell Studies Crisis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP) — A federal judge, standing firmly by a school integration order, heightened an historic federal-state struggle today and put President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas on terrific spots. P. 1

For the time being, the White House took no action. None was likely before Monday.

But someone was going to have to give way — the chief executive committed to uphold the laws of the nation and the Supreme Court's antisegregation ruling or the governor who defiantly used the Arkansas National Guard to prevent racial integration at a Little Rock high school.

The question was which would move, in which direction, with the least loss of face.

Study Measures.

Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Brownell quickly and inconclusively studied today measures the federal government might take in the Arkansas integration crisis.

That was immediately before U. S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies in Arkansas, rejected a plea of the Little Rock School Board to suspend for an indefinite cooling-off period his decree opening Central High School to Negro students. Faubus had called out the state militia and forcibly prevented Negroes from entering the school, in disregard of Davies' order.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said it would be fair to say that Eisenhower and Brownell considered alternate steps the government might take, depending on which way Davies decided the school board's bid for a tension-easing truce.

Hagerty said no decisions were reached and none could be until Davies acted. One the judge did Eisenhower was notified at once. But there still was no comment and Hagerty said there probably would be no further statement or announcement over the weekend.

Thus it appeared that the federal government would withhold action until Judge Davies reaches another formal decision — on whether there was deliberate flouting of his integration order through interference or noncompliance. News + Observer

Asks For Report.

Davies has asked for a report on that from the Justice Department and the FBI. Hagerty said Brownell took the matter up with Eisenhower today and that the report probably will be submitted to the judge Monday. P. 2-I

It will be a fact-finding report, without recommendations, Hagerty said, leaving it up to Judge Davies to decide whether there was interference or noncompliance.

Hagerty told newsmen the report will include what FBI agents learned from representatives of Faubus in a conference the governor suggested for the propose of providing "certain evidence upon which I acted" in throwing a cordon of armed guardsmen around the Little Rock school. Faubus has contended he did this to preserve peace and order.

Should Judge Davies declare that his integration order was contemptuously ignored, the federal government would be intrenched in a strengthened legal position from which to maneuver.

While Hagerty was chary with details of the Eisenhower-Brownell session, he appeared to leave the door open for such a possibility as summoning the Arkansas National Guard into federal service in order to snatch it from Gov. Faubus' control. This could open new avenues of legal conflict between the federal and state governments.

Hagerty told newsmen that at the 45-minute conference: "There was a general discussion of the National Guard and the authority the President has that affects the National Guard."

Interrupts Vacation.

Eisenhower interrupted a vacation at Newport, R.I., today to fly back to Washington for conferences on the Arkansas issue, the budget and new Communist threats in the Middle East.

There was no inkling tonight as to what the next move might be toward enforcing Judge Davies' order.

One possibility might be for Davies to issue an injunction ordering Faubus, specifically, to stop impending integration. If the governor refused to obey, the judge could order him into court on con-

tempt charges. But a U.S. marshal might have difficulty serving the necessary papers on Faubus, who also has ringed his official mansion with National Guardsmen.

Should Eisenhower decide to try to take the guardsmen from the governor's control, there undoubtedly would be a dispute over whose authority would prevail.

One federal law applying to the National Guard or its state defense forces within its boundaries in time of peace.

Another section of federal law, revised just last year, says that:

"Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any state or territory by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into federal service such of the armed forces as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or suppress the rebellion."

Then there is a 1932 Supreme Court decision in a case in which Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas proclaimed martial law and used the National Guard to shut down some oil wells. Sterling contended in vain that his action was "a supreme and unchallengeable edict" which no federal court could review.

The Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion that, "If his extreme position could be well taken, it is manifest that the fiat of a state governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the federal Constitution upon the exercise of state power would be but impotent phrases, the futility of which the state may at any time disclose by the simple process of transferring powers of legislation to the governor to be exercises by him, beyond control, upon his assertion of necessity."

Little Rock School Open To All, Board Says After Judge Denies Plea To Postpone Integration

NO TROUBLE IS SEEN

Commercial Appeal

Davies Calls Delay Request 'Anemic'—Faubus Stand Remains Unchanged

Sun. 9-8-57

(Pictures on Page 8, Section II)

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

Memphis Sun

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 7.—Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies Saturday bluntly denied a plea that he temporarily postpone integration at Central High School here.

P. 1

In a sharp rejection Judge Davies called the plea of the Little Rock School Board "anemic" and left his order for immediate integration intact.

Judge Davies said he saw no reason for retreating from a ruling he issued last week despite action which Gov. Orval Faubus has taken in defiance of court-upheld integration here.

Open Tomorrow To All

What the next development would be wasn't clear.

But the Little Rock School Board said following the ruling that Central High School will be open Monday to all students.

Dr. William G. Cooper, head of the School Board, was asked if the board might close the school a while if trouble broke out. He said the board "hadn't crossed that bridge" and in fact "had not considered it."

Asked if he thought the board would have authority to do that, he said he thought it would depend on where the trouble broke out.

"We don't anticipate any trouble within the school, and if trouble should break out on the outside that would be a matter involving the state or Federal Government under the present situation," said Dr. Cooper.

Mann Plan Rebuffed

Governor Faubus had no immediate reaction to the ruling. One official source, however, indicated the Governor still intends to stick by his decision to keep Negroes from entering white schools here on grounds that to do so would touch off violence.

Meanwhile Mayor Woodrow Mann, who has denounced Governor Faubus' use of Guardsmen, Saturday night re-entered the controversy when he asked state Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett if he could use the Little Rock police to clear the streets around the school of all persons including the National Guard.

Atty. Gen. Bennett said Governor Faubus was within his rights to send the Guard to Central High School and that Mayor Mann's only recourse was through the courts.

The Governor is his orders to the National Guard earlier in the week also placed Negro schools "off limits" to white students. Judge Davies late last week had issued an injunction directing there be no interference from anyone with racially mixed classes.

Cuts Attorneys Off

Judge Davies issued his order after allowing less than 20 minutes of arguments on the petition filed by the School Board Thursday. He cut attorneys off abruptly at two different points, stalked out of the courtroom and was back some 40 minutes later with his order.

Commercial Appeal

Calling the School Board's arguments and testimony "as anemic as the petition itself," the Federal judge from North Dakota added:

"In an organized society there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext."

P. 1

The School Board, which had presented the latest petition after its attorney had conferred Thursday with Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb, had claimed that in the light of tension and trouble at the school, it was impossible to continue with an orderly educational system.

National Guard troops turned nine Negro students away from Central High School Wednesday, on orders from Governor Faubus, and the board's petition clearly had been aimed at dissolving the troops and unruly crowds which had been on hand at the school all week.

The School Board was caught in the middle of an impasse between the Federal order and Governor Faubus' stand. Through its attorney, the board Saturday morning declared that until something was done about the present situation, "teaching is at an end."

Archie F. House, the School Board attorney, emphasized the board had no intention of forsaking permanently its plan of gradual integration. But he said that "every person knows that with the spectacle now going on at Central High School, teaching is at an end."

Difficult to Keep Order

Mr. House said the facts were undisputable that tensions and antagonisms had arisen to make an orderly school system almost impossible, and offered to put school officials on the stand if the judge wanted testimony.

Judge Davies said he would like to have some "affirmative testimony" backing up the School Board's contentions, and Mr. House called School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom to the stand. Mr. House asked a few questions and then Judge Davies himself took over the questioning.

"Was the plan of integration discussed in advance before civic groups," Judge Davies asked.

Mr. Blossom replied he had given perhaps a total of 175 speeches on the plan before it was scheduled to take effect last Tuesday.

Judge Davies then asked the superintendent if he thought the plan had been accepted by the Little Rock public.

"The plan in my opinion was accepted not on the basis of wanting integration, but as the best solution to a difficult problem," Mr. Blossom replied. Earlier, under questioning from Mr. House, the school superintendent said in his opinion "the educational process cannot go on for any child in a normal way, under existing conditions."

Judge Davies then abruptly ended his questioning, and Mr. House asked if opposing attorneys present desired to cross-examine.

"I see no need for cross-examination," Judge Davies interrupted.

NAACP Council On Hand

On hand to oppose the board's petition was Thurgood Marshall, Negro attorney from New York who is chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff Negro lawyer.

Attorney Branton, the only one to speak and who was told impatiently by Judge Davies at one point to refrain from going into the background of the case, contended Governor Faubus was trying to usurp Federal authority.

He argued if Judge Davies backed off from his injunction of last week, "it will be a blow to the dignity of the Federal Constitiution." In his ruling issued some 45 minutes later, Judge Davies used similar language.

"I have a constitutional duty I shall not shrink," he said.

Cobb Present Briefly

The hearing, starting at 10 a.m., was concluded at 10:16, when the judge recessed proceedings until 11 a.m. He returned promptly at 11, quickly read his ruling, and newsmen were able to buy copies of it at 70 cents each almost immediately afterward. The judge's secretary had the coupies, which were typewritten carbons of his order.

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Mr. Cobb appeared in the courtroom only briefly, but didn't sit at the lawyer's table. The district attorney received orders earlier this week to conduct an investigation as to why his orders of last week hadn't been complied with.

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The Federal judge made no reference to the investigation, or as to whether he had received a report from the district attorney, but he told one of the attorneys he was familiar with the matter and didn't need any background advisories.

P. 16

Mr. Cobb as well as the judge had been in earlier conference with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell in Washington, according to earlier disclosures.

Dr. Cooper, the school board head, sitting beside a newsman when the judge read his decision, shook his head wearily and at first declined comment. Asked if he had any statements, Dr. Cooper replied: "Not now, Mr. Newspaperman."

Later, however, the board noted in a brief formal statement that "the Federal Court has again ordered the School Board to proceed with its plan. The plan is still in effect and Little Rock Central High School will be opened Monday for all students."

Does that mean Negro students again would attempt to enter classes Monday.

Assumes They'll Seek Entry

NAACP spokesmen, who apparently are guiding actions of nine Negro children who sought admission earlier, said there was a possibility they would. One spokesman said he assumed the Negroes would seek entry again.

Attorney Marshall said Negro leaders still "hope that the School Board and the people of Little Rock will now follow the mandates of the United States courts."

Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, rejoiced at the judge's ruling.

"We knew that we would win ultimately. We are very happy with the decision of the judge," she said.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MRS. LEE (GRACE) LORCH
SENATE INTERNAL-SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. P. 1, Tues. 10-29-57

NO CLOSED DOORS—Mrs. Grace Lorch of Little Rock pointed a warning finger at Frank Schroeder and shouted her refusal to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in executive session here yesterday. With Mrs. Lorch is her daughter, Alice, 13. Mr. Schroeder is chief investigator for the subcommittee.

Woman Who Shielded Negro Girl At Little Rock Battles With Jenner

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Sep. P. 12
Tues. 10-29-57

'Won't Attend' Closed Session

Memphis, Oct. 28 (AP)—A white woman who shielded a Negro schoolgirl during Little Rock's integration uproar refused to testify at a closed session of the Senate internal-security subcommittee hearing Monday.

"Anything I say will be out here in open court," said Mrs. Grace Lorch, Little Rock, in an angry recess exchange with Senator Jenner (R., Ind.). "'I'll see you up a tree before I'll go into any executive session."

Mrs. Lorch said she had no lawyer and had been given no time to hire one. Jenner, presiding in the absence of the chairman, Senator Eastland (D., Miss.), gave her 24 hours to obtain counsel.

Thirty Subpoenaed

Thirty persons, including Mrs. Lorch, have been subpoenaed as witnesses in a Thursday hearing on "reports which indicate Communist activity in Tennessee, Kentucky, and nearby areas."

Others called during the brief afternoon session were Dr. Ralph Franklin, Morehouse, Mo., who testified he was a Communist for 18 months during his student years, and Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, Louisville, a former F.B.I. undercover agent.

When subpoenaed at Little Rock Saturday, Mrs. Lorch said the action must have "some connection" with her recent show of sympathy for a Negro schoolgirl heckled by an angry crowd of whites at Little Rock Central High.

Turned Back by Troops

Mrs. Lorch, a small, gray-haired woman, was alone among whites in comforting 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford when she was turned back by National Guard troops at the school last September 4.

She sat beside the weeping Negro girl on a bus-stop bench near the school and snapped back at taunting whites.

In his testimony Dr. Franklin said he was recruited to the Communist Party while a student at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine in Memphis.

Franklin said he was signed up early in 1954 by a fellow student, Vincent Myers, and left the party after a series of events convinced him it was not what it was cracked up to be.

Mrs. Ahearn told the subcommittee she was an F.B.I. undercover agent in Louisville from 1948 to 1954 and belonged to at least four separate "cells."

Each cell, she said, had not more than five members, for security purposes. She said she was sure there were other cells in Louisville but could not identify them.

Earlier, two Kentucky legal officials, in nearly 2 hours of testimony, told the subcommittee that recent Supreme Court decisions on State sedition laws left a "void" in the nation's internal security.

The high court ruled that in many cases sedition comes under federal and not State laws.

State Attorney General Jo M. Ferguson, Frankfort, and Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton, Louisville, recommended new legislation to spell out State rights in prosecuting sedition.

Woman Who Comforted Negro Gets Senate Subpoena

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. P. 18 Mon. 10-27-57

© New York Times News Service

Little Rock, Oct. 27.—A white woman who comforted a Negro girl being taunted by a mob at Central High School last month has been ordered to appear before a Senate internal-security subcommittee M onday.

Mrs. Lee Lorch, wife of a white professor of mathematics at Philander Smith College, a Negro institution here, received a subpoena Saturday calling for her appearance at a subcommittee hearing in Memphis, Tenn.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Eastland (D., Miss.), is investigating alleged Communist activity in the mid-South.

On September 4 Mrs. Lorch was in the crowd at Central High when National Guard troops, acting on orders from Governor Orval E. Faubus, turned away Negro students attempting to enter the school.

One of them was Elizabeth Eckford, 15. A crowd of white students and adults jeered as she was turned away.

Mrs. Lorch comforted the girl and remonstrated with the crowd, saying, "She's only a kid."

After receiving the subpoena, Mrs. Lorch charged that there was "a connection between the subpoena and my helping the Eckford girl."

Memphis Red Official Expected To Testify At Today's Inquiry

Chief Investigator Is Dealt Surprise By Irate Arkansan

Commercial Appeal p.1
Memphis Press-Scimitar 10-30-57

By LOUIS SILVER

The most surprised man at yesterday's anti-communist hearings in the Federal Building was the chief investigator.

Frank Schroeder, who's used to producing surprises himself, got the shock just after the morning session recessed for lunch.

It came as he walked to the railing in the third-floor courtroom and quietly asked Mrs. Grace Lorch to meet with committee members in an executive session.

The mild-looking, gray-haired Little Rock woman shot back: "I'm not going in there alone."

Befriended Negro Girl

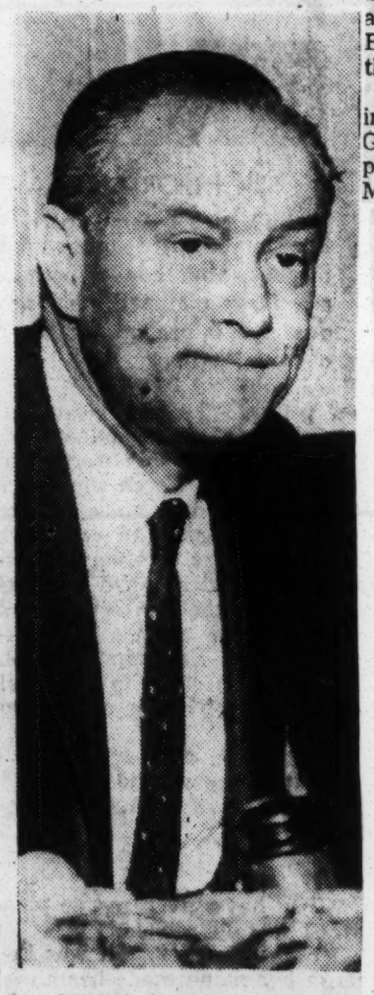
The Little Rock woman, who befriended a Negro girl at Central High School while the National Guard was on duty to keep out Negroes, said later, "They can just run up a tree before they get me in a secret session. I was subpenaed to appear at 10 this morning and not for an executive session."

Reporters and photographers swarmed to the railing over which the argument raged and followed the participants to Senator William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), who told Mrs. Lorch he would give her 24 hours to get an attorney. His threat to hold her in contempt of the committee calmed her not one bit.

Remaining at her mother's side was 13-year-old Alice Lorch, an eighth grader at Little Rock's East Side Junior High. During the opening of the morning session, she asked reporters the identities of the Senate committee staff and then muttered her dislike over the entire proceedings.

The crowd of about 80 people, including about 20 newspapers and television representatives, attending the morning session swelled to more than 100, forming a standing-room-only audience by mid-afternoon.

Mrs. Lorch was the center of reporters' attention as the hearings got under way. Later, she leaned forward, looking intently through horn-rimmed glasses at the first witness, State Atty. Gen. Jo M. Ferguson of Kentucky.



Senator William Jenner

Cheerful Co-operation

In contrast to Mrs. Lorch's outburst, Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, a tall woman with brunet hair, gladly co-operated with the committee. Fluttering her hands as she talked, she revealed her work in Louisville, Ky., as undercover agent for the FBI from 1948 to 1954.

A record of sorts was chalked up by Donald West, who identified himself as a Douglasville, Ga., farmer. Clad in a light blue suit and a bright red tie, he took the Fifth Amendment more than 20 times.

The audience and press table buzzed with curiosity when Robert Morris, chief counsel for the subcommittee, announced that the "secretary-treasurer of the Communist Party of Memphis" had been given 24 hours to get an attorney before testifying. But Mr. Morris never revealed that person's identity.

In describing his trouble back in 1954-55 in selling "National Guardian" subscriptions in Memphis, Dr. Ralph Franklin of Morehouse, Mo., broke into a grin. The obvious inference from the statement by the recanted communist was that the magazines didn't sell well at all.

Senator Jenner, chatting with reporters before the hearing began, was asked if he had talked to Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), subcommittee chairman.

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"Yes, I talked to him this morning and he told me he'd be here 'this evening.'"

The tall, 49-year-old Republican laughed and added, "If I were in Indiana, I would expect him after 6 p.m., but since I'm down South, I take it would mean anytime in the afternoon or night."

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Looking in on the hearings from time to time were Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd; Millsaps Fitzhugh, Federal district attorney here; Federal Marshal John Williams; United States Commissioner Leslie Nicholson; one Navy shore patrolman and several attorneys.

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Others included Frank Barber of Hattiesburg, Miss., an aide to Senator Eastland; Ralph Hutto, former Jackson, Miss., newspaperman serving as press representative for the subcommittee.

Out-of-town reporters included Howard 'Slim' Suttle, Washington correspondent for several Southern papers; Charles M. Hill of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger, and Miss Bobbie Forster of the Arkansas Democrat at Little Rock.

U. S. Judge's Authority . . By Richard L. Lyons

Faubus Wrong, Say Law Experts

Constitutional experts here agreed that Arkansas Gov. Orvel E. Faubus was dead wrong yesterday in contending that a Federal District Judge had no authority to question his actions in Little Rock.

This contention was made by Faubus' lawyers as they walked out of Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies' hearing on a request that Faubus be ordered to withdraw National Guard troops and permit racial integration of Little Rock's Central High School. Davies issued the order which Faubus said he would obey but appeal.

There is plenty of precedent for a Federal Court order against a state governor. If the governor ignored a valid order, he could be put in jail. The President could also send in the Army to force compliance. Lawyers researching the situation said they had found no cases of state defiance which reached the point where the governor was locked up.

Faubus' lawyers made two jurisdictional arguments. They said only the Supreme Court had jurisdiction. They also said no Federal authority had jurisdiction.

They argued that only the Supreme Court—not District Judge Davies—could question Faubus' actions because this was a suit by the United States against a state, an area where the highest court alone can act.

The Government's answer was that it was not a suit against a state, but against a state official for allegedly exceeding his authority.

To a layman the difference may seem slight. But lawyers said there is a long string of precedents distinguishing between the two. The gist of them is that a suit against Faubus for acting beyond his authority may be brought in Judge Davies' court.

Technically, the suit against Faubus and his top National Guard officers was brought by the Federal Government. But in fact it was an effort by the court to enforce its previous integration order. The Justice Department filed the petition at Judge Daives' order to get the proceeding under way.

Faubus' lawyers argued on much broader grounds that no Federal authority had the right "i nthis court or anywhere else" to "question his (Faubus) judgment and discretion while acting as chief executive officer of the sovereign state of Arkansas in the performance of his duties . . ."

THEY WERE saying that Fabus could block the court's school integration order by calling out the National Guard and the court could do nothing about it.

Faubus sad said he called out the guard under his police power as state governor to prevent violence and maintain public order.

The court's integration order and itsc action against Fabus was aimed at enforcing right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution — in this case "equal protection of the laws" which the Supreme Court said required an end of segregated schools.

Faubus' challenge spotlights again the old question of Federal-state relationships. Is the state police power bigger than a Federal court order?

Constitutional lawyers here were certain that Judge Davies' power to enjoin Faubus will be upheld by the Supreme Court, if it gets that far. They rely chiefly on an almost identical case decided by a unanimous Supreme Court bench 25 years ago involving then Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas.

STERLING HAD CALLED out the National Guard to block enforcement of a federal court order involving oil production. He said there were threats of violence in the East Texas oil fields and called out the militia. A federal district court ordered him to stop interferring. Sterling said the court had no jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court first held that the federal district court had jurisdiction because this was not a suit against a state.

"The applicable principle," it said, "is that where state officials purporting to act under state authority invade rights secured by the federal constitution they are subject to the process of the federal courts. . . . The governor of the state is in no different position from that of other state officials."

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes wrote:

"Appellants assert that the (district) court was powerless thus to intervene and that the governor's order had the quality o a supreme and unchallengeable edict, overriding all conflicting rights. . . . and unreviewable through the judicial power of the Federal government.

"If this extreme position could be deemed to be well taken," said Hughes, "it is manifest that the fiat of a state government, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land. . . . There is no such avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution."

Gov. Sterling's proper use of his police powers was to attempt to enforce the court's order, not to override it, wrote Hughes.

Lawyers said much of the Court's 1932 opinion could be applied word for word to the 1957 situation in Little Rock.

Law Thwarted By Governor, Davies Rules

BULLETIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 (AP) — National Guard troops were pulled away from Central High School at 6:25 p. m. (CST) today just five minutes before Gov. Orval Faubus started a local television speech to clarify his position.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20—Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies issued a preliminary injunction today ordering Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus "and all others" to cease interfering with integration at this city's Central High School.

The jurist's order came about three hours after counsel for the Governor and two top Arkansas National Guard officers had walked out of the courtroom, declaring the Federal Courts had no jurisdiction over the Governor of a "sovereign state."

Faubus' attorneys said their action did not mean the Governor would refuse to abide by court orders "until they are set aside."

Faubus to Appeal

Immediately after his attorneys walked out of the hearing, Faubus, anticipating Judge Davies' actions, said he would appeal a motion to dismiss the suit to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Davies issued his order at 3:36 p. m. (CST), stating it was "very clear" that Little Rock's school intergration plan had been "thwarted" by Faubus and the National Guard troops the Governor called out on Sept. 2.

The order came after Justice Department attorneys called but seven of the 200 witnesses the Government had subpenaed for the hearing. The witnesses testified there had been no evidence of racial disorder in Little Rock before Faubus called out the militia.

Named in the order with Faubus were Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Arkansas Adjutant General, and Lt. Col. Marion E. Johnson, commandant of the Guard detachment at Central High.

After Judge Davies recessed the hearing, Clinger was asked if he would remove the Guard troops and permit Negroes to attend school on Monday.

Clinger said he would not "because I still have a commander-in-chief (Faubus)."

Court's Ruling

In his ruling, naming Faubus, Clinger and Johnson specifically for the first time, Judge Davies said:

"It is very clear to this court from the evidence and the testimony adduced upon the hearing today that the plan of integration adopted by the iLttle Rock School Board and approved by this court and the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit has been thwarted by the Governor of Arkansas by the use of National Guard troops.

"It is equally demonstrable from the testimony here today that there would have been no violence in carrying out the plan of integration, and that there has been no violence.

"The petition of the United States of America as amicus curiae for a preliminary injunction against Gov. Faubus, Gen. Clinger and Col. Johnson and all others named in the petition is granted; and such injunction shall issue without delay enjoining those respondents from obstructing or preventing by the use of the National Guard or otherwise the attendance of Negro students at Little Rock High School under the plan of integration approved by this court and from otherwise obstructing or interfering with orders of this court in connection with the plan of integration.

"Findings of fact, conclusiions of law, and orders and related instruments will be prepared by the attorneys for the United States."

Start of Hearing

Judge Davies strode into the packed courtroom at 10:02 a. m. (CST) and asked counsel representing all parties to make their appearance.

An unexpected spectator at the lawsuit was Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Sitting with him was Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark., attorney who is representing the nine Negro students. Marshall told reporters before entering the courtroom he had no statement.

Newsmen noted that Judge Davies' right eye was badly bloodshot. The 5-foot, 1-inch jurist explained a blood vessel had ruptured in his eye and asked photographers not to take his picture from that side.

At 10:04 a. m., Judge Davies called the injunction hearing to order. The first order of business was argument on a motion by Faubus asking Judge Davies to disqualify himself from the hearing because of "bias" and "prejudice" against the Governor.

On the Judge's order to begin arguments, MacGuineas rose to attack a motion filed yesterday by Faubus' attorneys asking Judge Davis' disqualification. The Govern

Keep Hands Off, Faubus Is Told

ment answered it before court opener with a court motion saying it was untrue and untimely.

MacGuineas elaborated on these two arguments. Then he referred to a case where a U. S. Court of Appeals labeled an affidavit based on similar charges as "frivolous."

Government Argument

..The Governor's attorneys had argued that Davies was prejudiced against Faubus because, among other things, he conferred with the United States Attorney here and other local authorities on the integration issue.

MacGuineas contended that if it were not possible for a Federal judge to confer with Federal attorneys for enforcement of his court order on integration the Federal judicial process would become a mockery.

The Justice Department attorney said he was surprised that "experienced" counsel would have filed such a request. He argued that Faubus waited nine days until the eve of today's hearing to seek Judge Dives' removal. MacGuineas charged the law requires that such action be filed within 10 days of the beginning of a suit.

Kay Matthews, one of Faubus' three attorneys followed MacGuineas. He said he and Harper had not become counsel for Faubus until last Monday morning and only a "chain of events" led them to seek advantage of the disqualification procedure "in the best of faith."

Disqualification Refused

At 10:31 a. m., Judge Davies, taking just 30 seconds in a single sentence ruling, refused to disqualify himself. He ruled that Faubus' affidavit was "not legally sufficient and was not timely filed."

DETROIT AB R HRbI O A E

Immediately after denying the request, Judge Davies permitted a supplementary suit filed by counsel for the hine Negro children denied admission to eCntral High, to be consolidated with the Government's general injunction

Faubus Counsel Quits

One of the rejected motions asked that the current hearing be conducted before a panel of three jurists instead case.

Judge Davies then overruled the petition to quash subpenas served on Faubus' two top National Guard aides, Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, State Adjutant General, and Lt. Col. Marion Johnson, commanding the Guard detachment at the school.

Faubus's counsel contended that under Arkansas law no person engaged in the performance of military duty is subject to civil arrest or subpena.

MacGuineas countered that the Arkansas law dealt strictly with state courts and had no effect where a Federal court was involved.

Attorneys for Faubus, Clinger and Johnson, then filed two motions for dismissal in which they challenged the authority of the Justice Department or the Federal Government to be a plaintiff in the case. These Judge Davies quickly denied.

of Judge Davies alone. Government counsel contended that a 3-judge hearing is required only when a state law or constitution is under question.

A few moments later, Faubus' counsel announced dramatically:

"Obviously we can proceed no further in this action.

Judge Davies excused the Governor's attorneys but warned them:

"You may go, but you must understand that this hearing will continue."

Moments later the Governor counsel left the courtroom, Judge Davies ordered the Justice Department attorneys to continue and called fo rtestimony.

Little Rock School Board President Cooper, the first Government witness, testified that he knew of no reason to believe that the Little Rock integration plan would cause violence and bloodshed in this community. He said it was the Board's opinion that the "great majority of the people approved the plan."

No Racial Incidents

Q. Doctor, during the years that you have lived in Little Rock have you learned of any incidents of racial violence between adult citizens of this community?

A. No.

Q. Have you learned of any racial violence involving children of public schools?

A. No.

Q. Have you heard of any difficulty, violence, etc., that have attended the integration of the general public on the buses of our city?

A. No.

School Supt. Blossom, who formulated Little Rock's plan for gradual integration, testified that he had explained the plan to more than 200 groups.

In answer to a question, he said that he had received no suggestions for improvements.

Asked whether he meant to infer that people in Little Rock favor integration, he replied:

"They do not."

Mayor Mann Testifies

Like Cooper he said that he had received no reports of actual or threatened violence in schol integration. He added that he believed the plan he had devised for gradual integration over a seven-year period would have been accepted by the Little Rock public.

Little Rock's Mayor Mann testified there had been no incidents of racial violence in the city.

Mann said that to his knowledge there had been "no racial incidents in the last quarter century between teenagers or adults.

As court resumed after a luncheon recess, Davies, at the request of U. S. attorneys, dismissed all but 17 of the es timated 200 witnesses who had been summoned at request of the Government. The excused witnesses may be recalled if needed.

Ancient Greek God Was Faubus (The First)

The first Faubus was an ancient Greek god who, according to legend, could—when angered—send pestilence and wolves against the flocks of shepherds who looked to him for protection.

Faubus, the family name of the Governor of Arkansas, itself is German, an adaptation of Phoebus ("bright").

Phoebus Apollo (the full name of the Greek god) was a deity of light, music, poetry, prophecy and pastoral pursuits. According to reference books, he seems to have been originally a god of shepherds, flocks and herds, and beekeepers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

Faubus Bows To U.S. Court, Moves Guard

Dumps Integration Problem On Local, Federal Authorities

By UNITED PRESS

Gov. Orval E. Faubus Saturday dumped Little Rock's integration problem into the hands of local and federal authorities and disclaimed responsibility for any violence that may occur Monday when unguarded white schools will be opened to Negores.

Faubus, who pulled National Guardsmen from their posts outside Central High School Friday night in bowing to a federal court order was to leave today with Mrs. Faubus for the southern governors' conference at Sea Island, Ga.

As soon as Faubus leaves, Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon will take over as Arkansas' chief executive.

DENIES DEFEAT

Faubus said in a television speech Friday night he was calling off the troops that had guarded Central High from the first day of the fall term to prevent Negro students from entering.

But he denied he had been defeated in what he termed a preventive action to preserve the peace.

"I'm not beaten," Faubus told a newsman who had put the de-

Ike Advises Against Disorders

NEWPORT, R. I. (UP)—President Eisenhower today counseled the people of Little Rock, Ark., to comply with court - ordered school integration "without disorder."

The chief executive in a special statement called withdrawal of the troops by Gov. Orval E. Faubus "a necessary step in the right direction."

of the troops by Gov. Orval E.

Faubus "a necessary step in the right direction."

"I am confident," he said, "that the citizens of the city of Little Rock and the state of Arkansas will welcome this opportunity to demonstrate that in their city and in their state proper orders of a United States court will be executed promptly and without disorder."

Guardsmen left the school only a few hours after Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies enjoined Faubus and two military aides not to interfere with integration.

Negroes on the streets of Little Rock were jubilant over Daives' ruling. Some were openly scornful of Faubus.

Unconfirmed reports circulated that a hard core of segregationists among the 1,800 white students at Central High may start trouble Monday and that 400 to 600 students may boycott the school if the Negroes are admitted.

Little Rock Police Chief Marvin Potts met with his unit commanders late last night to "discuss assignments for the next few days in view of the school situation."

At the request of the school board, he sent 10 policemen to Central High to protect it against vandals, as soon as about 15 National Guardsmen withdrew.

Faubus ordered the National Guardsmen, who have kept Negroes out of the school three weeks, disbanded Friday night 10 minutes before he announced in a television and radio speech that he had surrendered.

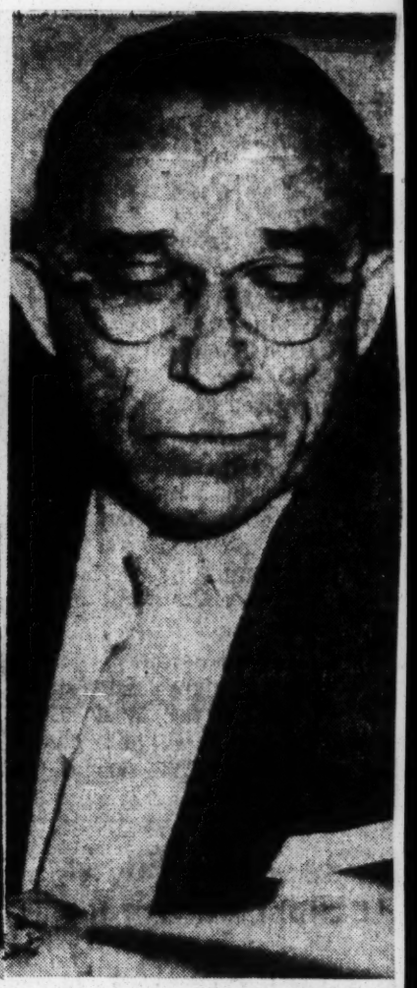
BOYCOTT HEARING

Faubus' three lawyers walked out of the courtroom when Davies rejected two motions for dismissing the Justice Department's petition for a temporary injunction.

They boycotted the hearing, while the government called witnesses to testify that there was no threat of violence when Faubus called out troops at Central High Sept. 2.

The injunction is temporary and Faubus said his lawyers will appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

LAST OF GUARDSMEN ON DUTY AT SCHOOL
Arkansas Governor Lifted Troops After Court Edict



AP Wirephoto

JUDGE DAVIES
Sweeping Injunction

Faubus Lifts Guardsmen Following Federal Edict

Injunction Orders End To Race Bar

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 (AP) —Gov. Orval Faubus tonight ordered the National Guard troops away from Central High School a few hours after a federal court ordered him to stop interference with the school's integration plan.

The guard left at 6:25 p.m.

Faced with the injunction, Faubus said, "I will comply."

Presumably the nine Negro students who have been barred from the school by the troops since they attempted to enter Sept. 4, will attend classes Monday. Several had said they would go if guardsmen would not bar their way.

The action of the governor apparently closes one chapter of the historic struggle between state and federal power but Faubus said he would exhaust all avenues of appeal to overturn the injunction.

At President Eisenhower's Newport, R.I., vacation headquarters, press secretary James C. Hagerty said there would be no comment on the action tonight. Hagerty said the President was told of the troop withdrawal by Atty. Gen. Brownell, who telephoned from Washington.

SPELLED OUT STAND

Faubus spelled out his stand on a three-station television hookup in Little Rock at 6:30 p.m., given minutes after Lt. Col. Marion Johnson had appeared at the high school and called out the guard.

It was a dramatic climax to a swift-moving chain of events which started with U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies' injunction against Faubus following a five-hour hearing during which the governor's attorneys walked out saying, "We're through."

They had challenged the federal government's right to question Faubus' actions and then left. The hearing continued and at the end the judge ruled that Faubus had thwarted the order of the court for integration by his use of the troops and directed him to stop.

Faubus in his speech said Judge Davies "ignored the law" in refusing some of the motions made by the governor's attorneys today. He did not say specifically which ones.

He said, "I have instructed my attorneys to exhaust every legal remedy to appeal this order. However, so long as this order is in effect and until its certain reversal on appeal, I will comply. . . ."

The governor then said even as he talked the guards were leaving. He appealed for order and peace in Little Rock and said, "Now is the time for the utmost precaution and forbearance on the part of all persons."

He said he hoped the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would "not be so reckless as to push (integration) . . . until a cooling off period has passed."

Faubus said it was his firm belief that integration in Little Rock can be successful only if it is accomplished in a peaceful manner "which means acceptance by a majority of the people.

"To be achieved otherwise is to do untold harm to the members of both races and immeasurable harm to any community where it is forcibly accomplished."

NO COMMENT

Neither state police nor city police would comment on whether officers from their ranks would take up stations at the school Monday to see that peace prevailed.

At the court hearing today Faubus' attorneys laid down a broad legal challenge on the right of the federal government to question Faubus' action.

MOTION DENIED

The governor's challenge to federal authority was dramatically pronounced by his attorneys in court today who then filed out of the courtroom saying, "We're through."

The governor's position was powerfully simple: that the federal government either in this court or any other place could not question his "judgment and discretion" while acting as the head of the sovereign State of Arkansas.

Later Judge Ronald N. Davies, who the governor had asked to remove himself because of his alleged "prejudice and bias," handed down a broad injunction directing the governor and his National Guard commanders by name to desist from further interference in Little Rock's integration plan.

Schools ordered to mix—

Segregation violence threat is sounded in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28 —(AP)—The first open threat of segregation violence has been sounded in the swelling resistance to planned racial integration at Little Rock high schools.

An unidentified man at a segregation meeting last night took the floor to ask how many persons would be at Central High School when classes start next Tuesday to "push back" any Negroes who seek entry.

"And I imagine there are a few shotguns in Little Rock, too," he added.

THE THREAT capped a day which saw these developments in the school integration controversy:

1. Members of the segregation-minded Mothers League of Central High School adopted a petition urging Gov. Orval Faubus to prevent "forcible integration" of city high schools.

2. A Little Rock mother filed a suit in Pulaski Chancery Court asking for a Temporary injunction to block high school integration.

3. Gov. Faubus said he anticipated that the pro-segregationist State Sovereignty Commission would intervene in two earlier suits filed at Little Rock in connection with integration of classes.

4. School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said a meeting to discuss possible police protection for Negroes entering previously all-white high schools probably would be held tomorrow.

ABOUT 250 MEN and women last night attended a Mothers League meeting at which the hint of possible violence was given.

The first reaction to the unidentified speaker's remarks was silence and a few scattered moans.

Then Mrs. O. R. Aaron, president of the newly formed group, told the man that the mothers were "trying to keep down violence."

A Texas attorney delivered a sharply worded attack on the proposed integration of Little Rock's high schools during a 30-minute address at the meeting.

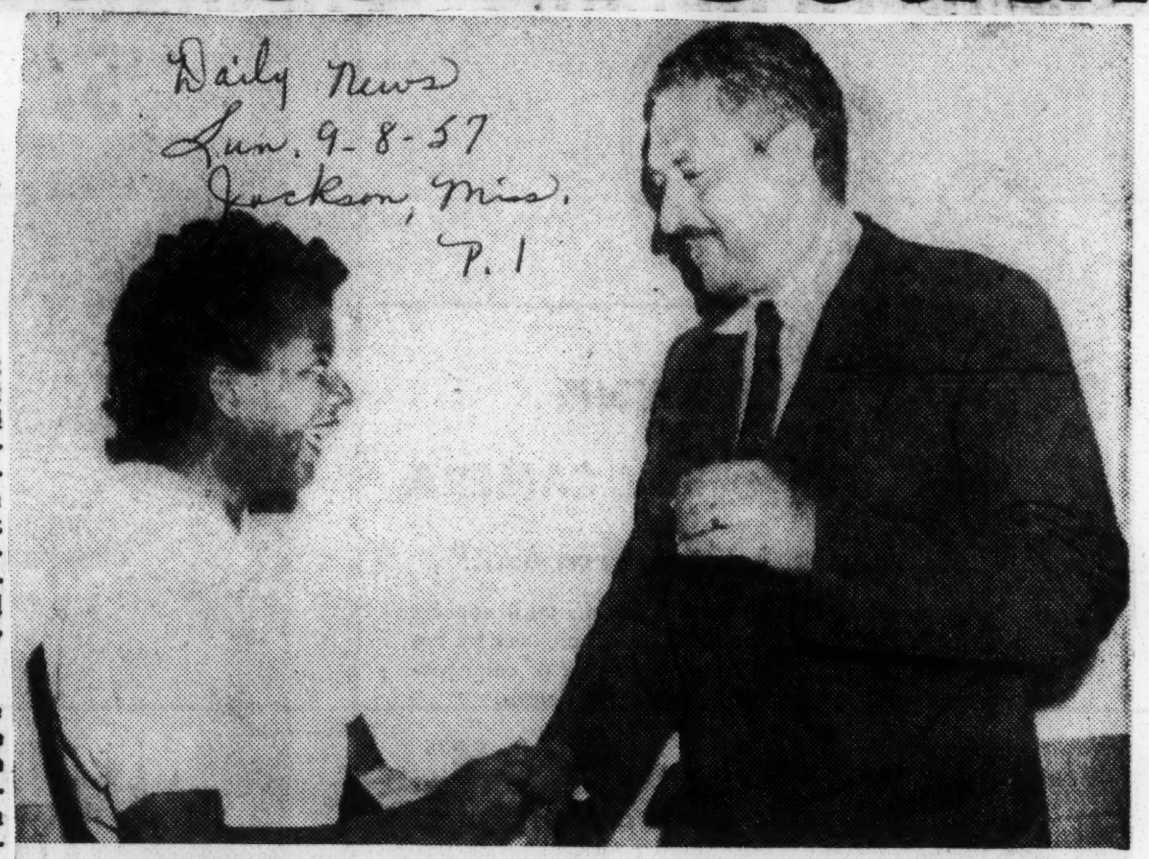
W. R. Hughes of Dallas, introduced as chairman of the executive committee of the association of Citizens Councils of Texas, charged that "communism is behind every effort of the NAACP.

"A 'Nigger' in your school is a potential Communist in your school," Hughes declared.

Mrs. Aaron named a committee of five to deliver the mothers league petition to Faubus today. The petition was approved by an almost unanimus standing vote.

The Little Rock School Board is under federal court order to integrate grades 10 through 12 beginning this fall.

Racial Battle Lines Tightened In South



HAPPY AT HEARING—Thurgood Marshall, right, national attorney for the NAACP, talks with Elizabeth Echford, 15, in corridor of U. S. courthouse in Little Rock, Ark., where hearing on integration of Little Rock Central High School was held. Elizabeth was the first student to attempt to enter the school last Tuesday but was turned back by armed National Guard troops who had been called out by Gov. Orval Faubus despite orders by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies that the school accept Negroes.—AP Wirephoto.

Here Is Full Text Of Davies' Decision

Daily News Sun. 9-8-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7—(INS)—Following is the Judge Ronald N. Davies' decision in the Little Rock Central High school integration hearing today:

"Gentlemen, in this matter let us first re-examine prior events which have culminated today in the petition of the Little Rock school directors and the school superintendent for an order temporarily suspending enforcement of the plan of integration approved by a judge of this court on August 15, 1956.

"That plan was originated and conceived by the citizens of Little Rock, acting by and through their own school directors. That plan was approved by this court and by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

"That plan is not and never was anything other than the plan of the duly authorized representatives of the People of Little Rock.

BOLD STATEMENTS

"What did the testimony this morning disclose? Beyond the bald and unsupported statements in the petition, only the testimony of the Little Rock Superintendent of Schools was offered, and that bore upon the desirability of the proper education of children in the Little Rock schools with which sentiments we all must agree.

"The testimony and arguments this morning were, in my judgment, as anemic as the petition itself; and the position taken by the school directors does violence to my concept of the duty of the petitioners to adhere with resolution to its own approved plan of gradual integration in the Little Rock public schools.

"It must never be thought that this court has not given careful consideration to this problem and all that it entails, but it must never be forgotten that I have a constitutional duty and obligation from which I shall not shrink. This court is not persuaded that upon the tenuous showing made by the petitioners this morning that it should suspend enforcement of the petitioners' plan of integration.

NO VIOLENCE

"The Chief Executive of Little Rock has stated that the Little Rock police have not had a single case of inter-racial violence reported to them and there has been no indication from sources available to him that there would be violence in regard to this situation.

"In an organized society, there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext.

"That we, and each of us, has the duty to conform to the law of the land and the decrees of its duly constituted tribunals is too elementary to require elaboration.

"The petition of the Little Rock school district directors and of the superintendent of the Little Rock public schools for an order temporarily suspending enforcement of its plan of integration heretofore approved by this court is in all things denied.

"Court is dismissed."

Federal Judge Rejects Integration Postponement

Daily News P. 1 Sun. 9-8-57 Jackson, Miss.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7 (AP) —A federal judge tightened the South's racial battle lines today with a sharp-tongued rejection of a plea to postpone integration at Little Rock Central High School where armed troops have kept Negro students away this week.

Judge Ronald N. Davies of North Dakota acidly called the plea of the Little Rock school board to delay integration because of a week of turmoil and strife "anemic" and left his previous order for immediate integration intact.

His dramatic action before a

Herald
Miami, Fla
Aug. 9-6-57
P. 10-A

—Associated Press Wirephoto

GUARDSMEN who have prevented Negro students from entering Little Rock's white high school also throw curtain of silence around the tense situation. Here an officer waves his club to keep Education Editor Benjamin Fine of The New York Times from questioning white students at the school.

jammed courtroom left the federal government's dispute with Gov. Orval Faubus unchanged. Faubus's office said the governor would not comment immediately.

Gov. Faubus Monday night called out the Arkansas National Guard to keep Negroes away from the 2,000-pupil school, claiming he was preventing violence and disorder.

DISCUSS SITUATION

President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Brownell discussed the explosive Little Rock situation in Washington today and later press secretary James Hagerty said it would be fair to say they discussed possible alternative actions depending on the next development in the case.

Wednesday, the Guardsmen stopped nine Negro teen-agers from entering.

Negro leaders today said they could not say what action they would take. They refused to say whether they planned to advise Negroes to enter the school Monday.

National Guardsmen kept watch at Central High and the governor's mansion.

HAS DUTY

"I have a constitutional duty and obligation from which I shall not shrink," the judge said in clipped and precise tones as he read today's decision.

"In organized society," said Judge Davies, "there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flaunted, whatever the pretext."

Judge Davies scoffed at the governor's claims that violence was near before he called out the guard.

Evening Star Washington, D.C.
Tues. 9-3-57
P.

SCHOOL SENTINELS—Standing guard at the entrances of Central High School, Little Rock, which was to have been integrated today, are these Arkansas National Guardsmen, Carl Cobb (left) and D. D. Evans. —AP Wirephoto.

LITTLE ROCK CRUSADERS - Eight of the nine Negro students denied admission to the Little Rock (Ark.) Central High school, leave the Federal Building after signing statements of their denial of Constitutional rights by National Guardsmen, under orders from Orval Faubus, governor of the state. They will stay away from the all-white school, pending action on the Government's injunction against Faubus.

Defiance To Force Action By U.S. Judge

BULLETIN

At late deadline time Tuesday, the Weekly learned of an appeal plan designed to block any federal intervention in the thorny integration dispute, that was being sought by a Little Rock lawyer. The appeal could block and forstall any federal action to force Faubus to remove National Guardsmen from Central High until the court hears the newly filed appeal and renders a decision.

Little Rock, Ark. (Special) - Amid presistent rumors that the National Guard would be withdrawn from around Central High school soon, Arkansas' Governor Orval Faubus was urged late Monday by Little Rock's Mayor Woodrow W. Mann to restore the "dignity and honor" to the people of Arkansas.

Earlier, Mann showed his resentment to Faubus' action in calling out troops to prevent Negroes from enrolling at the school, by publicly denouncing the action.

The situation in Little Rock has prompted much speculation since Faubus met with President Eisenhower last Saturday. Statements released by both Faubus and the President were evasive and have been attacked repeatedly by both sides in the thorny integration problem.

Mann sent a police officer to deliver a letter to Faubus but Guardsmen stationed at the Governor's mansion would not let the officer enter. Instead they instructed him to deliver the letter to Faubus' office at the state capitol.

The letter, released to newsmen, asked that the Governor notify him at least 24 hours before the Guardsmen were evacuated from the high school so that he can make "proper preparations for the general welfare of the public."

Last Sunday, Mann arrived at Barton Collseum prepared to speak to the United Spanish War Veterans Association at a convention but did not deliver his address.

Mann told newsmen that there was a change in plans and that he would deliver his address later in the week. However, Chester Lauck, master of ceremonies at the program, said he understood that the Mayor had been asked not to speak because "he is such a controversial figure."

Meanwhile, with Faubus remaining mum, speculation continues to run rampant. Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, expressed the belief that the situation is reaching the action stage and that "this thing cannot be postponed much longer." Hays said he saw Faubus late Monday but declined to make a statement on what he and Faubus spoke about.

Most well informed people in Little Rock believe that Faubus will order the troops to withdraw before Friday, rather than wait for the court hearing. If the troops aren't withdrawn by Friday, it is believed that Davies will issue an injunction forbidding any further interference with the enrolling of Negro students.

Many questions are being posed by the peoples of the world that have been eyeing the Little Rock situation as the indication of the stand the Federal Government will take in the future on the integration problem.

Elsewhere on the integration front, the following late developments were noted:

* The validity of four new Arkansas segregation laws has been challenged by ten Negro Ministers in Little Rock. The ministers Monday asked the U. S. District Court to prevent enforcement of the laws.

Temporary and permanent injunctions have been requested.

The laws created a State Sovereignty Commission with almost unlimited investigative powers; removed the requirement for school attendance if a school became integrated, and provided that school boards could use public funds to defend themselves in integration suits.

* The couragerous 15 year old Negro girl who was the center of the integration controversy will definitely be withdrawn from all white Harding high school in Charlotte, N.C.

The Rev. H.L. Counts told newsmen that his daughter, Dorothy Counts, will enroll at some school in a week or two, not Harding.

Dorothy, one of five Negro students admitted to the school, was struck with sticks and stones and spat upon at the school.

* At another school in North Carolina, Greensboro Senior High, the student body was lectured by Principal A.P. Routh after an egg was thrown at the desk of Josephine Boyd, the only Negro at the school.

The principal said that the egg, the third thrown at the girl, did not strike the girl or the desk.

The students were told that they have a responsibility to their school and themselves and were urged "to conduct themselves in a manner not to bring shame on others."

Jeering Little Rock Crowd's Behavior Contrasts With Negro Pupil's Dignity

Editor The Herald: The Associated Press photographer who took the picture of Elizabeth Eckford, as published on The Herald front page recently, should be awarded a Pulitzer Prize.

No one can dispute that the dignity expressed by Miss Eckford, compared to her hecklers, proved without any doubt that our so-called "superior white race" has many ignoramuses and "White trash."

How can one walk the streets of a country — which calls itself a democracy — with head high, when individuals of our own race display such bad breeding and disgraceful conduct?

SCHOOL INTEGRATION NEAR IN TWIN CITIES

Calm, Official Caution Mark Arkansas Move

TESTS OF COMPLIANCE

By PAT J. McDONNELL
International News Service Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 17.—The twin cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock are moving toward partial school integration with an outward calm, but with great official caution.

Negro students in two weeks will begin attending some classes with white students in the state's two major cities. It is a simultaneous test of two avenues of compliance with the United States decision in the South.

In Little Rock, Negroes will be admitted to all high school grades under Federal Court orders. Across the Arkansas River, North Little Rock will begin gradual integration, without direct Federal Court compulsion, in the senior high school class.

Extremely Cautious

Public officials have been extremely cautious in dealing with the controversial topic. There is no outspoken official state leadership either in behalf or in opposition to integration. The official caution mirrors public opinion, which seems sharply divided.

"I feel the thinking people of the state are convinced that, as long as the Supreme Court decision stands, integration will be inevitable," one veteran, highly-placed state official said.

"I do not think integration could be accomplished throughout the state overnight," he said, adding frankly: "Our people are not yet ready to fully accept it."

In private conversations, public officials admit they do not know exactly how the white population will react to integration once it is underway.

Claim Public Support

There is considerable opposition to integration, in any form. White Citizens' Councils claim considerable public support. They have not, however, had the vocal and often vociferous support from public officials around which hard-core, all-out resistance has been built in some other Southern states.

Another elected state official, refusing to be publicly identified, put it this way:

"Undoubtedly, a majority of the white people are opposed to integration. But I believe most of the citizens of Arkansas earnestly desire to see order under law maintained. If we have no outside agitators stirring up trouble, there will likely be none."

Official state position is lawful resistance to the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Arkansas citizens, in November, authorized the Legislature to oppose encroachments on states rights by a vote of 185,374 to 146,064.

Many Were Surprised

Opposition to his declaration of states rights principles surprised many and may well account for what all-out segregation leaders call "luke warm" endorsement of segregation from top state officials.

In the Little Rock area, "lawful opposition" to integration won out by less than 2,000 votes. There were 22,774 votes for an amendment directing legislative opposition, 20,918 votes against.

It is among these voters—more of whom voted on whether or not to prohibit horse and dog racing—that the integration tests will be made next month.

Most observers think geography will determine which areas of Arkansas will integrate their schools first. There is only token opposition to integration in Northwest Arkansas, for instance, where there are very few Negroes. In the plantation country—the eastern half of the state, notably—opposition to integration is virtually as firm as in any part of the South.

PRESIDENT'S TALK WITH FAUBUS SET FOR TOMORROW

Times 9-13-57

New York

White House Attacks Report Governor Is Capitulating by Seeking Parley

MEETING DUE AT 9 A. M.

Adams and Brownell Will Fly to Newport for Conference on Little Rock School

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12—President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas arranged today to confer at 9 o'clock Saturday morning on Little Rock school integration problems.

The Governor so far has blocked by National Guard troops enforcement of a Federal court order requiring admission of ten Negroes to Little Rock's previously all-white Central High School. The President has pledged use of all legal means at his command to uphold the Constitution and back up the court order.

But the White House went out of its way today to refute suggestions that the fact that Governor Faubus had asked for a conference with the President necessarily mean that the Arkansas Governor was "throwing in the sponge" and surrendering in the Little Rock case.

First Word Came From Hays

The press secretary also disclosed that the White House kne wof Governor Faubus' selection of a Saturday meeting date even before it received a telegram from him.

The first word, he said, came from Representative Brooks Hays, Arkansas Democrat whose district includes Little Rock. Representative Hay telephoned to Sherman Adams, the President's principal deputy in Washington, and told him the telegram would be sent later in the day.

The White House announced that Mr. Adams and Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, would fly from Washington to Newport early Saturday morning in connection with the President's meeting with Governor Faubus.

Hays May Accompany Faubus

There were reports tonight that Representative Hays would accompany Governor Faubus to the session here. James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said, however, that any announcement of the delegation coming from Little Rock properly should originate with the Governor.

The press secretary would not discuss the reported big role Representative Hays played as the intermediary in arranging the first exchange of telegrams between the President and the Governor yesterday. Mr. Hagerty said he knew of no previous contact between the White House and Representative Hays before the call to Mr. Adams this morning. Times

There was no definite word tonight just when the Arkansas Governor would reach this area. Mr. Hagerty said a Marine helicopter would be sent to bring him from the airfield, presumably the Quonset Point Naval Air Station, to the President's headquarters on Coasters Harbor Island just off Newport.

With the President's express approval, Mr. Hagerty angrily denounced radio and television reports quoting White House aides as saying Governor Faubus "was throwing in the sponge." Mr. Hagerty said that none of the three White House aides had "made any such statement like that."

"We have deliberately refrained from any such remarks and any such reports are completely untrue," Mr. Hagerty said. "There is no one in the White House staff in Newport talking that way, and I think all of you gentlemen and ladies know it. * * *

"And I would appreciate, and so would the President that you carry these remarks of mine in full."

Mr. Hagerty's statement came when the Arkansas Governor had not replied fixing a time for the conference. When the Governor asked for the meeting yesterday, the President offered to meet him at 3 P. M. Friday or 9 A. M. Saturday.

Mr. Hagerty was asked whether he had reacted so sharply to the radio broadcasts because he feared the reaction of surrender talk on Governor Faubus in advance of his arrival here. Mr. Hagerty replied that the White House statement spoke for itself, and was not due to any word of unfavorable reaction in Little Rock.

Press Conference Asked

One reporter formally requested of Mr. Hagerty that a joint news conference be arranged with the President and Governor Faubus at the conclusion of their talks. Mr. Hagerty smiled, then responded that any such considerations would have to await the arrival of the Arkansas Governor.

The White House atmosphere was one of cautious optimism that the meeting with Governor Faubus would produce a settlement of the Little Rock case, although Mr. Hagerty carefully refrained from saying so publicly.

The Governor has been made a defendant in an injunction action brought by Attorney General Brownell and set for Federal court hearing on Sept. 20 to enforce the court decree. The Governor said yesterday that he hoped to be able to comply with the court's order, consistent with his duties under the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

On another civil rights front, Mr. Hagerty said he expected the President to name soon the six-member Civil Rights Commissio nauthorized by the law he signed Monday. The press secretary said he did not know how soon the President would name a new Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, also authorized by the measure.

Commentator Is Firm

Charles Von Fremd, news commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said yesterday that he "still stands by "his original report that the White House felt that Governor Faubus was "throwing in the sponge."

The White House correspondent for C. B. S. news said that his phrasing may have been injudicious. But he insisted in telecasts subsequent to the one he made originally that a Presidential aide gave him to understand the White House expected the Arkansas Governor to "capitulate" on the integration issue in Little Rock.

"This reporter was given this White House assessment by a staff aide in much longer and intricate language and perhaps was remiss in summing up the White House belief with the phrase of 'throwing in the sponge,'" Mr. Von Fremd said and continued:

"Since the aide wasn't talking for quotation and perhaps did not realize the interpretation placed on his remarks, the official White House anger this morning probably is understandable. However, this correspondent still stands behind his original report.

"The White House feeling, as I understand it, is that it is expected Arkansas Governor Faubus will agree after his expected meeting with the President to follow the order of District Court Judge [Ronald N.] Davis that segregation in the Little Rock high school will be ended."

PRESIDENT READY FOR CRITICAL TALK

Times 9-14-57

New York

Top Aides Flying to Newport for Integration Parley—White House Hopeful

Sat. 9-14-57

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13—A Narragansett Bay seaport that berthed many of the early slave trading ships will be the site tomorrow of a possibly momentous conference between President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas on the tense issue of racial integration.

For the President, this is one of the most important and potentially most explosive domestic crises he has confronted in his four and three-quarters years in the White House.

He meets at 9 A. M. with a state Governor who has called out the Arkansas National Guard to maintain order in Little Rock, Ark. The result has been to prevent enforcement of a Federal court decree for admission of ten Negro students to the previously all-white Central High School of Little Rock. This, by itself, constitutes one of the most serious challenges of state versus Federal power since the Civil War.

Governor Fears Violence

The stakes on both sides are high. The Governor has said the only solution is withdrawal of the Federal court order because violence surely will follow removal of the National Guard and entry of the Negro students to the school. The President has pledged he will use every legal means at his command to uphold the Federal Constitution and support the court order.

Governor Faubus left Little Rock today saying he was "hopeful" of a settlement. No Administration source would speculate on the prospects for success. But an atmosphere of restrained optimism was evident.

On the surface there seemed these three possibilities:

¶Retreat by the Governor, whose aides have said he was coming to Newport to "confer, not capitulate."

¶Retreat by the Federal Government, which would be tantamount to an admission that every Southern state can resist the end of segregation, declared unconstitutional by a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court.

¶A compromise of unspecified charter, which might "save face" on both sides.

Top Aides To Join Parley

The administration assembled its strongest team for the meeting. Flying here tonight were Sherman Adams, the former Governor of New Hampshire who is the President's principal deputy; Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General; and Gerald D. Morgan, White House counsel. Mr. Adams and Mr. Brownell are regarded as least likely to advocate compromise on the ground such action would greatly weaken the Federal Union and diminish the prestige of both the White House and the Federal courts.

The President, here on holiday, has spoken out only through telegrams to Governor Fabus and in press statements issued through his secretary, James C. Hagerty.

The White House said tonight it had received a considerable volume of mail, including some from members of the House and Senate, urging that the President take the racial integration issue directly to the people by means of a radio and television report.

"Of course, we would not do that at this time with the conference with the Governors [of Arkansas] coming up," Mr. Hagerty said this afternoon.

Whether a speech might be considered after the meeting tomorrow was an unanswered question tonight.

The crisis has not so far interfered with the President's vacation plans. He played golf today, as he has every day that he has been in Newport, teeing off in a fog that was so heavy that the greens on the short holes were not visible from the tees. His strokes were punctuated by the growl of fog horns warning ships in the bay.

And he told his playing companions that he hoped to get in another round tomorrow afternoon if the conference with Governor Faubus was concluded in time.

The Arkansas Governor was scheduled to spend the night in near-by Providence and to be ferried here by helicopter to the President's headquarters on Coasters Harbor Island if the weather permits. If there is fog or rain tomorrow morning, the Governor and his party will be driven over in White House automobiles.

The automobile trip takes slightly more than an hour; the journey by helicopter can be made in about twelve minutes.

Capt. E. P. Aurand, the President's naval aide, will go to Providence to greet Governor Faubus and escort him to the naval base.

Traveling with the Governor are Representative Brooks Hays, Arkansas Democrat and behind-the-scenes intermediary in arranging this conference, and Arnold Sikes, the Governor's administrative assistant.

Building Overlooks Bay

The meeting will be held in the President's office on the second floor of the naval base heaquarters building. It looks out over the bay down which in the early days of the republic sailed ships loaded with rum for sale or barter in the purchase of Negroes in West Africa who were brought back to slavery in the South. The descendants of

these slaves are involved in the Little Rock case commanding the President's attention tomorrow.

There was no estimate tonight how long the conference might last, other than the President's expressed "hope" he would get in another round of golf tomorrow afternoon. But Mr. Hagerty commented sharply that "there is no terminal time on hope" when reporters asked if the President's desire to play tomorrow afternoon indicated he did not expect the meeting to last beyond noon.

Requests have been made for a news conference with Governor Faubus, with the President, or with both of them together—but Mr. Hagerty has been unwilling to say whether either principal will meet with reporters.

FAUBUS, HOPEFUL, IN EAST TO MEET PRESIDENT TODAY

Times New York Sat. 9-14-57

Arrives in Providence With Representative Hays for Talks on Integration

FLIES FROM LITTLE ROCK

Governor Denies He Yields —Expects Parley to Solve Impasse Over Troops

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas arrived by plane this evening for a conference with President Eisenhower on the Little Rock, Ark., school integration dispute.

When he left Little Rock this morning, the Governor said he was "hopeful" of the outcome of the talks.

The Governor, appearing somewhat fatigued after his flight of nearly eleven hours, refused to discuss the issue with newsmen in advance of the talks scheduled for tomorrow morning at the President's vacation retreat at Newport.

The twin-engine chartered plane landed at the Rhode Island State Airport in Warwick at 6:07 P. M. Governor Faubus was accompanied by Representative Brooks Hays, Arkansas Democrat who was instrumental in arranging the White House conference, and by his executive secretary, Arnold Sikes.

Mr. Hays said he would join in the conference "if they want me." He said he had sent his own report on the Little Rock situation to the White House, but declined to say what officials he had dealt with.

Gets Police Escort

No White House or state officials were at the airport to greet the Governor's party. The three made the seven-mile trip to downtown Providence by taxicab with a police escort.

The Governor is spending the night at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. He is to go by automobile at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow to the Quonset Point Naval Air Station. A Marine Corps helicopter is scheduled to fly him across Narragansett Bay to the President's vacation headquarters on Coasters Harbor Island.

His talk with President Eisenhower is scheduled to begin at 9 A. M.

About fifty newsmen were at the airport when Governor Faubus landed. He treated the reporters affably, but said, "It would be improper for me to discuss the conference in advance."

FAUBUS "HOPEFUL", ARRIVES IN EAST

Continued From Page 1

Times

He said he expected to leave Rhode Island tomorrow afternoon or evening.

P-8-C

The Governor's plane was a seven-seat Aero Commander of the type frequently used by President Eisenhower between Washington and his Gettysburg, Pa., farm. The pilot was W. C. White and the co-pilot Ed Moore, both of Dallas, Tex.

The plane stopped briefly at Roanoke, Va., en route here.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island said he had had other engagements during the afternoon, and so could not greet Governor Faubus. Governor Roberts maintains a suite at the Sheraton-Biltmore in which he lives about half the time. Governor Roberts added that he had not been notified that the Arkansas Governor would be staying in Providence.

Sat. 9-14-57

Governor Is Optimistic

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 13—The Governor of Arkansas is optimistic that a solution will be found to the integration crisis here.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus left this morning for Newport to meet President Eisenhower. He said he left on a "hopeful" note.

In a thirty-minute informal interview with reporters at the municipal airfield, he said that the session with President Eisenhower might solve the impasse that has pitted the state of Arkansas against the Government of the United States.

Governor Faubus joked with reporters and photographers while waiting for his chartered Texas twin-motored plane to get ready. He is scheduled to meet President Eisenhower at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Accompanying the Governor on this trip were Representative Brooks Hays and the Governor's administrative aide, Arnold Sikes. Mr. Hays served as the intermediary who brought the Govenor and President together for tomorrow's meeting.

Mrs. Faubus, appearing in a neat black dress, and looking as cheerful as her husband, came to the airport with the party. She waited until the plane was in the air before leaving the field.

Mr. Hays came to the field at 8:30 o'clock, ten minutes before the Governor arrived. He reiterated that the conference might develop a blueprint for further action to solve the integration issue not only at Little Rock but throughout the country.

"What do you mean by a blueprint?" he was asked.

"Well," he answered, "we must not pin all our hopes in a final solution through one conference. I'm trying to avoid a letdown if we don't come back with a package solution."

Beginning of Solution Seen

Then he added: "This might be just the beginning of the solution of the South's problems." He quickly corrected that to: "I mean, the nation's problems."

More than a legal approach is needed, the Congressman said. "Legalisms will not solve this problem, although both sides will be guided by law," he added.

At 8:40 o'clock the Governor and his small party arrived. He shook hands with a dozen or more reporters who were waiting for him.

"When do you plan to come back?" he was asked.

"Either Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning," he replied. "It depends on the length of time it takes for our conference."

The Governor said he would be willing to meet with the press on his return, and report on the results of the meeting.

Smiling throughout the half-hour that he waited at the airfield, Governor Faubus exuded confidence.

"Congressman Hays is hopeful that something good will come of your meeting with the President," the Governor was told. "How do you feel about it?"

"I feel the same way," he said. "I too am hopeful."

Governor Faubus was reminded that one interpretation of his meeting with the President was that he, the Governor, had capitulated, and had "thrown in the sponge."

"Have you thrown in the sponge, Governor?" he was asked.

The Governor smiled in his characteristic easy manner, and looked about him, as though seeking a sponge. And then he pointed to his hat, which he carried in his hand, and laughed:

"I'm not taking a sponge with me, am I?"

He said he did not think that talk of capitulation had hurt the chance of success of the conference. He added that the President's aide had given an effective repudiation of any talk of throwing in the sponge or of capitulation.

Whether the integration issue can be settled in one meeting cannot be determined in advance, Governor Faubus said. Mr. Hays has suggested that other conferences on other levels might be needed. The Governor, though, is more hopeful than the Congressman.

"There is a possibility," he said, "that this might be the first, last and only conference. You can't tell."

When asked whether he would express his opinion of Judge Ronald N. Davis to President Eisenhower, Governor Faubus merely grinned and looked away. Judge Davies has ordered the Central High School here to be integrated immediately. Governor Faubus has used national guards to block integration. The governor called out the troops after the court ordered Negro students to enter. Thereupon Judge Davies ordered the United States Attorney General to bring court action against the Governor.

Times Newspaper P1 Sat. 9-14-57

Associated Press Wirephoto

FAUBUS IN RHODE ISLAND: Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas entering taxi yesterday on arrival at airport in Warwick. He will confer with the President on integration.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE RONALD NORWOOD DAVIES

Uncompromising Judge

Times Thurs. 9-5-57 p.20-C

Ronald Norwood Davies

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4—When Judge Ronald Norwood Davies was an undergraduate at the University of North Dakota, he tried out for the varsity track team. The coach shook his head dubiously. How could this slight, timid-looking lad, only 5 feet 1 inch tall, compete on the track field?

Man in the News

Young Davies knew that he would have to give an extra "push" to make up for his lack of footage. So during the months of January and February he ran along the snow-covered railroad tracks to build up strength and stamina.

"I knew I'd need the extra strength to compete," he said. "I ran the hundred yards in ten seconds and won my varsity letter."

That extra strength is coming in handy now. Judge Davies faces the greatest judicial decision of his career. He has locked horns with Gov. Orval E. Faubus in an issue that may become a landmark in Southern integration.

The Federal District Court has ordered the Little Rock school bard to integrate its schools. The Governor, acting in his role as chief executive, called out the state militia and state police. Nine Negroes who tried to get in this morning were turned away by the troops.

The judge did not hesitate. He immediately conferred with the United States Marshal an dthe Assistant United States Attorney to find out why his orders had been flouted.

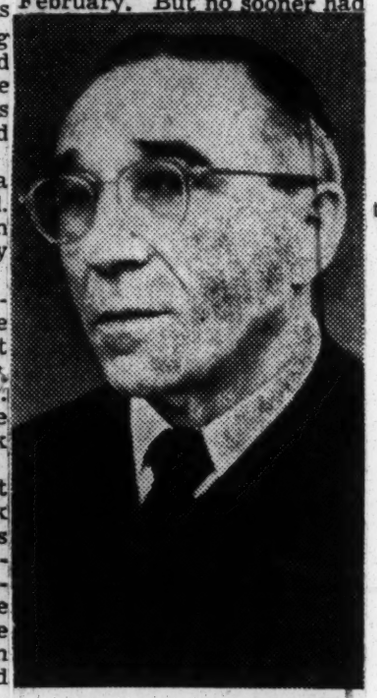
Judge Davies is not a man who scares easily. Tough problems do not faze him. He is known among his colleagues for his courage and his willingness to tackle any kind of a difficult problem.

Likes a Quiet Evening

As a district judge at Fargo, N. D., Judge Davies does not usually have many controversial issues to resolve. He lives quietly with his wife and children—he has three boys and two girls—in a medium-size home in Fargo. There is nothing that he likes better than to spend an evening at home, listening to music, watching television or reading a historical novel.

But on Aug. 26 his peaceful way of life was temporarily shattered. He was asked to come to Little Rock and sit in as temporary judge in the Arkansas Federal District. The calendar here is crowded and a Federal vacancy remains unfilled.

Judge Davies packed his small trunk and came to this Southern city. His assignment cals for duty here until February. But no sooner had he put on his judicial robe than he came face to face with serious issues.



Associated Press

Not one who scares easily

"I guess I must have a lightening rod that attracts trouble," he says, smiling.

First, a county judge overruled a Federal order that integration begin this fall. He disposed of that one fact. In sharp, short sentences, Judge Davies said that the court would not "hesitate nor equivocate" in placing Federal decisions above that of the state.

Then, yesterday, the school board called off integration. Again, the judge told the board that it could not ignore the court's order.

Judge Davies has a good judicial temperament. Perhaps his early background has something to do with it. Born in Crookston, Minn., a small town near Grand Forks, N. D., fifty-two years ago, young Davies spent his early life doing odd chores, mowing grass, and absorbing printer's ink. His father was editor of The Crookston Daily Times, a respected weekly.

When he graduated from the University of North Dakota thirty years ago, he entered Georgetown University, where he earned his law degree. He practiced law at Grand Forks, and soon earned a reputation as being quick, persuasive and completely

Served as Municipal Judge

He served two terms as municipal judge, joined several local groups—the Elks and Knights of Columbus among others—and continued to practice law. He served in the Army for four years, entering as first lieutenant and leaving as lieutenant colonel.

In August, 1955, President Eisenhower appointed him United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota.

Governor Faubus Defies Subpoena, Moves to Disqualify Judge Davies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus, taking the offensive, struck back at the federal government today with two last-mumute legal actions before Friday's crucial court hearing on his use of the National Guard to bar Negroes from a Little Rock high school.

First, he refused to honor a federal subpoena summing him to court as a defendant in a suit involving four recently passed Akkansas segregation laws.

A few hours later, his attorneys moved to disqualify U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald Davies—scheduled to hear the National Guard case tomorrow — on grounds that Davies is prejudiced against Faubus.

Judge Must Rule.

Davies himself will have to rule on the motion to disqualify.

Reporters asked Faubus if, having flouted one subpoena, he will obey the second, summoning him to court tomorrow.

"You just wait and see," the governor replied.

He was smiling, almost causal in his manner. He gave the impression of a man untroubled by the events swirling furiously around his head.

The Arkansas Democrat reported, in a copyrighted story today, that if Davies orders Faubus to withdraw the guardsmen from Central High School in tomorrow's hearing, the governor will obey.

Then, the Democrat said, he will wash his hands of all responsibility for any violence—which he has predicted from the first—that may break out in Little Rock.

He will also carry his fight to a higher court, the newspaper said, by appealing to the 8th Circuit Clurt of Appeals in St. Louis.

And if necessary, he will go all the way to the Supreme Court, the report said, in an all-out fight for the rights of the states as against the powers of the federal government.

Defies Subpoena.

The subpoena that Faubus defied ordered him to appear before a three-judge panel in a suit brought by 10 Negro ministers. They asked the judges to set aside legislation, passed this year by the state Legislature, to preserve segregation in Arkansas schools.

The judges granted a motion to postpone the hearing on this suit. A somewhat similar suit is due for a hearing in a state court. They put back any further federal hearing, pending the outcome there.

In refusing to obey the summons to the hearing on the suit brought by the 10 ministers, Faubus told the court in a letter:

"Almost from the very beginning of our Republic, it has been uniformly held that the chief executive is not compelled to comply with a subpoena unless he chooses to do so.

"In this particular case, because of the obvious ulterior motive of those who obtained the subpoena, I do not choose to comply with it."

There was no immediate indication in federal court as to whether action may be taken to punish Faubus for denying its authority to come to court.

His lawyers then fired a hot "bias and prejudice" blast against Davies and asked him to step down from the bench in the big battle Friday.

Their affidavit said: "The Hon. Ronald N. Davies has a personal bias favorable to the plaintiffs . . . and a personal prejudice against this respondent, and would therefore be unable to conduct a fair and impartial trial and render a decision either of law or fact that would be free of prejudice."

In effect, it accused Davies of working closely with the Department of Justice, the U.S. district attorney, and the superintendent of schools in Little Rock to show that "Orval E. Faubus acted without just cause and in bad faith."

It said Davies took "hearsay" into consideration when he denied a petition to postpone the integration of Central High School. The affidavit quoted Davies as citing the words of Woodrow Wilson Mann, mayor of Little Rock—

"The chief executive of Little Rock has stated that the Little Rock police have not had a single case of inter-racial violence reported to them, and there has been no indication from sources available to him that there would be violence in regard to this situation."

However, the affidavit argued further, the mayor was not in court, a witness under oath, when he made the statement Davies took into consideration.

The much-discussed FBI report on Little Rock also was noted in Faubus' affidavit. This document, reported to run to 400 pages, lists the findings of the agents who ran down the rumors that violence was in the making in Little Rock, timed to erupt when the Negroes tried to enter Central High.

Reporters asked Faubus whether he will remove the National Guard by Monday, when classes resume in Central High after the weekend.

Doesn't Know.

"I don't know at this time," he said.

"Can't you replace the guard with state troopers?" they asked.

"I don't have enough state troopers," he replied.

Apprised of the possibility that Faubus might buck responsibility for maintaining order into the hands of other law - enforcing bodies, Mayor Mann said: "I don't anticipate any degree of trouble, but you can't prophesy what's going to happen.

"I feel confident that the people of Little Rock are law-abiding Christians and are willing to abide by the law of the land."

He said he could not disclose his plans to take over, with police, from the guardsmen.

Fabus' various legal maneuvers appeared to remove all possibility of an eleventh-hour compromise with the federal government before tomorrow's pivotal battle in court.

But he said today that he will keep in touch with the governor "due to a change in the situation."

United States not united in reaction to Ike act—

South is boiling mad, North pleased

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Most Southern officials hit hard at President Eisenhower's decision to use federal troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock while Northerners backed his action as necessary to preserve law and order.

"Federal force must be used in this situation to put down force," said Adlai Stevenson, twice beaten by Eisenhower for the presidency. Stevenson termed the Little Rock situation a national disaster, but he said the President had no choice. He said Gov. Orval Faubus behaved irresponsibly in using the Arkansas National Guard to thwart integration.

SEN. OLIN JOHNSTON (D., S. C.) talked of armed resistance.

"If I were governor and he (the President) came in, I'd give him a fight such as he has never seen before.

"I'd proclaim a state of insurrection and I'd call out the National Guard and then we'd find out who's going to run things in my state."

GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN of New York said the President had "contributed to the making of the present situation" in Little Rock by not taking strong action at the outset of the school crisis.

SEN. RUSSELL (D., Ga.) termed the action illegal and accused the President of slapping totalitarian rule on the people of Arkansas.

"This sort of totalitarian rule may put Negro children into the white schools of Little Rock, but it will have a calamitous effect on race relations and the cause of national unity," Russell declared.

AT SEA ISLAND, Ga., where Southern governors are in conference, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee proposed a committee of seven governors from the conference to confer immediately with Eisenhower to seek a solution to the school problem without recourse to federal troops. Some of his colleagues welcomed the suggestion, but Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland said he was opposed to the idea.

McKELDIN DEFENDED Eisenhower's action as necessary and he was joined by Gov. Cecil Underwood of West Virginia. Both are Republicans.

GOV. LUTHER HODGES of North Carolina, conference chairman, proposed a compromise under which the president would not use federal force "so long as state and local authorities are able properly to perform this function."

Faubus, who returned yesterday to Little Rock from Sea Island, said state authority would have settled the integration problem in the Arkansas capital without violence if the President had left "law and order to us."

SEN. McCLELLAN (D., Ark.) agreed with Russell that the action was "without authority of law." He said "it may participate more trouble than it will prevent."

GOVS. MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia and JAMES FOLSOM of Alabama called the action political. Griffin charged that Eisenhower "is a captive of the Republican political strategists, who are more interested in the minority Negro vote than the welfare of the people."

Folsom saw the move as reflecting a desire by the president "and other big brass in Washington" to take over the National Guard and run it from Washington. He said he would forestall any move to federalize the Alabama National Guard by discharging every member.

REP. BOB SYKES (D., Fla.) said Faubus should close the schools "in protest at this invasion of states' rights."

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and Sen. Precott Bush (R., Con.) agreed that the president did the right thing.

ATTY. GEN. JOHN PATTERSON of Alabama, who is expected to be a candidate for governor next year, said this in a telegram to the president:

"Your action in sending the federal troops into Little Rock is shocking and cannot be supported by either fact or law. What you have done may well destroy the foundation of our nation.

"You are apparently willing to turn federal bayonets on the people of the South to appease the NAACP and its followers. I urge you to allow Arkansas to handle its own affairs."

Newspaper editorial comment generally followed the same north-south division.

Other comments:

SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN (D., Tex.): "I hope that peace soon will prevail."

SEN. NEUBERGER (D., Ore.) "President Eisenhower has taken a stand worthy of the great office . . ."

SEN. MORSE (D., Ore.): "When a state governor betrays his public trust and uses his office to inflame and incite extremists, as Governor Faubus has done, it is imperative that the constitutional rights of all Americans, irrespective of the color of their skins, be protected by the federal government. . ."

GOV. ROBERT D. HOLMES of Oregon (D): It is too bad the president permitted the situation to get out of hand."

TALMADGE SAYS FAUBUS IS RIGHT

Wed. 9-11-57

Governor in Best Spot to Weigh Issue--Solon

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10 (AP) —Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus is within his rights in calling out the National Guard to stop integration in Little Rock schools, according to Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga).

"Our national administration is attempting to make a hollow shell out of state and national governments. This has been accomplished by judicial decrees which clearly violate the constitution and by legislative enactments that clearly violate the constitution," Talmadge said in a statement here.

"It is vitally necessary that they be strongly resisted on the federal, state and local level. The governor of Arkansas as conservator of the peace is in much better position to know what will break the peace than an imported federal judge from North Dakota.

"The governor of each of the 48 states is under a duty to take action as may be necessary to maintain the peace and tranquility of the state," the senator said.

Asked if he believed President Eisenhower might call the National Guard into federal duty in an attempt to solve the Arkansas situation, Talmadge replied it is a possibility.

"But Arkansas probably has emergency clauses in the state constitution which would allow him to immediately establish a state guard," the senator said.

"I know that Georgia has such provisions and if I were governor and a situation such as that arose I would organize the state troops," Talmadge added.

The senator was in Savannah to address a meeting of a civic club.

FAUBUS IS FEARFUL

Governor Hopes Parents Of Negro Children Won't Force Issue

Mon. 9-23-57

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

SEA ISLAND, Ga., Sept. 22.—Gov. Orval Faubus said here Sunday he is "apprehensive of disorder and violence" in Little Rock Monday if Negro children try to enter Central High School now that National Guardsmen have been removed.

The Governor added, "It is always possible that the Guard might be called out again."

Troops were removed Friday after Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies issued an injunction against interference with integration of the school. Governor Faubus had called out the Guard to maintain law and order after he said he had evidence violence would result if there was an effort made to integrate the school.

Calls For Patience

Arriving here for the Southern Governors Conference Mr. Faubus said he hopes parents of the Negro children and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not force the issue at this time but will "exercise some patience during a cooling off period."

Mr. Faubus said he hopes nothing will develop to force him to cut short his plans to stay until the conference adjourns Wednesday.

He was appreciative of the ovation given him in Atlanta Saturday night by the tremendous crowd attending the Georgia-Texas football game. He was roundly applauded when introduced at half-time by Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia.

"The demonstration showed that the people of the South as a whole feel far more deeply about the situation than some suspect," he said. "I mean by that the effort to compel. It has never been possible to compel the American people to do anything."

When Governor Faubus stepped from his Arkansas National Guard plane at the Atlanta airport, he was applauded by several hundred persons who showed up to welcome him.

Caution Is Ordered

Mrs. W. F. Wimberly, wife of an Atlanta attorney and one of the host officials, walked up to the Governor and said, "We bow to you."

Governor Faubus told newsmen responsibility for order in the Little Rock situation "now lies first with the local authorities and the School Board.

"One aspect of the situation at Little Rock not generally understood is that the NAACP and integrationists set up the integration effort as a great example to other Southern states in the face of the fact that a majority of the people are opposed to integration," he said.

Acceptance Is Cited

Governor Faubus insisted he has a "great deal of information there would have been violence" had he not called out the National Guard.

He said integration in other areas of Arkansas, as well as at the University of Arkansas, has followed without disorders because it was done through general acceptance of the people rather than compulsion.

Governor Faubus said the seg is not involved in his appeal of Judge Davies' order.

"The question on appeal is whether the Federal Court can substitute its judgment for the sovereign right of the governor of a state. This question could have been raised in some other sort of issue, such as a labor dispute.

Governor Faubus said he has received numerous calls from other governors expressing "sympathy but saying it was my problem to settle." He also said 50 per cent of his mail and telegrams as a result of the situation came from outside the South," and 98 per cent of them were favorable."

No Pledges To 'Ike'

The Governor, whose state has inaugurated a strong effort to attract new industries, said there has been "no indication that it is hurting that program."

Governor Theodors McKeldin, Republican of Maryland, said the controversy would have a serious impact on the state's industrial program.

Governor Faubus said there were "no promises or decisions" in his conference with President Eisenhower. He said he merely explained the difference between the Little Rock situation and in other cities where integration was orderly.

Associated Press

SEGREGATIONIST: Roy V. Harris, who said that he and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia did their utmost to block integration in the Little Rock schools.

GEORGIAN LINKED TO FAUBUS STAND

Times 9.18-C

Roy Harris, Political Boss Visited Arkansas—But He Denies Being Mastermind

Mon. 9-9-57

By RICHARD AMPER

One of the men whom Gov. Orval E. Faubus named as the decisive force that brought about his state's stand against integration said yesterday that the Arkansas Governor, had exceeded the highest segregationist hopes.

Sixty-one-year-old Roy Harris, Georgia political kingmaker and one of the South's leading segregationists, indicated in a telephone interview that he and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia had done their utmost to block the integration of Negro students in Little Rock's schools.

He said that he and Governor Griffin had gone to Arkansas lastm onth to fight for the segregationist cause. Governor Faubus has said that the two men tipped the scale in favor or resistance to the Supreme Court mandate on integration.

Reached at his home in Augusta, Ga., Mr. Harris insisted, however, that neither he nor the Georgia Governor had made any effort to persuade Governor Faubus personally to resist integration.

Says Move Was Surprising

"We were surprised," he said, "when he took the action he did."

Mr. Harris denied that he and Governor Griffin had masterminded the strategy of having Governor Faubus call out the the National Guard. But he acknowledged having said, during his visit, that "if this happened in Georgia, we'd call out the National Guard."

The remark, he said, was made last Aug. 22 at a $10-a-plate dinner to raise funds for the Capital Citizens Council, a segregationist organization in Little Rock.

The following morning, Mr. Harris said, he and Governor Griffin visited Governor Faubus at the executive mansion for breakfast. But Mr. Harris said that he was so convinced that the Arkansas Governor was a so-called liberal Democrat in favor of integration that it would be pointless to discuss it.

'Didn't Speak About It'

"We thought he was so far on the others ide that we didn't even speak about it," Mr. Harris said.

What he regraded as Governor Faubus's surprising action he attributed to the force of public opinion in the state.

"I don't think he'd listen to anybody in Georgia," Mr. Harris declared. He said that for elementary political considerations the Governor would "listen only to the folks in his own state."

But even if the Georgians did not attempt to put pressure directly on the Arkansas Governor, the end was achieved indirecty through the climate and mood that Mr. Faubus said the two men had succeeded in creating.

Associated Press Wirephoto

GUARDS STILL POSTED: In the wake of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' conference with President Eisenhower, National Guardsmen continuted yesterday to patrol grounds of Little Rock Central High School. No Negroes tried to enter.

Times 9-17-57

FAUBUS RETAINS GUARD AT SCHOOL; TALKS WITH HAYS

New York

Governor and Congressman Confer While Truce Hope Rises in Little Rock

10 NEGROES REMAIN OUT

Await Final Court Decision —Removal of the Troops Is Believed at Hand

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16 — National Guardsmen remained on duty today in front of the all-white Central High School.

They had instructions from Gov. Orval E. Faubus to continue to bar ten Negro students whose admission had been ordered by a Federal court. The Governor said on a national television show last night that the Guardsmen might be pulled out later this week.

Today all was peaceful at the school and throughout the city. the city.

The Governor has not talked to reporters since returning from a conference with President Eisenhower at Newport, R. I., Saturday, when he said he would respect court orders for school integration.

Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, who had arranged the meeting, arrived this afternoon.

Hays Goes to Mansion

Representative Hays went immediately to the Governor's mansion to confer with Mr. Faubus.

Soon after his arrival, Representative Hays said he hoped that a solution would soon be found to the integration conflict and that "much good" had come from the meeting at Newport between President Eisenhower and Governor Fabus.

"The hopes of the people of the country, with the build-up they have had, simply can't be frustrated," Mr. Hays commented.

The general opinion here is that Governor Faubus will not delay a troop withdrawal until he appears Friday before Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies in a hearing of an integration suit brought by the Attorney General. Many expect that the Governor will "throw in the sponge" before then, that the troops will be removed before Friday, possibly on Wednesday. Governor Faubus said Sunday that the troops might be withdrawn this week "under a condition of tranquillity."

Negroes Remain Out

None of the ten Negro students tried to enter Central High School today.

The Negroes were barred by the National Guard Sept. 4 when they attempted to enter the school through a jeering crowd of 400, mostly adults. In announcing that he had ordered the guards to take up their positions, Governor Faubus said the Guard's mission was simply "to maintain order."

It was indicated today that the Negro students would remain away from Central High until the issue is resolved in the courts.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that no further attempt would be made until the troops were removed and the children assured that they would be admitted.

Times 9-20-C

Those aware of the contents of the 400-page report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, submitted by the United States Government as part of its evidence against Governor Faubus, said that it was "devastating" in its analysis of the Governor's position. Little evidence is presented by the Governor, these sources say, to suggest that the National Guardsmen were needed to preserve peace or avoid bloodshed.

Back on the Rice Farm

At Central High School today a reduced unit of thirty National Guardsmen formed under the direction of Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson. The soon broke up into clusters of three or four each. They talked among themselves or stood idly about the school grounds.

"I'd sure like to get out of here," an 18-year-old Guardsman said unhappily.

He said he worked on a rice farm with his parents. "They need me there," he continued. "No one seems to need us here anymore."

He was right. Less than a dozen men and women, the "hard core" among the earlier demonstrators, gathered quietly here this morning.

"I'm sure the Governor is not going to let us down," they said loudly.

"He won't," said Mrs. Allen Thevenet, a founder of the Mrothers Club of Central High School, a strong segregationist group. "He's on our side for keeps."

Rights Statement Scored

"Maybe the troops will be withdrawn, but the niggers will not get in," said Arthur J. Bickle, a former teacher, with a master's degree from the University of Arkansas. Mr. Bickle now operates a fireworks factory here.

The Arkansas Gazette received today a copy of The Augusta Courier, a strong segregationist publication issued in Augusta, Ga. The publication, dated Sept. 16, 1957, has a statement on civil rights that was read by Governor Faubus last night on the "Mike Wallace Interview" television show over the American Broadcasting Company system.

The Gazette, in an editorial to be published tomorrow, notes a peculiar "coincidence" in the fact that this paper came out at this time and that the Governor had used a quotation from it.

"It shows the tie-in between Governor Faubus and the segregationists of Georgia," a highly placed official said.

There was much discussion here, also, on a scientific poll to which Governor Faubus referred last night. The Governor said that a scientific poll, taken by the Mid-South Surveys early last week, had found that 82 per cent of the people of Little Rock agreed with him that "disorder and violence would have occurred had I not taken the action which I did."

No one in authority here seemed to know when the study was undertaken, who sponsored it, what questions were asked or how it was conducted. Efforts to reach the officers of this organization proved fruitless. The Governor or his aides would shed no light on it.

The schools opened their third week uneventfully. The attorney for the Board of Education, A. F. House, said that the school system was trying to obey the court's order to proceed with integration "forthwith." The next move, he said, is up to the Governor.

The ten Negro students do not intend to go to the all-Negro Horace Mann High School, even on a temporary basis.

"We're going to get a tutor and try to keep up with our studies," one of the students said.

McClellan Doubtful of Truce

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP) —Senator John L. McC[illegible] said today that he has some doubt that the current school integration controversy in Arkansas would be settled peacefully.

The Arkansas Democrat, in his first comment on the school integration dispute in his state, declined to say whether he ap

proved the use of the national guard.

Senator McClellan said that what he knew of the situation was only hearsay and that he did not want to express any opinion on the Governor's stand.

The Senator has just returned from a short rest at Hot Springs, Ark. He said he saw Governor Faubus while there but declined to say what they discussed.

Asked whether the reputation of Arkansas had suffered as a result of the Governor's action, Senator McClellan replied:

"Well, I don't know. Until this thing has developed farther I'd rather not say."

'Outrageous Action' Scored

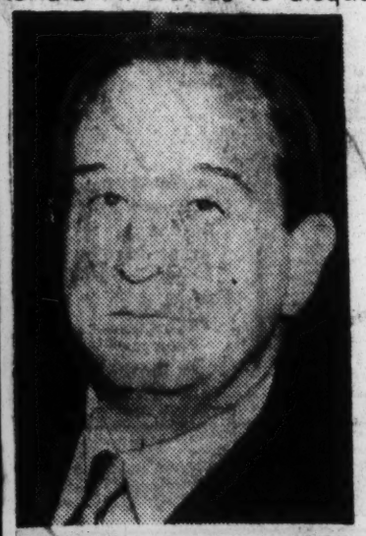
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP) —Representative Frank Thompson Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, said today the "outrageous action" of Governor Faubus "is more than a national disgrace."

"It is, indeed, a gift to the Communist propaganda machine," Mr. Thompson said in a statement.

Asks Davies to remove self—

Faubus balks at appearing in U. S. court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19—(AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus defied a subpoena for a hearing in an anti-segregation lawsuit today and asked U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies to disqualify himself as "biased and prejudiced."



GOV ORVAL FAUBUS
. . . Refuses subpoena

The suit is not directly related to tomorrow's hearing, in which Faubus also is under subpoena. The second case grows out of his use of the National Guard to keep Negroes out of Central High School in Little Rock.

Faubus told reporters he does not know whether he will honor the summons for the Friday court action.

Davies is on the bench in both cases.

HE WAS ONE of three federal judges before whom Negro ministers brought a petition today, challenging the validity of Arkansas laws, passed by the Legislature this year, which are aimed at preserving segregation in the state's schools.

Davies will sit alone in tomorrow's hearing.

In rejecting the subpoena for today's hearing, and in demanding that Davies be disqualified, Faubus may have given a clue as to what he will do about tomorrow's suit.

But the governor would not say.

"You just wait and see," he replied when reporters asked if he will go into court Friday.

THE ARKANSAS Democrat said, in a copyrighted story, that if Davies hands down an injunction tomorrow against Faubus, the governor will withdraw National Guardsmen from around Central High School, and drop all responsibility for any violence that may ensue in Little Rock.

In his affidavit relating to Davies' fitness to be one of the judges on the hearing about the anti-segregation laws, Faubus attorneys asserted:

"Judge Davies is unable to conduct a fair and impartial trial and render a decision, either in law or fact, that would be free of prejudice."

The affidavit asked that Davies "proceed no further in the hearing," and that another judge be assigned to the case.

There was no immediate action from the court on the affidavit.

WHILE THE BATTLE in Little Rock, touched off when Faubus put Guardsmen around Central High School, is not directly related to the hearing today, Faubus' attorneys referred to it in support of the affidavit.

In effect, Faubus' attorneys argued that Davies is prejudiced against the governor on all counts.

As proof, they said, he took the word of Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann and Chief of Police Marvin Potts as saying there was no threat of violence in Little Rock.

The attorneys noted that neither the mayor nor the chief of police were called into court at that time.

Faubus linked the events in Little Rock, and what he charged were Davies reaction to them, to their claim that he is unfit to hear the lawsuit brought by the 10 Negro ministers against the segregation laws.

Further, the attorneys contended, the fact that Davies himself asked the Department of Justice to file the petition for the hearing tomorrow, is another evidence of Davies' bias in the case.

FAUBUS, WHEN asked if he will remove the National Guard Monday, replied "I don't know at this time."

"Can't you replace the Guard with state troopers?" a newsman asked.

"I don't have enough state troopers," the governor replied.

Mayor Mann, informed of these developments, said, "I don't anticipate any degree of trouble, but you can't prophesy what's going to happen.

"I feel confident that the people of Little Rock are law abiding Christians and are willing to abide by the law of the land," the mayor said.

He declined to disclose how he plans to use the Little Rock police force if the National Guard is withdrawn from the high school, and Negroes attempt to enroll in the school.

The affidavit, filed by Thomas Harper, Fort Smith attorney who is also chairman of the state Democratic Party, was handed to the court after Faubus himself refused to appear in answer to the subpoena.

Davies has twice ruled that Little Rock Central High School must integrate immediately.

When the court went inito session, Richard B. McCulloch of Forrest City, Ark., attorney for the State Sovereignty Commission, asked for an indefinite postponement on the suit by Negro ministers to have the segregation laws declared unconstitutional.

FABUS AND Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) came out of the mansion this morning after another in the series of talks they have been holding.

Hays had indicated earlier that he thought his usefulness, in trying to bring Fabus position nto line with that of the federal government, was at an end.

Last night, an informed source said, "it looks as though negotiations with Washington have broken down completely."

Hays said this morning that "due to a change in the situation," he will keep in touch with the governor.

Neither the governor nor Hays would elaborate on the statement.

He said "no comment" to another report that his attorneys will move to be snown the 400-page report on the Little Rock situation prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Faubus said a look at it would be "very interesting," and he added, "of course, our evidence may consist of thousands of pages."

Faubus has long insisted that information came to him, before the night of Sept. 2, that there would be serious violence in Little Rock when Central High School reopened Sept. 3, and the Negroes tried to enroll.

Whether his information will coincide with that compiled by the FBI is one of the critical points in the hearing scheduled before Judge Davies tomorrow.

Hays said he would continue to make himself available to Faubus today, but hopes to leave tonight for Oklahoma City where he is scheduled to attend a Baptist meeting.

Both men were smiling and appeared in good spirits.

The governor's attorneys indicate that they will take the fight —the clash between federal and state authority—all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

IN A FILMED address released Sept. 9, Faubus made some statements which may represent the core of his position now. He said then:

"I cannot abdicate my office and let a federal judge substitute his judgment for mine on this issue. If he has a right to substitute his judgment for mine on this issue, then he has the right to substitute his judgment on all issues involving the duties imposed upon me as governor of Arkansas.

"If the federal government moves into Arkansas by force, or in any other manner, and takes from the people of the state the right to elect a governor, then we will have lost our last right of local self government.

"If blood is then shed, my conscience will be clear, but I will weep for my people."

Gradual Desegregation

Events Said to Disprove Benefits of Token Changes

The writer of the following letter is the author of a monograph "Desegregation: An Appraisal of the Evidence" (Journal of Social Issues) and Associate Professor of Psychology at The City College.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Aside from the obvious and important constitutional issues raised by Governor Faubus' defiance of the Federal judicial and Executive authority, his action raises for reexamination and eventual solution the presently obscured problem of determining the most appropriate methods and procedures for bringing about an effective transition from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

It will be recalled that the United States Supreme Court after establishing the constitutional issue in its May 17, 1954, decision remained concerned with the problem of implementation. It posed the question of whether Negro children should be admitted to schools of their choice "forthwith" or whether there should be "an effective gradual adjustment."

A year later, in its May 31, 1955, implementation decree, the court permitted the Federal district courts to accept from local school districts plans for the desegregation of their schools with "all deliberate speed." Although this in effect permitted the acceptance of "gradual" desegregation plans, the court was quite specific in stating the conditions under which such "gradualism" should be granted by the district courts.

Basis for Concession

One may assume that the court in making this concession in the granting of immediate relief to the Negro plaintiffs who were being denied their adjudicated constitutional rights, which are personal and present, did so in the exercise of its equity powers and thereby indicated its belief that a "gradual" and "reasonable" approach to the desegregation of the public schools would be generally effective and more conducive to social stability.

Incidents of violent opposition to school desegregation confirm previous systematic studies and analyses of many cases of desegregation which revealed that there is no convincing evidence that "gradual" and "token" desegregation is more effective than "forthwith" and "complete" desegregation. There is considerable evidence that a forthright and direct approach to the solution of the administrative and procedural problems executed in the minimum time necessary is less likely to result in intense or prolonged violent resistance.

A "gradual" approach to desegregation is generally seen by those who intensely oppose desegregation as apologetic and a sign of weakness or vacillation by those in authority. It is sometimes interpreted as an indication that desegregation should not be undertaken at all or, at best, circumvented.

Aid to Opposition

Furthermore a gradual approach to desegregation grants those who are opposed sufficient time to mobilize, organize and intensify their opposition. An apologetic, grudging approach to desegregation, implicit in the interpretation or nature of gradualism, invites opposition.

Additional support for these observations comes from the fact that all of the recent cases of violence associated with the desegregation of the public schools involved plans for desegregation which were the ultimate in "gradualism" and "moderation."

It may be of special psychological significance also that these incidents involved very small numbers of Negro children. It is conceivable that the type of personality that is capable of expressing its racial prejudices in acts of violence is more likely to do so when its victims are clearly in a defenseless minority.

If this is true, then the procedure whereby small numbers of Negro children are offered as tokens of a "gradual" desegregation must be reconsidered.

It may be necessary for our Federal courts in the near future to direct their attention more specifically to this previously ignored problem of the appropriate method for effective desegregation of our public schools. When this is done, the chances of reducing or eliminating these incidents of racial violence will be increased.

KENNETH B. CLARK,
New York, Sept. 9, 1957.

Gov. Faubus' Face

The time for face-saving in Little Rock is just about over. Mediators between Governor Faubus and the Federal Government have gone a very long way to help the Governor retreat gracefully. Mr. Faubus cannot be unaware of the damage his use of National Guard troops to prevent school desegregation has done to the good name of Arkansas and to the reputation of the United States as well. He cannot really think, either, that he will win. But each time that the Governor appears on the verge of reasonableness, the white citizens' councils seem to renew their grip on him. If he has proved nothing else, he has proved that despite his public pose he is a slippery and elusive man.

There is a considerable danger in this sort of situation that too many attempts at peacemaking may have the effect of protecting Mr. Faubus' face at the expense of the Federal Government's. It is possible, indeed, that Mr. Faubus thrives on the publicity he has been receiving and that every peace overture results only in raising his price. If this is the case, too much of an effort to buy peace in Little Rock might prompt a rash of similar situations elsewhere in the South.

In any event, the surest way to convince Mr. Faubus, and to uphold the prestige of the Federal Government, is to prepare fully and without hesitation for the Federal Court hearing tomorrow. Happily the Department of Justice has been doing this through the subpenas issued by the District Attorney. Surely the Governor cannot relish the thought that the evidence gathered by the FBI—evidence reportedly showing that there was no real threat of violence until he manufactured it—may be laid before the people of Arkansas.

Whether there is to be even a temporary delay in carrying out desegregation in the Central High School is for Judge Davies to determine. Governor Faubus has said that he accepts the jurisdiction of the court, which presumably means that he will not attempt to defy it (in any case the court could require compliance pending an appeal). If the court rules that desegregation must proceed immediately in accordance with the School Board plan, the question will be whether the Governor will cooperate actively and end the interference by the National Guard or will encourage passively the resistance he has helped to whet.

Obviously the first responsibility for protecting law and order in Little Rock belongs to local authorities, particularly the Little Rock police. Governor Faubus can, if he wishes, backstop local authorities with the state police. A worse situation was handled competently in such fashion in Nashville. But the Administration in Washington ought to be ready, if Mr. Faubus drags his feet, to federalize the National Guard if necessary and issue it new orders to carry out the intent of the court. Mr. Faubus ought to know that such plans are in readiness. Then if he wants to tangle with the Federal Government there will have to be a tangle.

LITTLE ROCK STORY

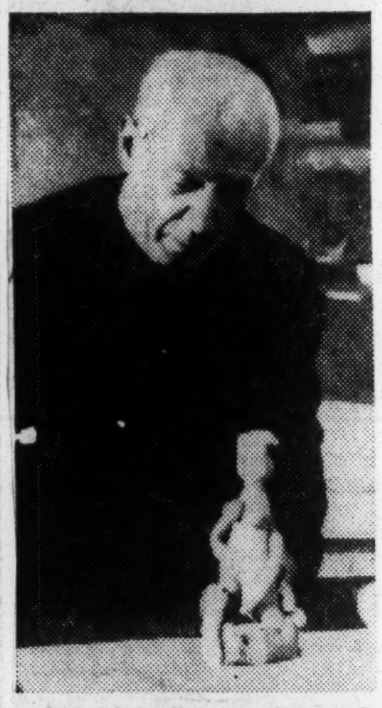
Television's Treatment of Major News Developments Found Superficial

By JACK GOULD

TELEVISION'S coverage of the Little Rock racial integration story has not been all it could and should have been. The challenge to Federal authority by Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas certainly ranks as one of the most important domestic developments in a great many years, yet the networks have not unduly exerted themselves to probe the legal, political and emotional factors in the crisis.

In their nightly newscasts the three chains—the American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company—have kept up ably with the major headlines. Last Sunday the A. B. C. chain scored a good scoop in presenting the first live interview with Governor Faubus and a few hours earlier N. B. C. presented some illuminating interviews with students at the Central High School, where the presence of Arkansas National Guardsmen has prevented Negro youngsters from enrolling.

For a time the networks admittedly labored under a handicap which they could not correct by themselves: there were no facilities for transmitting live pictures from Little Rock to the rest of the country. But last week-end this technical difficulty was corrected and TV had an opportunity to demonstrate its resourcefulness in digging beneath the surface of events and coming up with a penetrating summary of the swiftly moving course of history in the South.



PICASSO—The artist will appear on "Elder Wise Men," resuming over N. B. C.-TV at 2:30 this afternoon.

In reporting the difficulties in Arkansas it was only natural that the more spectacular developments should receive priority on the screen; the spot news

necessarily must come first. But at the same time events must be kept in perspective if the enormous educational usefulness of TV is to be realized.

As of this writing, for example, TV has not yet offered a single extended discussion of the newest phase of the segregation problem by a panel of outstanding and representative Southerners.

From looking at TV it might be concluded rather readily that violence and defiance were predominant in the South. Yet the fact is, of course, that there are many sensitive, cultured and educated Southerners who deplore what has happened in recent days, even while they may continue to object to integration.

Last Sunday, for example, N. B. C. touched on the Little Rock story in its program called "Comment," which featured four of the network's staff commentators. In many ways it was a most interesting presentation. But in this instance think how far more fruitful and different it would have been to have a quartet of leading Southern editors or commentators discuss the problems with which they must live from day to day.

New York Times

Solution

It is no secret that many responsible Southerners feel that some elements of the Northern press and television go below the Mason-Dixon line with ready-made conclusions and prejudices of their own. But one way to alleviate this belief is to let responsible Southerners tell their own story in their own way. Where television is concerned they have not had an adequate opportunity to do so in recent days.

As a medium of communications that preempts the attention of millions night in and night out, television clearly has distinct obligations in the current integration crisis. It is not enough merely for TV to hit the highspots within the limited time afforded in regular fifteen-minute news broadcasts. The TV industry must recognize that there are some stories which cannot be competently and sensibly covered and still fall within a predetermined format. Similarly, it is not sufficient to return to a subject weeks later in the form of a documentary, valuable as such a program may be.

The time for TV to employ all its magnificent capabilities is at the moment when it may constructively influence the course of events, which is when the news is happening. The agitators, unruly mobs and impetuous individuals whose provocative steps invite hysteria must be part of TV's running account. But in an anxious hour for the nation the medium of television can also play a helpful role in affording a calm, thoughtful and comprehensive picture of what is going on in the South.

Exchange

The news is not all bad; in many sections real progress has been made. It does not entail any compromise in support of the essential decency and justice of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation to listen with understanding and compassion to the viewpoints of Southerners who find it hard to accept. It is partly through mutual exchange of Northern and Southern opinions, which TV is so splendidly equipped to further, that reason rather than rashness can be made to prevail.

The news departments of the networks have both the manpower and the know-how to do a thoroughly commendable job in this respect. But it is the duty of the policy-making heads of the networks to give their news departments the green light for more extensive coverage, which is essential if the medium is to discharge its social responsibility with maturity and meaning. In cases of this kind there always is a great deal of convenient rationalization of why TV cannot do this or that; the cry of business as usual, however, can only fall on deaf ears when the country's unity is involved.

Arkansas' Faubus Comes From Deep in Ozarks

Herald

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (AP) — The man who ordered the National Guard to stand watch over Little Rock's Central High School comes from deep in the Ozark hills — a far removed land where a man might spend a lifetime without ever seeing a Negro.

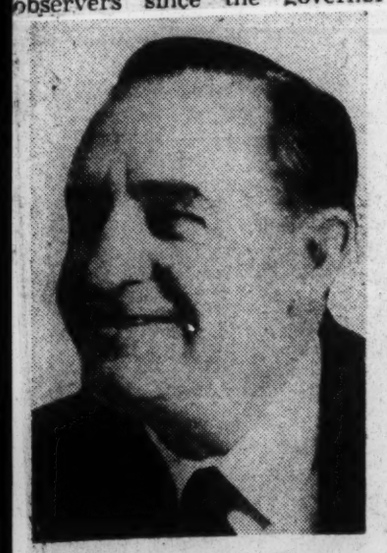
Miami, Fla.

A touch of the twang of the mountains remains in the speech of Gov. Orval Faubus, but he is far different from the average hill farmer (a term he loves to use in describing himself), and he has undergone a startling metamorphosis since he opened his first gubernatorial campaign in 1954.

Fri. 9-6-57

A school teacher, weekly newspaper publisher and former highway director, Faubus seldom indulges in a grammatical slip but some metropolitan folk cringe at a few of his pronunciations — the same sounds that endear him to the common man in the Ozarks. He called the National Guard "the me-lish-ee" in his television speech Monday night.

His action in calling out the Guard to prevent racial integration at Central High was somewhat startling to political observers since the governor seldom goes all-out in any direction. For three years, he has been parrying direct questions from newsmen with increasing skill. He has developed from a sometimes fumbling speech-reader in his 1954 darkhorse days to a pretty fair orator.



Gov. Orval Faubus
. . . a changed man

Faubus is 47, under average height with a plain face and an engaging grin that convinces voters of his sincerity. He has a reputation of retribution for his political enemies and fulfilled promises for his supporters.

He numbers among his friends influential east Arkansas businessmen and planters who are strong segregationists, but he appointed Winthrop Rockefeller to head an effective new program of industrialization — a Yankee who votes the Republican ticket and has a Negro farm manager.

The soft-spoken Democratic governor went against an old policial axiom early this year when he pushed a huge new tax program through the Legislature. Faubus, who as a boy walked five mountainous miles to school, insisted that the money was needed for education and welfare.

During the 1956 campaign, he remained a middle-of-the roader with this stock statement:

"There will be no enforced integration in the public schools of Arkanasas as long as I am your governor."

Faubus again seemed to have a hands-off attitude toward segregation when four anti-integration bills came up in the 1957 Legislature, but he signed them and said that they were more moderate than those passed by other Southern states.

Faubus has increased in stature by degrees ever since he first decided — while he was president of the Greasy Creek 4-H Club — that he would like to be governor. He has paid for his own education and the lure that drew him to Commonwealth 27 years ago was a promise that he could work for his tuition.

Faubus may try to kick over another tradition: The third term. It has been attained by only one governor since Reconstruction days.

In ordering out the Guardsmen, Faubus might have envisioned a 1958 campaign in which he would carry three burdens: The third term, a reputation for increased taxes — and segregation.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Arkansas Governor's Mansion Under Armed Guard
. . . state militia and police watch for first sign of U. S. marshals

Charges Faubus With Creating Tensions In City

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-6-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Mayor of Little Rock, voicing the opinions of many white students in the largest city in the "Land Of Opportunity," has charged Gov. Orval E. Faubus with "creating tensions where none existed" when he called out the National Guard to prevent integration.

Mayor Woodrow Mann lambasted the governor shortly after he wired vacationing President Eisenhower relating that he had been "reliably informed that federal authorities in Little Rock have this day been discussing plans to take into custody by force the head of a sovereign state."

Faubus, referring to himself in the telegram, immediately surrounded his home with National Guardsmen. President Eisenhower has announced that there was no truth in the governor's allegations.

Local sentiments over the integration issue at Central High School here rang throughout the city Thursday, mostly among the 1,500 white persons milling around the school which is still ringed with guardsmen.

At least a half dozen white students feel they could handle the integration dispute a lot more sensibly than the grownups.

Amid Thursday's crisis over National Guardsmen cordoning the school yard to turn back any Negro who approaches, six white teen-agers blamed Gov. Faubus — and the "old folks" in general — for the whole situation.

Craig Rains asserted there will be violence only "if some older people keep egging the situation on," he said.

"If the older people would accept integration, Little Rock would be ready to integrate."

"Let the kids handle the situation," Harper Thomason urged. "If the Negroes had come the first day, all there would have been would be a few whistles and catcalls."

He referred to the first day of school yesterday when nine Negro students were prevented from entering the school yard by guardsmen.

Gov. Faubus' calling in the guard was scorned by Carolyn Garner who said:

"I don't like the idea of what Faubus is doing. I think that if we have to integrate, we might as well do it. I don't believe there would have been any trouble if the Negroes had entered the school. The students at Central aren't worrying about it. The parents are causing all the trouble."

This view was seconded by Maretta Myer who believes Faubus "made a big fool of himself." She said:

"I feel sorry for those nine Negroes. What are nine Negroes going to do in the way of violence against 2,000 white students."

Steve Swafford declared:

"If the Negroes do come to school, it won't be long until the trouble settles down. It's got to be. You can't fight the federal court."

A girl who asked not to be identified threw the blame on parents, saying:

"If the parents left everything alone and let the Negroes gradually come in, everything would be okay. If there was a brawl, it would be between the parents and the Negroes, not the white students and the Negroes."

Herald Miami, Fla.

Mr. Winston-Salem, the third North Carolina city to enroll Negro students in previously all-white schools, a 15-year-old Negro girl used a rear entrance to Reynolds High School Thursday to avoid a crowd of about 500 gathered outside. She entered the school's auditorium and her classroom without incident.

It's Happened Before, Madison Said President Must Back Court

Herald Miami, Fla. Fri. 9-6-57 P. 8-A

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (AP) — Legal research indicated Thursday Gov. Orval Faubus's appeal to President Eisenhower may well bring forth a statement which will be decisive in the state-federal strength test in Arkansas.

When 2,000 deputy U. S. marshals were drawn up across the street from the Pennsylvania Militia in 1809, President Madison's statement backing up the federal courts carried the day against the militia.

When Georgia defied the U. S. Supreme Court in 1828 and 1830 over control of Cherokee Indian lands, the state courts had their way while President Andrew Jackson took their side, saying, "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

These cases were included in items gleaned from old law books and records by Prof. Paul H. Sanders of Vanderbilt University Law School in his work as director of the Race Relations Law Reporter.

Noting there was "a striking parallel" between the Pennsylvania case and the showdown in the making between state troops and a federal judge in Arkansas, Sanders went back for a deeper search on the background of the old Pennsylvania case.

It started as a state court prize action on a privateer's capture of a British sloop in 1778, 11 years before the Constitution was drawn.

It dragged on for 31 years as a stalemate between the state courts and the Continental Congress and then between the entire state government and the infant federal courts.

Finally U. S. Chief Justice John Marshall waved aside the Pennsylvania Legislature's interposition resolution and ordered a circuit judge to enforce his judgment against the state-appointed stakeholder in the case.

The resulting tableau at the residence of a former state treasurer named Rittenhouse was subsequently tabbed, "The Battle of Rittenhouse Square."

The state militia, commanded by Gen. Michael Bright, was thrown around the residence by Gov. Simon Snyder. U. S. Marshal John Smith summoned a posse of 2,000 and arrayed it across the street.

But these forces did not fight and they did not decide the issue. Gov. Snyder threw in his hand and withdrew the troops after his appeal to President Madison brought this reply from the man who had helped write both the Constitution and the first interposition resolutions:

"The executive is not only unauthorized to prevent the execution of a decree sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, but is expressly enjoined by statute, to carry into effect any such decree."

Then Gen. Bright and eight other militia officers were indicted, tried by a jury and convicted of resisting the law of the United States and were sentenced to a fine and prison term by Judge Bushrod Washington, the first president's nephew.

The legal principal established, however, Madison pardoned them within a month.

Arkansas Governor's Action Described As "Incredible"

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 9-7-57 P. 1

By ARTHUR KRANISH

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A top government legal authority Friday described as "incredible" attempts by Arkansas National Guard officers to restrict news gathering activities in Little Rock.

Newsmen have been warned by State Adjutant General Sherman T. Clinger that they could be arrested for "inciting violence" and would be curbed in gathering interviews in the area of Central High School.

NO LEGAL BASIS

The government expert said that "even under martial law" there would be no legal basis for such restrictions, and he pointed out that the situation in Little Rock is "far from martial law."

Newsmen, it was suggested, could easily file for an injunction which would bar National Guard officials from interfering with the freedom of the press.

The source, who declined use of his name, said any judge would issue such an order stemming from the guarantees of press freedom in the Constitution.

The Federal Government has been watching the situation with evident concern, but can take no legal action of its own.

It was pointed out, however, that National Guard officers are plainly subject to a court's injunction powers, and are also liable to damage suits, even when following orders.

Gen. Clinger told reporters at Little Rock:

Daily World

"We think you have been granted every reasonable request. We have overlooked two or three incidents we should not have overlooked . . ."

Sat. 9-7-57

TROOP COMMANDER

"Any member of the press will be barred and arrested if it seems in the judgment of the troop commander or myself that he is inciting violence."

P. 5

Mr. Benjamin Fine, reporter for the New York Times, was also told he could conduct no interviews if a crowd gathered, and then only in the school building with permission of the principal.

RARE INDEED

A standard manual written for the use of state militia, warns guard officers that "it will be rare indeed that any suppression of the press can be justified except in time of war, and then the offense should be brought to the attention of the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government."

The official pointed out that it is clearly stated that "members of military forces may be held liable in the civil courts to pay damages . . ."

"For example," the manual points out, "if a person stopped for questioning gives fair and reasonable answers and nothing develops or is known from other sources to indicate that he is not a law-abiding citizen, an officer who orders his continued detention might be adjudged by the civil courts to be liable in damages for false imprisonment . . ."

It was also pointed out that commanding officers may never, "even under absolute martial rule", suspend the constitutional guarantee of habeas corpus — or freedom from imprisonment — pending legal proceedings.

The government source said the same principle must be observed by guard officers in dealing with questions of freedom of the press.

Has Faubus 'Lost His Marbles'?

Arkansas Editorials Call for U.S. Action

Herald Miami, Fla. Fri. 9-6-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (AP) — The state's largest newspaper, The Arkansas Gazette, in a front page editorial Thursday entitled "The Crisis Mr. Faubus Made" called the integration dilemma, "one he must live with and the rest of us must suffer with."

P. 10-A

The editorial said the Little Rock situation "is no longer segregation vs. integration. The question now becomes the supremacy of the government of the U.S. in all matters of law. And clearly the federal government cannot let this issue remain unresolved no matter what the cost to this community."

The first small paper editorial noted was The Russellville, Ark., Courier, circulation about 3,000. Editor Craig Lovesy in a signed front-page editorial said he saw only three possible answers for Gov. Faubus' action in calling out the guard to halt integration.

They were: "1—He wants to make the public gesture of holding off integration as long as he can—however futile that may be—for his own political gain.

"2—He is concealing a trick or two which when finally revealed may help confound the federal move toward integration of public schools.

"Or 3—He has lost his marbles and is trying to secede from the U.S."

Of the three possibilities, Lovesy said the first was most likely "although there has been considerable speculation about No. 2 and extensive comment concerning No. 3."

IKE HOLDS FAST TO NO FEDERAL TROOPS PLAN

Times-Picayune

No Change in Position, Hagerty Replies

Sat. 9-7-57

By ED CREAGH

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6 (AP)—President Eisenhower is holding fast to his stand against using federal troops to enforce anti-integration laws, the White House said today.

New Orleans, La.

James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary, replied with a flat "no" when asked if there has been any change in the chief executive's position as a result of the Little Rock, Ark., integration crisis.

The question arose at a Newport White House news conference in the light of widespread speculation over steps the federal government might take to enforce a U.S. district court integration order which Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus has defied.

COMPLY, IKE URGES

Eisenhower has urged Faubus, who called out National Guard troops to block integration, to comply with the court decision. The President also told Faubus he himself would use every legal means at his command to uphold the law.

Hagerty was reminded today of a statement Eisenhower made during Senate debate on the civil rights bill, when Southern opponents of the measure were contending it opened the way for the use of federal troops to force racial intermingling.

The President replied at the time: "I can't imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce me to send federal troops . . . into any area to enforce the orders of a federal court, because I believe that the common sense of America will never require it."

STILL AGAINST FORCE

Hagerty, asked if Eisenhower still is against the use of force, said: "Yes."

He said it looks to him as if the situation is the exact opposite of what civil rights bill opponents feared—that it is a state government, not the federal government, which has resorted to force in an integration dispute.

The troop controversy in the Senate led to Congress' striking out of the civil rights bill a reference to post-civil war statutes which allowed the use of federal forces.

MEETS BROWNELL TODAY

Eisenhower is flying back to Washington tomorrow for a meeting with Atty. Gen. Brownell on the Little Rock crisis.

Hagerty declined, meanwhile, to comment on Faubus' latest telegram to the President and added he didn't know whether the President would respond to it.

Faubus offered to tell the FBI certain information which, he said, led him to call out National Guardsmen with the announced purpose of preventing disorder. Brownell told the FBI to receive any information the governor cared to offer.

Besides meeting Brownell, Eisenhower will hold conferences on the Syrian situation and also on budget matters before flying back here to continue his vacation tomorrow evening. He may make a side trip to Baltimore for the coming-out party of his niece, Ruth Eisenhower.

The President put in a happy three hours on the golf course today while Mrs. Eisenhower took it easy in the temporary White House at the Newport Naval Training Station.

IKE ENJOYS GOLF

It also was announced the President will attend services Sunday at the base's red brick chapel.

The President gave every indication of leaving all cares of state behind for the time being as he played 18 holes on the tricky Newport Country Club overlooking the blue waters of Narragansett Bay.

Whether his shots were good or bad—and he had some of each—Eisenhower kept up a running fire of jokes with his companions, posed happily for some tourist snapshots and patted the heads of children who joined his gallery of 25 or 30.

Times-Picayune

He gave a special salute to 6-year-old Alexander Toland of Wynnewood, Pa., who informed him firmly as the President wound up his round: "Mr. Eisenhower, I am the guy that sent you the silver dollar."

P. 10

CHATS WITH BOY

When Alec's grandmother, Mrs. Owen J. Toland, explained that the boy had contributed the dollar to the President's 1956 re-election campaign, Eisenhower laughingly told the youngster:

"Well, I guess that's what did it."

Eisenhower and the club pro, Norman Palmer, beat presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty and the club president, Howard Cushing, 1-up, thanks to Palmer's birdie three on the 18th hole.

Palmer's 74 was the only score announced. Eisenhower, driving well for the most part but having some trouble with his irons, was in no mood to care whether he broke 90 or not—he was having that much fun.

"Well, I won't be here tomorrow," he said ruefully to Cushing as they finished the match.

CONFERENCES TODAY

Eisenhower is leaving in early morning for White House conferences with Brownell on the Little Rock, Ark., integration issue; with Secretary of State Dulles and Middle East expert Loy Henderson on the Syrian situation; and with Budget Bureau officials on future spending.

He plans to stop at Baltimore and look in on the dubutante party of his niece, Ruth Eisenhower, before flying back here, where he and Mrs. Eisenhower are spending an extended vacation at the naval station on offshore Coaster's Harbor Island.

Today he spent an hour in his office before leaving for the golf course.

In his morning session at the office, the President, among other things, chatted briefly with Minneapolis Mayor Kenneth Peterson, who had stopped on his way home from a Maine vacation. Eisenhower also approved four recess appointments.

OFF TO THE LINKS

Then he was off, in mild, clear weather, to the links.

He had forgotten to take with him a golf cap Palmer had given him yesterday. Palmer had said jokingly the cap was free but that a second one would cost money.

Palmer presented him, however, with another. Offered his choice of colors, the President chose gray in preference to red. Clapping the cap onto his head, Eisenhower declared — without looking in any mirrors—that it looked fine, and headed for the first tee.

The knot of spectators applauded his first drive—some 220 yards straight down the middle—and Eisenhower bowed in grinning acknowledgment. Newsmen got a closeup on his performance on the 1st, 9th, 13th and 18th holes. No news pictures were permitted, but various visitors snapped away at the President from time to time.

Text Of Ike's Telegram To Faubus

Daily World

NEWPORT, R. I. — (INS) — Following is the text of President Eisenhower's telegram to Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas:

Little Rock, Ark.

"Your telegram received requesting my assurance of understanding of and cooperation in the course of action you have taken on school integration recommended by the Little Rock school board and ordered by the United States District Court pursuant to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court.

"When I became President, I took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The only assurance I can give you is that the Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command. 9-6-57

"There is no basis of fact to the statements you make in your telegram that federal authorities have been considering taking you into custody or that telephone lines to your executive mansion have been tapped by any agency of the federal government.

"At the request of Judge Davies, the department of justice is presently collecting facts as to interference with or failure to comply with the district court's order. You and other state officials — as well as the National Guard — which is of course uniformed, armed and partially sustained by the federal government — will I am sure give full cooperation to the United States District court."

(Signed) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Group Asks Ike to Act In Arkansas

Post-Times Herald P. 2-b

Fri. 9-6-57

DETROIT, Sept. 5 (AP)—The National Urban League viewed with "grave distress" today the use of National Guardsmen to prevent school desegregation in Little Rock, Ark., and expressed confidence that President Eisenhower promptly will bring all the Federal Government's authority "into play."

Washington, D.C.

The 600 delegates at the League's 1957 convention directed that their sentiments be communicated to the President.

The League is an inter-racial organization. It operates in 32 states. Its membership is predominantly Negro.

"We recognize," the convention said in a statement to the President, "that the issue emerging from the defiance of the Federal court by the Governor of Arkansas has now become far larger than one of school desegregation, important as that is.

"What now is involved is the question as to whether a state's chief executive can use his state's armed force or other authority to defy the Federal Government and the laws protecting the security and freedom of the American people."

The League also voiced concern over what it said was an effort to "curtail and suppress the freedom of assembly" in some states when matters of race relations are at issue.

It said a case in point is a ban in several Southern cities against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

On juvenile delinquency the League said social studies show a relationship between economic and social insecurity, adding that, "It is inevitable that there be a disproportionately large representation of minority group youth among those exhibiting anti-social characteristics."

President's Position In Case Is Reaffirmed By Hagerty

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-7-57 p. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower arrives in the Nation's Capital today to discuss the Little Rock school integration case and view the trouble brewing in the Middle East.

The President who warned Gov. Orval Faubus in interfering with the school integration there, is keeping a close watch on the Little Rock case.

FBI AGENTS

Meanwhile, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., disclosed Friday that FBI agents will meet with representatives of the Arkansas governor in connection with the school integration crisis.

The Attorney General said the governor asked for the meeting in order to present certain information in his posession."

There was no immediate indication of the nature of the information but it presumably was related to Faubus' reasons for using the Arkansas National Guard to block execution of a federal court order requiring integration of Little Rock's Central High school.

The Attorney General said in a brief statement that as a result of Faubus' request, "I have instructed representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to meet with his representatives and receive such information."

INTEGRATION ORDER

The Cabinet member said the information would be incorporated into the report the Justice Department is making to Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies, the jurist whose integration order was blocked by Faubus' action.

The possibility that Mr. Eisenhower might have to resort to the use of force in some form -- such as calling in army troops to enforce rulings of a U. S. Court -- was not ruled out, however.

Presidential news secretary James C. Hagerty reaffirmed the position taken by the President in discussing the integration issue at a news conference earlier this year.

Mr. Eisenhower said at that time he did not believe in using force to solve the problem. Asked Friday whether the Chief Executive still was against using force, Hagerty replied yes.

A reporter noted that Mr. Eisenhower said in a telegram to Faubus Thursday that he would uphold the Constitution with "every legal means at my command" and asked whether this could include force.

Hagerty said he did not know.

Asked whether it would be legal for the President to use army troops in Little Roock the press secretary replied: "I'm not a lawyer."

Mr. Eisenhower was flying back to Washington today for a 9:15 a. m. conference with Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., on the powder keg situation in Little Rock.

Hagerty had no comment on Friday's telegram to the President from Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas promising cooperation in "up-holding the constitution of Arkansas and the nation."

He noted that the wire was a reply to the President's telegram of Thursday and said he did not know whether the governor would get another answer from Mr. Eisenhower.

Judge Wallace praises Faubus school stand

News P. 6
Birmingham Ala.

Circuit Judge George Wallace, probable candidate for governor in 1958, yesterday declared he would take action similar to that taken by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus in a similar situation.

Times 9-5-57

FAUBUS IS currently under federal fire for calling out National Guardesmen to prevent racial integration of Little Rock schools.

Wallace spoke twice in Birmingham yesterday, to the Birmingham. Lions Club and to the Mountain Brook Lions Club.

He said Faubus' action in the Little Rock school racial integration dispute would be those of his own if he were governor of Alabama.

The Clayton, Ala., jurist declared yesterday: "The chief executive of a sovereign state is exempt from citation and arrest for contempt when such alleged contempt action arises out of the performance of his duties as chief executive."

"Any attempt to arrest me as a governor for such action in protecting constitutional government and maintaining peace and tranquility among our people would be resisted," he said.

THE JUDGE, an outspoken segregationist, said he based his opinion that the chief executive is exempt from citation and arrest for contempt on the theory of separation of powers of government.

"I would never surrender to an illegal arrest by federal authority for such submission would sound the death knell of state government in this country," he said.

"If the peace is lost, all is lost. The governor of a sovereign state is charged with protecting the safety of the citizens of his state in maintaining the peace and Gov. Orval acted within the law.

"No other action could be taken in view of the indiscriminate issuance of decrees by federal judges that bring nothing but chaos and confusion.

"It is my hope and the hope of Alabamians that he does not let the federal government intimidate him to the point of breaking down," Wallace continued.

"If I were governor of this state, I would take such action under similar circumstances. After taking such action, I would never be intimidated by the threat of the attorney general seeking contempt action," he said.

Adlai Says Arkansas Governor Aiding Communist Propaganda

News & Observer Mon. 9-9-57 P. 1
Raleigh N.C.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP) — Adlai Stevenson said today Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus, by stationing National Guardsmen to bar Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School, has supplied "grist for the Communist propaganda mill."

The twice-defeated presidential candidate, and former Illinois governor said "my friend, Gov. Faubus' action" will have a "serious and sad impact" on the colored nations of the world.

On the nationally televised CBS "Face the Nation" panel news show, Stevenson said, however, he does not advocate the use of force to bring about compliance with the Supreme Court's school integration order.

"Applauds Eisenhower."

But he said he "applauded and congratulated" President Eisenhower, who whipped Stevenson twice for the presidency, for Eisenhower's statement that he would do everything in his power to see that the Constitution is upheld.

Stevenson said Faubus' action balking the enrollment of Negro students at Little Rock in a previously all-white high school will be fashioned into effective Communist propaganda — especially in racially-taut South Africa.

Stevenson recently spent a week in South Africa and five weeks touring Europe.

"Communists have by no means infiltrated Africa but they are active everywhere," he said.

The unsuccessful Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1952 and 1956 said he is surprised that there is tension over integration in Little Rock.

"Recalls Little Rock."

He recalled that a Little Rock crowd of 10,000 cheered a 1956 campaign speech in which Stevenson said that the South must accept the Supreme Court's integration decree as "law-abiding citizens and reject the use of force."

He termed "inexplicable" Faubus' calling out the National Guard to bar nine Negroes from entering Central High School. He said this only aggravated the racial tension.

Asked what he would do if he were president of the United States to enforce the Supreme Court decision for integrated schools, Stevenson said: "At this point the President doesn't have much that he can do."

Despite the Little Rock incident and incidents blocking integration elsewhere, Stevenson said, "We are making progress in Kentucky, North Carolina and several other states."

Faubus Gets Klan Praise In Wauchula

Times-Union Mon. 9-9-57
Jacksonville Fla.

WAUCHULA, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Ku Klux Klan rally speaker drew shouts, horn-toots and handclapping last night when he praised the action of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus in calling out militia to avert integrating a Little Rock high school.

P. 29

"We all should give Gov. Faubus a hand and all the support we can," the robed, hooded, unidentified speaker said.

"I feel that if Faubus holds his ground, in the long run he will win out."

The rally, complete with burning of a 20-foot-high cross, drew 200 klansmen and about 300 spectators to the cucumber exposition grounds in the climax of a motorcade that started in Lake Wales and passed through Bartow, Fort Meade, Frostproof, Avon Park and Sebring.

Klansmen and women wore robes but not hoods while riding in more than 60 cars. Most of the vehicles flew United States, Confederate and Klan flags.

No disorderly incidents were reported. In Wauchula, police escorted the motorcade and cleared traffic from its path.

Gallion Endorses Move By Faubus

Post-Herald Mon. 9-9-57
Birmingham Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8 (U.P.)—The chief assistant attorney general of Alabama endorsed Gov. Orval E. Faubus' action in calling out the National Guard "if it is necessary to prevent violence and preserve peace and order."

P. 2

MacDonald Gallion and Robert P. Bradley, assistant attorney general, were here as observers in the Arkansas governor's clash with the federal government.

"If it is necessary for the governor to call out the National Guard to prevent violence and preserve peace and order in Arkansas, I certainly endorse his actions, and I do not see how any thinking American could take a contrary position," Gallion said.

"We of the South realize while the federal judge is thinking in terms of law books and theory, Governor Faubus is thinking in terms of human beings and the prevention of bloodshed," he added.

Gallion said his state does not have a similar situation "that is imminent at the present time." He added, however, that he wanted to have a full background of information and legal knowledge to meet any situation that should arise in Alabama.

Gallion said he and Bradley had conferred at length with Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett and other state officials.

Talmadge declares Gov. Faubus right in use of Guard

News P. 8
Fri. 9-6-57
Birmingham Ala.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6—(AP)—Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) said today the action of Gov. Orval E. Faubus in using the National Guard in the Little Rock school integration dispute in an effort to "preserve peace and tranquility" is within the prerogative of the governors of the 48 states.

His office issued the following statement:

"The national administration by abuse and usurpation of federal power is trying to make hollow shells of state and local governments. This usurpation of power on the part of our national government must be strongly resisted on the federal, state and local levels.

"We have gone a long way toward a police state in our nation. The Constitution has been clearly violated and continues to be violated by judicial decrees and legislative enactment.

"The action of the governor of Arkansas in attempting to preserve the peace and tranquility is clearly within the prerogative of the governors of the 48 sovereign states."

Rights Defeat Protects Faubus, Says Russell

Constitution Fri. 9-6-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—If part three had not been stricken from the civil rights bill, Atty. Gen. Brownell probably would have moved already to use federal troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock, Ark., Sen. Russell (D-Ga) said today.

Russell also stoutly upheld Gov. Orval Faubus' right to use Arkansas National Guardsmen to preserve peace and order in the Little Rock school crisis.

Part three, which Russell and other Southern senators managed to get eliminated from the recently enacted civil rights bill, would have authorized the federal government to enforce racial integration as well as voting rights.

KAYOED TROOP CLAUSE

Still another provision of the bill, which President Eisenhower has not yet signed into law, specifically would have authorized the use of federal troops to enforce U.S. judicial decrees. That section, too, was struck from the civil rights measure when Russell pointed out its dangers to the Senate.

Commenting on the Little Rock developments today, Russell said:

"This situation clearly illustrates the importance of the victory we gained in striking part three from the civil rights bill. The attorney general probably would have already brought some troops into this situation by now, if that provision of the bill had become law."

AVOIDS CHAOS

On the Arkansas governor's action in calling out National Guardsmen, Russell said:

"Gov. Faubus is on high ground in his insistence upon the unfettered right to exercise the police power of the state to preserve peace and prevent violence.

"The police power of the state is the one power on which the federal government has not encroached. Without that right, chaos and confusion would result in any state of the Union where the federal government undertook to impose its views."

Russell, who has been so busy in Washington since Congress adjourned that he hasn't had time to get a physical checkup he wants, finally decided to return to Georgia for a rest and left this afternoon.

Mississippi jurist lauds Gov. Faubus

News P. 8
Birmingham Ala.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Sept. 5—(AP)—Circuit Judge Tom Brady, Mississippi segregationist, said the current Little Rock, Ark., school dispute may determine

whether the states will become "satellites of an all-powerful federal judiciary."

Ala. 9-3-57

In a statement praising Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus for "acting courageously," the author of "Black Monday" said Faubus exercised "the police powers . . . granted to each state of the union by the federal Constitution.

"Itt is not believed that even the present U. S. Supreme Court will presume to proclaim that its decrees supercede the sacred police powers vested in the state under our Constitution.

"If it does, however, then the fact is that the states as such have been destroyed and are now satellites of an all-powerful federal judiciary and the people of the South are its vassals."

FAUBUS DEFENDED

Times P. 22-C

Talmadge Upholds His Action to "Preserve Peace"

Ala. 9-7-57

ATLANTA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Senator Herman Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, said today that the action of Gov. Orval E. Faubus in using the National Guard in the Little Rock, Ark., school integration dispute in an effort to "preserve peace and tranquility" was within the prerogative of the Governors of the forty-eight states.

New York

His office issued the following statement:

"The national Administration by abuse and usurpation of Federal power is trying to make hollow shells of state and local governments. This usurpation of power on the part of our national Government must be strongly resisted on the Federal, state and local levels.

"We have gone a long way toward a police state in our nation. The Constitution has been clearly violated and continues to be violated by judicial decrees and legislative enactment.

"The action of the Governor of Arkansas in attempting to preserve the peace and tranquility is clearly within the prerogative of the Governors of the forty-eight sovereign states."

ADLAI STEVENSON AND 'FACE THE NATION' PANEL ON TV.

Local citizens telegraph congratulations—

Gov. Faubus' states rights stand is praised by Birmingham groups

News Fri. 9-6-57 B'ham, Ala. P. 1

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus does not stand alone.

A group of Birmingham citizens who called themselves the "Birmingham for Gov. Faubus Club" sent the following telegram to the man who used the Arkansas National Guard to retain segregation in a Little Rock high school:

CONGRATULATIONS, Honorable Gov. Orval Faubus, State of Arkansas; congratulations to the champion crusader for States Rights. It is our hope and the hope of all true Southerners that our governors will accept your views and ideals. May God bless you and give you courage to continue this magnificent fight for our cherished Southern way of life."

And from the Eastern Section Citizens Council of Birmingham Gov. Faubus received this support via telegram:

"Two thousand years of Christian civilization was not created just to be destroyed by the gradual demoralization which history has shown integration brings about. Stand fast. God is with you and you cannot fail. Your brave and courageous stand has the full support of all patriotic and true Americans. If we of Alabama can help, please let us know. Our prayers are with you."

THIS PRAISE for the Arkansas governor's stand came from Earle J. Ellis, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, of Jefferson County:

"Thank God for your courageous stand against those who would destroy the Constitution of the U. S., the rights of the state authorities, the right of freedom of choice and the will of the great majority of the people of the South."

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Ike, Brownell Confer Today On Arkansas

Courier-Journal p.1

Sat. 9-7-57

Louisville, Ky.

Governor Offers Evidence On Why He Called Guard; Crowd at School Smaller

From Wire Dispatches

President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell will confer in Washington today on Arkansas' school racial troubles, and a federal judge about the same time will hear a plea in Little Rock for a delay in integrating Central High School there.

Out of the two sessions could come a solution to the segregation strife. Or they could result in continued conflict in Little Rock, a city of 110,000 where the National guard still patrols the school grounds and guards the Governor's mansion.

Governor Orval Faubus yesterday offered to have his representatives lay before federal authorities the specific evidence he says caused him to call out the guard. The Governor always has said he acted to prevent violence. Brownell immediately accepted the offer.

Six Hustled Away

The guard was stationed at 2,000-pupil Central High Monday night. Wednesday it turned away nine Negro teen-agers who sought to enroll. No Negroes have sought entrance since.

The guard and State police yesterday hustled six young white University of Minneapolis students away from the Central High campus after guardsmen discovered one wore a sheath knife. The knife had a 4-or-5-inch blade.

Sturgis seemingly has quit its struggle against integration of the high school there. Story on Page 4.

A State-police spokesman said the men convinced officers they were not in Little Rock to make trouble. One of them, Murray Gallinson, 20, said the six were en route to New Orleans on a vacation.

'Actually Relieved'

Guardsmen spotted the out-of-town men, rushed them away from the campus area, and turned them over to State police.

Gallinson told The Minneapolis Star by telephone; "We were actually relieved when the State police came along and escorted us to headquarters. People in the crowd shouted, 'Damyankee,' and, 'Communists,' as we were being taken away." Gallinson said he turned his knife over to the police.

The other five were Robert Milavetz, 21; Harris Levine, Mike Goldman, Stephen Lange, 19, and Marvin Segal, 20.

President Eisenhower plans to interrupt his Newport, R. I., vacation to return to Washington for the conference with Brownell. He received an all-quiet report from Brownell on the integration controversy yesterday.

The court session will be in Little Rock before Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies. Twice in two weeks Davies ordered Central High integrated immediately.

Courier-Journal

The petition for the hearing came from the Little Rock School Board, which had favored carrying out Davies' integration order.

p.12

The board asked for a postponement of integration because, it said, pupils are divided on the question, creating tensions that might disrupt education.

The board did not say how long it thought integration should be delayed, but there were reports it sought a delay of only a few weeks.

Cross Burned In Yard

Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Mann, who split with Governor Faubus over integration, said he found a cross burning on his front lawn early yesterday.

A burning cross is the symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, a once-powerful white-supremacy group. More recently it has been a symbol of protest against integration.

Mann said the cross-burning "in itself was nothing, but it clearly shows the effect of mob psychology, which could grow worse."

Mann again charged the Governor with inciting what the Mayor termed "mob rule, terrorism, and violence" by calling out the guard.

Says He'll Co-operate

Faubus said in his telegram to Eisenhower yesterday that he has notified United States District Attorney Osro Cobb and the F.B.I. that his personal attorney, William J. Smith, and the director of the Arkansas State police, Herman Lindsey, "are available to discuss certain evidence upon which I acted to preserve the public peace."

Brownell replied to the Governor's offer by saying he had instructed representatives of the F.B.I. to meet with Faubus' representatives "and receive such information so that we may incorporate it in the report we are making to Federal Judge Davies."

Faubus ended his telegram to Eisenhower with: "I shall cooperate in upholding the Constitution of Arkansas and the nation."

Hasn't Changed Stand

The White House said yesterday that President Eisenhower has not changed his stand against the use of feedral troops to enforce antisegregation laws.

The crowd of white demonstrators across the street from Central High was considerably smaller yesterday than Thursday, when about 700 were present at one time.

Faubus' aide, Claude Carpenter, exhibited what he said were about 1,000 telegrams to the Governor. He said "97 or 98 per cent" favored the Governor's action in calling the National Guard.

Some Praise Him

"I would like to lend my encouragement and express my appreciation to the Governor of the great State of Arkansas," said Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin, who said he would do exactly as Faubus has done should a similar crisis develop in Georgia.

Alabama sent observers to Little Rock, and South Carolina Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., commended the Arkansas leader.

"We need 47 more governors like you," said a wire from Alabama.

Another telegram, signed by 10 Presbyterian ministers of Fayetteville, Ark., condemned Faubus, saying, "We deplore your shameful conduct, which undermines the integrity of the constitutional processes."

TV Networks Offer Time to Faubus

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 6 (UP)—Two national television networks Friday offered Governor Orval Faubus the chance to tell the nation his side of the Little Rock integration crisis.

State publicity director Clovis Copland said representatives of N.B.C. and C.B.S. said the Governor would be interviewed from his office if he chose to accept the offer.

Faubus had no comment on the offer.

PRESIDENT IS SILENT

Commercial Appeal

Policy Of 'Wait-And-See' Is Indicated After Meeting With Brownell

Sun. 9-8-57

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Eisenhower and his aides showed only interested silence Saturday in Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies' refusal to grant a "cooling off" period in Little Rock's heated integration dispute.

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It was indicated the President is clinging to his press conference statement last Tuesday that "the next decision will have to be by the lawyers and jurists."

Aware Of New Ruling

James Hagerty, White House press secretary, told newsmen the President was aware of the new ruling. But he said the President had no comment and had not discussed it with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.

Earlier Saturday the President closeted himself with Mr. Brownell and others for a 45-minute review of the Little Rock situation and its various ramifications.

Mr. Hagerty said an FBI report on interferences with Judge Davies' integration orders "probably" will be presented to the judge in Little Rock Monday.

He said the report will contain no recommendations but hinted it may spark new actions by Judge Davies.

Await Judge's Action

"There are still undoubtedly court actions pending," he said, "particularly because Judge Davies has asked for this report."

He noted that the judge requested the FBI investigation "to determine if his orders had been interferred with."

Indicating the Administration will maintain a "wait-and-see" policy, at least until Judge Davies has had an opportunity to act upon the FBI report, the White House spokesman said:

"I would doubt very much there would be any announcements or any statements from the Federal Government until the report has been presented to the Federal judge and he has had a chance to study it."

At the morning session Mr. Hagerty said Mr. Brownell outlined the overall situation in Little Rock "including various aspects of the law."

Interrupts Vacation

He said this included a "theoretical discussion of steps that may be taken in the future as well as the talks in Little Rock Friday between FBI agents and representatives of Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus.

The President flew here early Saturday from his Newport, R. I., vacation spot for the conference with Mr. Brownell. He left in mid-afternoon and motored to Baltimore for the debut of his niece, Miss Ruth Eisenhower, daughter of his brother, Milton Eisenhower.

He left Baltimore by plane, arriving at Newport to resume his vacation shortly after 5 p.m.

Ordinarily when Eisenhower goes on vacation the public seldom sees him. When he visits Augusta, Ga., for example, the seclusion is so great at the golf course, that newsmen who accompany him from Washington sometimes don't lay eyes on him for a week or 10 days.

Herald

Here it's an entirely different story.

THE NEWPORT Country Club is one of the oldest and most exclusive in the United States. But the public is permitted to play the course some of the time.

And anybody—just anybody—can wander onto the course or into the clubhouse anytime and stand almost under Eisenhower's nose as he golfs. Everyone who does, of course, is under the careful scrutiny of secret service agents assignde to guard the president.

If Eisenhower minds the folks moving in the way they have been, he gives no indication. Actually, he seems to enjoy it. Yesterday the spectators gave him a big hand for a couple of fine putts, and a grin spread all over his face.

He had finished an 18-hole round and was leaving the clubhouse after changing his shoes when he got a big surprise. From the crowd of onlookers stepped Mrs. Edna Flint of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. George Guthro, Cranston, R. I.

IN A TWINKLING both women — both 40ish — had soundly kissed the amazed president.

'He was flabbergasted but he said, 'well, thank you very much'," the pleased Mrs. Flint reported. She and Mrs. Guthro were in Newport for a business convention.

The Philadelphia millionaire Eisenhower visited with briefly was George F. Widener, a member of the Newport Club. The president walked to Widener's limousine at the edge of the 18th green to say hello to the Philadelphian's wife, recovering from a hip injury.

Keeps posted on Little Rock school crisis

News P. 1
Mon. 9-9-57
Birm. Ala.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9 —(AP)—President Eisenhower today signed into law the history-making civil rights bill empowering the federal governement to enforce the right to vote with court injunctions.

The president put his signature to the bill—the first such legislation in 80 years—at his desk at his vacation headquarters here this morning.

Only a group of photographers and James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, witnessed the signing. Eisenhower used six pens. He issued no statement.

THE QUIET SIGNING came against the background of the tense school integration crisis at Little Rock, Ark. However, the civil rights measure is primarily a right-to-vote measure which has no direct bearing on that crisis.

Eisenhower, wearing casual clothes, signed the bill shortly before crossing Narragansett Bay in a navy cabin cruiser for another round of golf at the Newport Country Club.

At his desk in his small office he wore a gray sports coat and a light blue shirt.

ACROSS THE BOTTOM of the bill he wrote:

"Approved. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 9 September, 1957. U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I."

Wayne Hawks, chief of White House records, presented the bill to the president for signing.

Before Eisenhower went to the golf course he got a fresh report from Hagerty on the school picture in Little Rock. Hagerty relayed the report after talking by telephone with Deputy Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, who was in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT himself talked to Secretary of State Dulles, also in Washington, regarding the situation in Syria and the Middle East generally. Hagerty provided no detail on that conference.

The new civil rights law repeals a post-Civil War era law authorizing the president to use troops to enforce court orders in civil rights cases. But administration officials obviously feel Eisenhower has other powers for the handling of that situation.

The president, however, instructed aids to keep him carefully posted on any developments in the integration case.

AND HAGERTY told a news conference the Justice Department plans to submit to Federal District Judge Ronald Davies in Little Rock the report he asked on the integration crisis there. Hagerty said the report would be handed to Davies later in the day.

The bill was passed by Congress a day before it adjourned Aug. 30, after an historic struggle lasting through the 1957 session. No other civil rights bill had been passed since Reconstruction days.

PASSAGE OF THE measure was the major action of the session. It also was a significant victory for the president even though his original proposals were rewritten by the Democratic-controlled Congress to remove or soften some of the far-ranging provisions.

The long congressional debate and victory for the bill are certain to have political repercussions for a long time.

Republicans made it clear they expected to profit at the polls in areas where minority groups are an important factor. GOP lawmakers emphasiezd that they provided the bulk of the votes for the bill.

U.S. Studies Powers for Integration

Constitution
Fri. 9-6-57
Atlanta Ga.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—What powers does the federal government have to enforce a court order against the opposition of a state governor? P. 1

This was the urgent legal question raised tonight by President Eisenhower's statement that he will enforce the Constitution with "every legal means at my command" in the Little Rock, Ark., integration dispute.

The answer given by the statute books and court cases is that broad enforcement powers do exist. But Justice Department officials continue to hope that there will be no final showdown in Little Rock requiring use of those powers.

The officials believe it is up to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas to avoid that showdown by withdrawing the National Guard troops which have kept Negro children out of Little Rock High School. They make clear that if he persists in forcing a test of strength, the United States cannot and will not give way.

Enforcing the school integration order against Faubus' continued opposition would actually involve two separate legal steps.

The first step would be for the federal district judge sitting in the case, Ronald N. Davies, to issue an injunction naming the governor and specifically forbidding him to obstruct the integration decree.

If the governor ignored such an injunction and resisted any effort to cite him for contempt of it, the second and graver step would follow—use of the President's military power to overcome the resistance.

Constitution

Each of these moves would involve difficult legal problems.

As to the first, the question is whether a federal court can enjoin the governor of a state from using state troops when he says he is doing so to preserve order.

In the leading case on this issue the Supreme Court firmly upheld the power of the federal judiciary thus to control a governor's use of military force. The case, entitled Sterling V. Constantin, was decided in 1932. It bears strikingly on the issues at stake in Little Rock.

The governor of Texas, R. S. Sterling, had invoked martial law in an effort to override a federal court decision. He said troops were needed to deal with "a state of insurrection, tumult, riot and a breach of the peace."

TROOPS FORBIDDEN

The Supreme Court unanimously affirmed a federal district court order enjoining Gov. Sterling from such use of troops. A strongly-worded opinion by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes concluded:

"If it be assumed that the governor was entitled to . . . bring military force to the aid of civil authority, the proper use of that power in this instance was to maintain the federal court in the exercise of its jurisdiction and not to attempt to override it; to aid in making its process effective and not to nullify it; to remove, and not to create, obstructions to the exercise by the complainants of their rights judicially declared."

The case involved Texas regulations limiting the production of oil by all well-owners in the state. A group of owners filed suit in a federal district court challenging the regulations as unconstitutional.

BUCKED OIL MEN

The district court dicided in favor of the oil men and enjoined Texas officials from enforcing the production limits. At this point Sterling declared martial law in the affected areas and instructed the commander of the militia to enforce the production limit despite the court order.

Further hearings were held in the federal court, which then ruled that there was in fact no emergency or threat of violence justifying a declaratio nof matial law. Sterling was enjoined from any military enforcement of the oil regulations.

The governor's appeal to the Supreme Court argued basically that the federal courts had no power to review his action and that the facts of alleged violence on which he had based the declaration of martial law could not be re-examined in a court.

Chief Justice Hughes' opinion said that a governor has wide discretion in ordering the use of troops to meet an emergency.

But it does not follow, the chief justice said, "that every sort of action the governor may take . . . is conclusively supported by mere executive fiat . . . what are the allowable limits of military discretion, and whether or not they have been overstepped in a particular case, are judicial questions."

This holding in the Sterling case could be crucial in the developing Little Rock situation. It means that the federal judge there, Ronald N. Davies, has power to examine the asserted gun purchases and other portents of violence on which Gov. Faubus has said he based his use of the National Guard to keep Negroes out of school.

But Chief Justice Hughes went farther in the Sterling opinion. He held that even if there had been a genuine threat of violence, it was the governor's duty to oppose the threat by supporting the federal court order, not obstructing it.

And the case would further be precedent for an injunction directing Faubus to prevent any violence by protecting the Negro children, not excluding them from school.

If the governor were to ignore such an injunction, he could be cited for contempt.

Will Use Every Means At Command President Asserts

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 9-6-57

By ROBERT E. CLARK

NEWPORT, R. I. — (INS) — President Eisenhower told Gov. Orval Faubus in a sharply worded telegram Thursday he will use every legal means at his command to uphold the federal constitution in the Little Rock integration dispute. P. 1

He noted pointedly that the Arkansas National Guard which the governor has used to block attendance of Negro students at Little Rock's Central High School is uniformed and "partially sustained" by the Federal Government.

WILL INTERRUPT VACATION

It was announced simultaneously that Mr. Eisenhower will interrupt his Newport vacation Saturday to fly to Washington for a conference on the tense Little Rock situation with Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

While in the Capital, the President will also meet with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Deputy Undersecretary Loy Henderson to discuss the serious developments.

The President's reference to the Federal contribution to the National Guard seemed to carry an implication that this support could be with drawn from the Arkansas forces called out by Faubus.

Mr. Eisenhower told the governor he was sure that he and Arkansas state officials woudl give "full cooperation" to the U. S. District Court which has ordered compliance with a school board integration plan in Little Rock.

This also seemed to carry the stronger implication that Mr. Eisenhower would see to it, as best he can, that the integration order is carried out.

NO BASIS OF FACT

The President told Faubus there is "na basis of fact" in his statement that Federal authorities were reportedly considering taking him into custody.

The President also denied that telephone lines into the governor's mansion in Little Rock have been tapped by the FBI.

Daily World

He said in his wire, sent from Newport, at about 4:30 p. m. EDT:

"When I became President I took an oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States. The only assurance I can give you is that the Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command."

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Eisenhower discussed latest developments in Little Rock with Brownell by long-distance telephone this afternoon. He also held a telephone conference with Dulles.

Fri. 9-6-57

The President pointed out in his telegram to Faubus that the Justice Department is presently collecting facts as to the "interference or failure to comply with" the District court's integration order.

FULL COOPERATION P. 6

He added: "You and other state officials, as well as national guard —which is of course uniformed, armed and partially sustained by the Federal Government will I am sure give full cooperation to the United States District Court."

Presidential News Secretary Jas. C. Hagerty, queried about one rumor circulating, said that as far as he knew Mr. Eisenhower had no intension of ordering the Arkansas National Guard into the Regular Army.

He noted that normally the National Guard is taken into the Army only in time of war or a National emergency.

As to the President's reference to the Federal role in maintaining the National Guard, Hagerty would only say "That is a statement of fact and that is all I can say."

Mr. Eisenhower plans to leave his Newport vacation headquarters at about 7 a. m. Saturday, arriving in Washington at about 9 a. m. for his conference with Brownell.

Editorials

Smashing a Conspiracy

Courier p. 8

IN ORDERING the U. S. Army into Little Rock and taking over the Arkansas National Guard, President Eisenhower did the only thing he could do except abdicate his authority and responsibility as the Chief Executive of this nation.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

When mobs flout court decrees and the constituted forces of law and order, there can be only one effective response as well stated once by President Woodrow Wilson: "Force. Force to the utmost. Force without stint or limit!"

Sat. 10-5-57

Make no mistake about it, all of the Little Rock troubles have been the inevitable result of a deep-dyed conspiracy of which Governor Orval Faubus was the spearhead, egged on and counseled all of the way by sinister and powerful forces which preferred to stay in the background.

This conspiracy began as soon as the United States Supreme Court handed down its desegregation decision in 1954, and it has grown in numbers and effectiveness almost daily ever since.

The Kaspers, the Englehardts, the Ace Carters, the Griffins, the Roy Harrises, the spreading White Citizens Councils, the resurgent Ku Klux Klans and the top flight propagandists for white supremacy like David Lawrence (magazine publisher and columnist) are all part of the conspiracy as active instruments.

Behind them, however, are the little-known monied and political interests who flourish on the status quo and look upon the "stable" South to bulwark their deep scheme for the suppression of democracy and the ultimate institution of dictatorial or oligarchical government.

Now the conspiracy has been smashed but let no one delude himself that this nefarious ambition has been entirely destroyed or that the mere mobilizing of troops to patrol a school will prevent its revival.

The hard core of conspirators residing in many parts of the country (not only in the South) is vulnerable to court action because there is ample evidence that they have acted in collusion to thwart local, state and Federal governments in obeying the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

They have conspired to overthrow the laws and Government of the United States and for so doing they could and should be indicted under the same Smith Act that has been used against Communist and Fascist conspirators in the past.

It is now evident to the discerning that the great majority of Southern white people were and are prepared to obey the law of the land, distasteful though it may be to many, and what little active opposition that has developed has been solely due to the hard core of racists who fear and disdain the democratic dogma.

There must no longer be any temporizing with this traitorous tribe or the whole structure of free government will be undermined and destroyed.

The President has seen the handwriting on the wall, has acted forthrightly if reluctantly, and for this deserves the thanks and gratitude of the nation.

Four Firecrackers in Little Rock

Courier Sat. 10-5-57

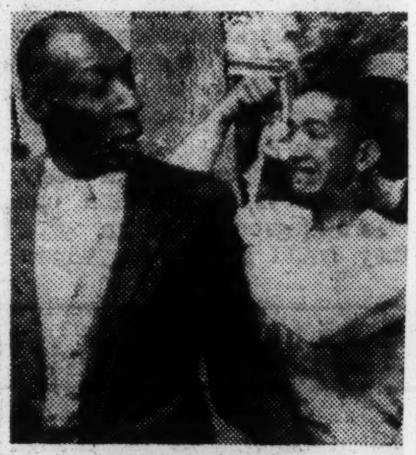
FOUR NEGRO newspapermen touched off the spark in Little Rock last week that kept newspapers remaking their front pages. **James (Jimmie) L. Hicks,** one of the country's outstanding journalists and managing editor of the New York Amsterdam News, was one of the four and here's his blow by blow account of what happened:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The appearance of four of us Negro newspapermen helped the Negro students get into Central High School Monday—but we honestly didn't plan it that way.

"When I got to Little Rock from New York Sunday night I went straight to the home of Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the NAACP.

"I met **Alex Wilson** of the Memphis Tri-State Defender and **Moses Newsom** of the Afro-American papers from Baltimore. We hired **Earl Davy,** a Little Rock commercial photographer, to make pictures for us.



ALEX WILSON
. . . threatened by mobster

"It was agreed that the children would assemble at Mrs. Bates' house at 8 o'clock Monday morning and go to school together.

"Monday morning we showed up and intended to accompany the kids to the school, but Mrs. Bates wouldn't agree to it saying it would cause too much attraction for the four of us to be with them.

"We said. 'Well let us get there first.'

"In Wilson's car we drove to within two blocks of the school. It was about 8:30 A. M. by this time. The four of us started to walk up the hill to the school. On the way up there we met quite a few groups of people but no one said anything, just looked at us, hard.

"The big mob at the corner of the school ground caught sight of us approaching. They rushed at us. We stopped and a man told us 'go back. You're not coming in here.'

"I told him we were not trying to get into school, that we were newsmen. One man said, 'They're n——rs. Let's kill 'em.'

"A man with a rock in his hand swung at Wilson. Another clouted me behind the ear. We started backing up. Then Wilson was knocked down and got kicked. We started to run. The mob yelled to those we had passed to catch us.

"Davy was tripped and his camera smashed. He tried to crawl up a bank away from the men hitting him but two dragged him back. I ran on and saw Newsom and we both ran two more blocks and saw a cop come along on a motorcycle. We headed for him. A white man kicked Newsom in the back in sight of the policeman and the cop told him, 'Let that boy alone.'

"A one-armed man was in front of the mob and kept urging them after us. When we rounded a corner the mob stopped but the one-armed man kept coming. We stopped and started back toward him. He yelled for help and then retreated.

"Later we heard that while this was going on the kids slipped into the school safely."

14k 1957

Ike tells newsmen—

U.S. 'looking' into Little Rock crisis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—(AP)—President Eisenhower said today Atty. Gen. Brownell is looking into the situation at Little Rock, Ark., where Gov. Orval Faubus headed off school integration with National Guardsmen.

At the same time Eisenhower told his news conference he is confident the American people will lick the problem of school integration by being true to themselves and not by laws.

Faubus last night stationed Guardsmen around a high school which had been ordered by a federal court to accept Negro pupils today. A short time later the school board told prospective Negro pupils to stay away from white schools. They did.

THE GOVERNOR did not say his aim was to block integration but he said that might be a result.

Faubus did say peace and order could not be maintained along with integration by force.

Without going into detail Eisenhower said Brownell is attempting to find out what happened in the way of a roadblock against integration in the Arkansas City.

Presumably Eisenhower meant the attorney general is trying to find out if any violation of federal law has occurred.

After Eisenhower's statement, a Justice Department spokesman told reporters that "We are looking into the Little Rock situation."

He said the department is "getting the facts," and probably will get in touch with the federal judge who last week overturned a state court order against integration of the high school.

EISENHOWER, asked about integration problems in general with the reopening of schools, said he has contended time and time again that it is impossible to change people's hearts by law.

And yet, he said, when laws are enacted they must be enforced in a gradual spirit. He said the problem will be solved in the long run by Americans being true to themselves and not by laws.

HE COMMENTED that the compromise civil rights bill which Congress finally adopted expresses the reaction of the American people toward the idea of equal rights, even though the bill does not go as far as he proposed.

Congress limited the legislation to voting rights, as far as Justice Department enforcement is concerned, and provided for limited jury trials for persons accused of violating court orders in that field.

EISENHOWER, commenting on Russia's intercontinental missile claims, said mere testing of such weapons is a long way from actual production.

Eisenhower made the statement when asked whether he could give the American people any information on the status of this country's efforts to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).

The questioner asked for comment in the light of the Soviet Union's announcement last week that it had successfully tested such a weapon.

Eisenhower replied that anything he said had to be within the framework of national security. He went on to say that careful reading of the Russian announcement marked it more for what it did not say than what it actually did say.

THE PRESIDENT called the Soviet announcement most evasive. The Russians always have been known for statements which serve only their own purpose, he said.

As for this country's progress in that field, the president actually said nothing about the status of work. He did say many millions of dollars have been spent within the capacity of available scientific knowledge and what he called the whole arrangement.

The missile program has the highest priority, he said, but added that it will be a long time before a long range missile is the best means of delivering explosive power.

Eisenhower, leaving tomorrow for an extended vacation at Newport, R. I., dealt with these other matters:

CONGRESS—Eisenhower replied "not much" when asked whether anything had happened to change his assertion two weeks ago that he was tremendously disappointed in the performance of the 85th Congress, which adjourned its first session last Friday.

TAXES—Discounting claims in Congress regarding economy, Eisenhower said the savings actually achieved do not justify a tax reduction at this time. But he said he was not foreclosing the possibility of a tax cut later. Such a resolution, he added, would loosen the economy and generally be a good thing.

The president estimated that Congress cut his budget between $900 million and one billion.

LIVING COSTS—Inflation is this country's major internal problem today, Eisenhower said. He added he is not advocating a buyer's strike, but did urge the public to purchase selectively in an effort to control prices.

Eisenhower's remarks were prompted by a reporter's statement that all grocery store prices seem to be going up.

Eisenhower said the administration is not considering what he called legislative inflation controls, such a curbs on prices and wages. Those controls in time of peace, he went on, are self-defeating and would lead to an entirely different form of government than Americans know at present.

Eisenhower did say the government does attempt to exert every influence to control inflation, through meetings with private groups and through Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board actions.

DEFENSE — Holding defense spending to about $38 billion during the current fiscal year should give the U. S. a very fine defense program, Eisenhower said. He made that remark when asked whether it would be held to such a level in the light of Russia's attitude regarding disarmament, and in view of the inflationary trend at home.

WISCONSIN—Commenting on the upset victory of Democratic William Proxmire over Republican Walter Kohler in Wisconsin's U. S. senatorial election, Eisenhower said it is dangerous to take any single phenomenon and come to too wide a conclusion.

Court Voids Writ Against Integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31 (AP)—A Federal judge late yesterday instructed the Little Rock School Board to proceed with its gradual integration plan and issued an order forbidding interference.

Judge Ronald N. Davies, assigned here temporarily from his own bench at Fargo, N. D., took less than an hour to untangle the conflict between Federal and state courts.

Davies, filling a vacancy caused by the retirement of an Arkansas jurist, set aside a state court injunction forbidding the School Board to proceed with its planned integration of Central High School. Fewer than 25 Negroes appear eligible to attend the 2000-pupil high school Tuesday when classes begin.

The School Board, whose plan for gradual integration beginning at the high school level had been approved by Federal District Court and the Eighth U. S. Court of Appeals, found itself under Federal orders to proceed and a state court order to desist.

Davies set aside the state court injunction and then enjoined Mrs. Clyde Thomason, head of a group of anti-integrationists known as the Mothers League of Central High, and all others from interfering with the integration.

He warned that interference would be in contempt of his court.

Yesterday the Chancery Court—equivalent to a state civil tribunal—took judicial notice of Gov. Orval Faubus' testimony that the attitude of the people of Little Rock had changed toward integration and ordered the School Board not to integrate because of the threat of violence.

Faubus warned that there was a threat of violence but did not specify the nature or quarter from which violence might stem. He said the recent speech of Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia before a segregation rally here had triggered a crescendo of anti-integration feeling.

Governor Who Used Guard To Prevent Desegregation Doesn't Know His Next Step

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, Sept. 3.—United States District Judge Ronald N. Davies Tuesday night ordered immediate integration of Central High School here, disregarding a cordon of National Guard troops thrown around the school by Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus.

The judge's order was handed down in a brief hearing requested by the Little Rock School Board to clarify the explosive situation.

The scheduled attendance by nine negro students at the 2,000-pupil white school was in effect blocked Monday night when Faubus called out 250 National Guard members to surround the school "to maintain peace and order."

Squeezed by the dilemma, the School Board explained its position to Judge Davies, of Fargo, N. D.

'Combination . . . Drastic'

Board attorney Arch House pleaded that the board was "making no deviation or retreat" from its plan to integrate schools when it asked Negro students to stay away from the white high school Tuesday.

"The combination of circumstances is drastic," House told the judge. "The board will do whatever your honor thinks fitting."

Davies then reviewed portions of Faubus' televised address in Little Rock Monday night.

He noted that the Governor said the troops had been called out to surround the school only to prevent violence and property damage and not as either segregationists or integrationists.

"I am taking the statement of the Governor at full face value," Davies said.

He then ordered the board to "proceed forthwith with integration."

The new order to proceed with integration — the second issued by Davies in the past week — changed the racial picture here once again.

Faubus said he did not know what his next step would be until he had a chance to study the court order and talk to his advisers.

But he said he believed the order would result in a "greater likelihood of violence now than ever before."

Decision Yet To Make

Asked if he would leave the troops around the high school to protect any Negro children attempting to enter the school, he said that was the decision he would have to make.

Superintendent Virgil Blossom said he would have no comment on the decision until he had read it.

The board, in advising the Negroes to stay away temporarily, did not tell them to attend classes at the Negro high school here.

No Negroes registered at Central Tuesday, or at the new white high school.

Justice Department Watches

At President Eisenhower's direction the Justice Department in Washington kept in close touch with the school-integration dispute, but there were no plans for its intervention.

Officials took the position that it was neither legally possible nor politically desirable for the executive branch of the Government to step in at this stage.

"This particular incident came to my attention the first thing this morning," Eisenhower told his news conference. "I have been in contact with the Attorney General's office. They are taking a look at it.

"They are going to find out

exactly what has happened, and discuss this with the federal judge."

'Not Open Defiance'

Faubus contended that he had called out troops only to maintain "peace and order"; that his action was not interposition, nor was it "open defiance" to the Federal Court order under which the School Board was proceeding with its plan for gradual integration.

Only a token force of guardsmen remained around Central High Tuesday night. Faubus has said the troops will stay as long as necessary.

Registration at Central proceeded normally Tuesday except for the curious crowds outside the building and the hubbub of activity from guardsmen and their vehicles.

The crowd stood quietly most of the time. Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Arkansas adjutant general, said he was pleased to see everything so orderly.

To Watch Situation

In North Little Rock, a city of about 50,000 across the Arkansas River, the School Board announced it was postponing scheduled high-school integration indefinitely.

Board President Bryon R. Bogard said the situation in Little Rock will be watched closely by the North Little Rock Board.

At dawn Tuesday a crowd of whites began to form on the school grounds and at its height numbered approximately 500.

By noon the crowd had dwindled to less than 50.

Guardsmen and State troopers began taking their positions late Monday night. By daylight, a long line of military vehicles, armored half-tracks and trucks, lined the street in front of the 2-block-long school building.

Courier Journal

Traffic Routed Away

State police routed motor traffic away from the area, but permitted persons on foot to enter.

At one time there were 270 guardsmen and 48 State troopers on duty, in addition to an undisclosed number of plain-clothes men. 9-4-57

Faubus told a news conference Tuesday "there is a possibility that this action could develop into a test of authority of the Federal Government to force its decisions on an unwilling people." But he said he had not intended to initiate such a test.

The Governor said he thought the next step "should be a judicious action by the Federal Court modifying its integration order to allow time to litigate these questions."

'Case Is Different'

"We have State laws opposing integration in school districts where it is violently opposed by the people in that district—we even have a constitutional amendment on it," he asserted. "If the time comes when the people of Little Rock will accept integration, then that is the

Barred?

Associated Press Wirephoto

Arthur Mitchell, cook at Little Rock's Central High School, said he was refused admittance to the school yesterday when he showed up for work. Guardsmen didn't explain to him why they barred him, he said.

time to let the Negroes into the white schools.

"The only reason for my action is that I want to preserve the peace of the community and protect its citizens. That is my responsibility as head of the State.

"Ozark (a little town in northwest Arkansas) integrated several Negro students today. There has been no action or reaction. I certainly have not attempted to block it. The Little Rock case is different.

'Very Strong Emotions'

"Here I feel there would be violence if the Negro students tried and 98 per cent of Little Rock feels the same way."

President Eisenhower at his news conference said the Supreme Court justices pointed out in their 1954 integration order the "emotional difficulties" that would beset Negroes if they were forced to continue to attend segregated schools.

"I think probably their reasoning was correct," Eisenhower said. "At least I have no quarrel with it."

"But," he added, "there are very strong emotions on the other side, people that see a picture of a mongrelization of the race, they call it.

"They are very strong emotions, and we are going to whip this thing in the long run by Americans being true to themselves and not merely by law."

Friend, Foe Call Negro In Little Rock

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Thurs 9-5-57

2 Pupils Say Central Is Better School

By ADREN COOPER
Associated Press Staff Writer

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4 (AP)—Two white men got out of a car and entered the modest home of Terrance Roberts, ane of nine Negroes who tried in vain to enter white Central High School Wednesday morning.

About 2 minutes later, the phone rang. oung Roberts spoke in low tones for a moment and then hung up.

The men, an Associated Press newsman and photographer, asked: "Who was that?"

"That was my neighbor," young Roberts said. He grinned. "He was just checking up—to see if I was all right."

Another neighbor called for the same purpose a few minutes later.

'Don't Come Back'

Terrance, 15, said he had received one telephone call a few hours after he tried to enter all-white Little Rock Central and was turned back by armed National Guard troops.

He said that the caller, who sounded like a young white girl, told him: "Don't come back to Central tomorrow; go to Horace Mann. (Negro high school)."

The jeers that came from the segregationists in the crowd that gathered at Little Rock Central apparently were a surprise to both Terrance and 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford, the latter the first to arrive at the guarded white school.

'Nobody Urged Me'

Both said that they did not expect any trouble as far as violence or threats are concerned.

"I didn't think it would go this far," Terrance said, referring to the boos and insults that came from the crowd.

Why did he try to enter the white school? Prompting, perhaps, from the National Association ffor The Advancement of Colored People?

"Nobody urged me to go," he said.

In answer to a question, he said his parents are not members of the N.A.A.C.P.

Both Terrance and Elizabeth feel that Central is a better school than Horace Mann, and Elizabeth advances a definite argument.

Wants To Be Lawyer

"I want to be a lawyer," said the shy, slightly built girl. "I want to go to Central so that I can take speech. There's no speech course at Horace Mann."

Was she scared when she walked the two blocks in front of Little Rock Central with hundreds of people around her almost all the way?

"Whooo, yes," she said with a grin.

After trying in vain to get in the school and hearing such phrases as "go home, Nigger," Elizabeth sat down on a bus-stop bench and waited quietly. After a while, when other Negro students arrived and she was left alone, she cried for a few minutes. She boarded a bus with an unidentified white woman, who sat beside her.

Little Rock Waits For Crisis Showdown

Post-Herald P. 1
Birm. Ala.
Mon. 9-9-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8 (AP)— This Southern city watched the Penatgon and the Arkansas governor's mansion warily today for some kind of showdown in the nation's No. 1 racial crisis.

Gov. Orval Faubus today was to face newsmen for the first time since Wednesday morning expect for a brief interview last night, when he said National Guardsmen still had orders to keep Negroes out of 2000-pupil Central High School. It was these orders, originally issued last Monday night, that set off the racial trouble.

About a dozen guardsmen were on duty at the high school today.

Neither side gave any sign of surrender. But it was obvious someone must retreat.

The federal government stuck by its determination that court orders demanding immediate integreation of Central High must be obeyed.

Faubus, behind the high, militia-guarded wall of his mansion, called up more national guardsmen for tomorrow to relieve troops which have been on duty since Monday night at the high school.

The one big chance for a face-saving compromise for both sides was thrown out yesterday when Federal Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies refused to back down and temporarily delay integration.

One solution, from the federal government's viewpoint, would be to order the Arkansas national guard into federal service. This would take them from under Faubus' control, although such an action might be disputed by the state.

The Arkansas Democrat in a copyrighted story from Washington, said it was learned last night that the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued an opinion that President Eisenhower could call the guard into federal service.

One section of a law concerning the national guard gives the federal government authority to take over the guard when the power of the government is flouted and federal laws cannot be enforced by ordinary court procedure. Post-Herald

Faubus called out the national guard last Monday night on the eve of school opening. He said he wanted to prevent violence. The governor flatly stated that the guard had orders to keep Negroes out of the school.

Nine Negro students sought entry Wednesday to the sprawling, tan structure, but the guard would not let them enter. No Negro students have appeared on the campus since.

This city of 110,000 was enjoying a Sunday lull today. People attended church, walked normally about the streets and children played on sun-drenched sidewalks in moderate temperatures.

No crowds showed up at either the mansion of the high school. A handful of Guardsmen peered out through wrought iron gates leading to the governor's mansion and a state trooper or two lounged within the grounds. Shortly after sunup workmen started watering the governor's lawn.

Little Rock's Mayor Woodrow Mann displayed signs of wanting to throw his city police into the racial trouble.

He asked State Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett a series of legal questions last night, some of which indicated he was considering sending city officers into the tense area around the school.

In one question, Mann asked what legal remedy was available "if the governor's forces should interfere with the city police in the performance of their duties."

Mann has called Faubus' summoning of Guardsmen a political hoax and said no violence had been expected at the school.

Asked by newsmen if his question to the attorney general meant he might use city police to take Negroes through National Guard lines, the mayor answered: "No comment."

Other questions indicated he sought to regain police control of the school area, which the National Guard had blocked to traffic.

Bennett replied that the Guard was operating under proper authority of the governor, and if there was any legal remedy in the event of conflict of authority it lies in the courts.

Observers here also considered the possibility that Davies might issue an injunction against the governor, seeking to stop him from interfering with integration.

Should Davies do so, there still was a question whether federal marshals could get through the National Guard troops surrounding the governor's mansion to serve documents on Faubus.

14k 1957

Gov. Faubus' Chance

Post and Times Herald

President Eisenhower's stern answer to Governor Faubus promising to uphold the Constitution by every legal means at his command is the only proper position for a Chief Executive of the United States. As the situation in Little Rock comes more clearly into focus, it is increasingly plain that Governor Faubus has put himself into an intolerable position from which the task of statesmanship must be to help him extricate himself as speedily and gracefully as possible. P. A 10

It now seems altogether evident that the situation need never have arisen; there was no real threat to public order in Little Rock and no occasion whatever for calling out the National Guard and thwarting an order of a United States court. Numerous persons on the scene and familiar with conditions in Little Rock have said unequivocally that the School Board decision to begin desegregation had general community support and was entirely unlikely to provoke violence or disorder. The School Board's action of yesterday asking Judge Davies to suspend his desegregation order emphasizes that tension developed only after the Governor's intervention. Fri. 9-6-57

The most impressive of the first-hand observers is the Mayor of Little Rock, Woodrow Mann, who directly charged the Governor with creating tension where none had previously existed and with using Little Rock as a "pawn in what clearly is a political design of his own." The *Arkansas Gazette* has strongly supported the Mayor's view that there was no serious tension in the community prior to the Governor's intervention and no likelihood of violence or disorder. In face of the Governor's inflammatory conduct, the calm statements of these local spokesmen seem as courageous as they are reassuring. Washington D.C.

What ought now to be done in this unhappy situation? The first week of school will be over today—with Negro children firmly barred from attendance by National Guardsmen. Let us hope that the weekend will give tempers a chance to cool and reason an opportunity to prevail. During the weekend every effort ought to be made through respected Southern leaders such as Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn—through Arkansas' own representatives in the Senate and the House—to persuade Governor Faubus that he has committed a piece of folly from which he must retreat. Fellow-Southerners ought to be able to make the Governor see that he has done a grave disservice to the Southern cause in addition to defying the authority of the Federal Government.

Those who talk to Governor Faubus ought to let him know, however, that, in the end, if he will not yield to reason, he will be obliged to yield to authority. There is plenty of authority which the United States can apply and the President has indicated that he will use all requisite powers. The Federal Government can charge those who are obstructing desegregation with contempt of court—including the Guard commander and if necessary the Governor himself. It can call the National Guard into Federal service and order Mr. Faubus' army to protect Federal law. It can, in the last analysis, use whatever means it must use to maintain its paramountcy. Governor Faubus needs to know this. The nine Negro children kept out of school in Little Rock by the Governor's order will have to be admitted to that school regardless of the School Board's present qualms. They will have to be admitted, whether Governor Faubus approves or not, because a United States court says so—says so in the name of the United States.

Showdown

Post and Times Herald

Governor Faubus of Arkansas has created a situation in which Arkansas must knuckle under to the United States or the United States must knuckle under to Arkansas. The Governor has used armed National Guardsmen to prevent the execution of an order issued by a United States court. It is no longer possible to disguise this defiance by pretending that the Governor acted to preserve "peace and order." Peace and order are not inconsistent with justice and the law. The law has been expounded authoritatively by Federal District Judge Ronald Davies. Governor Faubus has chosen to flout it. The time for a showdown is, therefore, inescapably at hand.

Governor Faubus has taken an oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States as well as the Constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas. There is no conflict between the two—save to the extent that he has put them in conflict. He has chosen to lead a shabby and anachronistic challenge to the law of the land. Whether this is deliberate and Governor Faubus is now serving as the spokesman for a group of recalcitrant Southern Governors or whether he has merely committed an inadvertent folly as a consequence of panic, he cannot be allowed to get away with his defiance. The majesty of the United States must be upheld.

The situation imperatively demands the full attention of the President and the Attorney General of the United States. Governor Faubus, or at any rate the subordinates acting under his instructions, have acted in contempt of a court order. It must be made clear that the full power of the United States lies behind the court and any subsequent injunctions it may issue. Failure of the Administration to act decisively and firmly now could have calamitous consequences. For if Governor Faubus' insurrection should prove successful, and if other Southern Governors should follow his example, the school desegregation mandate of the Supreme Court would become a dead letter. Worse than this, the paramountcy of the United States over its constituent states would have been undermined.

The course taken by Governor Faubus is tragic for the South as well as for the Nation as a whole. It is a course which, if it were abetted and joined, would make moderation in the Federal approach to Southern problems almost impossible. Surely it would undo much of the conciliation sought in the civil rights bill, and it would stimulate new demands for punitive legislation in place of the gradualism permitted by the Supreme Court decision. This woeful prospect ought to concern all conscientious Southerners. If Governor Faubus persists in sowing this wind, he may reap a whirlwind for the South.

Little Rock Crucial Test Moves Toward Climax

Constitution P. 4
Fri. 9-6-57

The school integration crisis in Little Rock, Ark., involving 12 Negro pupils, is moving toward a climax. A crucial test between a state government's resistance to integration orders and the federal government's powers to enforce them is in the offing. Atlanta Ga.

What the ultimate outcome will be no one knows. But it is obvious that Gov. Faubus' action in calling out National Guardsmen to block a court-ordered integration of Central High School is leading to a showdown which could speed all-out effort on the part of the Justice Department to force the issue throughout the South. In the long run the Little Rock case may be the best thing that could have happened because eventually the Supreme Court decision must be resolved.

If those advocating speed and force have their way, the results will be most unfortunate. As President Eisenhower indicated he understood Tuesday, mere laws will not change men's hearts nor change their patterns of life overnight.

Hasty action on the part of the federal government will serve the best interests of nobody. The past is ample proof of the tragic consequences of that to both races. But the fact remains we are up against a test of which is sovereign, a state or the federal government.

Time and common sense among people of good will in both races offers the only avenue for ultimate solution of this problem. Force and hatred will not do it. Local communities always have been able to run their own affairs best without power imposed from above by federal or state authorities.

The present situation plays into the hands of politicians, with the people of the South as pawns. Demagogues of the South, Republicans as well as Northern liberals make it more and more difficult for the voice of reason to be heard.

LITTLE ROCK BALANCE SHEET

Times P. 8-C
Atl. 9-7-57
New York

The nation has lost considerably and gained a little as a result of what has been going on during the last few days in a city in Arkansas. We don't suppose our enemies who accuse us of hypocrisy and of racial prejudice could have asked for any better pictorial evidence than that of an officer of the Arkansas National Guard threatening a reporter of this newspaper for the offense of asking questions, or of another officer, the commanding general of the same militia, attempting to intimidate a group of photographers and reporters.

This isn't what we are used to in the United States. It isn't what we are proud of. It isn't a thing we would long or frequently endure. This newspaper is firm in the faith that the majority of the American people will not tolerate a usurpation of power over members of the press or any other law-abiding citizens by any military organization in any community. Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger of the Arkansas National Guard may have reflected on this point already. If they have not done so, they had better.

But Governor Faubus plainly does not represent the united opinion of the people of Little Rock or Arkansas. The Mayor of Little Rock, Woodrow W. Mann, has declared that "a free press is central to our way of life," has asserted that he sees "no reason for the Governor's action" and has urged newspaper men in Little Rock to go about their duty "without fear of interference, imprisonment or harassment." Two Little Rock newspapers, The Arkan-

sas Gazette, writing after the fact, and The Arkansas Democrat, published the day before the Governor acted, urged their constituents, whatever their views, to respect the Federal courts. The Arkansas State Press, a Negro weekly, calls upon Negroes not to sell their votes but to join "with the better element of state voters and help to clean house."

This is no day for extremists on either side of the question of integration. But there are no two sides to the question of the sanctity of the Constitution, the courts and the laws. This element in our life must be respected in Little Rock, New York City and everywhere else.

Faubus Above the Law

Governor Faubus' self-righteous attempt at martyrdom must be exposed for the fake it is. His strategy, or the strategy contrived by those who are using the Governor as a front man, is now evident. It is to deny and appeal the jurisdiction of the Federal Court and to seek to place on the Federal Government the blame for any eruption of the violence which Mr. Faubus has so carefully nurtured in Little Rock.

In the process the Governor has proved his bad faith completely. He was given every opportunity to avert a head-on clash. Instead, he broke his word—not once but many times. Only last Saturday in his statement after the meeting with President Eisenhower he said that he accepted the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. He was given his day in court; but he seemingly knew in advance that his case could not stand against the testimony of witnesses.

What the Arkansas Governor's attorneys did yesterday in refusing to acknowledge jurisdiction of the court was, in effect, to challenge the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. The issue goes far beyond that of school desegregation. It goes to the very nature of the Federal Union. If the Constitution could not be made effective among all the constituent parts of the Union, then the Union would fail. Legalisms apart, there can be only one answer to this challenge. No one can walk out on Federal law.

Judge Davies has met the issue in the first instance by issuing an injunction against the Governor and the National Guard commander, following the vigorous presentation by the Department of Justice as a friend of the court. Now Governor Faubus must decide whether he will comply with the court order and withdraw the Guard or will defy the court and invite contempt action. The remarks of his attorneys suggest that he will comply, but in such a way as to leave the situation in Little Rock perilous.

In either event, a resolute stand by President Eisenhower and the Administration in support of the Federal Court is of paramount importance. Federalization of the National Guard, under reliable commanders, is the most obvious and appropriate remedy to cope either with defiance by the Governor or with a vacuum of law enforcement in Little Rock. Mr. Faubus has brought this painful situation upon the people of Arkansas by his own actions, and there must be no hesitation in doing what is necessary to uphold the supremacy of law.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Negroes' Votes For Faubus Sold

(While Drew Pearson is touring the Mediterranean, his column is written by his column associate.)

By Jack Anderson

Gov. Orval Faubus, who blew up the segregation storm in Arkansas, was helped into office by Negroes who sold their votes.

Anderson

An overwhelming majority of the 65,000 Negroes who voted in the 1954 Arkansas primary, cast their ballots for Faubus. This gave him more than the 5000-vote margin by which he defeated ex-Gov. Francis Cherry.

Evidence has now come to light that the Faubus forces paid cash on the barrelhead for Negro votes. This has stirred Mrs. L. C. Bates, who heads the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Arkansas, to preach repentence to her people.

"It is unfortunate that Negroes put Faubus in office," she told this column. "We hope the Negro won't be so quick to sell his vote in the future. We believe the Negro has been convinced his constitutional rights are more valuable than a few tainted dollars. It is time for Negro voters to stop being misled by professional exploiters. The day of vote selling has passed."

She knew several Negroes who were paid to vote for Faubus and Negro leaders who took money to campaign for him, Mrs. Bates said. This was confirmed by I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association, and other responsible Negro leaders. This column also talked to Negroes who acknowledged they had accepted "expense money" from the Faubus forces.

The Rev. W. H. Hall, who directed Faubus' campaign among the Negroes, denied receiving more than a "nominal sum."

"No more than $500 passed through my hands, counting what I got," he told this column. Most of the money went to car owners to haul voters to the polls, he said.

Queen Needn't Stretch

On secret State Department orders, Chrysler engineers are altering the limousines Queen Elizabeth will use in America. The problem is to jack up the back seats without hoisting her feet off the floor.

It will take two parade limousines to keep up with the Queen. These will be identical, fawn-colored Chryslers. While one is delivering her to her plane, the other will be waiting at the next airport for her arrival.

So that the Queen and the public can get a better view of each other, the State Department ordered the back seats raised four inches. This caused consternation, however, over whether her royal highness' legs might be left dangling.

Chrysler engineers, who are working on such precision projects as the Jupiter guided missile, got out their slide rules and calculated Queen Elizabeth's measurements from her pictures. Then they hunted up a girl with the same specifications.

The model tried out the accentuated seats, couldn't touch the floor. Result: Engineers are now elevating the floor.

Weary but Wise

Dress-shop diplomat Max Gluck, new ambassador to Ceylon who couldn't pronounce the name of that country's prime minister, took such a cram course on Ceylon that he left for his post last week in a state of "extreme exhaustion."

He even carried a doctor's certificate to prove it. However, its purpose wasn't to impress the Ceylonese with how hard he'd studied but to ward off attorneys who wanted his deposition in a $185,000 lawsuit.

The suit was filed by M. J. Spiegel, Chicago businessman, who charged that Gluck had neglected to make the final payment on a chainstore purchase.

The doctor declared Gluck was so worn out from State Department briefings that it would be "dangerous" for him to testify. Spiegel's attorneys offered to postpone the deposition and keep Gluck in this country by court order until his health improved. Thereupon the harassed Ambassador decided he felt well enough to answer a few questions.

He spent the morning under cross-examination, but failed to show up for the afternoon session. He sent word to Judge Saul Strert of the New York County Supreme Court that he was too ill to continue.

The judge finally let Gluck, presumably still exhausted, take off for Ceylon without completing his deposition.

Hoffa Polls Teamsters

Jimmy Hoffa, embattled crown prince of the Teamsters Union, made 60 long-distance phone calls last week to teamster leaders around the country.

In the words of the marriage covenant, he asked whether they would take him for better or worse. Would they stand by him, he asked, no matter what Congress or the AFL-CIO said about him?

Every last one took a loyalty oath to support Hoffa down to the last ballot at the forthcoming teamsters convention.

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MOB IN LITTLE ROCK

The sickening performance put on in Little Rock yesterday by the forces of hysteria, mob violence and race hatred has now driven President Eisenhower to do the last thing he wanted to do: directly threaten use of "the full power of the United States, including whatever force may be necessary, to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Federal Court."

The creatures of unreason in and around Central High School in Little Rock had won a temporary victory during the day, culminating in the withdrawal of the handful of Negro students who had dared to enter the school a few hours earlier under protection of an order of the United States District Court and of city and state police. It was obvious, however, that this victory for ignorance and bigotry could only be temporary.

One may question the tactical wisdom of sending those Negro boys and girls to the school on the very first possible morning, when a voluntary delay of another two or three days might have taken the edge off the synthetically stimulated crowd. One may ask why better arrangements for preserving discipline among the white students inside the school had not been made. But one cannot question either the Negroes' right to be there or their courage in making the attempt, or the inevitability of their return.

They must come back, no longer merely for themselves, but now for the good name and lawful government of the United States. The issue is just that important. If this is a government of laws, it cannot be intimidated by a howling mob. Those children must come back to Central High School; they must come back in peace and safety; and they ought to come back under full protection of the authorities of Little Rock and the State of Arkansas alone.

Now the President has made the public threat that, failing all else, he will resort to "force' 'to insure that they do return and to uphold the sanctity of Federal law. Even the threat is a step of gravity, and it might have been avoided if he had taken a firmer position earlier in this crisis. In any event, all Americans worthy of the name will hope and believe with him that the use of such Federal power will not be necessary and that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Little Rock and of Arkansas "will not countenance violence of law and order by extremists."

In fact, there had been no solid

evidence of impending violence or serious disturbance until after Governor Faubus had called out the National Guard to prevent Negro students from entering the high school. When the troops were at last removed, there was left in their wake an explosive atmosphere that had been charged almost daily by the Governor's statements and attitudes. Now he can weep crocodile tears, saying "I told you so." His responsibility for this crisis is a heavy one. More important, however, than the assessment of personal responsibility is the necessity of bringing Little Rock's Central High School back into the Federal Union.

Texts of U. S. Petition and Order Against Faubus

Times 9.24-C

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 10—Following are the texts of the petition filed by the Justice Department today in Federal District Court here and the order issued by Judge Ronald N. Davies:

Wed. 9-11-57 New York

Petition by U. S.

The United States of America, amicus curiae, by Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General, and Osro Cobb, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, files this petition pursuant to and in conformity with the purpose and intent of this court's order of Sept. 9, 1957, against Orval E. Faubus, Governor of the State of Arkansas, Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson, unit commander of the Arkansas National Guard, alleging:

1. On Aug. 28, 1956, this court entered its decree and judgment in this cause, approving the plan of school integration adopted by the defendant Little Rock district on May 24, 1955, and ordered that jurisdiction in this case be retained for the purpose of entering such order and further orders as may be necessary to obtain the effectuation of said plan of school integration. On April 26, 1957, said decree and judgment was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. 243 F. 2D 361.

2. On Sept. 2, 1957, Governor Faubus and General Clinger caused to be stationed units of the Arkansas National Guard at the Little Rock Central High School, which troops are under command of Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson. On or about Sept. 2, 1957, Governor Faubus issued to General Clinger the following order:

"You are directed to place off limits to white students those schools for colored students and to place off limits to colored students those schools heretofore operated and recently set up for white students. This order will remain in effect until the demobilization of the guard or until further orders."

Negro Students Barred

Pursuant to said order and other orders and instructions unknown to petitioner, said units of the Arkansas National Guard from and since Sept. 2, 1957, have been and still are forcibly preventing and restraining certain Negro students eligible to attend classes in said Little Rock High School in accordance with said plan of school integration from entering said school and attending classes therein. Specifically, on Sept. 4, 1957, the following eligible Negro students were prevented by said units of the Arkansas National Guard from attending classes at said school:

Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walls, Thelma Mothershed, Terrance Roberts, Minnie Brown, Melba Patillo, Elizabeth Ann Eckford, Jane Hill, Ernest Green.

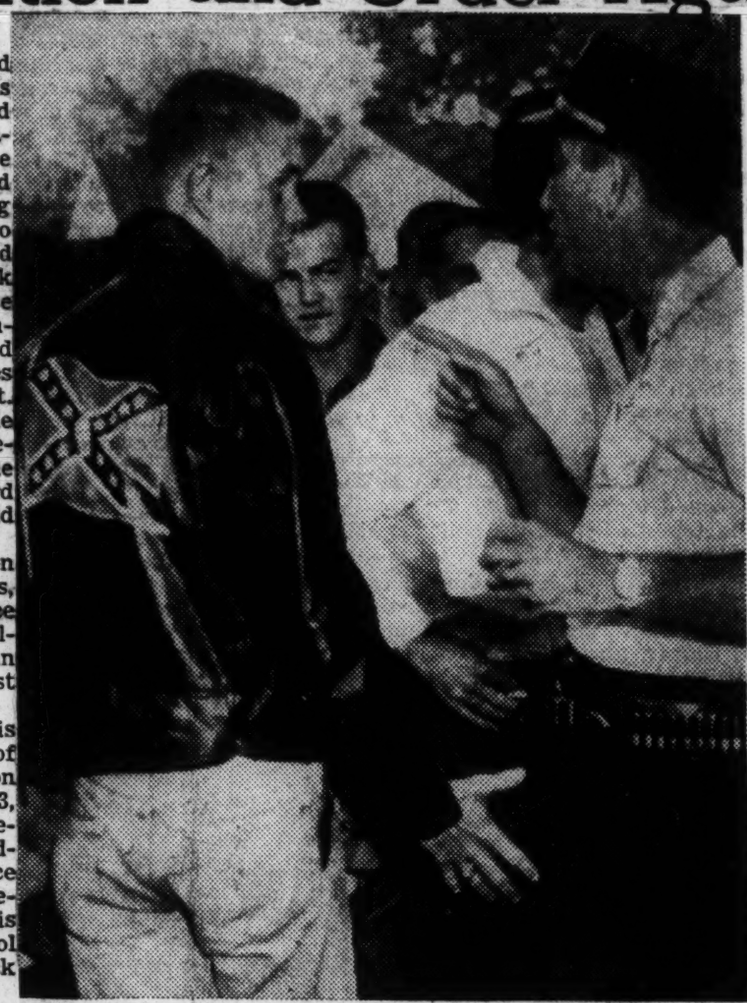
3. On Sept. 3, 1957, this court, upon consideration of a petition for instruction filed in this cause on Sept. 3, 1957, by the defendants herein, ordered that said defendants integrate, in accordance with the plan of school integration approved by this court, the senior high school grades in the Little Rock School District forthwith.

4. On Sept. 7, 1957, this court denied the application of the Little Rock School District for a stay of the court's order of Sept. 3, 1957.

5. The acts of Governor Faubus, General Clinger, and Lieut. Colonel Johnson, in preventing by means of said units of the Arkansas National Guard Negro students eligible under said plan of school integration to attend said school, from doing so, obstruct and interfere with the carrying out and effectuation of the court's orders of Aug. 28, 1956, and Sept. 3, 1957, contrary to the due and proper administration of justice.

6. In order to protect and preserve the integrity of the judicial process of the courts of the United States and to maintain due and proper administration of justice, it is necessary that Governor Faubus, General Clinger and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson be made additional parties defendant and enjoined from obstructing or interfering with the carrying out and effectuation of said orders.

Wherefore, petitioner prays the court to make said Governor Faubus, General Clinger and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson additional parties defendant and to enter a preliminary injunction and a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining Governor Faubus, General Clinger and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, their officers, agents, servants, employes, attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from obstructing or preventing by means of said units of the Arkansas National Guard or otherwise, Negro students eligible under said plan of school integration to attend the Little Rock Central High School, from doing so, and from otherwise obstructing or interfering in any way with the carrying out and effectuation of said orders of this court.



Associated Press Wirephotos

POLICE ORDER QUIET from students outside the North Little Rock (Ark.) High School. The Negro students who attempted to enter school Monday stayed away yesterday.

Order by Judge

It is appearing from the petition of the United States, as amicus curiae, by Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General of the United States, and Osro Cobb, United States Attorne for the Eastern District of Arkansas, filed in conformity with the purpose and intent of this court's order of Sept. 9, 1957, that it is in the interest of the proper administration of justice that Orval E. Faubus, Governor of the State of Arkansas; Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson, Unit Commander of the Arkansas National Guard, be made additional parties defendant to precent the continued obstruction of, and interference with, the carrying out and effectuation of the orders of this court entered in this cause on Aug. 28, 1956, and Sept. 3, 1957;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to Rules 15 (d) and 21, F. E. P. C.,

It Is Hereby Ordered—

1. Orval E. Faubus, Governor of the the State of Arkansas; Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson, Unit Commander of the Arkansas National Guard, are hereby added as, and made, parties defendant in this cause;

2. Summons and a copy of said petition and of this order shall be served forthwith upon said Governor Faubus, Gen1 eral Clinger, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, and upon the plaintiffs and the other defendants herein;

3. A hearing upon the entry of a preliminary injunction as prayed for in said petition is hereby set for 10 A. M., Se 20, 1957, or as soon th after as may be heard by court, at Room 455, Fede Building, Little Aock, Ar

Club-Wielding Soldier Chases Boy For Following Negro Into School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11 (UP)—A paratrooper with a billy club chased a white boy out of Central High School today for singling out a Negro student and trailing him suspiciously close into the building.

As the eight Negroes—the ninth was sick today with flu—reached the three doors at the school's entrance, they split up. Seven went through one door and one went through another.

The white boy, in a black sports shirt and cap, stepped out of a crowd of white students and walked in after the lone Negro boy.

He turned and made a remark to the other white students. Then he disappeared through the door behind the Negro, but stayed in less than a minute. With a trooper behind him, he came rushing back out. He complained to a captain, but the captain walked off and left him.

Otherwise, the Negroes finished their third week in Central High School in peace. Soldiers protected them on the way to school, on the way home and inside and outside the building.

But no end to the crisis was in sight.

"It's his (the President's) responsibility," Gov. Orval E. Faubus said. "He got himself into this mess. Let him get himself out."

The President ordered 1,000 troops of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock and federalized the Arkansas National Guard on Sept. 24 to protect the Negroes.

Faubus, with a two-day growth of beard, lounged about in his bedroom in the gubernatorial mansion nursing a case of flu. He specified that it was not Asian flu.

He said he felt better but his doctor had advised him to stay at home through the weekend.

Faubus estimated "roughly" that it will cost the government 24 million dollars to protect the nine Negroes at Central for the rest of the school year.

He said he believed the federalized National Guard would have to remain at Central until it closes for summer vacation.

Copies of a poem called "The Night Before Segregation" were handed out at Central today to both students and soldiers. It said:

" 'Twas the first of September
"And all through the South
"Not a word could be heard
"From nobody's mouth.
"The kiddies were ready
"For school the next day
"When all hell broke loose
"Down Arkansas way.
"Ol' Ike had orders
"To mix up the schools
"But ol' Faubus said 'Hold it,
" 'We ain't no fools.
" 'If you know what's good
" 'You will stand back and listen
" 'Cause we ain't goin to stand
" 'For no nigger mixing.'
"He hollered an order
"Heard round the nation
"He called out the guards
"To hault intergration.
"The guard came a running
"And took up their stand
"An' upheld the right
"Of our good old Southland.
"Ike didn't like this
"So he ran to the phone
"And called up ol' Faubus
"At his Arkansas home.
"He said 'Meet me in Newport
" 'Tomorrow night
" 'Cause the niggers and white folks
" 'Are fixing to fight.'
"Faubus agreed
"And hopped on his plane
"And left in a hurry
"In a drizzling rain.
"Faubus returned
"But stuck to his rule:
"Ain't no nigger coming
"To this here school.
"So on came the troops
"In numbers yet bigger
"To make white folk
"Go to school with the nigger.
"Ol' Faubus was brave
"And made a gallant (sic) stand
"But he had to abide
"By the law of the land.

"Ol' Ike won the battle
"(For the time being)
"But God help the niggers
"When the troops start leaving.'

Twenty-four Baptist churches, mostly of the Missionary Baptist sect, held special services tonight to pray for a solution of the crisis by withdrawal of the nine Negro students.

They refused to have anything to do with special services at 11 a.m. tomorrow in 85 of Little Rock's biggest churches—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, white and Negro—to pray for a solution through support of law and order.

GIs Escort Negroes in Little Rock

Quiet Returns To Torn School

By JACK NELSON
Constitution Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4—Restless, emotional segregationists stayed away from Central High Friday and the school went through another tense day of integrated classes under heavy Army guard.

There were no incidents. The outburst of Thursday morning—a walkout of 75 students and the burning of a Negro effigy in a spectacular demonstration — has been followed by a quiet day.

Release of FBI report on Little Rock disturbances is left to Judge Davies. Page 2.

Little Rock's people expected quiet over the weekend while school is out but more trouble next week.

STUDENTS JEER

The nine Negro students, again traveling to and from school in an Army station wagon escorted by two jeeps loaded with soldiers, were jeered by students outside the school.

The Army, which Thursday promised the NAACP the Negroes would be protected, took no chances Friday and had a group of 16 soldiers surround the Negro students to escort them between the station wagon and the main front entrance.

Some 30 paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division were stationed inside the school. About 70 members of the federalized Arkansas National Guard were patrolling the school grounds.

265 ABSENT

Little Rock school Supt. Virgil Blossom reported that Friday's absences totaled 265, including "about 50 students" who have been suspended for participating in the walkout. Total enrollment is 1,900.

Meanwhile, the issue of using federal troops in the integration crisis continued to simmer and there were no signs here that Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus will reach an agreement on the removal of the paratroopers and the deactivating of the National Guard.

Faubus has made no comment on the subject since Thursday when he said he "positively" would not surrender his "discretionary powers as governor."

Faubus has contended he used National Guard troops to maintain law and order at Central High and that to perform this task the guard had to keep the Negro students out of the school. This was within his discretion under the law, Faubus declared.

After Faubus bowed to a federal court injunction and removed the guard, the Negroes attended classes and mob violence broke out. Local police said they were unable to handle the mob." President Eisenhower ordered the Army to occupy the school on Sept. 24.

U.S. Rep. Brooks Hays of Little Rock, close friend of the President, predicted Friday that any use of federal troops to force integration in Georgia and other deep South states would lead to "disastrous results."

Hays, who three weeks ago arranged an Eisenhower-Faubus conference that produced no concrete results, said that because of the difficulty in the Little Rock case the federal government may adopt a more "flexible" approach to enforcement of court integration orders.

He said he fears disastrous results would erupt from any forcible integration in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida.

White House Denies GIs Bother Girls

Advertiser P. 1A
Montgomery Ala
Tues. 10-8-57

Faubus Says Troops Invade Dressing Room While On Patrol Duty

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus said today—and met a prompt denial from the White House—that federal troopers have invaded the privacy of girls' dressing rooms while enforcing racial integration at Central High School.

"Completely untrue and also completely vulgar," said James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, of Faubus's assertions.

The governor had said he based his statement on complaints from parents.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said, "The federal troops are not following the girls into the dressing rooms."

Asst. Supt. Fred Graham branded the charge as "ridiculous."

But Faubus, replying to Hagerty, said tonight:

"What does the White House know about it 2,000 miles away? We'll prove it when the time comes."

He called it wholly unwarranted to have federal soldiers accompany the girls when they change clothes for gym or other class activities.

The governor suggested the White House send in a detachment of WACS if it thinks such close surveillance is necessary to integrate nine Negro students into Central High.

OUTLINES COMPLAINT

The governor outlined his complaint in a letter to Maj. Gen. Edwin A Walker, in charge of regular Army paratroopers and federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen who are enforcing integration at the school.

In Washington, Hagerty said Walker returned the letter to Faubus unopened because it was addressed to "The commander of the occupation forces."

Walker himself said in a statement issued here:

"The soldiers on duty at Central High School are precluded by orders from activities which might be subject to criticism and as described by the governor. My information indicates very definitely that the staff and faculty at the high school have received neither complaint nor report on the allegations. This headquarters has received no complaint or reports of criticism from any source."

Secretary of the Army Brucker also issued a statement in Washington saying Faubus's letter "has all the earmarks of desperation and is an unworthy attempt to defame our American soldiers..."

Aslo in Washington, Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) lunched at the White House with Sherman Adams, No. 1 aide to President Eisenhower. Afterwards, Hays said he thinks conditions in Little Rock are rapidly approaching the stage at which troops can be withdrawn.

Faubus, in his complaint about the invasion of privacy, referred to Walker's soldiers as "your troops." He didn't specify whether he was talking about regular Army paratroopers or federalized guardsman, both of whom have shared inside duty at Central High at various times. Paratroopers stood guard inside the school today until the Negroes were escorted out of the building at the end of classes.

LONG OCCUPATION

In his letter to Walker, Faubus predicted a prolonged Army occupancy of Central High. He wrote:

"If it appeared that the occupation of Central High School and Arkansas by federal troops were only temporary, then, perhaps the citizens could endure the presence of your troops and the methods being used until the time of your departure.

"However, if federal troops are to remain as long as forcible integration of the school is necessary, then it is my opinion that you and your troops will be here for a long time."

Central's campus settled back into a near-normal routine today. It was the quietest it has been since the integration rioting of two weeks ago.

Only a small patrol of guardsmen marked the campus outwardly as any different than any other in the nation. Barricades, held in readiness since their removal from the streets several days ago, were dismantled and stacked.

The six Negro girls and three boys were escorted by only six guardsmen as they came to classes today.

Gov. Faubus' Charges Sound a Bit Desperate

Constitution
Atl. 10-11-57

Gov. Orval Faubus, of Arkansas, whose chief claim to fame is the fact that he provided the federal government with a blueprint for forcing integration and the GOP with a device to splinter the Democratic Party, achieved the height of something or other in his charges that paratroopers on guard at Central High School had "invaded" the girls' washrooms.

Atlanta Ga

In the first place, the paratroopers are not in Little Rock of their own choice. They also know they are not wanted. And under the tense situation which exists, no commanding officer would tolerate such behavior without risking his reputation and command. P. 4F

The governor's vague charges and talk about telephone calls which backed them up are confused attempts to hide his own failures in the Little Rock crisis. But even those who have been kept jumping by his somewhat irrational behavior and remarks were surprised at the manufactured "sex angle."

Until the governor proves his charges, thoughtful people can only agree with the White House that they are "untrue and completely vulgar."

THE GREAT CHALLENGE

My Own Story

Afro American p. 7

One of the Little Rock Nine writes for the AFRO her own experiences inside riot-bound Central High School.

Baltimore Md. 14K

By Melba Patillo

Will I complete a full school year at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas?

This I do not know, but I do know through all the heartaches and unpleasant aspects of this problem, my eight friends and I have tried. We have really tried to our utmost ability to do our best at all times. Sat. 10-19-57

During this last week, many things have happened to me, and as I sit and think of them, I consider that they are experiences which I will remember vividly all my lifetime.

The thought of having to be escorted into school in my home town hurts me deeply. Even greater than the need of having to be escorted.

* * *

AS I BEGIN my day each morning with a flag salute, I look about and see the strange faces that all seem to be glaring at me. Some of which show hatred, some potential friendliness, some sympathy and many kindness.

The expressions on the faces I see en route to my classes tell me of the prankish thoughts in the backs of their minds. The thoughts of things which give them great pleasure but break my heart in two.

* * *

AS I LOOK into the future, I feel with God by my side, I shall endure whatever is to come, but I shall pray for a great miracle of understanding to sweep over all those who need it, and for those who have been very nice, I pray that some day I may repay them or that they may be repaid.

I am a greater person because of this experience. For the first time in my life I was slapped. This was done by a girl whose looks and actions told me she had no regrettable thoughts about it at all.

I controlled my emotions and continued on to class. In response to other unkind things, I have smiled and let them pass. I always think to myself, "May God have mercy on them."

* * *

IT IS NOT easy to smile and bear the pranks when I really want to become a part of the group, to play and to have a normal day as the other children do.

It hurts enough to know that your fellow classmates don't want you, but it becomes much worse when they constantly show it by calling awful names, when they hurt you, spit on you — it is so hard to believe.

I never shall forget on Friday someone tripped me. When I saw hatred in the eyes of some one I thought had no reason to hate me — someone I thought liked me — my world seemed to crumble beneath me.

Tears came to my eyes but I had to go on. Forgetting seems to heal my wounds these days.

Since I have been at Central High, I am glad to know when all else fails I have my country to depend on. And above all, I depend on my God in Heaven who looks after even the most humble. He is my salvation.

14k Ark Afro-American p. 7 Baltimore Md. Sat. 10-19-57

MELBA PATILLO, 15, plays the piano, sings, and entertains with expertness of a well-trained professional. She is one of the nine pupils who have endured more than a week's prosecution at the Little Rock Central High School. Her mother, shown with her at right, had to take Melba for doctor's attention.

This Is Melba Patillo

Afro American p. 7

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

"I have been so nervous that when the phone rings I jump like I have been shot."

This is how a mother feels when her daughter is enrolled in a school where there is objection to her presence.

Mrs. Lois Patillo, a Little Rock teacher, who also has a small son, was telling the AFRO how she feels with her daughter Melba, 15, now enrolled at Central High School.

She is one of the now famous nine youngsters who have amazed the world by "sticking" through riots, attacks and threats which have come upon them since they entered the school on Sept. 21.

Baltimore

* * *

MELBA HAS since then captured the hearts of the readers of many world - wide circulated newspapers. She had written articles about her school days which have been published in New York, Baltimore and London papers.

She has appeared on radio and television programs and was featured by Ed Murrow in an at-home series with her mother and brother and with Dave Garroway on his morning show. Sat. 10-19-57

She is a "natural" when it comes to singing, playing and pretending to be an entertainer. That is her ambition, in fact.

"I intend to be a very good and high type actress," she says.

* * *

ON THE FIRST day of school Melba was slapped by an irate school girl who resented her presence in the school.

As instructed by authorities who are directing the nine students Melba ignored the assault.

However, she says that it "hurt my heart more than it did my face."

On Friday, Oct. 4, Melba was tripped by a gym classmate and she was kicked also. Her mother found it necessary to take her to the doctor for a tetanus shot.

Said Melba: "I will soon either learn to forget these things or look no the bright side, and they will then all pass out of my experience."

Little Rock School Superintendent Has No Plans For More Students

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — School Superintendent Virgil Blossom of Little Rock disclosed Wednesday that there are no plans to admit additional Negro students to Central High School in the second semester beginning Jan. 20.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark - (INS) — Blossom said there had been reports that "about 50 Negro students" were scheduled to enter Central High classes next September and added:

"There won't be any more admitted this school year. At least, that's the way I see it right now."

Admission of nine Negro students to classes at the start of school in September in a gradual move toward social integration set off a series of riots which forced President Eisenhower to send Army Paratroopers and National Guardsmen to keep order.

STUDENTS NOW ENROLLED

The nine negro students now are enrolled at the previously all-white high school.

In another disclosure, Blossom confirmed the mother of Minnie Brown, one of the Negro students, and Mrs. Daisy Bates had conferred with Central High School principal Jess Mathews. Mrs. Bates is president of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was reported that Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Bates had protested that Mrs. Brown's daughter had not appeared on any school assembly program.

Matthews said that no Negro students had tried out for the program. He explained that the talent singers were selected by a faculty committee from students appearing for tryouts.

Faubus Plans No Call For Pupil Protection

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 19 (AP) —Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas said today he would not order Arkansas State Police or the National Guardsmen to guard anyone in school.

The Army officially announced today all remaining regular Army soldiers would be withdrawn from Little Rock. Officials said integration enforcement at Central High School would be handled by federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen.

He said the planned withdrawal of federal troops from the high school was "very, very unfair" to Arkansas National Guardsmen who will be left with the "distasteful" task of enforcing integration.

INTEGRATION STUDY PROPOSED TO BOARD

No Decision Yet — School Budget Reduced

COLLECTIONS ARE OFF

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 9.—The State Board of Education took under advisement Monday a suggestion that it appoint a committee to make a study of the Little Rock integration dispute.

The board also ordered a 2.6 per cent reduction in state aid to school districts, based on warnings of state fiscal officers that collections weren't going to come up to appropriation figures voted by this year's General Assembly.

The integration study was suggested by the Arkansas Education Association, the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education (GACE), the Arkansas Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Arkansas School Boards Association.

Guide To Follow

Spokesmen for those groups, appearing before the board Monday afternoon, pointed to "widespread misunderstanding and confusion" over the integration dispute. They said a study by recognized leading citizens might give other school districts a guide to follow and help them avoid mistakes made in handling integration at Central High School.

Acting board Chairman John Rye of Russellville said another meeting probably would be held next month to give the organizations an answer on their request. No opposition was expressed to the study, however. Marvin Bird of Earle, board chairman, was absent because of illness.

Forrest Rozzell, executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Association, said the groups asking for the study already had conferred with "parties having a responsibility" in school problems, including Gov. Orval Faubus and Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.), in whose district the dispute arose.

Mr. Rozzell said laymen and school officials everywhere were looking for an answer to the integration problem. What's needed, he said, is "a plan of action by which we can prevent the recurrence of what happened here."

'Proper Agency'

Don Blackmon, Mississippi County school official and AEA president, said the Board of Education was the proper agency to conduct the study and that it "would be helpful to all districts throughout the state."

Joshua K. Shepherd, Little Rock insurance executive and a spokesman for the GACE, said "suspicion, distrust, misunderstanding and political maneuvering" had invaded the entire nation's thinking on integration. He feels a study might do much to clear thinking on the hot issue.

If it is undertaken, Mr. Rozzell indicated, financing can be arranged, but Mr. Rye questioned whether any funds would be needed.

The state aid cutbacks came after Comptroller Kelly Cornett last week reported to Governor Faubus state agencies should reduce their spending by slightly under three per cent, because collections weren't meeting appropriation figures.

As a result, the Board of Education ordered aid to districts in what is called the "minimum budget aid" be pared from $32,586,000 to $31,589,000. Transportation aid was reduced from $5,035,000 to $4,904,000, and corresponding cuts were made on other smaller items. The revised overall school budget is now $42,891,000, compared to the $44,158,000 voted by the Legislature.

No Pay Cuts Seen

Mr. Rye said he doubted if any teacher salaries or departmental pay would have to be reduced. Another review of the school budget is planned by the board in March.

Among district loans approved was a proposed loan by the Osceola No. 1 School District to borrow $130,000 to add classrooms to an elementary school.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

Support for Integration Gains

Copyright, 1957,
By the Institute of Public Opinion

...23 Per Cent in South Approve School Ruling
...59 Per Cent of Nation Still Back the Order
...All Southerners Do Not Indorse Gov. Faubus
...'Gradualism' Generally Considered Right Way

PRINCETON, N.J. — The events in Little Rock have done little to change the attitude of the typical American toward the principle of school integration.

The Gallup Poll

A special survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion — completed since President Eisenhower ordered 1,000 troopers of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock — finds that 59 per cent of all adults across the country approve of the Supreme Court's historic decision on school segregation.

In an August survey, before Gov. Orval Faubus stationed the Arkansas National Guard around Little Rock's Central High School at the opening of the school year, 58 per cent of those interviewed nationwide approved of the Supreme Court decision.

There is survey evidence that the approval vote in the South took a downward turn during the early days of the Little Rock dispute before the president dispatched troops to that city.

In a nationwide study completed just prior to Eisenhower's decision, 56 per cent of all adults across the country approved of the decision.

At that time, 16 per cent of those interviewed in the South approved of the decision — an all-time low in the Southern approval vote since the court's decision over three years ago.

Today, 23 per cent of those interviewed in the South say they approve of the Supreme Court ruling.

As part of its study on the impact of Little Rock, the institute assigned its field staff to ask a carefully drawn cross-section of American adults from all segments of the population and in all parts of the nation the same question they have asked at periodic intervals since May, 1954:

"The Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here is the vote nationwide at three different points in time — before the Arkansas crisis started, during the early days of the crisis before federal troops moved in, and as it stands today:

AUGUST, 1957

	Per Cent
Approve	58
Disapprove	36
No Opinion	6

SEPTEMBER, 1957 (BEFORE FEDERAL TROOPS)

	Per Cent
Approve	56
Disapprove	38
No Opinion	6

OCT. 1957 (AFTER FEDERAL TROOPS)

	Per Cent
Approve	59
Disapprove	35
No Opinion	6

As the following trend of sentiment in the South shows, the number of Southerners who disapproved of the court's decision reached its high point during the days when the National Guard was guarding the Little Rock high school on Gov. Faubus' orders.

VOTE IN SOUTH ON SUPREME COURT RULING

	Approve %	Disapprove %	No Opin. %
July, '54	24	71	5
May, '55	20	73	7
Feb., '56	22	72	7
Jan., '57	27	67	6
Aug., '57	20	75	5
Sept., '57	16	78	6
Oct., '57	23	72	5

Although a majority of those in the North have consistently supported the principle of school integration, studies since the court's 1954 decision have found that those who approve of the principle adopt the attitude of "gradualism" when it comes to putting integration into effect.

In January, 1957, for example, an institute survey found that approximately seven out of 10 persons who approved of the Supreme Court ruling felt that it was better to make a gradual approach to ending segregation than it was to try and adopt it in the near future.

In its series on the impact of the Little Rock situation, the institute has found that a Southerner's disapproval of integration does not necessarily go hand-in-hand with a condemnation of Eisenhower's action in the Arkansas dispute or support of Faubus for his decision.

For example, although only 23 per cent in the South today approve of the Supreme Court ruling, 36 per cent think the president made the right move in sending troops to Little Rock.

Likewise, 34 per cent of Southerners believe Faubus caused more trouble than he blocked in placing guardsmen around the high school.

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NEGRO STUDENTS

Little Background Is Known On Lives Of Negro Students

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Pl.
10-1-57

By RICHARD T. ALLEN
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 30.—The whole world knows about the Federal-enforced integration of Central High School here, but few people seem to know about the family and educational backgrounds of the nine Negro students attending the previously all-white classes.

Little Rock school officials Monday adamantly refused to release the educational records of the three Negro boys and six Negro girls.

"I will say this," said Virgil Blossom, superintendent of schools, "All nine of those students have been going to Little Rock public schools for the last four or five years. Of that I am sure."

He declined all further information, even the names of their parents.

He said he would not release the information on the Negroes "or on any other students, under the circumstances."

Hand Picked

"I am not going to be a party to anything that would hold those children up to wrath," he told The Commercial Appeal. "While I am sure that is not your purpose, if the information requested by you appeared in your newspaper it would be available for anyone to use."

Longtime Resident

The Little Rock School Board has said the students were hand picked as to educational qualifications. Some of the students themselves have said they wanted to attend Central because it is closer to their homes and they would have an opportunity to take courses not available at Horace Mann High School for Negroes.

A check showed all of the students do live closer to Central than Horace Mann.

Most of the Negroes' parents claim to be longtime residents of Little Rock. But they don't talk too much about the touchy situation which finds their 14-to-17-year-old sons and daughters going to school under the protection of the United States Army.

One of the girls, Gloria Ray is the daughter of H. C. Ray of 2111 Cross.

Her father said he is a retired Agriculture Extension Service employe.

"I've lived in Little Rock more than 40 years," he said. "I'm a colored man and I don't want to say anything that might stir this up more. But I never thought things would get so stirred up. If I had known there would have been this much trouble, I never would have let my girl go.

"I've worked with the University of Arkansas Extension people for years and I've never had any race trouble. My wife is employed by the Pulaski County Health Department."

C. Walls, the father of Carlotta Walls of 1300 Valentine, is a brick mason and has been doing that sort of work in Little Rock for more than 20 years, her mother said.

A. L. Mothershed of 1313 Chester, father of Thelma Mothershed, originally came from Texas many years ago. He is a psychiatric aide at Fort Roots Veterans Hospital. Thelma's mother has lived in Little Rock "all my life."

The father of Jefferson Thomas. The family, which lives at 1219 West 20th, came to Little Rock in 1924. He works at International Harvester Co.

Elizabeth Ekgford is the daughter of Oscar Eckford Jr. of 4405 West 18th. Her father works for the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops in North Little Rock. It was not known how long the family has lived here.

Terrace Roberts is the son of Williams L. Roberts. His father also works at the Fort Roots Veterans Hospital. They live at 2301 Howard.

Ernest Green is the son of E. G. Green of 1224 West 21st, while Melba Pattillo is the daughter of H. G. Pattillo of 1123 Cross.

Minnie Brown of 1117 Ringo, the ninth student, is the daughter of Mrs. Willie Brown.

Arkansas Ends Segregation In High Schools

Defender Louisville Ky. Thurs. 7-18-57

Ozark, Ark. (ANP) — Limited integration will be initiated in the Ozark High School here next fall with the reservation that there "will never be any more than six Negro pupils" in the school at one time.

P. 2

This type integration was announced recently by school superintendent R. L. Graves. He said that the school board decided to integrate from an economic standpoint because "the cost of transportation and tution of Negro pupils to Fort Smith, Ar., had been $400 a year for each pupil."

Ark —

Graves stated that three Negro high school students would attend the previously all-white high school this fall. The school services 475 white students.

The school board declared that no plans were currently underway to end segregation on the elementary school level. Eighteen Negro pupils attend the Carver Elementary school here for Negroes.

Last year five public schools in this state integrated their classrooms. Bentonville, Hoxie, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Hot Springs have been under integrated school operations for some time. Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Fort Smith have set up programs for desegregation this fall.

West Memphis Roundup—

Segregation Proposals Seen For Annual AML Convention

By WILLIAM R. INGRAM

From The Commercial Appeal West Memphis Bureau

WEST MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Arkansas Municipal League members said they expect school segregation proposals to be drawn at the 23rd annual convention Nov. 12-13 at Little Rock.

They said the league would then present the proposed laws at the next state legislative session.

No one predicted what character the proposals would take. Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett has already sent proposed ordinances to nearly all municipalities. The ordinances are designed to bring into the open activities of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Price Will Speak

Members of the league said they expected these ordinances would be discussed at the convention. Commercial Appeal

Mayor Howell B. Price of West Memphis, president of the league, said Governor Orval E. Faubus will be the main speaker. Governor Faubus is expected to give a full account of the Little Rock Central High School incident, another league member reported. And he is expected to discuss the Arkansas industrial movement, the source said.

Mayor Price said another top attraction will be the election of officers for next year. Mayor Price said he hasn't decided whom he will pick to serve on the nominations committee. "As a rule, the nominations committee's recommendations for league officers are passed by acclamation," Mayor Price said.

Would Pick Board

The newly elected president would then pick his own executive board, and tradition has been that the out-going president is picked as a board member.

Mayor Price also said he hasn't decided whom he will put on the resolutions committee, which drafts most of the league's legislation that is presented to the state Legislature.

"The thing most important at these conventions is that municipal officials have the opportunity to become acquainted with each other and learn of each other's problems," Mayor Price said.

City officials said the laying of a sidewalk on the north side of Barton from Maddux School to Rich Eastern Street has been finished. Mayor Price said the sidewalk was laid so children at Maddux "could walk home without having to get in the street."

The laying of the sewer line on Polk Street from Avalon to Rhodes is coming along nicely, city officials said. The sewer line is being laid before work in the Second Improvement District begins.

Crittenden County directors of the St. Francis Levee District are unopposed for re-election. They are Oliver S. Woolard of Clarkedale, director for District One; T. J. Cloar of Earle, District Two; C. H. Bond of Marion, District Three, and Hugh Brinkley of Bruins, District Four.

Leonard Warden, president-elect of the Arkansas LP Gas Association, will give a preview of next year's plans Tuesday at the District LP-Gas Dealers meeting at Jonesboro. Mr. Warden is also president of the West Memphis Industrial Development Corporation.

Crittenden County Clerk A. B. Carter said Crittenden Quorum Court will convene Nov. 18 at the courthouse at Marion to levy tax rates for the coming year.

Troops In Little Rock Will Be Cut Again, Army Says

Atlanta, Ga. P.

Atlanta Ga. 11-7-57

WASHINGTON —(INS)— The Army Wednesday ordered another sharp reduction in the number of Federal and National Guard troops on duty to enforce school integration in Little Rock.

The order will cut the 101st Airborne group from approximately 500 to approximately 225 men, and will reduce the 153rd National Guard Regiment unit from 1,300 to about 900.

Army secretary Wilber M. Brucker who ordered the first troop cut on Oct. 14, said the further reduction is "in consonance with the steady improvement in community stability noted currently in the Little Rock Area."

Brucker's first order cut the Airborne unit from 1,000 to 500 and released 8,700 of the 10,500 Arkansas National Guardsmen who were federalized when the troops moved on Central High School September 24.

The Army Secretary said the additional reductions will be made "forthwith," and that guardsmen retained in Federal Service "will be selected on an individual basis."

Defender Lends A Hand

Ruse Helps Get 9 Into School

By L. ALEX WILSON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — I ran into a second career this morning in attempting to give coverage to the nine students who successfully entered Central High school, here. Daily Defender, Chicago Ill. p.8.

Three newspapermen and one photographer were attacked by a shabby crowd of po' whites Monday morning as the newsmen served as decoys for the Negro students to enter the school.

Attacked were James Hicks, Amsterdam News, New York; Moses J. Newsom, Afro-American newspapers; Earl Davy, free lance photographer of Little Rock, and myself. Dues, 9-24-57.

SHALL NOT PASS

The incident occurred about 8:40 a. m. near the 16th and Park entrance to the school. With Wilson and Newsom walking in front, the newsmen approached the corner. A crowd of about 100 whites were facing the school.

Suddenly the pack turned about and shouted, "You shall not pass."

Hooligans in the front of the mob extended their arms to prevent our getting through. We attempted to go around them and were turned back. As we returned to our cars, we were struck from the rear by several members of the mob.

One policeman advanced toward me and asked what were we doing, and what was our business in the area? I showed him my credentials and he suggested that I return to my car.

REFUSED TO RUN

I followed his instructions and several other whites followed me threatening and yelling. They tried to make me run by kicking, shouting and screaming at me, but I refused to give them the satisfaction of running.

One fellow jumped upon my back, but I shook him off. Meanwhile, the mob snatched Davy's camera and smashed it. He was struck several times and fell bruising his right leg.

Newsom and Hicks also were attacked as they moved out of the way of the mob. During the melee only one city policeman moved to protect us, and that was the one who spoke to me.

Meanwhile, the nine students escorted by Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the local NAACP; Frank W. Smith, Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, all of the NAACP; and Dr. Lee Lorch, white, entered the school.

ALEX WILSON

'BRING 'EM OUT'

When the crowd learned that the students had entered the school, a ringing yell went up: "Bring the niggers out."

The newsmen and photographer were still in the vicinity and heard and saw this demonstration. We waited about 20 minutes about a block from the school. During that time state troopers arrived at 16th and Park where we had been.

Gene Smith, assistant chief of police, working in cooperation with Mrs. Bates, arranged for the successful entry of the nine students.

Detail plans had been made Sunday.

The pupils met at the Bates' home at 8 a. m. Monday and waited for the signal to move.

A call came through from Chief Smith at 8:30 a. m. to Mrs. Bates telling her the police were prepared and to get the students to an entrance near 16th and Park within five minutes.

LOADED ON CARS

The youngsters were loaded into two cars with escorts, driven to the school and entered without incident.

It was considered unwise for Negro newsmen to arrive at the point before the students, and it was suggested that we attempt to arrive at the same time, but not in the same party.

The students were driven in another direction. Meanwhile, the newsmen never reached the school after they distracted the attention of the mob.

Soon after the Negro students entered the building, white youths began to walk out.

However, thorough preparation had been made for the acceptance of the students by faculty members.

Homeroom teachers were prepared to greet them when they entered the class rooms. They were to be escorted to their respective classes.

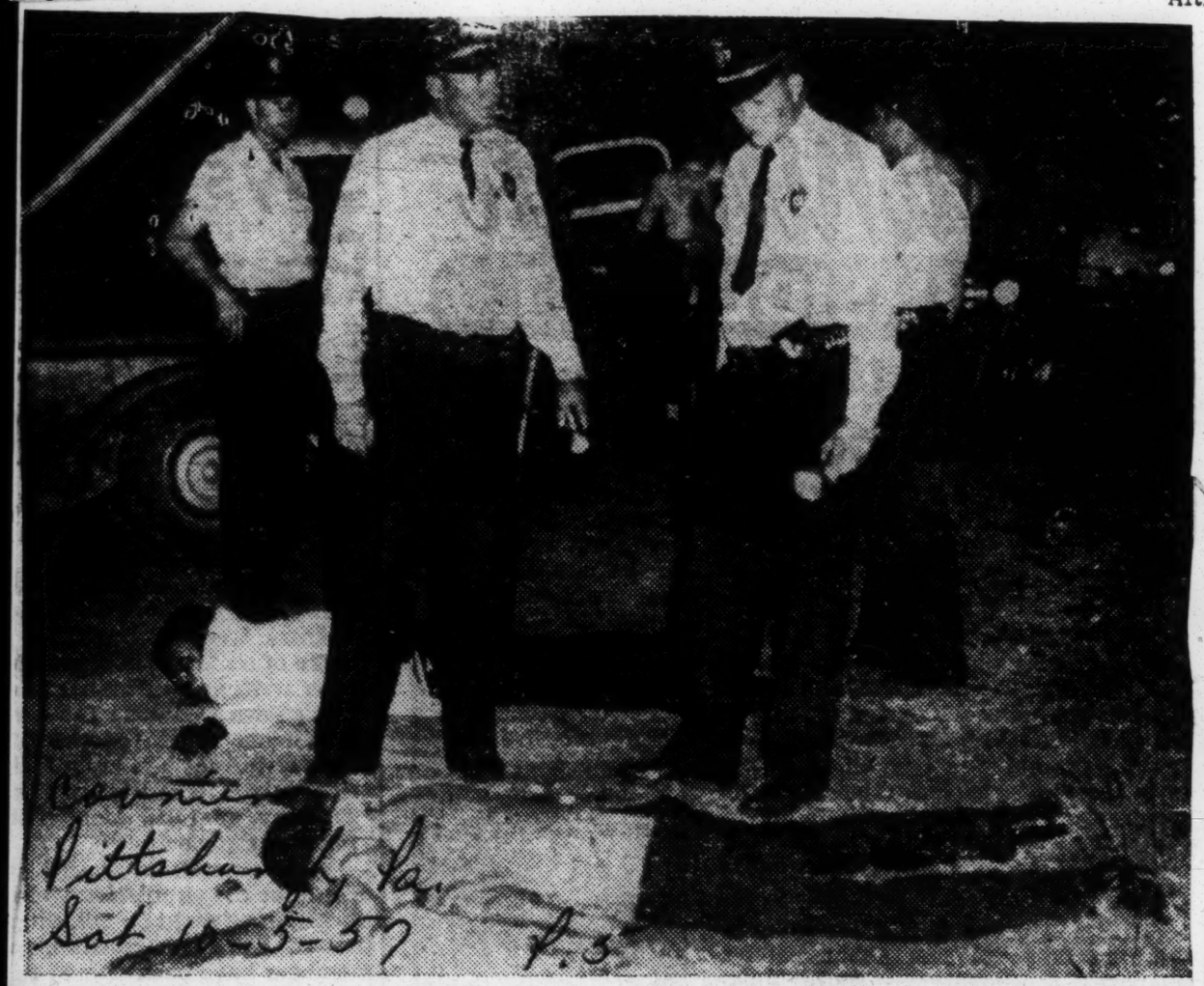
—Attacked By Little Rock Mob

HEROIC ROLE is played by newsman L. Alex Wilson (right) of Defender Publications in Little Rock school integration crisis. In photo, Wilson is attacked by a member of mob outside Central High school as school opened Monday morning. Wilson and other Negro newsmen served as decoys — attracting the attention of the mob while Negro students entered embattled school through a side door. (INP Soundphoto)

14k 1957

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

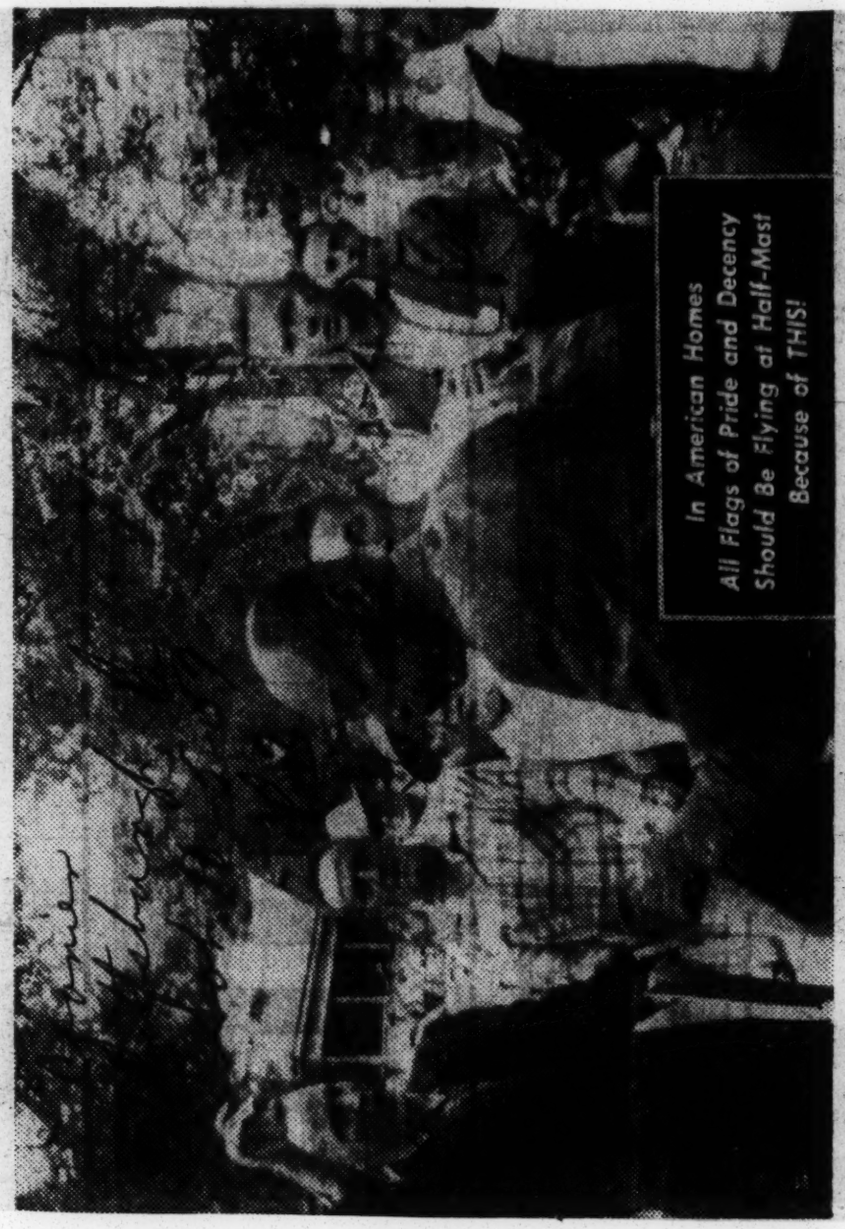


Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 10-5-57 p. 3

Easy to Catch Negroes—

Although Little Rock, Ark. police had lots of trouble holding back a mob of whites intent on keeping Negroes out of Central High School, they apparently had no difficulty or compunction about shooting at these Negro youths. Officers stand over the prostrate bodies of Clarence R. Sander, 29, an airman at the Little Rock Air Force Base, at the rear in the white coat, and Ernest Patrick, 22, of Little Rock. One policeman on the left still has his hand on his gun in the event either of the youths might move. The two victims and three Negro women were said to have been in a car which struck a policeman on the leg in downtown Little Rock and then fled. Police fired three shots at the car. All five passengers were injured when the driver lost control of the car as it was being chased, and it crashed into a backyard in the residential section of the city.—Wide World Photo.

The Little Rock Scene



In American Homes
All Flags of Pride and Decency
Should Be Flying at Half-Mast
Because of THIS!

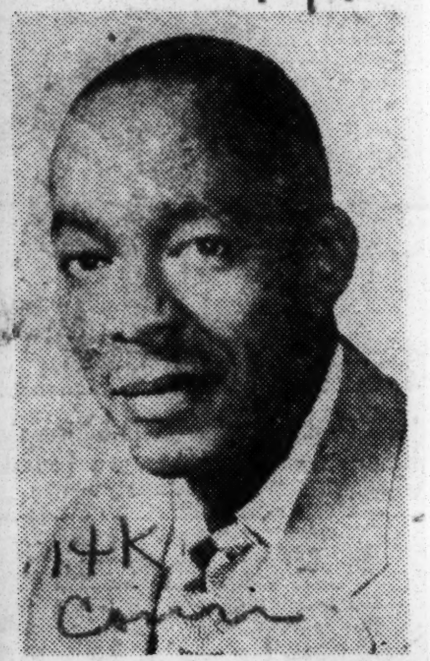
Attacked—The Little Rock mob begins its cowardly attack on Alex Wilson, editor of the Tri-State Defender of Memphis, Tenn. The whites waited until Wilson turned his back, after this photo was taken, to toss blows at him from behind. TV cameras recorded the disgraceful scene.

FAMU Grad Principal of Conn. School

Courier p. 13
Sat. 8-31-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

LEBANON, Conn. — Marshall Jenkins, a native of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed teaching principal of the Lyman Memorial High School here.

Mr. Jenkins attended Florida A and M University where in



MARSHALL JENKINS

1950 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1955 he received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Connecticut.

■

HE SERVED for one year as teacher of social studies at the Florida A and M University Demonstration High School, and for six years served as principal of the Lake McBride Junior High School in Tallahassee, Fla.

Last year Mr. Jenkins taught social studies and served as basketball coach at Lyman Memorial.

Mr. Jenkins is married to the former Thelma Conoly of Tallahassee.

14k 1957 D.C.

Segregation Of Sexes Proposed For Schools

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 17 1957

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — Separate classrooms for boys and girls in junior and ~~senior high~~ schools were proposed today by Rep. Chelf (D-Ky) in an effort to solve integration disputes.

He said he made the suggestion "in the hope of helping to remove the existing roadblock between Northern liberals and Southern school integration."

Chelf said he hoped that discussion of his bill "might lead the way to at least a partial solution of the problem now being encountered — most especially south of the Mason-Dixon Line."

Area's High Schools to Graduate a Record 10,639

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. 6-10-57 p. 20-A

A record-breaking 10,639 high school seniors will be graduated from public and parochial high schools in the Washington metropolitan area this month.

The number of graduating students is about 1000 higher than the 1956 total.

The largest number of graduates, 3725, will get their diplomas from schools in suburban Maryland. District high schools will graduate 3111, northern Virginia schools, 2368, and parochial high schools in all three areas, 1435 students.

One new high school will graduate its first senior class and two others have no seniors. McLean High School in Fairfax County will graduate 140 seniors. Alexandria's Hammond High School and Fairfax County's Groveton will have no graduation until next year.

A number of parochial schools in the area have already held commencement exercises.

In District high schools, 24 board of education members and school officials will begin speaking engagements June 10.

In most suburban schools, students with the highest scholastic averages will speak. In Arlington's Wakefield High School, five students have been chosen to speak because they all have perfect high school records.

Following is the list of school commencements with date, time and number of graduates. Graduations will be held in the school auditorium or on the grounds unless otherwise stated:

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS

Capitol Page, June 10, 8 p. m., 18.
Evening Schools, Cardoza, June 10, 8 p. m., 120.
Roosevelt, June 11, 5 p. m., 170.
Anacostia, June 11, 6 p. m., 268.
Coolidge, June 11, 6 p. m., 266.
Eastern, June 11, 6:30 p. m., 206.
Cardozo, June 11, 7:30 p. m., 414.
Bell Vocational, June 11, 8 p. m., 30.
Burdick Vocational, June 11, 8 p. m., 36.
Chamberlain Vocational, June 11, 8 p. m., 82.
M. M. Washington Vocational, at John F. Cook School, June 11, 8 p. m., 170.
Phelps Vocational, at Young School, June 11, 8:30 p. m., 65.
Dunbar, June 12, 6 p. m., 252.
Western, June 12, 6 p. m., 145.
Woodrow Wilson, June 12, 6 p. m., 314.
McKinley, June 12, 8 p. m., 231.
Spingarn, June 12, 8 p. m., 271.

SUBURBAN MARYLAND HIGH SCHOOLS

Montgomery County

Bethesda-Chevy Chase, June 14, 10:30 a. m., 625.
Carver, June 12, 7 p. m., 56.
Damascus, June 11, 8 p. m., 33.
Gaithersburg, June 10, 7:45 p. m., 70.
Montgomery Blair, June 14, 6:30 p. m., 599.
Poolesville, June 10, 8 p. m., 25.
Richard Montgomery, June 10, 8 p. m., 120.
Sherwood, June 11, 7 p. m., 89.
Wheaton, June 12, 8 p. m., 180.

Prince Georges County

Douglass, June 17, 6 p. m., 67.
Frederick Sasscer, June 17, 7:30 p. m., 60.
High Point, June 17, 8 p. m., 232.
Northwestern, June 17, 8 p. m., 402.
Oxon Hill, June 17, 8 p. m., 122.
Bladensburg, June 17, 7:30 p. m., 435.
Fairmont Heights, June 18, 8:15 p. m., 153.
Gwynn Park, June 18, 8 p. m., 44.
Laurel, June 18, 8:15 p. m., 57.
Suitland, June 18, 6:30 p. m., 275.
Surratsville, June 10, 3 p. m., 81.

SUBURBAN VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOLS

Arlington County

Washington-Lee, June 11, 8 p. m., 519.
Wakefield, June 11, 8 p. m., 342.
Hoffman-Boston, June 11, 8 p. m., 34.

Alexandria

George Washington, June 14, 8:15 p. m., 293.
Parker-Gray, June 13, 8 p. m., 59.

Fairfax County

McLean, June 12, 8 p. m., 140.
Falls Church, at Lisner Auditorium, June 13, 8 p. m., 189.
Luther Jackson, June 12, 8 p. m., 49.
Fairfax, June 12, 8 p. m., 150.
Herndon, June 12, 8:15 p. m., 52.
Annandale, June 11, 8 p. m., 162.
Mount Vernon, June 12, 8 p. m., 190

Falls Church

George Mason, June 11, 8 p. m., 89.

PAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Archbishop Carroll, June 9, 8 p. m., Catholic University Gymnasium, 202.
De Matha, June 9, 8 p. m., 40.
Gonzaga, June 9, 8:15 p. m., 122.
St. John's June 10, 8 p. m., Catholic University Gymnasium, 160.
Notre Dame, June 9, 4 p. m., 95.
The Priory, June 9, 10:30 a. m., 18.
Ursuline Academy, June 9, 3 p. m., 12.

Spingarn, Newest High School, Mirrors Changing Community

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun. 5-19-57 p. 15-A

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

At Spingarn High School, the city's newest, at 14th st. and Benning rd. ne., the classroom walls already are plastered with "certificates of honor" and other awards for scholastic achievement.

The school, which has an all-Negro enrollment of 1500, was dedicated in 1953. It incorporates all the latest in school facilities: electric dish-washers, for example, and a grilled-floor room where hot air dries school laundry.

Principal Purvis J. Williams says Spingarn was the forerunner of the experimental four-track set of course offerings which the school system successfully started in all city tenth grades last fall.

This program offers a basic course (primarily remedial), a general course for students likely to take jobs after graduation, a pre-college course, and a course designed to help bright students in pursuit of a specific professional college training.

The school is unaccredited, simply because of its youth. The visiting team of evaluators from the Middle States Association usually tours secondary schools and colleges about every seven years. The schools pay the cost of the survey, primarily transportation and living costs.

A sum of $1000 for the accreditation cost of Spingarn has been cut out of the school budget requests for the last 2 years. The local school PTA has been trying to raise this amount through private contributions. The District Congress of PTAs recently stated that this expense should rightfully be paid by the city.

Spingarn, which overlooks Langston Golf Course and Kingsman Lake, is the only Washington general high school that is part of a "community of schools," Williams observed.

On the hill next to Spingarn are Young Elementary School, Browne Junior High and Phelps Vocational High. (Roosevelt High originally was planned to serve such a community of school levels, but the neighborhood grew up too fast for this plan to develop.)

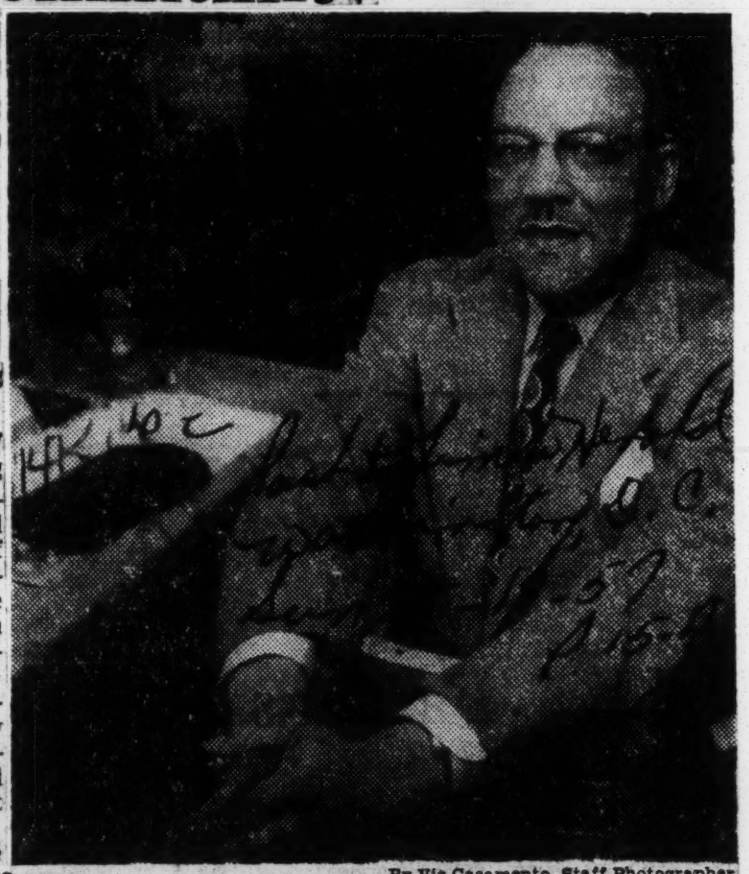
"This community of buildings," said Williams, "makes it possible to interchange students in cases where it still will advance their education." For example, students can take an hour or so of vocational work at Phelps, without disrupting their daily schedules.

The Spingarn community has changed. It is now drawing upper middle-class Negro families who are moving closer and closer to the periphery of Maryland. They are the people who are moving into the new housing developments in Northeast and Southeast Washington.

And as School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning recently was told by a group of out-of-town visitors: "The school look as new as the day it opened."

Principal Williams, a native of Norfolk, Va., is a graduate of Howard and Wisconsin universities. He began his teaching career here in 1933. His interest was in biology and science. He taught at Dunbar, Armstrong, Browne and Cardoza.

In 1947 he was appointed assistant principal at Dunbar High. His next post was principal at Spingarn.



By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

DR. PURVIS J. WILLIAMS

School Builds Student Growth

By Suzanne McBee
United Press

There's a sign on the wide oak desk of William H. Pitts, principal of Parker-Gray High School in Alexandria, with a saying which he says sums up his attitude about education.

The quotation reads: "The child who plants a seed and watches it blossom forth in beauty gains knowledge."

"That's what we try to do here—stimulate pupils to participate more in classroom discussions and to solve practical problems dealing with their assignments," Pitts said.

"In other words, we hope students will dig to the roots of their subjects, whether it's chemistry, carpentry, or band music.

The 54-year-old administrator of Alexandria's Negro high school says the need for his education philosophy was underlined in a 1952 report by the State Evaluation Committee, which criticized.

- Classroom work in which lectures by teachers were too predominant. Pitts said he instructed his teachers to adopt the "problem solving" approach and rely less on lectures.
- The lack of a school auditorium. "We still don't have one, although it's included each year in the building program," Pitts said.
- Lack of adequate art facilities. "We're still using an academic classroom for part-time art instruction."
- An insufficient program for channeling slow-learning children into courses in which they could succeed. Pitts started an "exploratory program" with his eighth grade students.

Parker-Gray High School includes grades from 8 to 12. There is no junior high school in Alexandria. The eighth grade, which "in a way becomes a junior high school set-up," Pitts explained, is taught the usual English, science, math and social studies, and also is exposed to "nine-week doses" of music, shop, business, home economics and art courses.

"This program allows us and the student to determine his abilities," the principal said. "We plan the rest of his high school curriculum toward the end of his eighth-grade year."

About 15 per cent of Parker-Gray's 445 students this year are taking college preparatory courses. Of the remainder, nearly one-fourth concentrate on vocal music courses, 16 per cent are in the bands, some 20 per cent take industrial and vocational arts, and 12 per cent are in home economics. These courses are in addition to the required subjects, such as English and history.

Although the two-story box-shaped brick school was built for 500 students, it is becoming overcrowded because two of its 10 classrooms are used for art and music. Also, its six-room home economics suite and three workshops are used by more than 100 seventh graders from Charles Houston and Lyles-Crouch schools each week.

Pitts, whose problems include "a good number" of students from low economic backgrounds with limited academic experience and a high drop-out rate (about 45 per cent), is nevertheless glad he became a teacher instead of a doctor.

Born in Tappahannock, Va., he took science courses but didn't have the money to study medicine. He received a bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union University and a master's from Hampton (Va.) Institute.

He and his wife, Claudia, supervisor for the Negro schools in Arlington, live at 1026 S. Rolfe st., Arlington. Their son, William H. Jr., 22, is studying at Harvard Medical School.

After being principal of three smaller schools, Pitts became head of Parker-Gray combined elementary and high school in 1938. The 468 enrollment spurted to more than 700 in 1950, "when the need for a separate high school became evident."

The Washington Post

Principal William H. Pitts of Parker-Gray High School, Alexandria, checks on a shop project of one of his students, Michael Johnson, 13.

That fall the new Parker-Gray was built at 1207 Madison st.

The principal, who knows most of his students by their first names, is as proud as they are of the school's spirit, student government, extra-curricular activities, and championship basketball team.

"These kids have potential," he said. "It's our job to get them to realize their value."

Dunbar High Plays a New Role: It's Now a Neighborhood School

Post + Times Herald Wed. 1-23-57
Washington, D.C.
P. 22-a

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Dunbar, the oldest Negro high school in America now is serving its neighborhood, rather than the whole city.

The school at 1st and N sts. nw., prior to integration drew students from all over Washington who were interested in going to college. It was the elite, academic school for Negroes, according to Principal Charles S. Lofton.

Since 1953 when boundaries were set for every city school to serve its immediate community, Dunbar has suffered a drop in the still predominately Negro enrollment and a drop in the caliber of new students admitted. Many students now must find jobs following graduation.

The change in the school—which used to boast every commencement season of, at least, a half dozen top students with a choice of five or six scholarships to leading colleges and universities—is due to several factors.

Lofton said the chief one is the great influx of students from the South who are ill-prepared to keep up with local students. For instance, out of 110 new students admitted last fall, 108 came from other school systems — primarily those of the deep South.

Dunbar has an enrollment of 912 students, 910 of them Negro. Capacity is 1200. Of the total enrollment, 619 are girls and 293 boys.

Sent To Private Schools

"The neighborhood we serve is going commercial," said Lofton. "And parents, mainly Negro professional folk, are pulling their children out of the public schools and sending them to private and Catholic schools."

Currently, Lofton said, Dunbar still has students in the 11th and 12th grades who are from the "old order" of homes, economically and socially. These students, under the District's gradual plan of integration, were allowed to remain in their school until graduation regardless of the new set of boundaries.

"Our new students, those with poorer backgrounds, are soon to pick up the ways of the old students," Lofton said, adding, "young people ape good manners as well as bad ones."

He said his teachers, many of them like himself graduates of Dunbar, are trying to meet the needs of the new young people. "They are loyal and charming when you get to know them," he said.

Traditions Still High

"These children need love and affection, because 9 times out of 10 they aren't getting it at home," the principal said. "Once our faculty realizes these students aren't going on to college or a professional career and recognize the fact they must work after graduation—the biggest hurdle is over and we all pull together," Lofton said.

Traditions and standards are just as high at Dunbar as they ever were, Lofton said. "It's the atmosphere of the building . . . it rubs off," Lofton continued.

"With the new type of student," Lofton said, "I have no added discipline problem . . . but there is one of economics."

For example, this past holiday season, Lofton said, "for the first time we collected baskets (as usual) but some went out to our own students."

Lofton said he tries to make all students feel a part of the school. Take the matter of a class ring, now ranging in price from $12 to $15. "A ring means a lot to a child who isn't going to college," Lofton said. He said Dunbar (thanks to its alumni clubs and adult sororities and fraternities) lends money to the young people not able to purchase jewelry . . . "and they pay it back in dribbles and dabs . . . but they're holding down jobs to do it."

Dunbar, named for the Negro poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, was founded in 1870. Among its first principals were Miss Mary Patterson, the first American Negro woman college graduate, who completed her work at Oberlin College in 1862, and Richard T. Greener, the first Negro man to be graduated from Harvard University.

Named in 1948

Lofton was appointed principal in 1948, succeeding Harold A. Haynes, current deputy school superintendent. Lofton, a native Washingtonian, was graduated from Howard University in 1933 and did graduate work at Catholic and New York Universities. Before coming to Dunbar, he was the first principal of the Veterans High School Center.

"Our kids, regardless of where they come from, love their school," Lofton said.

"Even at athletic games, when they've had the stuffing licked out of them, you should hear them cheer," he added.

Lofton said, unlike some schools, "ours doesn't prepare the young people for guests . . . they sense that people are there and react in a dignified manner that gives us pride."

"I know there has been a lot of bad publicity since integration," Lofton said, "but in nine years . . . almost 10 here . . . I have never had a knifing case nor a dope case."

But, the principal said, if a boy is caught smoking a cigarette or has his hat on in the building, "believe me" punishment is meted out.

Jeans Forbidden

"Our school is one of the few in the system which forbids the wearing of jeans by boys, and young men wear ties unless they have on a real sport shirt with buttoned collar," Lofton said. "Cleanliness is stressed from the first day on," he added.

Lofton said a great deal of the tradition of Dunbar today is the handiwork of his principal council, made up of top school leaders.

"They advise me and also tell me where the school may have fallen down," Lofton said.

Dunbar High School traditions are high, according to Principal Charles S. Lofton, who believes in getting to know his students and their individual problems.

Schools to Get Study Guide

P. 3
Washington

District junior and senior high schools students may get a Baedecker this month on what they should master in the term, beginning Jan. 28.

This guide sheet of expected pupil achievement is an innovation which School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning expects to propose to the Board of Education in the next few days.

Purpose of the grade prospectus is to give young people an idea of what they have to do to be promoted and to give parents an inkling of what their children are doing in the classroom.

Thurs. 1-10-57

The idea was suggested recently by Walter N. Tobriner board member, who said it might be wise to put out some sort of rough "dope sheet" for elementary school children as a guide-line to their endeavor.

Washington Post

School people favored the proposal, but thought it would be more feasible in the upper grades—as a start.

Cardozo Varies With Populace

Post + Times Herald P. 9-B
Jan. 2-17-57

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

Cardozo High School, 13th and Clifton sts. nw., sits like a large, red brick island in a Washington community fraught by a decade of rapid changes.

In 1950, Cardozo, then a Division II or Negro school, moved from a small, cramped building at 9th st. and Rhode Island ave. nw., to its present central city location.

The school had been conducting three staggered shifts of classes in an attempt to give the more than 2000 students an education.

The move uptown marked the closing of old Central High School, a tradition-steeped Division I institution whose dwindling white enrollment did not warrant its continued operation, school officials contended.

Central High was given a long wake by alumni who went so far as to remove the building's cornerstone, leaving Cardozo with a gaping hole in its side.

Students Exemplary

Cardozo school officials ignored the slight and told the student body to set an example for the neighborhood. They did just that. The building took on a spit and polish appearance. The youths were quiet and orderly as they walked to and from school past old brownstone townhouses that had seen better days.

The many white residents in the community at that time were "pleasantly surprised," recalled Cardozo Principal James N. Saunders.

But, like any school situated in the old central core of a big city, Cardozo today is experiencing the dwindling enrollment that attacked Central.

The Cardozo area now has a predominantly Negro populace but most residents are older folk whose children no longer are of school age.

Just as the young white families moved to the suburbs 10 years ago, the young Negro families today are moving to houses with yards in the outlying sections of the District.

Ever-Changing Enrollment

With the start of integration three years ago, all city high schools were rigidly zoned to serve their neighborhood instead of drawing students from all parts of the city. This zoning left Cardozo with a small enrollment, but one of ever-changing faces. As the older residents left, newcomers from other states, particularly those of the South, moved in behind them.

Said Saunders: "We're a self-contained unit. If the young people go off school grounds . . . they are excused, or sneak off."

The school now has an enrollment of about 1350 and a capacity of 2400. There are two girls to every boy. The student body is predominantly Negro, with six white students registered. The faculty includes one white teacher.

"We try to make up for some unfavorable neighborhood folkways and mores these children bring to us," Saunders said. "We try to create in these young people the desire for a better life."

Tries to Serve All

Saunders said the school, which used to be the city's commercial school, at least in Division II, now tries to fit courses to all youths it serves.

But, he said, "we have so many these days that are leaving high school to take jobs—many before graduation."

Cardozo, Saunders said, "has so much school spirit . . . it nearly blows the top off my head . . . and the building."

No wonder, he added, "we won the Western Division, football, then lost to Anacostia High; won the cross-country track competition and the indoor meet sponsored by the Evening Star."

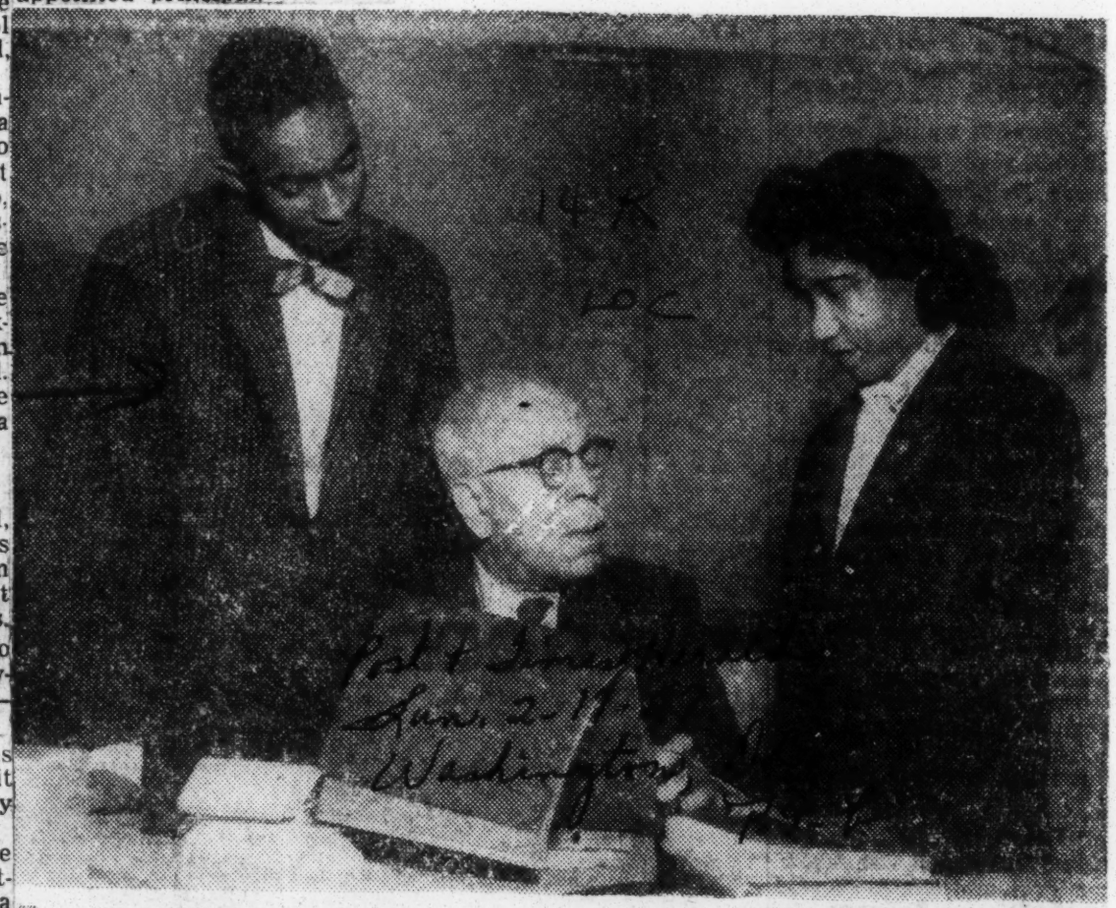
Saunders, who spent 24 years as teacher and acting assistant principal at Dunbar High before being promoted to Cardozo, said one of the most important programs in the school is the speech training offered all 10th graders.

Speech Important

"We help some of the youngsters overcome colloquialisms they have learned at home and which are almost unintelligible to us," Saunders said. He added that good speech habits are "extremely important" to youngsters who must seek jobs in the community directly following graduation.

Saunders is a Washington native. His grandfather operated a barbershop in Georgetown before the Civil War.

After attending District schools, Saunders received his bachelor's degree from Syracuse University and his master's from Howard. He began his career at Dunbar in 1921 as a teacher of ancient history. He became assistant principal of Cardozo in 1945. With the retirement of Robert N. Mattingly in 1954, Saunders was appointed principal.



By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

Benjamin Saunders, principal of Cardozo High School, confers with David Maxwell, left, vice president of the Student Council, and Dorothy Beason, president.

'Bold New' Ideas Urged Of Principals

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

More than 3500 high school principals were challenged yesterday to develop "bold new experiments" to find new answers for educational problems.

Henry J. Willett, superintendent of Richmond schools, warned that "deadening conformity to standards is not necessarily an upgrading process in education."

Willett spoke at the opening session of the 41st annual convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals at the Sheraton Park Hotel. About 5000 principals are expected to attend the 5-day meeting.

"It is possible to sell our birthright for conformity and security," Willett said. "We need nonconformists also who will try out new ideas and do more than just keep school."

Willett suggested a number of ideas and questions. These included:

• "Foreign languages must be studied for purposes of communication—not just for exercises in mental gymnastics."

• Business and industry should play a larger role in vocational education through cooperative training programs.

• Schools should concentrate on general, rather than specific, vocational skills in an age of automation.

• "Should our high schools continue on the false assumption that all pupils will continue to graduation, or do we need terminal programs of varying length—two, four, six years?"

• Any gifted pupils could well be a year or two ahead of the normal program at the time of graduation.

Willett questioned the practice of giving students too much freedom in electing courses.

"There are too many high schools where it's possible for a student to elect himself out of an education," Willett said.

Willett called upon educators to be more publicly self-critical. He criticized men like Rudolph Flesch, author of "Why Johnny Can't Read," and others who have been critical of schools because they spoke of the "depths of ignorance of our public education."

He said the critics have "brought forth some truths and half-truths among their distortions."

"The finality with which they speak," he said, "in the absence of other objective and critical appraisals, often causes well-meaning persons to accept their whole argument."

District Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning welcomed the principals. In his brief speech, he reminded them that the education of today can not be successful if it is geared only to life as it is today. It must be geared to the future, Corning emphasized.

Convention officials described the meeting as a huge workshop session. The educators will meet in 60 discussion groups to talk about everything from educational television to administering athletics.

At a session yesterday afternoon on junior high school leadership, Christian W. Jung, Associate Professor of Education at Indiana University, suggested that the school day and possibly the school year will need to be lengthened. He explained that the typical inflexible school schedule tends to restrict even well-conceived programs.

J. Lloyd Trump, director of a University of Illinois study on utilization of teachers, described experimental programs in some schools. In Evanston, for example, closed circuit television is being used to enable a teacher to teach two typing classes simultaneously, he said.

The teacher's instructions are transmitted from one classroom to the second by television, and she can watch the second room on a monitor screen that transmits a picture from that room.

Today's program will be mainly social and religious. The Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, will speak at an evening session. Monday morning, Harold E. Stassen, Special Assistant to the President, will speak.

D. C. Students Trail Area in Merit Exams

Ten High School Seniors Out of 3150 Qualify for Finals

List of finalists, Page D5

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

District public high schools had fewer finalists in the National Merit Scholarship competition on the average than the rest of the metropolitan area and the Nation.

Based on each 1000 eligible 12th graders who could have taken part in the October college aptitude exams, the District had three finalists as compared to a national average of nearly four and 15 finalists chalked up by public high schools in Alexandria, Falls Church, Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties.

In the Nation, 1,263,000 seniors were eligible for the four-year college scholarship run-off. Out of this number, 7500 qualified as finalists.

In Washington, 3150 seniors were eligible for the exam and 10 placed as finalists.

In the six nearby public school systems, 6401 seniors were eligible for the competition and 96 were named finalists. Out of the entire area public and private school systems, there were 136 finalists.

Here is a breakdown of the county eligible seniors and the number of finalists (in parenthesis):

Alexandria, 390 (11); Arlington 1024 (14); Falls Church, 87 (4); Fairfax County, 1012 (18); Montgomery County, 1876 (33), and Prince Georges County, 2012 (6).

Assistant School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen said the District "has nothing to be embarrassed about in its showing."

Hansen pointed out that only 329 seniors out of the total number enrolled participated in the examination. These students represented all of the city's 12 high schools.

14k 1957 D.C.

Progress at Roosevelt High

Post-Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Sun. 9-17-57

Critic of Integration 'Very Happy' at Gains

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

A Washington high school principal who voiced misgivings a year ago about the results of school desegregation here, yesterday reported substantial academic progress among her students.

Mrs. Wells

Elva C. Wells said achievement tests administered to students at Roosevelt High School last May showed that the school ranked "right up with the three or four best schools in the city." Student behavior has improved too, she noted.

Last September Mrs. Wells told a House District Subcommittee investigating desegregation that "in the third year of integration, my problems are increasing rather than lessening." She complained then of an attitude of "belligerence, sullenness, impertinence and aggression" among many students at the integrated school.

But yesterday Mrs. Wells said she was "very happy" about the achievement test results. About 65 per cent of the 1200 students at Roosevelt last year were Negro.

Cites 10th Grade Gains

She particularly cited the tenth grade, where 150 students were enrolled in the basic course of the District's four-track program. Almost all of the 150 made more than one year of normal progress during the 1956-57 school year, she said, and "there were gains of up to four years in arithmetic and reading."

Actual test scores have not been released by school officials.

The four-track program was launched last year to meet the needs of fast, average and slow learners in District high schools. It includes (1) a tough honors curriculum to prepare for college; (2) a regular college preparatory course; (3) a general course for students who do not intend to go to college, and (4) a basic curriculum including remedial instruction.

There were 225 tenth graders in the college preparatory and general courses at Roosevelt last year, and none in the honors program. This year the four track system is being extended into the eleventh grade.

Teachers Praised

Mrs. Wells attributed the scholastic progress to "teaching by excellent teachers—teaching every minute of every day. That's the whole story."

She said all extra-curricular "frills" have been eliminated at the school to concentrate on the intensive instruction.

Mrs. Well, known as a stickler for discipline, said student behavior has improved and "we have never had a dungaree nor a T-shirt in our school."

Conduct has been stressed at weekly assemblies for boys and girls, and physical education instructors have emphasized deportment in hygiene classes.

"Our approach has proved to be satisfactory, and we intend to follow it," she commented. "We hope that as our students are exposed to better teaching before they get to us, they will continue to improve from year to year."

POLICE CORDON REMOVED

Times-Union p. 23

Negro Enrolling Threat Seen Ended at Pompano

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sat 9-14-57

POMPANO BEACH, Sept. 13 (AP)—An explosive situation appeared to have blown over here today almost as quickly as it developed after police received a report that Negro students would attempt to enroll at Pompano Beach High School in "protest" against their principal and not as an integration move.

Police Chief James Boggs threw a nine-man police force around the school this morning "to keep the peace" but removed it five hours later.

Boggs acted on a tip but removed the police "after we were sure nothing was going to happen."

Negro students from Blanche Ely High School reportedly were going to enroll at Pompano Beach High as a protest against the school board's action yesterday retaining Blanche Ely as the school's principal, a post she has held for many years.

Boggs said barricades were put up a block from the school to prevent disorders and were not intended to keep Negroes out. Children arriving in automobiles had to leave the cars outside the barricade and walk to school.

Larry Walden, principal of the school, said that if Negroes requested entrance "we would follow the state law by taking their names and referring them to the school board."

Richard Lee, member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told the school board at a meeting last night that Negroes might try to enroll in the white school unless Blanche Ely was removed as principal of the Negro high school.

"If she remains up there, drastic action can be expected," Lee said. "Students may boycott the Negro school and an attempt may be made to enroll some of our children in the white school."

The school board last July found Blanche Ely guilty on three of four specifiations involving the use of an over-age athlete in football last year and removed her as principal.

The State Board of Education, on an appeal, ruled she should remain in her job unless Raymond Maxwell, superintendent of schools, recommended her transfer.

A majority of the Negro population reportedly wants her to remain, but the NAACP has spearheaded a move to oust her. The principal has said publicly she opposes racial integration.

Police Guard White School

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., Sept. 13 (AP)—Nine policemen threw barricades around the Pompano Beach High School today after receiving a tip that Negro students would try to enter.

No Negroes showed up during the morning and there were no incidents.

Sat 9-14-57

Richard Lee, a member of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, told the school board at a meeting last night that Negroes might try to enroll in the white school unless Mrs. Blanche Ely is removed as principal of the Negro high school.

"If she remains up there, drastic action can be expected," Lee said. "Students may boycott the Negro school and an attempt may be made to enroll some of our children in the white school."

Later in the evening, Police Chief James Boggs received a tip that the Negroes might try to enter the white school this morning. He kept his night patrolmen on duty and sent nine men to the school. Streets leading to the school were barricaded a block away.

White children coming to school in cars were required to leave the cars outside the barricade and walk to the school.

Integration Hoax Stirs Floridians

Post-Herald p. 3

CRESTVIEW, Fla., Oct. 10 (AP) — A telephone caller told officers today that "We are going to integrate Crestview High School." Word got out and an estimated 100 white persons milled around at the school.

No integration attempt was made and officers said the threat was a hoax.

The caller was quoted as saying, "We are going to integrate Crestview High School. We are expecting protection."

Thur 10-11-57

The call came to the police department, and the information was passed on to Sheriff Ray Wilson. Officers said the caller identified himself as a Negro major named Carney stationed at nearby Eglin Air Force Base, but that he hung up before giving any other details.

Col. W. S. Evans, chief public information officer at Eglin, said no Negro officer with that name or a similar name was stationed at Eglin or any of its auxiliary fields.

Salute to Youth

So much has been said about juvenile delinquency that it is refreshing to pay a word of tribute to the brave and dignified Negro children who, in the past few days, have displayed an amazing amount of courage and determination in braving much hostile opposition in their attempt to attend legally integrated schools in some southern states. Call p. 18

Among these are the young persons of Little Rock, Sturgis, Charlotte and other southern towns where on occasions they have been forced to run gantlets of jeering, heckling, spitting crowds of adults and adolescent ruffians who oppose their efforts to enter schools where they have been rightfully assigned.

In view of the threats and danger which they knew awaited them they have shown a kind of moral fortitude which, for all our bravado and loud boasts, few of us possess. Kansas City Mo

It warms the heart to see pictures of two Negro boys facing a menacing crowd of young whites in North Little Rock; it thrills to see the quiet dignity and resolute courage that neat and handsome 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford displayed as she, alone and puzzled, sought to by-pass the burp-guns of Governor Faubus' State troopers to enter Central High school. At almost the same time in North Carolina, Dorothy Counts was demonstrating to crowds of hate motivated segregationists the real meaning of "superiority" as she took her place in line for registration at Harding high school.

In almost every case, we are told, there have always been a few white persons of goodwill who, ashamed and chagrinned by the display of savage and threatening mobs, have spoken out against these unlawful demonstrations. Sun. 10-4-57

These latter, we applaud. And we hope that from these history-making young students, others of our youth will pattern themselves in other areas where educational opportunities have been more or less taken for granted and where integration has been accepted without mob action, for too many of our youth are deporting themselves in a manner that brings disgrace on themselves, their schools and their race.

When some of these lie, steal, extort, gamble, fight and disrespect their teachers, play hooky from scohol, or disregard the rights of others, they might profitably think of a few of their own race who are bravely facing threats and vilification just for the simple right to attend the schools to which they have been assigned.

So long as we have among youth such brave girls as Elizabeth and Dorothy and scores of others whose names have not yet been revealed, there is hope for a bright future for all of us. We are proud of these courageous children in the South. Indeed, all America should be proud of them, for they have demonstrated such courage as children that is almost certain to make them the kind of persons that can face the future unafraid; can walk with heads up because they know they have faith in the Democratic way of life.

Our Secondary Schools

14k General

In a 1954 report the National Manpower Council called for a reassessment in which the American secondary school will want to distinguish as sharply as possible between the primary responsibilities and "the host of collateral objectives it has accumulated during recent decades.

Defender p. 16

"In a period of serious teacher shortages and vastly expanded enrollments, secondary education must utilize its limited resources to accomplish its primary missions and must beware of dissipating its facilities on peripheral undertakings."

Sat 12-14-57

Over a period of years an increasing number of citizens, with increasing earnestness, have been asking the questions implicit in that call: are our schools, taken in the large, based on real awareness of priorities among goals and subjects to be taught? Do schoolmen and the thinking public agree on the proper ends and means in public education? Are our schools geared for the great and awful tasks that are theirs today? These questions have been asked, with some alarm, in print and in public addresses. Chicago Ill

In each case, the clamor of protest that arose dealt but rarely with issues; it gave evidence rather of a defensive attitude, at times so emotional as to over ride the high ethical considerations to be expected of educators. At the same time all over the country private citizens, parents had been asking questions locally and encountering a response that often seemed highhanded. Had the educators taken a firm and clear public stand in support of the point of view represented by the Manpower Council, our school curricula would not have been so many laps behind the European school system. The truth is we are lagging behind in many areas in which we had been boasting of superiority. The Russian "Moons" have beamed some helpful light on our educational weaknesses. Let's hope it isn't too late to remedy them.

14k 1957 GENERAL

Negroes Do Poorly In Tests, But Catch Up, Study Says

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 2-12-57
$10 general

New York, Feb. 11 (AP)—A report of a scholarship project says Southern Negroes from segregated high schools show up poorly on college-aptitude tests, but catch up quickly once they get into college.

The report was based on a two-year project in 45 Southern cities. It also included a follow-up study of 167 out of 523 Negro students who were helped by the project to go to colleges outside the South.

The project was carried out by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students under a $170,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The fund was set up by the Ford Foundation.

3,000 High-School Seniors Given Tests

More than 3,000 high-school seniors in 78 Negro high schools in the 45 cities were given the scholastic-aptitude tests, the report said. They were chosen by their school officials from the top 10 per cent in high school grades.

Results of the project were made public today in a report by Richard L. Plaut entitled "Blueprint for Talent Searching America's Hidden Man Power."

"In almost all of the schools, this was the first time that students had been asked to take such a test," the report said.

Range of Scores In Tests Is Wide

"Partly as a result of their inexperience with such tests, a large number of the students scored considerably below the national public-school average. . . .

"Within the top 10 per cent of the seniors in the very same schools, the scores ranged tremendously; students scored from below the lowest scores among all public-high-school students taking the regular college-board tests, all the way to the one-tenth ranking highest among the national group.

"This wide range of scores within a group whose actual high-school marks varied little showed that deep motivational and cultural differences were present . . . ," the report said.

Reporting on the one-year survey of the college records of 167 students in the project, the report said:

"ESducationally, almost all of the students studied were successful. And, strangely enough, the students from deprived families did better, on the average, than those from the higher social and economic level. . . . Further data revealed that the grades of students tended to improve between the freshman and sophomore years."

Report 65,000 Negro High School Graduates Yearly Need Ways for Better Job

Bostonian Des Moines, Iowa.
Thurs. 2-14-57
14k General

Washington, D. C. — Cooperative efforts by all elements of the community—and particularly by industry, labor and the schools—are necessary to stimulate more Negro young people to acquire skills for better employment, speakers told a Youth Training-Incentives Conference here February 4.

The one-day conference, sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts with the cooperation of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, was attended by more than 200 leaders of business, labor and education from 16 metropolitan centers.

Vital Contributions

The President's Committee called the conference because it is convinced that the motivation of more youth to seek better training "is an indispensable part of the total effort to free the potential of millions of Americans for useful and, indeed, vital contributions to the growth and progress of the nation," according to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman of the Committee.

Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, described the meeting as "the most important national conference on job training of youth in recent years." He pointed out that the rate at which new job opportunities have developed for Negro youth has been more rapid than the rate of preparation for them.

"We are now frequently in the paradoxical position of having effected a break-through on certain job fronts, without having enough 'troops' to hold and expand the field won," he said. Gains in new job fields will be made only when there are qualified Negroes available, he added.

The work experience of most Negro parents "has been unrewarding" and consequently few of the Negro youth receive "any real inspiration or stimulation" from the adults in their own families, he said.

Leadership groups within the Negro community are frequently "so isolated from the 'main stream' of community contacts" that they are unable to give the youth and their parents effective help in learning about new opportunities that are developing, he said.

Real Challenge

"Here, then, is a real challenge to the Negro community," he pointed out. He urged leaders of educational institutions, business and labor to undertake programs which would provide the youth with the knowledge of job opportunities which will give them reason to seek higher training. They should be presented with tangible, visible evidence that such training is worthwhile and will yield rewards in terms of profitable employment and careers, he said.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell told the conference that less than 4 percent of all empoyed Negroes are in professiona, technical and kindred work as compared to five times as many white workers. He said the nation must discard the barriers which deprive the country of the potential skills and productivity of millions of citizens.

"If we are to make use of the enormous potential of the Negro, and help him to lift himself from the unskilled to the skilled category, we must first see that he is motivated to take full advantage of his educational opportunities," he said. At present, about 65,000 Negroes graduate from high school each year. It has been estimated that the number could be increased to 158,000.

Strive for Goals

"We must find ways to make them aim higher, for greater achievements than were possible for them ten years ago—or even yesterday. Youth now entering school must strive for goals which, while they may not be widely recognized today, will be well within the reach by the time they are ready for empoyment," he added.

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman of Radio Corporation of America, called upon industrial leaders to help in the training of minority groups so that they will be able to take their places on the skilled job front. He said that his firm paces qqualified Negroes in positions of high responsibility, in all divisions of the company.

He said industry must work closely with organizations active in the intergroup relations field and participate in conferences sponsored by Negro churches and other community organizations with a view toward stimulating the interest of high school students in technological careers. His own company sends scouts to many Negro colleges to search for promising young men and women.

Schools Forum Hears Senators

Post & Times Herald P.23-a
Sun. 3-17-57 Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, March 16 (U.P.)—The New York Herald Tribune today conducted its eleventh annual high school forum on "The orld We Want." Delegates from 33 countries and more than 2000 American high school students and faculty members heard addresses by Sens. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Ogden R. Reid, president and editor of the Herald Tribune, opened the program.

The 33 foreign delegates have been in the United States since early January. They have been guests at 81 high schools and in 124 homes. They were flown here by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, Inc., which also will provide their return transportation.

This year's high school forum brings to 293 the total number of students, representing 73 foreign lands, brought here by the Herald Tribune for these events.

Southern Education Meet In St. Louis In April

Daily World Tues. 3-19-57

Atlanta Ga.

A Southwide conference on post-high school education will be held in Louisville, Ky. April 23-25. The sponsor of the conference is the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, established in 1955 with a grant of $150,000 from Congress Devereux Joseph, Chairman of the Board of the New York Life Insurance Company, is chairman.

Similar regional conferences are being held in the western states, states, and the Middle-Atlantic. The purposes of the Southern Conference are:

1. Increase public awareness and understanding of problems of education beyond the high school and to stimulate action to solve these problems.

2. Supply ideas and recommendations to the President's Committee for specific state regional, and federal action needed to solve the problems identified

3. Provide a basis for planning and conducting state conferences on education beyond the high school.

The governors of the 16 Southern states have been asked to appoint 96 of the 250 participants in the Southern conference, six from each state. The rest will be appointed by the President's Committee on recommendation of the Regional Conference Steering Comittee.

Also, we have enclosed some data relating to the subject of post-high school education which we felt might be of interest to you in case you wanted to develop editorial relating to the conference.

SPEAKER ASSERTS:

Lack Of College Graduates Crippling South's Economy

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P.1 3-19-57

The South is losing $8 billion annually because less than half of its high school graduates finish college a prominent Alabama industrial scientist said here yesterday.

Dr. Frank J. Soday, vice president of Decatur's Chemstrand Corp. and president of the Southern AKSSN. OF Science and Indust addressed approximately 250 delegates to the Alabama Assn. of Secondary School Principals during the second day of a three-day conference at Huntingdon College.

"More important than the monetary loss, he said, "is the fact that the South is providing an inadequate supply of scientists and engineers to supply the minimum industrial needs of the area."

"With 25 per cent of the country's industry, its schools supply only 17 per cent of the country's scientific and engineering graduates."

He said that science is today recognized as the "most important factor in maintaining and improving the standard of living of all civilized people."

Russia has discovered that the missing link to world domination is education, he added. "In 1950, Rusia graduated 19,000 scientists and engineers, while we gradutated 53,000. By 1954, Russian graduates in these fields numbered 54,000, while our graduates had declined to 22,000."

He said that Russia is devoting six per cent of its national budget to education, while the U.S. is using only two per cent, and that Russia has 50 per cent more students enrolled in schools and colleges today than has this country.

Half of the Russian student's time is spent on science and math, he added, while half of American students get no science at all.

He gave four reasons for the decline in scienticif interest, quoting Dr. Charles Thomas: a lack of understanding of science's objectives and operation; the cloud of anti-intellectualism which hangs over the country; underpaid teachers resulting in a shortage which hinders educational efforts; and the "bewildering" number of subjects now offered to the student.

He said the basic problem is "provision of more money for school systems."

"We are going to build industry (in the South) faster than anywhere else," he said, and launched into a description of the current and future industrial picture here.

The South has developed six times the industry which the northeastern states have in the past 10 years, he said. "We have 36 per cent of the chemical industry," and should have 60 per cent by 1975. This industry amounts to 20 per cent of all industry of the country, he said. "It's something we can have."

Integration strife in N. C., Kentucky

News 3-28

By The Associated Press

The integration-versus-segregation conflict at Sturgis (Ky.) High School moved today toward what appears to be a wait-and-see attitude on both sides.

The Union County White Citizens Council has indicated a possible white boycott of the school where 17 Negroes enrolled Tuesday.

Police and other state officials say they anticipate no troubles, but add they intend to see the Negro pupils are allowed to attend classes under federal court order.

Another Negro today joined the 17 already attending classes at Sturgis High in the third day of non-violence integration.

There were catcalls and little heckling as the Negroes drove up in private cars. The crowd which numbered about 50 stood quietly across the street when the Negroes walked to the entrance.

The only loud jeer came when state police cleared a path through the jammed entrance way. Many white students refused to move from the steps until prodded by troopers.

FOUR PERSONS in a crowd of 100 yesterday were arrested, but the disturbances were not comparable to those which resulted in National Guardsmen being sent here last year.

A relatively unenthusiastic crowd of about 500 turned out at the American Legion park last night as W. H. Waller jr. head of the County Citizens Council urged them to stand up for their right.

Waller suggested the townspeople "keep them (the children) at home.

Arrested yesterday were Mrs. Madge Lucas, about 45, 18-year-old Ralph Menton and two white juvenile boys. Mrs. Lucas was charged with breach of peace and Menton with using abuvise language to incite riot. They were released in $50 bond each.

The two boys were released in the custody of their parents for a hearing today.

THERE WERE OTHER sore spots in the South. Disturbances occurred at Charlotte and Greensboro, N. C.

At Winston-Salem, a 15-year-old Negro girl, using a rear-entrance approach to Reynolds High School, avoided a crowd of white students awaiting her arrival today and entered the school auditorium without incident.

The girl used a pedestrian tunnel, constructed for students under a street at the rear of the school. She was reportedly accompanied by her mother when she arrived.

An 11th grade student, she and her white schoolmates were given orientation in the auditorium. Afterward she and her mother waited for most of the white students to leave the building, then walked to her classroom. There was no disturbance.

Police Chief James I. Waller had warned unauthorized persons to stay away from the school, where the Negro girl is the only one of her race enrolled.

Two pickets carrying signs and a man who used profane language were arrested as eight Negro children entered two Easton, Md., integrated schools today.

About 30 segregationists gathered at Easton primary school about 30 minutes before classes were to begin. There was no attempt to prevent seven Negroes from entering the school and other than two arrests there was no disturbance in the Eastern Shore community.

The second arrest occurred about a half mile away at the Eastern elementary school where the lone Negro student enrolled there entered the building without incident.

Jeers and taunts greeted three Negroes entering two previously white schools yesterday at Charlotte, N. C. Dorothy Geraldine Counts, 15, ignored a crowd of white persons who jeered her, tossed pebbles and spat on her.

EIGHT NEGRO pupils were turned away from all-white Arlington County, Va., schools today. There was no jeering or indication of trouble.

White pupils stood watcnhig curiously as the Negro applicants walked to the principals' offices at Stratford Junior High, Washington-Lee High and Thomas Jefferson Junior High.

The proposed enrollment of the Negroes had been reported in advance, and the principals had been told they should not be admitted under Virginia's pupil assgnment law. That law has been held unconstitutional by a federal district court but an appeal is pending.

Under the Virginia law placement application forms signed by parents are required when a pupil moves from one school to another even through promotion, or enters a school for the first time.

The Arlington school board sends all such requests to the state pupil placement board for review.